

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1841.

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## THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

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## POETRY.

### A PICTURE.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,  
Smoking his pipe of clay,  
While his wife, with busy care,  
Was clearing the dinner away.  
As sweet little girls, with fine blue eyes,  
On her grand-pa's knee was catching flies.

The old man placed his hand on her head,  
With a tear on his wrinkled face—  
He thought how often her mother dead,  
Had sat in the same, same place,  
As the tear stole down from his half-shut eye,  
Don't smoke, said the child, "how it makes you cry!"

The house-dog lay stretched out on the floor,  
Where he used to sleep, used to steal—  
The busy old wife, by the open door,  
Was turning the spinning wheel—  
And the old brass clock on the mantel-tree,  
Had plodded along to almost three.

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,  
While close to his hearing breast,  
The moistened brow and the head so fair,  
Of his sweet grand child were prest.  
His head bent down, on her soft hair lay—  
Fast asleep were they both, on the summer day!

## THE NATIONAL SENATE CHAMBER.

This magnificent council-room is in the form of a semi-circle, the striking half-dome, measuring its beautiful convexity from the three sides of the chamber, presenting a very bold and novel appearance to the spectators. You enter the door of the Gallery above the chamber—for no citizen's foot, unless he be a high judicial executive, or representative dignitary, is permitted during the session, to come within limits—and are at once arrested by the President of the Senate, the veteran JOHNSON, and the air of quiet which pervades around. If you have just left that representative Babel, "the House," with the bold voice of the Clerk yet ringing in your ears, and its two hundred and forty odd tongues all in motion, the silence and dignity of the Senate chamber strikes you with wonderful force. Over the Vice President's seat, is an eagle flag of our country protruding on either side. After you have satisfied yourself by this view, you step round the gallery and enter that directly over the Speaker's head, by which you have a view of the Senators in their seats, facing the whole body.

To the left, in front of you, and on the last range of seats, is a grey-headed gentleman, of majestic form, with a remarkably fine forehead, dressed in a full suit of black, and a white cravat. You will observe that he is about replying to a Senator in the next row, and now he rises, "Who is that?" runs among the spectators on all sides of you. That is JAMES BUCHANAN, "Pennsylvania's favorite son." Without an effort, you hear every word he says, he speaks in low tones. There is dignity and grace in his fine, tall majestic form; his right arm nails down his plain arguments, and his face flushed with the excitement of debate. This is the first time he has spoken during the present session, and the whole Senate is still with attention. He takes his seat calmly after a speech of twenty minutes; which has done more to enlighten the subject than all the four-hour harangues that have yet been delivered, a speech that every man and woman in the chamber comprehended. To your extreme right, and on the front row of seats, is a gentleman that you will know at once. His face is thin, and his hair straight as an arrow. He is now sitting with crossed legs, listening with sparkling eyes to the reading of a bill. There is an air of repose and carelessness, but when he is roused, he is a very lion, and his deep husky tones come rolling forth like an unbroken torrent—a perfect flood of angry eloquence, sparing neither friend nor foe. That is the great Southerner JOHN C. CALHOUN—the man who led on the Nullification War. Directly in the rear of Mr. C. is a well formed gentleman, with grey hair, fine expressive countenance, a little florid and careworn. He is writing, you will observe, very busily, and seem much engrossed with his subject, though his ear is quick, and nothing escapes his sleeping eye. That is THOMAS H. BENTON, the distinguished Missourian. To his left is a young looking Senator, in conversation with one of the members of the House. Mark his tall form, energetic movements, and flashing eye. That is Senator ALLEN, of Ohio—the youngest member of the Senate, and one of the most really eloquent of the body.

He has endeavored himself to the people by his effective labours in their behalf. That red-headed gentleman, who is leaning against the clerk's desk, with both hands in his pockets, and a queer lazy vacant look on his face, is Senator Preston, the Great Wont be Instructed of South Carolina. He is a very eloquent and finished speaker, and always attracts the attention of the ladies. On the last back seat but one, to the extreme left, is a Senator with his hair combed back, until his head looks like a bald. He has spoken on the bill now under debate, and seems to be at perfect leisure. He rises from his seat and walks under the gallery, behind the Speakers chair, where he goes to tell a joke to those senators warming themselves by the fire. That is Henry Clay the Kentucky Lion; the hair appointment, and now secret councillor of the new administration. He is more an orator than an able man; and his course this winter shows that he is "riding away." Immediately in front of Mr. Clay, on

the front seat, is a heavy, dull looking, blue bearded gentleman. This is DANIEL WEBSTER, "the big Beggar Man," as the New York merchants call him and the Secretary of State that is to be, of Harrison's administration. He has said much that will live after him both for good and for evil, and is certainly a good scholar and an orator, though I am sorry to say, he employs his talents in a bad, if not an unprofitable cause. On the same side, although nearer the middle of the chamber, is Senator Wright of New York, the clear-headed statesman and eloquent and forcible debater. On the back seat, next the passage, is a tall robust gentleman, with heavy eye brows and thick hair. That is the firm unflinching Dr. Sturgeon, the colleague of Mr. Buchanan. But there is one that we must not forget—Wm. R. King of Alabama; the eloquent speaker, accomplished and firm republican—popular wherever he is known.

## FASHIONS AT WASHINGTON.

A lady correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, writes as follows concerning the FASHIONS at Washington, for the present season. "Great attention is given by the fashionables to the article of dress. Velvets are much in vogue; the prevailing colors being blue, black, and crimson. Cloth walking-dresses are also fashionable, though but little walking is done where carriages are so abundant. The great novelty of the season is the introduction of very small, plain, flat gilt buttons on dresses. They were at first confined to the cuffs, but lately nearly every dress has three rows on the front of the body also. De Lains are growing out of use, as the buttons make no contrast no fancy goods. They look to the best advantage on blue-black velvets for in-door dresses, and on blue cloth for carriage or walking habits. The most admired morning dresses are made of velvet, very full in the skirts, tight sleeves, with embroidered cuffs, twelve buttons on each cuff, twelve in the centre row on front, and eighteen on each of the outer rows—the latter gracefully curving to the shape. These dresses are extremely beautiful, and as the rage for gilt buttons is every day increasing, they will no doubt continue long in use, for nothing can be prettier for dress ornaments."

## POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	HARRISON.	VAN BUREN.
Maine,	46,613	46,200
New Hampshire,	25,483	31,919
Vermont,	32,445	18,009
Massachusetts,	72,874	51,944
Rhode Island,	6,213	3,263
Connecticut,	31,212	24,888
New York,	225,312	212,519
New Jersey,	33,351	31,034
Pennsylvania,	144,019	143,676
Delaware,	6,967	4,874
Maryland,	83,582	85,769
Virginia,	41,308	42,518
North Carolina,	46,376	33,782
South Carolina,		
Georgia,	40,261	31,921
Alabama,	28,471	33,991
Louisiana,	11,297	7,617
Mississippi,	19,518	16,995
Tennessee,	59,054	47,487
Kentucky,	57,887	32,392
Missouri,	21,441	28,043
Ohio,	148,157	124,782
Indiana,	65,302	51,004
Illinois,	45,537	47,476
Michigan,	22,311	21,106
Arkansas,	4,663	6,958
	1,268,752	1,129,067

Harrison's majority, excluding South Carolina, 145,695. The Legislature of South Carolina elects electors; therefore the popular vote of that State cannot be ascertained. At the election for members of Congress in October, 1840, there were Democratic majorities in every Congressional district in the State. There was one Whig member elected, owing to two Democrats running against him. In several districts there was no Whig candidate, so the popular Democratic majority at that election cannot be ascertained. We have seen various estimates of the popular vote, some as low as 12,000, and others as high as 23,000.

BALTIMORE BANKS.—The following statement was submitted by the Banks of Baltimore to the State Treasurer as their present condition:—

	Circulation.	Coin.
Farmers & Planters	\$163,810 00	\$104,162 06
West and Farmers,	87,861 38	120,616 59
Western,	135,465 00	103,349 49
Marine,	73,780 00	69,654 54
Merchants,	100,675 00	207,635 36
Baltimore,	196,763 00	357,960 21
Mechanics,	188,325 00	85,296 50
Union,	248,629 00	139,230 02
Cheapeake,	155,515 00	43,873 54
Citizens,	81,485 00	54,030 23
Farmers & Merchants,	90,489 00	44,030 23
	\$1,521,607 38	\$1,317,843 55
Franklin,	260,389 00	46,269 43

A woman in Boston, who has been addicted to the vice of opium eating, has been committed for two years to the house of correction in that city at her own request and that of her husband, in order that she may have an opportunity of subduing her depraved appetite. From some inquiries which we had occasion to make several years ago, we are of opinion that this dreadful and most ruinous form of intoxication is much more common in this country than is generally supposed. Pitiable, guilty and degraded as is the ordinary drunkard, his case is far less deplorable and hopeless than that of the opium eater. Both construct for themselves a hell on earth, may each be "himself a hell;" but while the former often loses the key of his prison, the latter always throws it away to an irrevocable distance.—Phila. Sent.

ACCOMMODATION IN FULL.—Two sailors were sitting on the gunwale of their ship, drinking and smoking. "This is meat and drink," said Jack, and fell overboard as he was speaking. "I and now you've got washing and lodging," coolly remarked Tom.—Sun.

GOOD.—A person said, on our hearing the other day, that editors for the most part, were a thin, pale faced set: A lad standing near; made this witty observation to his chum:—"There, Bob, I told you I had often read of the editorial corps."

## THE LEG.

From the German of Zschokke.

BY J. T. S. SULLIVAN.

In the fall of 1782, Surgeon Louis Thevenet received a written invitation, without signature, requesting him to visit on the following day, a country seat not far from the road leading to Paris, and to bring with him all the necessary apparatus for an amputation.

Thevenet was known at that time, far and near, to be the most skillful man in his profession; it was not an unusual thing to bring him across the channel to England for purposes of consultation. He had served a long time in the army; and although something rude in his manner, he was generally admired and beloved for his natural amiability.

Thevenet was somewhat astonished at this anonymous billet. Both time and place were specified with the greatest minuteness, where he was expected. "Some wags would send me on a fool's errand," thought he to himself, and determined not to go.

Three days after this, he received a similar invitation, but more pressing, with the addition that on the following morning at nine o'clock, a carriage would be at his door to bear him to the place of destination. At the hour appointed on the following morning, appeared indeed a handsome barouche. Thevenet hesitated no longer, but took his seat at once.

Before the city gate he demanded of the coachman, "whither are you driving me?" The coachman replied in English, "I don't know. It's nothing to me."

"You are an English scoundrel," responded Thevenet. The carriage at length stopped before the described house. "Who sent for me? who lives here? who is ill in the house?" again demanded Thevenet of the coachman before he alighted. But the driver returned the same sullen answer, and the surgeon thanked him in the same manner as before.

On the threshold he was met by a handsome young man about twenty-eight years of age, who conducted him up stairs into a spacious saloon. His language betrayed him—he was an Englishman. Thevenet and once addressed him in English; "You sent for me?" "I did," responded the stranger, "and am much indebted for the trouble you have taken in visiting me. Will you sit down? There is chocolate, coffee and wine, in case you should require anything during the operation."

"Show me the patient, sir. I must first examine the injury, and see if amputation be necessary. It is necessary, Mons. Thevenet. Be seated. I have every confidence in you.—Only listen to me for one moment. There is a purse containing one hundred guineas. I intend it for you as some remuneration for the operation you are about to undertake. This shall not be all, if you are successful. If, on the contrary, you do not succeed, or refuse to grant my wish, you see this pistol, it is loaded; you are in my power, and I will shoot you."

"Sir, I do not fear your pistol," responded Thevenet, but first let me know what you require of me. What am I to do?" "You must amputate my right leg," replied the Englishman. "With all my heart, sir, and your head too, if you desire it. But, if I am not mistaken, your leg seems to be a very sound one. You mounted the stairs in advance of me like a rope dancer. What's the matter with the leg?" "Nothing, Mons. Thevenet. But I desire to get rid of it."

"Sir, you are a fool." "That's nothing to you, Mons. Thevenet." "What crime has that fine leg committed?" "None. Will you amputate it?" "Sir, I do not know you. Bring me some evidence that you are otherwise of sane mind, and I will then answer the question." "Mons. Thevenet," said the Englishman somewhat angered, "will you comply with my wish or not?" "As soon, sir, as you give me any good reason for so doing."

"I cannot tell you my reasons now—but perhaps, in one year from this time I may be able to do. But I will bet, that you will acknowledge after one year, that I have the very best of reasons for getting rid of my leg."

"I will not bet," replied Thevenet, "unless you give me your name and family, and your residence." "All this you shall learn hereafter," said the Englishman, not now. "Do you take me for a gentleman and a man of honor?" "A man of honor does not threaten his physician with pistols. I have duties to perform, even towards you, stranger as you are, which are paramount. I will not cripple you without a cause. If you have a desire to murder an innocent man, and a father, then shoot sir, I make no resistance."

"Very well, Mons. Thevenet," said the Englishman, and took up the pistol. "I shall not shoot you, but I will force you, notwithstanding, to amputate my leg. What you will not do as a favor to me; what neither money nor threats could induce you to perform, you shall yet undertake in mercy."

"How so, sir?" inquired Thevenet. "I'll lace this leg by a single shot, and that too, before your eyes on this very spot." The Englishman seated himself, took the pistol and held the muzzle to his leg just above the knee. Thevenet endeavored to catch the pistol, and sprang forward— "Don't stir, sir," exclaimed the English-

man, or I'll pull the trigger. Answer me at once, will you cut off my leg, or necessitate me to prolong my sufferings by laceration?" "Sir, you are mad. Since, however, you seem determined, I'll take it off."

Every thing was immediately prepared for the operation. Just as the first incision was about to be made, the Englishman lighted a cigar, and swore it should not go out during the operation. He kept his word. The leg lay amputed on the floor, the Englishman continued to smoke.

Thevenet completed the business in a most masterly manner. The patient was soon restored to health by the skill of his physician. He paid the surgeon well, whom he prized more highly each day—thanked him with tears of joy for the loss of his limb, and returned to England with his wooden crutch leg.

About eighteen weeks after his departure, Thevenet received a letter from England, similar in its contents to this: "You will accept the enclosed draft on Mr. Panchard of Paris, for two hundred and fifty guineas, as an earnest of my gratitude. You have made me the happiest of earthly mortals, inasmuch as you have removed a leg which was the sole object to my happiness."

Brave man, you may now learn the cause of my foolish whim. You manifested at the time of the operation, that there could exist no justifiable ground for my sacrifice; I proposed a bet; you did well not to accept it.

"After my second arrival from the East Indies, I became acquainted with Miss Emily Harley, the most perfect of her sex. I addressed her. Her fortune, her family connections, both made the match desirable among my relations; her beauty, her heavenly temper, made it so to me. I became one amid the array of her admirers. Ah, dear Thevenet, and I was happy enough to become the chosen one among my rivals. She loved me: above all men, me! She did not conceal it, and rejected me on that very account. In vain I implored; in vain did her parents beg, and her friends; she remained unmoved."

"For a long time I could not learn the cause of her objecting to a marriage, which, she confessed, herself, would have been the consummation of her wish. One of her sisters, at length, explained the mystery. Emily Harley was a wonder in beauty, but nature had been cruel, in giving her but one leg. She feared on account of this deformity, to become my wife; she dreaded the possibility of my regard for her being diminished on its account."

My resolution was instantly taken, I determined to make myself her equal in this respect. Thanks to you, dear Thevenet, I did so. I came to London with a crutch leg. My first object was to seek Miss Harley. She had told her before hand, and I myself had written to England to the same effect, that a fall from a horse had crippled me, and that I had been obliged to submit my leg to the surgeon's knife. Emily fainted when she first beheld me. She was inconsolable, but she soon became my wife. The day after the wedding I first entrusted her with the secret of my sacrifice, to which my love for her had been the sole incentive. She loved me the more tenderly for it. Oh, Thevenet! had I still a dozen legs to lose, I would yield them without a murmur for such a prize.

So long as I live, I shall be grateful to you.—Come to London—come and see us. I become acquainted with my glorious wife, and then say again I am a fool.

CHARLES TEMPLE. Thevenet imparted the anecdote and the letter to his friends, and always laughed immoderately when he told of it. "He remains a fool after all," he would often say.

The following was his reply: "Dear Sir,—I thank you for your valuable present, for such I must regard it, since it can no longer be considered as a remuneration for the little trouble I had."

I wish you in your marriage with the most lovely of English women. It is true, a leg is a great deal to give for a beautiful, virtuous, and amiable woman, but not too much, if in the end, one is not deceived in the bargain. Adam gave a rib for his wife; other have also paid a rib for beauties; and some, even a head."

But, still, I fear after two years you will repent that you leg was amputated above the knee. You will think it might as well have been taken off below the joint. At the lapse of three years, you will be convinced that the loss of the foot alone would have been sufficient. At the end of four years you will maintain, that the sacrifice of the great toe, and after five years, that of the little toe, would have answered. In six years you will confess, that the pairing of the nails would have been enough."

All this I say without any reflections on your fascinating wife. Women can keep beauty and virtue more inaccessible, than men can their opinions. In my youth I would have sacrificed my life daily, but never have yielded a leg. The former I should not have lamented while living, but had I pursued your course and resigned my leg, I should say to myself to-day, "Thevenet, you were a fool!" Wherewith I have the honor to be, Your ob'd serv't, G. THEVENET.

In the year 1893, during the revolutionary times of horror, Thevenet, who had been suspected by the aristocracy of treachery through the accusations of some rival, fled

to London to save his life from the gullotine. Either to kill time, or to renew his acquaintance, he asked after his old friend, Sir Charles Temple.

He was directed to his residence, was announced, and received. In a large arm chair, with a glass of foaming porter at his side near the fire place, surrounded by a dozen newspapers, sat a corpulent gentleman. He could not get up to receive his visitor.

"Ah, welcome Mons. Thevenet," exclaimed the fat Sir Charles Temple, for in reality he was the man. "Don't be offended at my keeping my seat; this cursed crutch-leg prevents me from doing any thing. You have probably come to see if you prophesied aright?"

"No," said Thevenet, "I come as a fugitive, and to seek protection in your country." "You must live with me Thevenet, You are a wise man. You must comfort me. I sincerely believe had I not this cursed crutch leg in my way, I might have been Admiral of the Blue by this time. Here I sit and read the newspapers, and get actually enraged, when I think that I must be inactive in all these great struggles. You must comfort me, Thevenet."

"Your wife will be better able to comfort you than I," replied Thevenet. "Stuff!" exclaimed Temple. "Her crutch leg keeps her from dancing, and so she has given herself up to cards. There's no getting on with her, otherwise she is a fine woman."

"Ah, ah! Then I was right, my old friend?" "Yes, entirely so. But, Thevenet, we must be silent, and keep this to ourselves. I have committed a very foolish act. If I had my legs back again, I would not give the parting of the nails! This between ourselves. I was a fool, but keep my secret!"

## FROM CHARLES O'MALLY.

"And Boyle, did you know Sir Harry Boyle?" To be sure I did. Shall I ever forget him and his capital blunders that kept me laughing the whole time I spent in Ireland? I was in the house when he concluded a paenegyric upon a friend, by calling him the father of the poor and uncle to Lord Donoughmore?

"He was the only man who could render by a ball what it was impossible to convey more correctly?" said Power, "you have heard of his duel with Harry Toler?" "Never," let us hear it.

"It was bull from beginning to end.—Boyle took it into his head, that Harry was a person with whom he had a serious row in Cork. Harry, on the other hand, mistook Boyle for old Caples, whom he had been pursuing with horse whipping intentions for some months, they met in Kildare-street Club, and a very little colloquy established them that they were right in their conjectures; each party being so eagerly ready to meet the views of the other. It never was a difficult matter to find a friend in Dublin; and to do them justice, Irish seconds, generally speaking are perfectly free from any imputation upon the score of good breeding. No men have less impudent curiosity as to the cause of quarrel; wisely supposing that the principals know their own affairs best, they cautiously abstain from indulging any prying spirit, but proceed to discharge their functions as best they may. Accordingly Sir Harry, and Eick were set, as the phrase is, at twelve paces, and to use Boyle's own words, for I have heard him relate the story,—

"We blazed away, sir, for three rounds. I put two in his hat, and one in the neck cloth; his shots went all through the skirts of my coat."

"We'll spend the day here, said Considine, at this rate; could you put them closer?" "And give us a little more time in the world, says I.

"Exactly," said Dick. "Well, they moved us forward two paces, and set to loading the pistols again." By this time we were so near that we had full opportunity to scan each other's faces; well, sir, I stared at him, and he at me.

"What," said I. "Eh," said he. "How's this?" said I. "You're not Billy Capler," said he. "Devil a bit," said I, for I don't think you're Arty Devine, and faith, sir, so it appeared; we were fighting all the morning for nothing—for somehow it turned out 'twas neither of us."

## ON THE CHOICE OF A WIFE.

Go, my son, said the Eastern sage to Talmore, go forth to the world; be wise in the pursuit of knowledge—be wise in the accumulation of riches—be wise in the choice of friends; yet little will this avail thee, if thou chooseth not wisely the wife of thy bosom.

When the rules of thy people echo thy sayings, and the trumpet of fame sounds thy name abroad among the nations, more beautifully will the sun of thy glory set, if one bright cloud reflects its brightness, and sullied for ever will be the splendor of the rays, if like a dark spot she crosses its surface.

And the rose of Cashmere—themselves more brilliant and beautiful; but let take them to thy bosom—for the gem will grow dim, and the rose wither, and nought remain to thee of all thou didst woo and win.

Neither turn thyself to the proud one who vaunts herself on having scanned the pages of Vedas, and fathomed the mysteries of the holy temple. Woman was not born to wield the sceptre, or direct the council; to reveal the mandates of Brahma, or expound the sacred verses of Menu. Rather be it hers to support thee in grief and soothe thee in sickness; to rejoice in thy prosperity and cling to thee in adversity. Reflect, then, my son, ere thou chooseth, and look to her whom thou wouldst make the wife of thy bosom.

A wife! what a sacred name—what a responsible office! She must be the unspotted sanctuary to which wearied man may flee from the crimes of the world, and feel that no sin dare enter there. A wife!—She must be as pure as the spirits around the Everlasting throne, that man may kneel to her even in admiration, and feel no abatement. A wife!—She must be the guardian angel of his footsteps, on earth, and guide them to Heaven; so firm in virtue that should he for a moment waver, she can yield him support, and replace him upon his firm foundation; so happy in conscious innocence, that when from the perplexities of the world he turns to his home, he may never find a frown where he sought a smile. Such, my son, thou seekest in a wife—and reflect well ere thou chooseth.

Open not thy bosom to the trifler; repose not thy head on the breast that nurteth envy and folly and vanity. Hope not for obedience where the passions are untamed; and expect not honor from her who honoreth not the God who made her.

Though thy place be next to the throne of princes and the countenance of royalty beam upon thee—though thy riches be as the pearls of Omar, and thy name honored from the East to the West, little will it avail thee if darkness and disappointment, that keep thee in thine own habitation. There must be passed three hours in solitude and sickness—and there must thou die. Reflect then, my son, ere thou chooseth, and look well to her ways whom thou wouldst love; for though thou be wise in other things—little will it avail thee if thou chooseth not wisely the wife of thy bosom.

Sam Slick utters some poetry sayings. He has more truth than poetry in many of his hits, such, for instance, as the following, touching female curiosity; "Nothin, squire, ever stops a woman when her curiosity is once up, especially if she be curious to know something about herself. Only hold a secret in your hand to her, and it's like a bunch of catnip; she'll jump and frisk, and frolic round like every thing, and never give over purrin' and coaxin' of you till she gets it."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—Finance and Morals.—The extraordinary spectacle was presented yesterday of the stock of the U. States bank selling for 47 per cent, which about two or three years ago sold to 120. The stockholders, many of whom are females, will lose two thirds of their property. This strange and unprecedented fact is only one taken from series on series, happening all over the country, developing the charlatanism and demoralization which prevails over a large portion of financial and political society.

In addition to this spectacle, it is stated in our correspondence from Baltimore, that the banks of that city will not resume, and that the principal cause for the adoption of this policy has been created by the waste of the State for a new loan.

By these unwholy bargains between the politicians and the financiers, all morals and honesty—all sound doctrine and practical sense are set at naught, and cast aside. The various States want more money—and the banks want more time—hence the one gives and the other takes, leaving the burden upon the people, in the shape of taxes, at some distant day. In Congress the same principle of demoralization seems to prevail. That body are about to pass laws to divide the landed property of the nation among the several States—and also a law for the abolition of all debts under the name of a bankrupt law, excluding corporations.

All these movements pug forward by financiers and politicians, only lead to the belief that some great and mighty revolution is at hand. The great mass of the people of this country are honest, industrious and moral—but the atrocious want of principle among the bankers and politicians must begin, sooner or later, to produce its natural effects. We have had a revolution in trade—a revolution in politics—a revolution in the currency—we want a revolution in morals and honesty—and that very soon, or the fire and brimstone will soon be ready for another Sodom and Gomorrah.—N. York Herald.

ENLIGHTENING.—"Col. W. is a fine looking man, ain't he?" said a friend of ours, the other day. "Yes," replied another.—"I was taken for him once." "Yud why, you're as ugly as sin!" "I don't care for that: I was taken for him I endorsed his note, and was taken for him—by the sheriff!"

There is iron enough in the hand of forty-two men, to make a ploughshare, weighing about twenty-four pounds.

PARTY FAIR.—The Schenectady Cabinet says: "The printer is O. K.—Out of Kask."



This is up to you... I have... Florida... 841... with... say... Savan... 18... Florida... and was... attacked... 1841... can... 1841... can... LAND... We have... This how... have reason... the family... to frame... without... every natu... property to a... is free, wh... uses over... bought, sold... and compell... involuntary... freedom... are landed... is about the... call their own... government... voice in... No. 1... No. 2...

they come into court in their own name alone, and demand justice? No. Should every one of the three-fifths possess themselves of the lauded estate, to-morrow, to qualify them to vote and act in public affairs, can they do so without the consent of those already qualified? For every privilege possessed by the three-fifths, is there any other guarantee than the will and pleasure of the two-fifths? No. What sort of freedom is this? It is, to all intents and purposes, slavery of the south. Like the southern negro, the three-fifths of the citizens of Rhode Island have no claim, by her laws, to any political or judicial right but to be governed and judged. It might be well for the philanthropist to turn his attention to the state of political bondage which thus exists in Rhode Island, to let his first effort be made to free his white brethren from it. He then can look to the south with a clearer conscience, and a better grace, for objects of sympathy.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.**—The Democrats of New Hampshire have held a State Convention, at which the following persons were nominated for office at the Spring election. For Governor—John Page, of Haverhill; For Congress—Tristram Shaw, of Exeter; Ira A. Eastman, of Gilmanston; Charles G. Atherton, of Nashua; Edmund Burk, of Newport; John R. Redding, of Haverhill. And at a meeting of the Rockingham Council District Convention, held on the 12th inst. it was Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Democrats of the United States, to hold a Convention at the city of New York on the 3d and 4th of July, 1842, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, and transacting any other business that may come before them.

**MR. WEBSTER'S SUCCESSOR.**—The New York Commercial Advertiser says, it is understood that Mr. Webster will resign his seat in the Senate, preparatory to entering upon his duties in the new cabinet, on the 15th of February. The Legislature of Massachusetts being in session, the vacancy will of course be immediately supplied. The Hon. ANSON LAWRENCE, late the able commercial representative of Boston in the House of Representatives, is confidently spoken of as Mr. Webster's successor.

**MARCUS CICERO STANLEY.**—We recently copied from the Boston Morning Post, an extended notice of the operations of an American swindler and thief, who had been figuring in Paris and London under the name of Marcus Cicero Stanley. The following from the New Orleans Picayune throws additional light upon the history of the rascal: "The offence for which he is now suffering in England is nothing in comparison to his realizations in this country and Texas. Some two, or three years since he was in this city, and cut even a greater dash than the notorious Slith. We next hear of him in Texas concerned in the fatal duel in which the lamented Laurens was killed by Goodrich, in 1837. It may be recollected that some five or six young men were slain together at Houston, among whom Goodrich, Stanley and Laurens. During the night a \$1000 bill was stolen from Goodrich, who, instigated by Stanley, charged Laurens with the theft. High minded and honorable, and at the same time innocent, the latter could not brook this charge, and immediately sent Goodrich a challenge. They fought with rifles, and Laurens was killed—Stanley acting as his second. Subsequently it was proved that Stanley himself stole the money, when Goodrich, conscience-stricken at what he had done became dissipated, and finally blew his own brains out.

Since then Stanley has figured extensively in this city, and in fact over the country. In 1839, he again visited Texas, where he stole a \$500 bill from a companion. He afterwards passed the bill, it was identified and Stanley was arrested. He found means to procure bail, when, thinking he was too well known in this country and Texas, he immediately left for England, where he has since been living by his rascalities."

**MOBILE RACES.**—The races over the Bascomb course commenced on the 11th inst. The first day's race was run by Head & Smith's chestnut mare Old Mistress, beating Sir Charles and Eloise. The great sweepstakes of \$1000 entrance, four subscribers, with the addition of a cup valued at 500, by the proprietor, came off over the Bascomb course, in Mobile, on the 12th inst. Three horses came to the post, viz: Westwind, by Chateau Margaux; Wagner, by Sir Charles, and Ruby, by Riddleworth—The race was won by Westwind in two heats; time 8:21—8:20. The roads to the track have been heavy and broken, and the track itself, instead of an elastic turf, has been fetlock deep in mud. This may account for the bad time made by some crack horses, and perhaps for some of the results.

On the 15th inst. four mile heat was run over the same course, which resulted in favor of a horse named Mango, who beat Wagner, Fydenia and Baywood, in two heats. Wagner gave out in the third mile of the first heat, and was led of distance; So something must be the matter with the old sorrel, to be so badly beat twice in one week. The time was 8:36—8:31—track very heavy.

**PAPER MILLS AND PRINTING OFFICES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—There are in this State 13 paper manufacturers, employing 111 hands, and producing \$255,600 worth of paper annually, and having invested a capital of \$104,300. There are also thirty-six printing offices, employing 252 hands, and with a capital invested of \$110,850, which issue 27 weekly papers and ten periodicals.

**LUCKY ESCAPE.**—A young girl while crossing a railroad somewhere in England, was hit by a snow-ball in the face and fell between the rails. Twenty five laden coal wagons passed over her and did not injure her. We remember a similar incident on the Columbia railroad, near the Paoli. A black fellow slipped and fell while running before the engine, and the whole train went over him. As soon as the last car passed he jumped to his feet and sung out lustily—"Eh! locomoky can't kill dis nigger."—Philad. North Amer.

**A DREADFUL STORY.**—A Mrs. Maif, of Freedom township, Muscumee county, Ohio, on the 1st inst. in a fit of insanity, threw her infant on the fire, by which it was burnt to a crisp! The little sufferer made frequent attempts to creep from the flames but as often did the inmate smother her thrust it in again until it perished amid the embers! Mrs. M. has heretofore been subject to fits of mental aberration.

### A DOUBLE EXECUTION

From the Buffalo Advertiser, Jan. 20. Execution of McEllroy and Johnson.—A few minutes past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the sentence of the law was inflicted upon these men, in presence of a few citizens only. The culprits passed the whole day in religious exercises with Messrs. Fillmore, Angier and Wier, who have attended them since their conviction. On reaching the scaffold, Johnson exhibited the utmost fortitude and self-possession, while his companion faltered at every step; both however, felt strong assurances of hope and consolation.

After their caps were drawn, McEllroy requested that the hymn beginning with the words "A-m-e-n! I be to Judgment brought" might be sung while his spirit was passing from earth to immortality. He had barely made his wish known when the cord was severed. A few convulsive heavings of the breast were observed and all was over.

**EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY.**—The superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky stated in his last report, that in a certain county of the State out of fifteen Grand Jurors, the Judge could not find one whom he might appoint foreman; also that in a collection of some forty or fifty persons accidentally convened in a country tavern, not one could be found who could give his signature as a witness to a bond. He furthermore stated that in 1830 there were in the commonwealth 140,000 children of proper ages to be at school; and that in June last the whole number at school was only about 32,000.

These statements having given occasion to some expressions of incredulity, the superintendent has published in several of the Kentucky papers proofs in confirmation of his assertions. In reference to the last mentioned particular he gives later statistics, obtained, we presume, by the recent census. It is stated that in 1840 there were 175,000 children between the ages of 5 and 15, of whom on the first of June, only 32,904 were at school. [Balt. Amer.]

We learn from the National Intelligencer, that Commodore THOMAS HOLUP STEVENS, of the U. S. Navy, in the meridian of life, and in the enjoyment of the highest health, retired to bed on Wednesday night, and before morning the angel of death had stricken him from the number of the living. Commodore Stevens was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and entered the Navy in 1818, at the early age of fifteen. Young as he was, he had distinguished himself in the war of 1812, even before Perry's brilliant victory on Lake Erie, and he commanded one of the vessels in that ever memorable battle. As a man, he was without reproach; and as an officer, he was regarded as one of the brightest ornaments of the Navy in peace, as he has been one of its most gallant sons in war.

**CAPITAL OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**—The grand total capital of Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at £2,620,000,000. The value of all sorts of public property is £103,000,000. Lands, ships, canals, rail roads, horses, mines, timber, crops, &c., is estimated at £2,945,000,000. Furniture, apparel, plate, specie, money in chancery, saving banks, &c., estimated at £2,580,000,000. The national debt is about £764,000,000.

**OXFORD ELECTION IN MAINE.**—The third trial for the choice of a member of Congress from this District took place on Monday. Returns from 22 towns place Mr. Littlefield, the Van Buren candidate, ahead, and the Portland Advertiser states that he is undoubtedly elected.

**NOVELTY.**—As a proof of the mildness of the weather of late, the editor of the St. John's (N. B.) Times says, that he was presented with a Violet, which was pulled from a flower bed in the open air, and which, until recently, had been covered with snow.

I am man begins to save ten cents a day when he is 21 years old, and continues to do so until he is 70 he will then be worth \$10,956 37.

An acre of ground will produce thirty heads of wine.

The whole number of journals, political and literary, in Italy is 188. They are published at Milan, Venice, Turin, Genoa, Modena, Florence, Rome, Naples and Sicily.

**FIDELITY OF THE DOG.**—The dog seems to have been the only creature in which the fear and dread of man has not been implanted. In fact, in all our vicissitudes and miseries, sickness, in poverty, in distress, and even in death, forsaken by friends, frowned upon by the world and wandering an outcast over the face of the earth, this poor animal clings to us through all.

**ORIGIN OF THE GIRDES.**—It has been sometimes supposed that this singular race of people were from Egypt, but it is now the general belief that they passed into the west part of Europe through Bohemia, from the central parts of Asia or north of Hindostan. And they resemble the present race inhabiting that part of Asia.

**GRASSHOPPERS IN JANUARY.**—Our friend Mr. Abner Baldwin, of Woodbridge, sent us this morning, a small box, containing a parcel, more or less, (for they are irksome about so,) like that spotted pig, that we can't count them; of real long legged, spindle-shanked grasshoppers, which he gathered in the open air on Tuesday last—the thermometer at zero.—New Haven Herald.

**WOMAN.**—The hour of adversity is woman's hour. In the full blaze of fortune's rich meridian, her modest beam retires from vulgar notice; but when the clouds of woe collect around us, and shades and darkness dim the wanderer's path, that chaste and lovely light shines forth to cheer him, an emblem and a emanation of the heavens.—Charles Phillips.

**EDUCATION.**—There is something beautiful in the following extract from an Illinois paper, addressed to the principal mistress of a female Academy. "Imagine for a moment, that the beautiful diamond is placed in your hand, on which you are requested to engrave a sentiment, which must be read at the great day of account, in the presence of listening angels and assembled worlds!—What care would you exercise, what industry would you use, to select from the vast commonwealth of letters a sentence, pure, chaste, refined and holy!—No cost—no pains no efforts would be lacking! Permit me then to say to you,—that this is your present situation. Precious innocent hearts, in all the purity of childhood's delightful bloom, are placed in your keeping and the duty of engraving principles there, which will outlive the sun, and live—and still live—and live forever, devotes on you!"

The moral courage which will face obloquy in a good cause, is a much rarer virtue than the physical valor, which will confront death in a bad one.

**MARRIED.**—On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Houston, Mr. James Cathell, to Miss Charlotte A. Faulkner, both of this town.

On Thursday last by the same, Mr. Charles H. Ross, to Miss Mary E. Price all of this county.

On the same, by the Rev. J. Thompson, Mr. Thomas Tarbutton, to Miss Elizabeth Weston, all of this county.

**MECHANICAL FIRE COMPANY.**—The members of the Mechanical Fire Company are notified to attend a meeting of the company at Solomon Harrold's room, on Friday evening next, the 31st inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock. S. A. LOWE, sec'y.

**NOTICE.**—Came to the subscribers on or about the first of June last, a small brindle Steer about two years old and marked with a swallow fork in each ear; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL CHEEZUM. Feb. 2 1841.—3w

**FRANCIS A. CLIFF,** FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Tallbot and the adjoining counties, that he has taken part of the shop at present occupied by Josiah Cliff, Clock & Watch Maker, between the stores of Messrs. Roszell & Austin, and Sheperd & McNeal, and directly opposite the Court House, where he will be happy to serve those who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage. He has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been thoroughly instructed in the most improved manner of Cutting, by Ward, Barford and Ward, successors to the celebrated Allen Ward of the same place. He receives the Fashions regularly, and pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. He warrants all garments made by him to fit, and flatters himself that for neatness and durability his work will not be surpassed by any establishment on the Eastern Shore or elsewhere. Feb 2—3w

**Blacksmiting.**—THE subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that he is still carrying on the Blacksmiting at the old stand, adjoining the curt wright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, at a reasonable charge. Thankful for the liberal affale of patronage extended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same and pledges himself to use every exertion in his line of business to please all who may favour him with their work. The cash will be very acceptable from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage. Horse-shoeing done at the shortest notice. The public's ob't. serv't. RICHARD P. SNEED. N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a great favor by closing their accounts as early as possible. R. P. S. Feb. 2 1841.—1y

**POSTPONED SALE.**

**PUBLIC SALE.**—THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at his Farm, where the late Col. William Hayward resided, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. (January), all his

**Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Mules, salted Pork, Farming Utensils, Kitchen Furniture &c.** This is a large and good stock. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. JOS. R. PRICE. Jan 16—1w

**NOTICE.**—The sale of Stocks, &c. of the subscriber, heretofore advertised, is postponed till Wednesday next, the 31 of February, if fair, if not till the next fair day thereafter. JOS. R. PRICE. Jan 30

**Commissioners Notice.**—THE Trustees of the several Primary Schools in Tallbot County, are notified to hand over to the Commissioners, as early as practicable, the contracts made between them and the teachers.

The Clerks of the respective schools are also required to hand in the list of persons charged with the school tax, and the amount required to be levied for the purchase of books, stationery and fuel. The law makes it necessary that these lists should be in possession of the County Commissioners, on or before the first of June annually, and a failure so to comply on the part of Trustees and clerks, will prevent the levying of the sum or sums required for the above mentioned purpose. By order GEO. W. SHERWOOD, CLK. Jan 19—3w

### EASTON HOTEL

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the large and commodious brick tavern in Easton, formerly occupied by Mr. A. Griffith, where he is prepared at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

His table will be furnished with the best the market can afford, and every attention given to render travellers and others comfortable.

His stables are large and commodious and he has employed a good and attentive ostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year. His Hacks will regularly attend the steamboat on the evenings of her arrival, and passengers can be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula at short notice. His Rooms are pleasant and convenient, and his Bar well supplied with choice Liquors. ISAAC BENJAMIN. Jan 19, 1841—3w Elkton Gazette please copy 3 weeks.

### PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on SATURDAY the 6th of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the subscriber in the town of St. Michaels, one

**VESSEL** carrying six or seven hundred bushels—two years old, well built, and of prime materials. Also a lot of DRY GOODS, some BOOTS and SHOES, several pair of scales & WEIGHTS, &c. The above is the joint property of Jefferson and Fairbank, and is sold to satisfy the just debts of the partnership heretofore existing, but now dissolved. NOAH JEFFERSON. Jan 26—1w

**STRAYED** from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a small pale red cow, with white back and belly, and tail tipped with white, with about half an inch awed off each horn—Any information leading to her recovery, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Jan 19 JOHN B. RAY.

**NOTICE.**—THE contract for making the new road in St. Michaels District, will be sold to the lowest bidder, on TUESDAY the 2d day of February next, at the front door of the Court house in the town of Easton, at 12 o'clock, M. The road, when completed, will be inspected by the Commissioners of the county. By order GEO. W. SHERWOOD, CLK. Jan 19—3w

**NOTICE.**—ALL persons who may be indebted to Wm. Austin, are hereby requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate payment of their accounts, as his book of accounts has been placed in my hands for collection, and I have no authority to grant indulgence to any one. Jan 26—3w M. HAZEL.

**ASTRAY.**—Left the subscriber's on or about the 16th of October last, a pied cow, ear marks not recollected. She has long horns, well turned up. At the same time one Bull yearling, red with white face—ear marks, spot and dit. The cow was purchased of Thos. M. Faulkner about a year since, on the farm adjoining The Dewlin, Esq. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of either or both of the above described cattle. Jan 5—G3w JNO. B. FIRBANKS, near the Chapel.

**Personal Discharge.**—STATE OF MARYLAND. On application of Talbot County to wit, of William Tarbutton Jr. of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, setting forth that he is under execution and pressed for the payment of debts he is unable to satisfy, and offering to deliver up to his creditors all his property, real, personal, or mixed to which he is in any way entitled, the necessary wearing apparel &c. of himself and family excepted; a schedule whereof and list of his creditors and debts being annexed to his petition on oath, and praying to have extended to him the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the said State of Maryland for the last sixty days before his application and is still a resident of said State, I have appointed John R. McQuay Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Tarbutton, who has entered into bond with security by me approved, for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Trustee having certified to me that he is in possession of all the property in the said schedule mentioned, I have ordered and appointed the first Monday of May Term next for the said William Tarbutton Jr. to be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors or to be otherwise dealt with according to law, and the said William Tarbutton, jr. having entered into bond in a penalty by me approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Talbot county Court to his creditors by advertisement of this order in some newspaper published in Talbot county once a week for three successive weeks three months before the said first Monday of May Term next. Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of January 1841. WILLIAM ARRINGDALE, [L. S.] Attest. JAMES PARROTT, CLK. Jan 26—3w Tal. Co. Co't.

**TEACHER WANTED.**—THE Trustees of the Primary School No. 4 in Election District No. 4 are desirous of employing a teacher, of moral character, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education. The Teacher will be wanted on the 1st of April next. P. W. PRATT, S. H. MERVIN, JAS. LEVINGTON. Jan 5—1w Sentinels copy 3 weeks. BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.

### DISSOLUTION,

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst. Persons indebted to the firm will please make payment to Theodore D. Valiant, who is authorized to close the books of the co-partnership. THEODORE D. VALIANT, HENRY T. ROBERTS. Jan 12th, 1841.

The subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches at the old stand, on Washington street, next door to the Bank. He is prepared to execute work in a superior style, and flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He receives the Fashions regularly, and is prepared to execute work with neatness and despatch. THEODORE D. VALIANT. Jan 12th, 1841.—1f

**Notice.**—THE firm of Fairbank & Jefferson having declined business, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said firm, to present the same on or before the 4th March next. All debts contracted subsequent to this notice in the name of said firm, will not be binding upon either party thereto. FAIRBANK & JEFFERSON. St. Michaels, Jan 12, 1841.

N. B.—All persons due, or having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same to Noah Jefferson for settlement. F. & J.

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the last year, and informs them that he continues to do a cash business. He also notifies all persons who are indebted to him to call and make immediate payment, as he intends to close his books. The public's ob't. serv't. THOMAS SYLVESTER. Jan 5th, 1841.—1f

### A CARD.

**CHARLES B PURNELL** Merchant Tailor & Draper, No. 60 PRATT STREET, NORTH SIDE, two doors above Gist's American Hotel and Virginia House—thankful to his friends and customers on the Eastern Shore, and particularly in Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties, for past favors, respectfully solicits the custom of those in want of superfine CLOTHS, CASIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., being always by his attention prepared to make up to the latest fashions, low for cash to punctual customers. Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1840—1y

**HERE! HERE!**—J. M. FAULKNER has removed his office to the old stand next door to Mr. Solomon Barrold's Tavern, where he may be found to attend to any business in his line—viz: the settlement of Officers' Fees, in his hands as late Deputy Sheriff, Executions in his hands as late Constable, and Town Taxes as Collector. He will also as heretofore attend to business as agent and private collector—drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Power of Attorneys, Indentures of Apprentices, Bonds, Insolvent Petitions, Leases, Agreements and other instruments of writing.—He again renews his obligations to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received—and still hopes to merit a share of their patronage. Jan 5—1f

### THE PILOT.

THE subscriber having received the appointment of agent for this valuable Paper for Talbot county, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, on the following terms. To the daily Pilot per annum \$6 00 Weekly Pilot per do 2 50 Semi Weekly per do 4 00 Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10 00 And for a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3 00 per annum and of the county five dollars per annum. He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so. J. M. FAULKNER, Agent for Gen. Duff Green. Jan 5 1841—G1f

**CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY** FOR THE SALE OF Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. Are held by the following Agents in their respective counties: Chas. Robinson, Easton—John Clark, Trappe; Edw. B. Hardestad, Denton—Fountain and Plummer, Bridgetown—Robert T. Keene, Stenton's Landing—Pere Granger, Centerville—DeCoursey & Bryan, Queenstown—T. Hopkins, Jr. & Co., Wye Mills—L. & E. P. Lecompte, Cambridge—Jacob Charles & Son, Federalburg—Samuel Gray, Tobacco-stick—Wm. B. Tillotson, Hillsborough. Nov 17

### 2,000 Apple Trees

FOR SALE. OF five years growth, and of superior quality, of the following sorts: Bufflower, Green flat Pippin, American Pippin, or Grindstone, Carthoune, Winter Grickson, English do, Wine Sap, Maiden's Blush, New England Seek no Further, Cane Apple, Orange do, Summer Pearmain, &c. &c. Proper instructions given as to the culture of the above trees. For orders, terms, &c, apply at Merrett's Tavern, Easton. CLARK & Co. Jan 5—1f Trees may be transplanted at any time before the last of March, provided the ground is not frozen.

### A CARD.

**DOCTOR A. M. WHITE,** Offers his professional services to the citizens of Miles River Neck. His residence is on Leeds' Creek, adjoining Harango. January 12, 1841—1m

### MILLING.

THE subscriber having rented the Mill, situated in the Chapel District, and known as Lockerman's Mill, is ready to attend to all business in his line with care and despatch. From long experience in the business he hopes to share a liberal portion of the public patronage. The Mill is in good order. A. H. ROLLS. Jan 5 1841—1f

### 'Farmer's Foundry.'

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, and to the subscriber on book account or otherwise, up to 1st January 1841, are requested to come forward and settle the same to that date with the subscriber by cash, note, or otherwise, for according to the old adage, "short settlements make long friends" and with friends after settlement, business will be conducted as usual. JAS. A. OXENHAM. Dec 29—G1f

### More New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a full supply of Fall Goods, consisting of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, With many heavy Woollen Goods PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS, HEAVY BOOTS AND SHOES, upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same. POWELL & FIDDEMAN. Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.

P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of Equity, I will sell on TUESDAY the 29th inst., at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., the farm or plantation of which John M. G. Emory died seized; situated on the main road leading from Easton to Acres' Ferry, and within half mile of Easton, consisting of part of a tract of land called "Hewar", part of "Enlargement", part of "Lockman's Addition", and part of "Chance Help" containing 383 acres, more or less. OF LAND more or less. This farm has several good Wood Lots attached to it, making a sufficiency of wood in the use of the farm. Possession to be given on the first day of January 1841. Also a LOT in the town of Easton, on Dover street, opposite the dwelling of William W. Higgins Esq. containing about 1/2 ACRE. ALSO, The House and Lot, on Dover street, and the residence of the late John M. G. Emory, and at present occupied by Mrs. Emory. There is a good large garden, and all necessary out-buildings attached to the said dwelling house. The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are—one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months from the day of sale, to be secured by bonds and security to be approved by the Trustee, with interest thereon from the day of sale. The creditors of John M. G. Emory are ordered to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Clerks' office of Talbot county court, within four months from the day of sale. JAMES LI. MARTIN, Trustee. Dec 9—G1s P. S.—The above described lands will be surveyed before the day of sale, and the number of acres accurately stated at the time of sale. The sale of the above property is postponed until further notice. Dec 9

### Very Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

BY Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, those several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot county, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run", the "Forest", the "Addition", the "Range", "Cottingham", "Nunam" & "Atkinson's Choice", and which now comprehend the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of 700 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot county Court, in Liber J. L., No. S. folio 524 &c. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands. T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee. Aug 25, 1840, in N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

# GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.

EDITED BY

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney,  
MISS E. LESLIE

Will have a Contribution in every number.

The only Magazine in this country intended for the perusal of Females that is edited by their own sex.

This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those mothers who intend catering for their own, or their daughter's instruction and amusement.

The LADY'S BOOK has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parent might not with safety read to their children. It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

One original large sized STEEL ENGRAVING by A. L. Dick, in each number.

A Fashion plate, COLORED (mark that) every month.

Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.

Four or eight pages reading matter.

PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The same attention to this department will be displayed. Those splendid steel engravings, by A. L. Dick Esq., that give so much satisfaction last volume, will be continued.

Throughout this year, the plates will be varied, and embrace serious and pleasing subjects, and others that will contain a dash of humour. All tastes shall be consulted.

Engravings from the paintings of Landseer and Collins, two of the most eminent painters in London, will from time to time grace our Book, and as soon as arrangements can be completed, our cherished plan of original engravings from paintings originally prepared for the Book, will be given, one in each number.

Two are now in preparation. Our means give us the opportunity of embarking in this extensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

We give twice as many embellishments as any other Magazine, and each plate is, because we pay more for its engraving, superior to the one of any contemporary, and yet the price of the Magazine is not increased. Our edition is immense, double any other publication, therefore we are enabled to go to a greater expense than any other publisher. A better return may therefore be expected for the price paid for subscriptions.

The voice of the press has pronounced GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK at the head of the periodical literature of the country and he is determined that it shall retain its proud superiority. With this view he has chosen for its conductors two of the most eminent female writers of this or any other country—Mrs. HALE and Mrs. SIGOURNEY assisted monthly by one of no less ability, Miss LESLIE.

In speaking of our Engravings, we beg leave to call attention to the following published in last Volume, viz.

VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

SCHUYLKILL WATER WORKS.

THE INDIAN MAID.

THE PILGRIM.

HAPPY AS A KING.

THE DEATH OF LUATH.

With each of these was published a Fashion-plate, containing either three or four figures beautifully and tastefully coloured.

Universally pronounced superior to any other Magazine illustrations in this or any other country. Beautifully as they undoubtedly are, we pronounce without hesitation that those for this year shall be superior. The engraving shall always be worth more than the price of subscription. We do not, as many of our contemporaries, who would sooner tell a verbal falsehood, pass off second hand plates as original. Ours are undoubtedly so, and the design selected by ourselves, and they will be continued throughout the year.

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.

In a future publication we will devote a column to publishing the names of our contributors. It is too long, except for a separate advertisement.

But let it be remembered, that we never in any instance mention the name of a contributor from whom we have made the remotest idea of procuring a contribution.—There are enough writers in our country, and good ones too, who if they are paid, will furnish matter sufficient for all our periodicals.

Twenty-one 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 Pictorial Embellishments, it is positively the paragon companion.

The Times aptly remarks "that a subscription to this work, would be a much more acceptable present to a fair friend during the coming holiday season, than any of the gingerbread annuals made of Laura Matilda poetry and distasteful prose."

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 work published in this country; unless they are colored they are useless.

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

the literary Department two names so celebrated in the world of letters. It will be remembered that Miss Leslie contributes to each number.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT—Is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, from whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

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

A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chromography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor so 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.

OUR READING MATTER—Is above the same in quantity as any similar production probably a little in favour 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. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use. And the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with those matters.

TRANSMISSION BY MAIL.—One advantage to 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.

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

We still continue to furnish WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS complete and the LADY'S BOOK one year, for ten dollars.

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

Address L. A. GODEY,  
211 Chesnut street Philadelphia.  
January 5th, 1841.

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles.

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 exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States.

And as the character of my House 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.

HOPE H. SLATTER,  
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

Dissolution

At the "Farmer's Foundry."

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, is this day (15th December, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons due the firm on note or book account, are requested to make payment to James A. Oxenham, who will be bound at all times at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, and is fully authorized to receive and settle the same.

WILLIAM P. OXENHAM,  
JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22

The subscriber respectfully takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of his brother, William P. Oxenham, of, in and to the "Farmer's Foundry," as well as all the stock and materials on hand, and will use every exertion to please all those who may think proper to patronize him.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, to do all kinds of work in the best manner in that line of business. Having in his employ Mr. John Kingrose, as foreman, (who served his time with Mr. Willard, in the City of Baltimore,) he feels well assured that on edged tools or other work, he cannot be surpassed by any Smith even in the cities.—Thankful for the encouragement he has already received in his other business, he hopes still to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22

FOR SALE,

AT THE "FARMER'S FOUNDRY."

A variety of Ploughs, of different make and Nos. Also, a variety of castings, iron lids, &c. &c. (a variety too tedious to enumerate), also, Axes and other edged tools. To cash customers, or punctual dealers the sale of the above will be made accommodating.

JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22—1f

LOOK HERE!

MR. JOHN KINGROSE, at the "Farmer's Foundry" in Easton, is fully authorized (as my foreman) to transact any business that may occur in my absence at any time.

JAS. A. OXENHAM.

N. B.—Cast Iron wheels for wheel Barrows with wrought iron axles for sale at the "Farmer's Foundry." To punctual customers or cash dealers, Castings of every description will be sold cheap.

J. A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22—Gif

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH

AT THIS OFFICE.

# The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the 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.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

HIS CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't serv't.  
REBESE MERRETT.  
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

Easton & Baltimore Packet,

THE SCHOONER



HAVING been put in complete order, has commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly throughout the season between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, Baltimore, on every Wednesday at the same hour, weather permitting. Passengers will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure their safety & comfort.

The subscriber has lately employed Mr. JAMES HOPKINS, at Easton Point, as Clerk and Receiver, (where he has in good order, the granary formerly occupied by Capt. Robert Leonard,) also, Messrs. JAS. BARROLL & SONS, in Baltimore, as agents for the sale of Grain and all other articles shipped by him, and not otherwise consigned.

Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons.

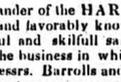
The commander of the HARP, Capt. EASTON, is well and favorably known to the public as a careful and skillful sailor, and well qualified for the business in which he is engaged. The Messrs. Barrolls and Hopkins are too well known to require any comment from me.

Passage and fare \$2.00—Freight at the usual prices.

The public's ob't serv't.  
JACOB WRIGHT.  
Easton, Aug. 4, 1840.—1f

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The Fine New Schooner,



HAVING been purchased by the subscriber, has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore—leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season (weather permitting.)

The TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailor and a safe boat.

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freights as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion.

Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favorably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

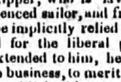
The public's ob't serv't.  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.

S. H. B.  
April 21, 1840. G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland,



WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday.

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$2.50 To Annapolis do do \$2.00

N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.  
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

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 person 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 be requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

JOHN CLARK.

Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.

Dec. 4, 1836

# 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 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 CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c.

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 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.  
(G)

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 Central and Times at Centreville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called "LITTLE DOVER" on which he now resides. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 3 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about

227 ACRES

of land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with marl easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable

The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county.

JOSEPH B. PERRY.  
July 14 1840. (G)

FRESH SUPPLY.

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 extended upon him, and 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 Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carts—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRUPS AND BITS, Valances, Saddlebags and clothes Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Trace and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips

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.

N. B.—Persons whose accounts are of six months and longer standing, will oblige me by settling the same as early as possible, as I am much in want of money.

Wanted a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the above business. One that can come well recommended will bear of a good situation by applying to the subscriber.

Nov 17—1f

WOOL CARDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his

CARDING MACHINE

is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The Wool should be put in good order.—Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN BEACHAM.  
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md.  
June 9—1f

# PETERS' PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man.

They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargements of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhoea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all other Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.

Price per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.

Dr. Peters' principal office, No. 90, North sixth street, Philadelphia.

LIST OF AGENTS.

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

Malster & Saulsbury, Denton, Md.

Downs & Massey, Greensborough, Md.

Cannon & Vossell, Bridgeton, Md.

Emory & Hopper, Centreville, Md.

Russum & Notts, Hillsborough, Md.  
Jan. 19 1841. 1y

SHERMAN'S

Cough Lozenges.

A STUNNING EVIDENCE OF THEIR VIRTUES.—The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He tried many popular remedies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No. 4 Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mr. R. D. Kemp, of Newburgh, was cured of consumption, by three boxes of Sherman's Cough Lozenges, after suffering three years, and trying several doctors, and every thing he heard of. Through the blessing of God, he owes his life to them.

SHERMAN'S

Worm Lozenges.

1,400,000 Boxes sold last year—

Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, head ache, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels.

The Doctor pronounced the case one of worms, and recommended the Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box, was entirely cured.

Benj. F. Goodspeed, 130 Sixth Avenue, has always cured his children of worms, by Sherman's Lozenges. He would not be without them in his house on any account.

The Rev. James Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two Physicians. She was last winter very weak, and so miserable, that death alone was looked for to relieve her. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Stevens, one of the most distinguished physicians in this country, says Sherman's Worm Lozenges are the safest and best article he knows of for destroying worms.

These Lozenges are for sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, by Malster & Saulsbury, Denton, and for sale, wholesale and retail at the medical lozenger ware house, No. 90, North sixth street, Philadelphia.

Jan 19—1y

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1841.

VOL. VIII—NO. 6

## THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, (PUBLISHER OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.)

TERMS.—Two Dollars and fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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

All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

## POETRY.

### THE BRIDE.

BY CHARLES JEFFREYS.

Oh take her but be faithful still,  
And may the bridal vow  
Be sacred held in after years,  
And warmly breathed as now,  
Remember 'tis no common tie,  
That binds your youthful hearts,  
'Tis one that only truth should weave,  
And only death can part.

The joy of childhood's happy hours,  
The home of riper years,  
The treasured scenes of early youth,  
In sunshine and in tears;  
The purest hopes her bosom knew,  
When her young heart was free,  
All these and more she now resigns,  
To brave the world with thee.

Her lot in life is fixed with thine,  
Her good and ill to share,  
And well I know 'twill be her pride  
To soothe each sorrow here;  
Then take her, and may fleeting time  
Make all the joys increase,  
And may your days glide softly on  
In happiness and peace.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FEMALE INFLUENCE.

Poets and sages have again and again, in lively numbers and grave essays, accorded to female influence an all-controlling power in society, and we believe it is now a conceded point that woman, in her physical weakness, does more than man in regulating and giving tone to the moral sentiments of mankind. What a vast responsibility then must rest on the females of a nation.

It is their beautiful influence and virtuous tendency! If they possess this influence, the responsibility cannot be shaken off, and we shall take the liberty of looking to the females of our land for the exercise of it in behalf of a cause intimately connected with the best interests of society. The destructive custom of drinking intoxicating liquors has prevailed many years throughout our country; all classes have followed it, and the suffering and misery, wretchedness and want, ruin of body and soul, which has resulted from this vice, is in amount far beyond the power of language to convey.

To the females of our land we appeal for aid in our efforts to destroy this ruinous custom. In the parental relation, they are peculiarly fitted to advocate temperance principles in the domestic circle, where the endearments of affection give weight to material influence. The moral character is formed in childhood chiefly from the instructions received from the mother. Constantly in the society and under her charge from earliest infancy, the child learns to look to her alone for direction, advice and assistance; and the watchfulness and care, the unceasing anxiety to relieve every want and to avert every danger, creates in the child an unlimited confidence in the propriety of all that she says or does.

Impressions made in childhood from the teachings of the mother are most lasting than any of after years; her admonitions linger around the heart embodied in the affections, and remain in all their force while the pulsations of life continue. The impressions made in childhood are truly adamantine in their nature, for at the close of a long and eventful life, when age has impaired almost every other faculty of the mind, recollections will be busy over early scenes and early lessons, while the great and important changes in the troubled career of its active stages are faded and gone, without leaving a trace on the memory.

To the mother we say, you are deeply interested in the welfare of your children; you toil for their comfort while you live, and you leave your possessions to them when you die. To enjoy their society, to make them respected in the world, and above all to make them happy, is your chief desire. Then to avoid the ruin of your hopes, be careful to inculcate on their minds the strictest principles of temperance and virtue, for it is from the youth of our land that recruits are taken to fill up the broken ranks in the army of drunkards. The many thousands who annually go down to a drunkard's grave were once temperate, and once young and innocent.

Possessing the power to influence the forming characters of your children, that they may grow up indoctrinated with the pure principles of temperance and virtue, you cannot neglect to exercise it, without displaying a want of affection unnatural to the parent. A neglect of duty on your part will offend more eventuate in the ruin of your children and the destruction of your own peace forever. Let all mothers become thorough advocates of temperance in the family circle, and the tide of drunkenness will roll back from our land; the plague will be stilled in our borders, and the moral aspect of society will brighten as the glorious work goes on.

There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin—"Nothing is cheap which does not want." Yet how perfectly useless many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast-off door plate?" asked the husband of one of those notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need—who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door plate."

## From the Essays of Poor Richard the Scribe WHO'LL TURN GRINDSTONE.

When I was a little boy, Messrs. Printers, I remember one cold winter's morning, I was accosted by a smiling man, with an axe on his shoulder; "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he, "will you let me grind my axe on it?" "Pleased with his compliment of 'fine little fellow,' O yes, sir," I answered, "it is down in the shop." "And will you, my man," said he, patting me on the head, "get a little hot water?" How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full. "How old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply; "I am sure you are one of the finest lads that I have ever seen; will you just turn a few minutes for me?" Ticked with the flattery, like a little fool, I went to work, and busily did I raze the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged, till I was almost tired to death. The school bell rung, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered, and it was not half ground. At length however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me, with—"Now you littleascal, you've played the truant—scud to school, or you'll buy it." Alas, thought I, it was hard enough to turned grindstone, this cold day; but now to be called "littleascal" was too much. It sunk deep in my mind, and often have I thought of it since.

When I see a merchant over polite to his customers—begging them to taste a little brandy, and throwing half his goods on the counter—thinks I, that man has an axe to grind. When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of attachment to liberty, who is in private life a tyrant—methinks, look out, good people, that fellow would set you to turning grindstone.

When I see a man hoisted into office by party spirit—without a single qualification to render him either respectable or useful—Alas! methinks, deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn grindstone for a booby.

COMING THE DELICATE.—We saw a couple of yellow darkeys on Sunday, a stout boy and his sweet-heart, and the way they tortured the Queen's English would have given Dr. Johnson the hysterics. They were returning from church, and as we passed them the "fair nigger," who was resting languishingly upon Simbo's arm, exclaimed:

"Dar! look; dat's de berry ossil whar de gen'vinn distracted one of my feel?"  
"Whoo! you doesn't say so, Miss Rosetta?"  
"Yes, but I does though."  
"Pon'line! Dat'dnt de operation gib you uncommon feeling?"  
"Not berry. I only fainted three times, and doctor gib me camfire and toltch me ton. You eber had any ob your feel sacrificed, Sambo?"  
"Yes, dar, oberal."  
"And dat'dnt you swoon like I did?"

"Dat's bekos you belongs to de hard seck. If you was soft, like I is, you would have fainted seck."  
"Oh, Miss Rosetta, I believe you speaks de truth. When I comes to distract your soft tenderness wid my hard disabilities, den I make stragant expressions. But if you'll allow me de delicious pleasure ob presenting dis buckay to you, we'll block de painful subject on which we've been takin for a more lubly time!"  
We came off then.

NOT MUCH LEFT.—"I say, Jim," said one loafer to another, whose garments were in a most tattered condition, how do you get in your living?"  
"Well, I reckon I gits its sometimes one way and sometimes another. Mostly, I don't git it at all!"  
"By them clothes you're in, or do you hire em, allowing the owner the right to die?"  
"What business is it of your'n?"  
"Oh, none at all—only I was thinking that if you were merely the tenant of them things, and the landlord should distract, there would be much left after denoting this next."

THE TALLEST YET.—One of our exchange papers tells of a man who had grown so tall that he had got quite out of the reach of his creditors.

"Let every one take care of himself," as the jackass said when he was waiting among the chickens.

"You make me blush," as Geo. Rex said to the brandy bottle.

"I say, Tom, why do you hang your head so these days?"  
"The looking after the money they said would be lying about the streets when 'old Tip' was elected."

CAN.—Why can no more children be named William in the State of Maryland? Give it up. Because all small Bills are prohibited there.—[Smiley Mercury.]

[What a wit!—We've a notion to present him with a Bill of X-change.]

The following marriage announcement we take from a St. Louis paper.

MARRIED, in this city, on the evening of the 25th Dec., by Justice Joseph W. Walsh, Mr. Joseph Corlay, of St. Louis, to Donna Maria Del Refugio Antoniana Maria Isidora Johanna Bernarda de Jesse Sularia Couain, of New Mexico.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE REFLECTING TELESCOPE.—We learn from a Dublin paper, that there has recently been achieved in Ireland, a mechanical and scientific triumph, which leaves all competitors behind, and promises to extend indefinitely the glorious science of Astronomy. Lord Oxmantown has succeeded in constructing a magnificent and powerful telescope, as gigantic as that of Sir William Herschel, but without any of those imperfections which rendered the latter literally useless. The capacity of this wonderful instrument has been tested by Dr. Robinson, Professor of Astronomy at Armagh.

A GENERAL RELIC.—The sword worn by General Hugh Mercer at the battle of Princeton, N. J., and which he held in his hand at the time he fell mortally wounded on the battle ground, was presented to the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening last, by his wife.

## SPEECH OF MR. BENTON, OF MISSOURI,

In Senate, Thursday, January 22, 1841; In reply to Mr. Webster's remarks on the Pre-emption Bill.

MR. BENTON said he had listened attentively to the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) in favor of the constitutional power of Congress to pass the land revenue distribution bill, now so unseasonably, and so perseveringly pressed upon the attention of the Senate. He had listened to it attentively; and in hearing all the argument which that Senator had delivered, condensed, and concentrated as it was, he believed he had heard all that could be said on that point. It was the sum and substance of all that he had heard before, either in this chamber, or out of it. And what was it? Nothing more nor less than a reference of our power to the deeds of cession, and a derivation of our whole right to make this distribution, from the terms and conditions of these deeds. He does not pretend to derive a particle of power to pass this bill except from those deeds—he refers to nothing else. Now, sir, what are the deeds, and what is the bill? What does one grant, and the other cover? The deeds are limited to the original boundaries of the United States—the Mississippi on the west, and the parallel of 31 degrees on the south; the bill extends to the Pacific ocean west and the Gulf of Mexico south! "Such is the difference—the wide difference—between them. If the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts was valid as far as it went, (which in fact it is not,) it would answer his purpose; it would not cover the subject—it would not cover the bill—no more cover it than an inch square of carpet would cover the ample area of this chamber. The argument reaches no land but the fragments and refuse to be found in a few Western States—the leavings after ten, twenty, thirty, and forty years of sales in Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan. This is all that the argument reaches. The bill, on the contrary extends to all Florida, as it stood with its ancient limits, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; and it extends to all Louisiana, in its greatest conceivable extent, stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Such is the difference between the argument and the bill; such the immeasurable distance between the argument and the subject. If the argument was good as far as it went—if the deeds of cession actually conferred authority

received for the lands which they conveyed; still it would be worth nothing; for the bill is not limited to the money so received. It is not limited to the lands mentioned in the cession acts; and if it was, no one would trouble himself about it. The revenue to be received from those lands is too insignificant, too inconsiderable, too contemptible, to be worth the trouble of distribution. It is not to these fragments and leavings that the distribution party look. They look to the rich mine beyond the Mississippi—to the vast and fresh domain of the ancient Louisiana, spreading from the western bank of the Father of Floods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the shores of the Pacific. It is this to which the distribution party look—it is this to which their bill extends; and having no title to this, not a word to say in favor of any right to touch it! To eschew the argument in toto—to quote the deeds of cession, which have no relation to Florida or Louisiana; and then rely upon those deeds, and our ignorance, to pass an argument which has no foundation! This seems to be the resource of the whole distribution party, both on this floor and elsewhere, and the Senator from Massachusetts has not been able to add an iota to what we have heard before.

MR. B. said that he intended to bring this argument to a practical test at a proper time; at the time when the details of the distribution bill shall be under consideration.—He should then move to limit the distribution to the lands ceded by the States; and if that proposition prevailed, there would be an end of the matter; for there would be nothing to divide, and no one would care to press the matter. In using the word cession, in speaking of the cession acts, and cession deeds, Mr. B. said, that he by no means admitted that any land had been ceded, or conveyed by those acts to the Federal Government. They ceded nothing but a right of purchase from the Indians, and every acre of this land which had come into the possession of the Federal Government, came by purchase from the Indians—came by Indian treaties, and not by State deeds; by paying money for them, and not by gratuitous donation.

MR. B. said, that another argument, not of constitutionality, or even expediency, but of pity, was brought to bear in favor of this policy. It was the distress of the States! The States were said to be in debt—to be in distress—to need relief—and the Federal Government is called upon to give it. This was new and alarming doctrine to him—it was new and portentous; and wholly foreign to the objects of the Union; and big with fatal results, either to the States themselves, or to the Federal Government. From temporary relief, either the Federal Government must go on to grant permanent supplies, and thus become the master of the States; or the States, from humble petitioners, must become authoritative claimants—must eventually demand a right what they asked as a favor, and end with mastering the Federal Government by stripping it of its power. Consolidation of the

States is on one hand—the dissolution of the Union is on the other. No one can foresee which danger is to prevail; but all can foresee that the equilibrium between the States and the Federal Government is destroyed from the moment that they have a common Treasury—from the moment they look to the same chest—and either party, no matter which, holds the keys of that chest. From that moment the equilibrium established by our Constitution is destroyed, one of the parties must become the master of the other.

MR. President, continued Mr. B. I deprecate this scene; this apparition of the States at the bar of the Federal Government, in the character of distressed petitioners, praying for relief. I regret to see it. I was bred in the political school of Nathaniel Macon, of Jon Randolph, and of other fathers of the Republic, who were still on the stage of action when I entered upon it twenty years ago; and from them I learned that if the Federal Government avoided debt, contented itself with light taxes, preserved peace abroad, and kept open the channels of commerce, it was doing its part, and the States and the people would do the rest. This is what I was accustomed to hear from these patriots and sages; and, tried by these principles, how stands the question of misgovernment or misrule between the States and the Federal Government? How stands this question? Certainly more honorable to the Government than ever stood such a question between a Government and a people. In point of debt, there is nothing—nothing in the shape or form of a national debt; for a few millions of outstanding Treasury notes, to be paid as due out of current revenue, can form no exception to the proud declaration that we have no national debt. In point of federal taxes, we may be said to be almost free from them. Not a particle of direct, or internal tax, exists by a law of the Federal Government. The duties on imported goods, since the extinction of the late national debt, have gone down to a light and moderate amount. But few articles are now taxed high, the one-half are not taxed at all! Yes, the one-half of the whole of our foreign imports are now free of duty—an advantage which no other nation on earth possesses, and which we only have enjoyed since the glorious administration of General Jackson. As to peace, we have it with all the world. Our temple of Janus is shut; for all the nations of the earth are at peace with our country, and freedom of intercourse existing between them. Commerce never more safe—was never so

excited as it is at present. Not only all the old channels of trade are open, but many new ones have been explored. Our enterprising merchants now go in safety to places whose very names were unknown to their fathers—to the antipodes, and to the poles—and no doubt at this instant, while I stand here speaking, there are American merchants on the opposite side of our world, separated from us by the entire diameter of this globe, and all pursuing their remote trade in safety, freedom, and peace. Thus stands the question of misgovernment and misrule between the Federal Government and the States. It has done its part, and nobly done its part by them—freed them from a national debt—touched them lightly with taxes—preserved peace for them abroad—kept open all the channels of commerce, and given to every citizen, at home and abroad, a clear stage and fair play for the exercise of his talent and the pursuit of his business. This is fulfilling the object of its creation, doing what it was created to do, according to the doctrine of the school in which I was bred. To go beyond this; to become the patron of the States, their treasurer, or their almoner—to undertake to relieve their distresses by doling out money to them from the general coffers; to do this, is to do an act for which the Federal Government was never created, and which cannot be commenced without being continued, and leading to consequences fatal to the independence of one of the parties.

NO, sir, the Federal Government has done its part—has done all that it ought to do for the prosperity of the States, except in one particular; and that is in not having subdued the revolt of the political and insolvent part of the banks. In the month of May, 1837—two months after Mr. Van Buren's administration commenced; the banks stopped payment; and, leaving out the large deposit banks which were forced into the measure by the distribution process, and the weaker banks which could not resist a general movement; leaving out these, and the suspension of 1837 was a revolt against the Democratic Administration, and the result of a conspiracy as regularly contrived as any conspiracy has been since the days of Cataline. This conspiracy was hatched in the Bank of the United States, and headed by its managers and its political confederates. Public opinion, and the conduct of the New York banks, prevented the permanent insurrection which was intended—drove the insurgent institutions into temporary submission to the laws, to be followed in 1839 by another revolt which continued, as the first was designed to continue, until the Presidential election was over. The Federal Government did not put down these revolts—it did not reduce these insurgent corporations to subordination to the laws. In that, and in that only, has it failed in its duty to the States. But where was the failure? Not in the Federal head—not in the representative of the Union—not in the President. Mr. Van Buren discharged his duty nobly—patriotically—wisely—firmly; courageously, discharged it. He recommended the remedy; the constitutional, the

adequate, the prompt remedy; he recommended the application of a bankrupt law to bankrupt banks; and if it had been applied when recommended, the second suspension would not have occurred. The Bank of the United States would have been wound up in 1839; and the distress and derangement of business, so injurious to the country, and so beneficial to the bank party during the election of 1840, would have been prevented. The Federal Executive recommended this only measure which was wanting to the public prosperity; Congress refused to pass it; and thus, the only failure of the Government to do its duty was occasioned by the representatives of the States themselves.

MR. B. deprecated the temper of the times, and the general disposition which now existed to look to the Federal Government for relief from distress, and for favors and privileges of every kind. This spirit began to be engendered above twenty years ago, when protective tariff, pension lists, a National Bank, internal improvement, and so many schemes to employ persons, and to expend money, occupied the debates and the legislation of Congress. People were seduced from their proper pursuits, and as good as called upon to come to the Federal Government for office, for money, for special legislation, for contracts, and for jobs and favors which were to enable them to live and enrich themselves without labor or economy. This spirit, begun then under the stimulus and the action of Congressional debates and legislation, has been going on ever since, until it pervades and absorbs the community. First individuals, then classes, now States. Congress is importuned now by more than 10,000 claims on our files, some of them rejected for twenty, thirty, forty years; but still pressed upon, and expected to be passed by dint of importunity. Forty thousand pensioners still swell our pension list. Armies of men, even young men, boys with down on their chins, come here for office. Petitions for protective duties are coming in. Individuals of all ages and sexes, and classes of all kinds except the laborer and the farmer, come here for special legislation. We have seen all this, and now, portentously rising above all the rest, and with power to command what they ask, appear the States!—The indebted States are now appearing at our bar—coming here for relief—for money from the general coffers to pay their individual debts. They have had twenty-seven millions from the Federal Treasury. It was a fatal gift—scarcely touched before it was gone, and the incentive to demand more. They now ask for a limited land distribution bill. They will take it in defiance of the Constitution and across its grave. Soon an unlimited land distribution bill will be demanded; and, if the golden eggs are laid too slowly, then kill the goose! divide all the lands at once, and when they are gone, have recourse to the custom-house; when that is emptied, the credit and secretaryship of the Federal Government must come into requisition. There is no rule to go by, nor any barrier to arrest the onward course. The barrier of the constitution being prostrated in the passage of the first land distribution act, there is an end to further resistance.

MR. B. inveighed earnestly against the thirst for office and for spoil, which was spreading and extending in our country, and giving to our party contests a savage and ferocious character. He attributed the bitterness of our election contests, in a great degree, to the personal interest which so many took in them. Office—money—special legislation—privileges and monopolies; were the pursuit of myriads, and the exciting cause of their zeal and fury in elections. The public good required this spirit to be checked—it required the public mind to be turned in a different direction—to self-exertion—to the pursuits of industry, and the practice of economy—and made to find in these resources the true road to independence of mind and character as well as to independence of fortune. Too much had been done by Congress to give the public mind the wrong direction—to bring in individuals, classes, and corporations, to the Federal Government for support and relief. Too much of this work has been done already; and if the States are now to be added to the list, and are to come to this same fountain of supply for relief from distress, where is the end of such a perversion of all the objects of the confederation, but in the consolidation of the States, or the dissolution of the Union?

THE JOCKIED FRENCHMAN.

A Frenchman in this country, who was little acquainted with horse-jockies or horse flesh, was gravely taken in by a cheat in the purchase of a steed. He gave one hundred dollars for a miserable jade of an old mare that had been fattened up to sell; and she turned out to be ringboned, spavined, blind and wind broken. The Frenchman soon discovered that he had been used up in the trade, and went to request the jockey to take back the animal, and refund the money.

"Sare," said he, "Have fech back de mare horse vat you sell me, and I vant de money in my pocket back?"  
"Your pocket back?" returned the jockey, feigning surprise; "I dont understand you."  
"You no stand under me!" exclaimed the Frenchman, beginning to gesticulate furiously; "you no stand under me!—Sare by Sam! you no stand under me!—Sare by Sam! you no stand under me!—Sare by Sam! you no stand under me!"

"Sare, you interest is no principale. You be von grand rascal! sheat. Mon Dieu, vere you die ven you go to hell? De diable—he fetch you no time quicker by gar?"  
Failing to obtain redress of the jockey the poor Frenchman sent his "mare horse" to an auctioneer to be sold. But the auctioneer seems to be about as great a rogue as the jockey, for he took care that the fees for selling should eat up the price he got for his steed.

"By gar," said the Frenchman, when relating the story, "I be sheaty all round. De steer horse he sheaty me in trade, and de auctioneer, he sheaty me in dispose of de horse; he sells de mare horse for ten dollaire, and gar he shaiz'd me 'leven dollaire for sell him. Mon dieu! so I be take all round in. I loss 'leven and one hundred dollaire all in my pocket clear, for one sacre dam limp limp, v-heeze vind no see at all, good for nothing shape of a mare horse, worse as nineteen dead shackass, by gar!"

SOME of the London bankers will, we suspect, feel not a little surprised on finding their history so correctly given, and their circumstances so minutely described, as they are in the following extract from the Vicksburg Sentinel of January 4. For their information we will state that Vicksburg is so far inland that it takes longer to travel, even by aid of railroad and steamboat, from New York to Vicksburg, than to go by steam packet from Liverpool to New York:—*Globe.*

THE PAPER SYSTEM.—One of the important items of news by the late arrivals from England is the failure of the house of H. & J. Johnston & Co. of London. This house is older and for many years it enjoyed a higher credit than that of the Barings. Its business, originally, was the purchase of tea from the East India Company for the wholesale grocers of Belfast and the principal towns in the North of Ireland. The Johnstons who established the house, made fortunes and retired long ago, like Alexander Baring, now Lord Ashburton, and there has not been a man of the name belonging to the firm for many years. The principal business of this house for the last fifty years, has been "Commission Banking," like the Barings, Reed, Irving & Co. and F. Huth & Co. The Johnstons (or rather the house) were the agents for the Belfast banks, and most of the joint stock swindling shops in the North of Ireland, and their failure will no doubt produce an extensive mercantile revulsion in that quarter. Their letters of credit seldom found their way to this country, as the Barings and the American houses are better known; but the Johnstons' letters were in high credit even here. These are the times that will test the credit system. The rotten system of credit by which the producers of this country and Great Britain have been robbed for years, is only commenced to explode. One crash after another will succeed until trade and industry will be delivered from that incubus, the paper system, by which thousands live in princely magnificence at the expense of the producers and the legitimate merchants who exchange the products of the world. The banking house of Hamnerly and Co. and now that of Johnstons, having failed in a short period, we may look out next for the explosion of the Barings. The latter is precisely in the same category with the two former before their failure.—The rich partners in all had retired long ago, and the present houses did a most extensive business entirely on the credit which the old partners had established. At present this is precisely the condition of the "Barings"; for it is many years since Alexander Baring, since created Lord Ashburton, the capitalist, retired from the house, leaving Mr. Joshua Bates, formerly a Boston supercargo, who had made some little money in India, as the principal manager. When Alexander Baring retired, he lent the partners \$800,000 pounds on interest, and the house still retained the old name. But

"Oni Monsieur—Sam de Hill—yes sare, you lie like two Sam de Hill. You sell me von mare for von hundred dollaire—he no wort one hundred cent, by gar!"  
"Why, what's the matter with the beast?"  
"Mattair! Sare! Mattair do you say? Vy, he's all mattair! he no go at all—he got no leg, no feet, no vind—he blind like one stone mit his eye—he no see nobody at all vid dat eye—he go v heeze o, v-heeze o, like von forge hammer bellows; he go limp, limp—he no go over all de ground—he no travel two mile in tree day! Ouis sare, he is von grand cheat—you must take him and fund de money back!"  
"Refund the money! Oh no, I couldnt think of such a thing!"  
"Vat! You no fund me back de money? You sheat me vid one hundred dollar horse that not can go at all!"  
"I never promised that she would go!"  
"By gar! vot is one horse good for ven he no go. He be no better as von dead shackass, by gar. Vill you, sare, take de mare horse back and give me my money vat I pay for him?"

"No sir, I cannot—'twas a fair bargain; your eyes were your own market, as we gentlemen of the turf say!"  
"Gentlemen de turf! You be no gentleman at all—you be no turf. Mon Dieu you be von grand Turk—von sacre damn deceptione. You cheat your own born mudder—you play rascally trick on your own gotton fadder, you have no principale!"  
"The interest is what I go for!"  
"Yes, sare, your interest is no principale. You be von grand rascal! sheat. Mon Dieu, vere you die ven you go to hell? De diable—he fetch you no time quicker by gar?"

THE LONDON BANKERS.

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THE WHIG.

BOSTON, MD

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1841.

The Branch Bank in this town paid specie for its five dollar notes yesterday. What will be the course adopted by the Maryland Banks we are now unable to predict.

The Merchants and Traders of Easton, determined at a meeting held last week, to receive shipplasters until the first of March, but to pay none out. The ultimate success of this commendable plan, will depend entirely upon the course the Banks may think proper to pursue.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.

FAILURE OF THE U. S. BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA TO CONTINUE SPECIE PAYMENTS. The great Regulator regulated!

The inability of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania to continue specie payments, has caused no little consternation among our citizens. Those who saw so much perfection in the present banking system, and looked upon any expression to the contrary, as something akin to sacrilege, seem now to be awakening to the fallacy of the assertion, that "the banks are always the strongest when they have the least specie in their vaults." Four weeks have not yet elapsed since the resumption of specie payments by the Pennsylvania banks, and we find the very institution which was to regulate all the minor ones, has been the very first to give way, and officially declare her inability to weather the storm. What a powerful commentary upon the loud boasts of the friends and retainers of that institution! What a humiliating picture does such a state of things present! Experience is daily admonishing us against the adoption of any other system than that which will render the Government independent of Banks, so far at least as the receipt and disbursements of its revenue are concerned.

We now anticipate the worst. The effects of the failure of the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania will be to bring about precisely just such a state of things as existed prior to the resumption. The people will have to chew the cud of bitter disappointment, and quietly await the issue of matters which time alone can develop.

[From the Phila. Ledger of Saturday last.]

A great degree of excitement prevailed in this city yesterday afternoon and evening in consequence of a rumor which prevailed in regard to the United States Bank. The cause which gave rise to this excitement was, as we learn, a failure on the part of the bank to meet certain demands against it. As far as we could best ascertain the facts, there was a heavy draft presented about 2 1/2 o'clock by the rumor of the brokers between this city and New York. We hear the sum stated as high as three hundred thousand dollars, which the bank failed to meet, the officer saying "it could not be paid," and the officer withdrew. Two other drafts, one for twenty thousand dollars, presented by a broker in Third street, and another for about the same amount, by another broker, were also refused payment.

As may be imagined, the rumors of these facts soon spread abroad, and the Exchange last evening was crowded with anxious inquirers into the truth of them; and opinions were various as to the probable consequences of this unexpected measure, and a meeting of the other city banks was held last evening, in relation to the matter.

Since the above was in type we have received the proceedings of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, which may be found below. By them it would appear that the Board has made a faithful effort to sustain the resumption, but with what success the suspension yesterday fully explains.

Bank of the United States, February 4th, 1841.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States held at the Banking House, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Bank of the United States, in compliance with its pledge to the public, has made a fair and bona fide effort to resume and maintain specie payments, having since the 15th of January last, paid out an amount, little if at all short of six millions of dollars in coin or specie funds; and whereas the effort to maintain specie payments by this bank has been rendered abortive by the intentional accumulation and extraordinary enforcement of its instant liabilities—therefore

Resolved, That this bank is under the necessity, for the present, of suspending specie payments.

Resolved, That every exertion will be made by the directors to collect the debts, and convert into cash the assets of the bank for the purpose of resuming payments in specie at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published.

Extract from the minutes. A. LARNER, Cashier.

Immediately that the condition of the Bank was known, a meeting of the other Banks in the city was called.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the banks represented in this meeting will continue the payment of specie for all their liabilities.

LATER.—The National Gazette published in Philadelphia on Saturday morning—says the U. S. Bank cannot decline alone. We regret to add that the Girard Bank has also suspended specie payments except for its five and ten dollar notes.

The latest information is contained in a postscript at one o'clock Friday afternoon, which says—all the Banks of the city [Philadelphia] with two or three exceptions, have just suspended specie payments except for five dollar notes.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

The select committee on the Public Lands has made its report. It is just such a paper as would be expected to emanate from five gentlemen picked from the Whig side of the House of Delegates.

On Thursday last the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was taken up in the order of the day, and was debated until the hour of adjournment. We understand the minority (Messrs. Martin and Preston) present no report.

The bill from the Senate to give the County Courts jurisdiction in cases of divorce, was rejected in the House by a vote of yeas 26, nays 33.

The bill to reduce the charges made by Notary Publics on protested notes was also rejected.

The bill prohibiting the issuing of licenses to free negroes and mulattoes, passed the house by a vote of 41 to 2.

On Wednesday last Mr. Bowie offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of three, who shall be directed to receive from the Treasurer and burn in his presence the six per cent sterling bonds to the amount of five and a half millions of dollars; and also the certificates of stock appertaining to the sinking fund now held by the Treasurer to the amount of \$1,055,633 27; and that the same committee proceed to Baltimore and examine, count and burn the six per cent dollar bonds of the State, and the five per cent Sterling bonds now in the possession of the Commissioner of Loans. Ordered to lie on the table.

Friday, 5th.—Mr. Graves obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the loaning of the States credit or the people's money to incorporate companies—referred to a select committee.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, Mr. Coak offered a substitute for the resolution submitted by the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Graves offered the following as a substitute for the substitute:—Ordered, that in order to sustain the faith and credit of the State, the committee on ways and means have leave to introduce a bill to that end.

The Speaker decided that the substitute of Mr. G. was out of order.

Mr. Graves took an appeal from the decision of the chair. The House did not sustain the appeal.

Mr. Cousins then took the floor and sustained the resolution offered by Mr. Coak. He concluded his remarks at 3 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

MAGISTRATES COURTS.—We copy the following from the Hagerstown Mail.

"A bill has been reported in the House to abolish the Magistrates' Court, and to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. A correspondent of the Herald of Freedom says, that "the provisions of the bill are utterly the same as those contained in the law establishing district courts, except that it does not give to single justices criminal jurisdiction in cases of Assault and Battery, nor does it give them any power over actions of *trover*." The bill will very probably pass into a law, though some few objections may be exempted from the operations of the law, especially where those Courts have already been abolished."

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Senate has at last disposed of the Land Question, a measure of as great importance, however, as could possibly engage its deliberations. Annexed are the yeas and nays on the passage of the Bill:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Wright, Williams, Young—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Roane, Ruggles, Southard—19.

The Bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy is now before the Senate. Mr. Buchanan thought it would be better to leave the consideration of that measure to the special session; which it was now understood would be called, and for the Senate to devote itself to such business as the public exigencies demanded.

The Treasury note bill was, by last accounts, still under discussion in committee of the whole. The House appears to be doing little business of general interest. The votes for President and Vice President of the United States are to be counted tomorrow. The Committee consists of Messrs. Cushing, Jones of Va., Granger, Daw-

son, and Atherton on the part of the House, and Messrs. Preston, Hubbard and Huntington on the part of the Senate.

Washington City, Feb. 1, 1841. In the House of Representatives, this morning, the consideration of the Treasury note bill was resumed in committee of the whole, the question being on the motion of Mr. Barnard, to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Sheppard, of N. C., being entitled to the floor, spoke at some length in favor of the bill, and incidentally on the tobacco interest of this country. He denounced the idea of a distribution of the public lands as unconstitutional. At a time like this, when our great rival, England, was striding so rapidly in her march of conquest, in his opinion, it was the height of folly to think of dissipating the strength of the General Government. For, although he would not say there was any immediate danger of hostility, yet no man could say how soon we might be precipitated into hostilities with that great power. He therefore recommended an increase of our Navy, and the husbanding, instead of giving away the means of government.

After some remarks from Mr. Garland of Virginia, Mr. Adams took the floor, and in the course of his remarks, alluded to the newspaper rumor that Mr. Wise is to be the leader of the House under the coming administration. Having done so, Mr. A. went on to give his reasons why he, for such a man, could not submit to be led by such a man as Mr. Wise. One of those reasons was, that Mr. Wise was in favor of duelling, and that he, Mr. A., had read at the Clerk's desk several extracts from the speech of Mr. W. to prove that fact.

Mr. Wise made several long explanations, and the debate assumed a very angry and unpleasant character.

The following particulars of the recent affray which occurred in Denton, we take from the Centreville Times of Saturday last.

HOMICIDE.—A man named Ewd. Sweedlin, died from a wound in the head, given by Joshua Clark, of Denton, with a hatchet the previous Saturday, while Sweedlin was engaged in a fight with Job Willson. The blow was struck with the eye of the hatchet, which cut through the skull into the brains of Sweedlin. Clark was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$2000, but has since left the State and has gone into Delaware.

For the Whig.

MONOPOLIES.

I see by the papers that Mr. John H. Harris, Surveyor &c. &c. of this county, is appointed by the House of Delegates Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. I call your attention to the fact Sir, merely to enquire of you whether it is your opinion that the spirit manifested by this appointment, is a *forfeiture of public confidence*. Mr. Harris, he it known, is a resident of our county of about seven years standing. During that time he has been a candidate for the highest stations within the gift of the people of this county, twice at least, and has for the greater part of the time been actually enjoying a lucrative county office. He is now *treasurer*. What else is to be expected? There is something strangely suspicious about this sort of Whiggism.—Have we been at work for monopolies? Are two or three men, all that are to be found in the county capable of holding office, and one of those two or three, an individual who has no claims, by birth or consanguinity, upon the public consideration? If this be the spirit of the party, I abjure it. Show a chance for God's sake, whether it be for President of the Bank at Easton, U. S. Senator, County Surveyor, or Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. A WHIG.

The New York Evening Post in speaking of the eclipse of the Moon on Friday evening last says—"The first appearance of this eclipse, as we are told by the astronomers, was about 20th of June 1498. It has since then occurred periodically, at the end of every nineteen years, and on the 5th proximo will have made its nineteenth periodical return. It will next be seen on the 17th February, 1859, in the morning, after which the moon passing through the earth's shadow, at each return a little more to the south, the eclipse will disappear in the year 2219. In about twelve thousand two hundred and fifty seven years after that it will again make its appearance."

PASSAGE OF THE PRE-EMPTION BILL.—DEFEAT OF THE DISTRIBUTION SCHEME.

Our Congressional columns show the result of the long debate on the subject of the public lands. Every hour that the question was argued, showed more and more distinctly the dangerous tendency of Mr. Clay's new basis to purchase, to the support of his ambitious views, the indebted States. It was evidently working to the result in which the high protective tariff, contrived by him to bribe the manufacturing States, had well nigh terminated. Duties laid for the support of Government, no matter how high nor how oppressive, would never have goaded the patriotic South in a hostile feeling towards the Government. But the encouragement of the industry of one section by the utter prostration of another, threatened the most fatal consequences to the country.

The great question of the disposition of the public lands is fraught with similar dangers; it ever shall appear that the rising prosperity of the new States is to be sacrificed to the sinister ambition of any man—to the interest of British stockholders, or the cupidity of the speculators in the old States, who have fortunes depending upon their power of hoarding up and turning to account the credit of Government for their own advantage. The new States, we are sure will never revolt so long as they see the General Government disposing of the public lands according to the Constitution, as a common fund for the benefit of the United States. They feel satisfied that the representatives of the nation can never, while acting on their own responsibility, in the administration of this government, do otherwise than foster the rising prosperity, promoting the growth of the new States, at the same time that they take care of the interests of the old. But the moment that Congress surrenders its parental duty, and distributes the

lands among the States for the express purpose of surrendering them to foreign creditors in settling stockjobbing accounts, from that moment trouble may be expected from the States in whose borders the public domain lies. They will be apt to consider that Congress, in abandoning its constitutional duty, surrenders all rightful control, and they may probably insist, that in resigning its authority derived from compact and the Constitution, to an alien power, their own sovereignty as States must come in to exclude what they might possibly consider an usurpation. To this point Mr. CLAY might drive the new States on the only means to prevent private monopoly of their soil, and the consequent repression of their improvement and population; and in this way he might renew the quarrel in another quarter, which disturbed and threatened the American Union so long under the operation of his first American system. His un governable ambition has kept the nation in turmoil for the last twenty years, and would now embark it again on "a new sea of troubles." We are happy to believe, however, from the vote given today, that his selfish schemes of mercenary innovation are likely to be crushed this time in embryo.

SALARIES OF THE DIFFERENT STATE GOVERNORS.

A comparative exhibition of the salaries received by the Governors of the different States and Territories in the Union, presents a curious disproportion. We will begin with the highest, Andre B. Roman, and end with the lowest, Louisiana to January 4, 1843, receives a salary of \$7,500. Maryland pays the next highest salary. William Grason, of Annapolis, whose term will expire on the first Monday of January, 1842, receives \$4,200. William H. Seward, Governor of New York, until January 1, 1843, has a salary of \$4,000. David K. Porter, of Pennsylvania, \$4,000—term expires on the 3d Tuesday in January, 1842. Charles J. McDonald, of Georgia, \$2,500—term expires in November, 1841. Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts, \$3,666 67—term expires first Wednesday in January, 1841. K. H. Henneberry, lieutenant and acting Governor of South Carolina, \$3,500—term of service expires in December, 1840. Arthur P. Bagby, of Alabama, \$3,500—term of service expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1841. Thomas W. Gilmer of Virginia, \$3,333 33—term of service expires 31st March, 1843. Alexander G. McNut, of Mississippi, \$3,000—term of service expires January, 1842. Robert P. Letcher, of Kentucky, \$2,500—term expires in September, 1841. Robert R. Reid, Governor of Florida Territory, \$2,500—term expires in December, 1842. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, \$2,500—term ends July 3, 1842. Robert Lucas, of Iowa, \$2,500—term expires in July, 1844. William Pennington, of New Jersey, \$2,000—term expires October, 1840. John M. Morehead, of North Carolina, \$2,000—term expires in January 1, 1843. James S. Conway of Arkansas, \$2,000—term expires in November, 1840. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, \$2,000—term expires in October 1841. William Woodbridge, of Michigan, \$2,000—term expires January 1, 1842. T. Reynolds, of Missouri, \$2,000—term ends November, 1841. John Fairfield, Maine, \$1,500—term ends on the first Wednesday in January, 1841. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, \$1,500—term expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1840. Samuel Bigger, of Indiana, \$1,500—term ends in Dec., 1843. Thomas Carlin, of Illinois, \$1,500, (\$500 of this is for rent and travelling expenses) term expires on the 1st Monday in December, 1842. Cornelius P. Conroy, of Delaware, \$1,333 33—term expires on the 3d Tuesday in 1841. John Page, of New Hampshire, \$2,200—term expires on the 1st Wednesday in June, 1841. The Governor of Connecticut receives \$1,100. The Governor of Vermont has a salary of \$750. Samuel W. King, of Rhode Island receives but \$400—his term of service will expire on the first Wednesday in May, 1841.

By the above statement it will be seen that the Governor of Louisiana receives the highest salary, \$7,500, and that the Governor of Rhode Island receives the lowest, \$400.

HAWKINS—THE GREAT DEFAULTER.

The Philadelphia Standard gives some particulars respecting James L. Hawkins, the defaulting Cashier of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, which places him foremost of the numerous host who have for the last few years carried on their high handed schemes of villainy. He is a defaulter for over a hundred thousand dollars, besides being indebted by regular loans for about twenty thousand dollars.

His indebtedness of all kinds, is now stated at \$138,000, being nearly one half of the whole capital of the bank. The case of Hawkins is an extraordinary one, though unfortunately not without parallels, furnished in the last few years, and some of its results are of the most melancholy character. He resigned his office in the bank some time last summer, before it was known to any save the directors, that he was largely indebted to the institution, after having been its cashier for twenty years, during all of which time he was believed by the world to be a man of incorruptible integrity, and possessed of all the virtues that endeared one to his fellows.

When he first entered the institution he was poor, but his salary increased gradually till it reached twenty five hundred dollars, and a dwelling, yet it was certain that this expensive style of living could leave little to be laid up from this source. He first began to be laid up from this source, when he received some ten thousand dollars from the wife's estate, and this, to thirty, and forty and fifty, and going on in equally fortunate investments and speculations, it grew to one hundred thousand. Then he drew a prize of twenty thousand dollars in a lottery, and fortune smiled on him, every thing prospered with him, and he became a wealthy man. But he was prospering by fraud all the while. Like Dabney and Lewis, he had ventured once to appropriate to his own use a small amount of the property of the bank, those of the angels. He passed on until, by chance, during his absence, for a brief time last spring, his long concealed frauds were discovered, and then, surrendering privately his property to the bank, he precipitately left Baltimore.

His wife, on learning that he had become involved in pecuniary difficulties, sent for one of the directors and handed him a release of dower in the real estate. She had then no thought that crime could be laid to his charge, and it was only two weeks ago that the fact was made known to her. She was a devoted and affectionate wife, noble hearted and high spirited—one who could have met poverty with a smile, but, as she said, could not survive dishonor of the bank. She sank quickly under the accumulation of mental suffering, and on the evening of the 11th inst. she died, and was buried in the same grave as her husband. He came from his concealment in time to receive the last look from the partner of his young years and the solace of

in the explosion of 1817, the Barings were so deeply involved in the American trade that the house was on the eve of falling, but was propped up by another loan of 500,000 pounds sterling from Lord Ashburton.

It is believed that Lord A. has been very uneasy about his funds, and that he has been improving every opportunity of withdrawing his money, so that when the house explodes the loss may fall on thousands of American banks and merchants who have purchased their bills. After Lord Ashburton gets all his funds secure, and the other partners lay up something for a rainy day, like Mr. Biddle, Mr. Copperhewite, and the financiers of this country, then look out for the blowing up of the Barings. After they go to the devil, they will still be able to drive about in carriages. The banks will break; still the directors and officers will live like nabobs, and the mass of the people, who hold their promises as the reward of their labor and the support of their families, alone will bear the burden. These are the consequences of the paper system in all countries. Those who issue it always win, while those who use it always lose.

"The present partners in the house of Barings, are—Thomas Baring, a younger son of Lord Ashburton, the only stay of the house, Francis Baring, a nephew of Lord A., Capt. Midway, a poor Baronet formerly of the Guards, son-in-law to Lord A. and Joshua Bates, a Yankee, who gave Mr. Webster, his countryman, a retaining fee of 5,000 dollars, when he was in England, in 1838, to plead their cause in the Senate, and secure their "American securities" by a "more comprehensive security," or, in other words, by a pledge of the public lands or the guarantee of the Federal Government for the payment of the State bonds which they had fraudulently obtained. The Barings have a branch of their house in Liverpool, which Mr. S. S. Gair, another Boston Supercargo, long in the employ of the celebrated "Billy Gray," is the active partner, Wm. L. and B. Young are also interested in the Liverpool house, but neither the Youngs nor Gair possess capital or talent.

We will recur to this subject, and give a sketch of several of the "paper lords" of England, and also of some of their agents and strikers in this country."

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERY LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America, Capt. Lower, left Liverpool 7th inst. She brings us highly important intelligence, we have only time to annex the following from the "Liverpool Mail" of the 7th instant:

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA & CHINA.—By the polite attention of Messrs. Wilmer and Smith, whose enterprise and success in the promulgation of early intelligence of an important and interesting character are acknowledged, not only in Liverpool, but throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies.—We have been furnished with copies of second editions of the London Times and Morning Chronicle of yesterday, which were forwarded to them express, and which contains the following announcements:

Arrangement of the dispute with China.—Death of Kurrukh Singh and of his successor, Noh-Nehal Singh, and accession of Shere Singh to the throne of Lahore; surrender of Dost Mahomed.

We have received by extraordinary express from Paris, the "Messenger" of Monday night. It contains the following most important TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

MALTA, December 28.

The Consul to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Kurrukh Singh, King of Lahore, died on the 5th of November. During the funeral ceremony his successor, Noh-Nehal Singh, was killed by accident. Shere Singh was to mount the throne.

The affairs of China are on the point of being settled. The English are to receive three millions sterling as an indemnity.

Dost Mahomed has definitely surrendered to the English.

In these three pieces of intelligence, brought no doubt by the Indian mail, are comprised, the settlement of the China quarrel, the termination of the Cabool war, and the menacing hostility of the Sikhs removed. For the prince announced as having died during the funeral of his relative, was he who was considered likely to make use of his power against the English.

FRANCE.

The only news in the French papers of Saturday, consists of new year's day addresses to the King. The Count d'Appony, Austrian Ambassador and doyen of the diplomatic corps, "was happy to think the wisdom of the cabinets would restore order and peace."

Louis Philippe expressed his hope that the wisdom of the cabinets would consolidate both."

M. Sauzet, President of the Chamber of Deputies, dwelt on the virtues of the Queen, of the prince, and the Duke of Orleans, so as to remind one much of the first specimen in the "Rejected Addresses." He talked also of the moral and material amelioration of the people, and of the union of crown and chambers.

The King heard the President's language with some impatience, and broke forth into the following courageous reply: "The real good of France did not consist of conquests and glory, too dearly purchased by blood and treasure. War should not be undertaken unless the interests of the country rendered it a sacred duty. He hoped that his long career of peace would continue uninterrupted; and in its continuance the country would have nothing to regret, in either its dignity or honor."

Those present could not refrain from breaking into applause at this frankly, and clearly, and courageously announced opinion.

The address of M. Sauzet, President of

the Chamber of Deputies, is reserved, and does not venture to approach the great questions of peace, war, and the late events. It makes up for this by lavish compliments to the royal family. The King, in his reply made up for the timid silence of M. Sauzet, telling him that "war should only be taken as a sacred duty; that he was determined to preserve peace, and that the peace which he had preserved left the country nothing to regret either in the way of dignity or honor.

The Austrian ambassador, in the name of the diplomatic corps, also congratulated his majesty on the preservation of peace.

The president of the House of Peers, in his address, observed that the power founded by a warlike genius, was not the most durable, and that the foundations of a dynasty were better laid by more peaceful hands.

M. Lamennais announced that he was to go to prison on Saturday to commence his captivity. Some of his friends in National Guard's dresses, and otherwise attired, collected in several quarters, but nothing like an emeute took place.

FLORIDA.

We publish below an extract from a letter of a gentleman of intelligence and high standing in Florida, showing that the cheering prospect of a speedy termination of the contest with the merciless savage in that Territory, still continues. Every mail seems to add to the probability that our fellow citizens in Florida will soon be relieved from the ruthless and piratical enemy who have so long disturbed their repose, desolated so many of their hearthstones, and made waste their flourishing plantations.

"Every person throughout this country is animated with the belief that the merciless and savage warfare by which they have been so long afflicted, will soon be terminated. The accounts which are brought us by land and sea, daily, and almost hourly, all tend to confirm our hopes that peace will be made in a few weeks with the Seminoles; if indeed it is not already made with considerable detachments of them.

General Read is in hot pursuit, as we learn, with an efficient force, have already captured some fifteen or twenty. To night we hear that a number have surrendered to General Armstrong very recently. The regulars under the commanding General's immediate control, are scouring the country in every direction, and are exerted to greater efforts by their late successes.

The inhabitants of this place are already preparing to celebrate the cessation of hostilities by a great ball—a grand dinner—the ringing of the bells—the building of bonfires—the beating of drums—the music of the ear-piercing fife, and the firing of the cannon."

MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following are the numbers of the militia in the respective States and Territories, as given in the Adjutant General's return:

Table with 2 columns: State/Territory and Number. Includes Maine (46,338), New Hampshire (28,762), Massachusetts (90,557), Vermont (26,307), Rhode Island (4,191), Connecticut (43,176), New York (192,172), New Jersey (39,171), Pennsylvania (292,271), Delaware (9,229), Maryland (46,581), Virginia (105,522), North Carolina (65,218), South Carolina (48,517), Georgia (57,312), Alabama (41,332), Louisiana (11,505), Mississippi (36,084), Tennessee (60,982), Kentucky (82,335), Ohio (146,425), Indiana (53,913), Illinois (53,913), Missouri (34,856), Arkansas (20,228), Michigan (5,176), Florida Territory (827), Wisconsin (5,223), Iowa ( ), District of Columbia (1,249), Total (1,492,114).

EXTRA SESSION.—The Louisville Public Advertiser of the 20th says—We learn that a bill has actually passed both branches of the Legislature of this State, conferring on the Governor power to issue a proclamation, fixing on the time for the election of members for the next Congress—so as to be ready for an extra session.

WESTERN BANKS.—The western banks have had a convention at Louisville, and resolved not to resume at present.

Yesterday evening, in the City Council, a resolution was presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, authorising the Register of the city to receive the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road notes in payment of dues to the city, and to pay the same out for demands upon it. The resolution was passed unanimously by both branches.—Balt. American of the 4th.

ONE OF THE BIDDERS.—The Pre-emption Bill, which the editor of the Patriot asserts is nothing more than a bid, on the part of those who support it, for Western votes for the Presidency, has, as our readers will perceive, passed the Senate by a large majority. Among the yeas we find the name of Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State, that is to be. In Mr. Webster a bidder for Western votes in opposition to Mr. Clay? The family war has already commenced.—Balt. Rep.

TEXAS.—Late accounts received at New Orleans from Texas contain the following:—The Congress was still in session, but no important matters were under discussion; nor did the last advices from Austin contain any additional intelligence from the Mexican frontier.

his old age—the victim of his crimes, whose parting words were yet of forgiveness and affection. How many such scenes there have been in the last few years, before which the curtain had not been raised to admit the gaze of the world.

It is not a little extraordinary that any moral institution, conducted on correct business principles, could suffer such an obstruction in its funds without feeling a "pressure" in its chest. The truth we suppose to be, that a great portion of the moral institutions of the country are in the habit of trusting too much to the honesty of those who have the handling of their funds. The great defalcations which have crowded upon each other in such quick and almost breathless succession, will have the effect to make those institutions more careful of their trust, though some of them have purchased the experience too dearly.

**AN "INFERNAL MACHINE."**—The Detroit Free Press, of the 26th ult., gives an account of the explosion of a box, on the Saturday night previous, at the Eagle Tavern, in that city, by which the landlord, Dr. Henry H. Lawson, was very seriously injured. The box had arrived at the tavern, some time before, and was placed in the baggage room. In turning it over, on Tuesday morning in question, it exploded—knocking down the partition which separated the room from the bar, blowing out the bar-room windows, and otherwise shattering the house. One of Dr. Lawson's hands were blown to pieces, the hair of his head burnt off, and he was seriously bruised in several parts of his body. An examination of the fragments of the box, showed that a block of wood had been heavily charged with powder, and bound with iron hoops—this was surrounded with a steel spring was found attached to the under part of the lid, and a small hammer connected with a piece of wire was found among the fragments. The object undoubtedly was the destruction of whoever should open it, and as it was directed to two highly respectable gentlemen, the inference is that the destruction of their lives was intended. It is not known from whom it came, but some suppose it was prepared and sent over by some of the exasperated Canadians, who wished to seek their vengeance in that way.

**From the Baltimore Sun**  
**MORE OUTRAGES.**—The occurrences of every day tend to convince us more and more that peace between the United States and Great Britain cannot long be maintained with honor to the former. We are anxious for continued peace as the veriest non-resistant in the world, and were it possible, we would have no objection to any treaty of amity, with the spirit of which it is to be made, in the deep bosom of the ocean buried. We therefore the more regret to be compelled to record instances, and repeated instances too, of aggression on the rights of American citizens, no matter by what power those aggressions may be committed. Their publication but tends to inflame the public mind, and unfit it for calm deliberation. But it is not in the patience of man to stand and see insult upon insult heaped upon his country, without speaking his mind, let the consequences be what they may. If the public mind in this country is inflamed, the world knows there is good cause for it. But we spoke of mere outrages, and are wandering from our intention. Here they are. The first is detailed by Capt. Flower, of the brig William and Francis, arrived at New York from Havana, Florida, that while he was on the coast of Africa, with a cargo of tobacco, rum, dry goods and specie, he was boarded by a British Government vessel called the Forrester, the captain of which behaved in a most insolent manner, examined his papers, and kept Captain F. under a guard of four men for nearly a whole day. The presence of the British officer, and did not see the American flag at my masthead. Oh yes, answered the officer, but we never mind.

We have necessarily abridged the statement of Captain Flower; the whole of it shows a case of extreme aggravation and insolence. This is we believe, the seventh instance within a less number of months, where British cruisers have assumed the right to search American vessels, a right which has never been nor can never be accorded to with honor. The time has been that the exhibition of the stars and stripes at the masthead would protect any American vessel, but it seems a change has come around, and all flags must succumb to the "meteor flag of England." She claimed to be the "mistress of the seas," but she found to her cost, that the claim was disputed, and successfully.

**ACCIDENT OF THE ANNAPOLIS AND ELKBRIDGE RAIL ROAD.**—The train was derailed on Friday morning, they stopped to take in some passengers laboring men—and as they were passing from one car to another to the one in front, one of them fell between the cars, it being about daylight and the rain falling, just as the locomotive was starting. His right thigh was horribly mangled, and he was otherwise injured. It was supposed he could live but a few hours.

**THE RESUMPTION.**—The resumption of specie payments by the Banks of Maryland and Virginia took place yesterday. Perhaps there never was a proceeding of the kind which passed over more quietly than that of yesterday among the banks of this city. The calls for specie were exceedingly moderate, and were generally made by those who were desirous of having small change for the facilities of retail business.—Baltimore American.

**MAINE SENATOR.**—The Hon. George Evans, was, on Thursday last, elected by the Legislature of Maine, a Senator of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next.

**A SUTTEE.**—Among the items of oriental news in the English papers, we find it stated that two of the wives of the young King of Lahore—who was killed by the falling of a wall, while attending his father's funeral—and two slave girls ascended the funeral pyre of the dead prince, and were consumed with the corpse. The wives, it is said, were very beautiful.

**NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.**—The Raleigh Register says the banks of North Carolina have only been waiting for the banks in Virginia to resume. They will resume forthwith.

**PROMOTION.**—We understand that Alfred Bailey of Cambridge, fourteen years of age, an apprentice boy on board the receiving ship Columbus, at this station has received an acting midshipman's appointment, he having been reported to the Secretary of the Navy, by Capt. Smith, as the most distinguished and meritorious apprentice in the ship.—Boston Journal.

**FRANKLIN BANK.**—The Committee of Investigation of the affairs of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore has been appointed, and consists of the following gentlemen—Dr. James H. McCulloch, William Riggan, John M. Gordon, Walter Farnham and Christian Keener. The Committee, we learn, will proceed forthwith to the discharge of their duties.

The abolition of horse racing in New Jersey is engaging the attention of the Legislature of that State.

The Boston Patriot of Tuesday says—"A violent snow storm began in this city about 3 o'clock yesterday, accompanied by a strong easterly wind, and was still raging at a late hour of the night. It will probably prove as severe a storm as any of the present winter."

The Hamilton (U. C.) Express says the 1st Incorporated Militia at that place, are under orders to march at a moment's notice.

It is said that the British are fortifying Halifax in the most imposing and formidable manner.

**REDDING THEIR PAY.**—The House of Representatives of Michigan unexpectedly passed a bill the other day, to reduce the pay of the members to \$2,500 per day. The act created great alarm at the time, but consultation came to the members in the hope that the Senate would indignantly reject the bill.

Sylvester's Reporter publishes the list of 152 banks which have failed, and swindled the community out of at least \$38,000,000.

**A LARGE GOOSE.**—We understand that John J. Avery, Esq. one of the best farmers in this country, whose farm is beautifully situated on the eastern shore of our harbor, in Groton, killed a goose last night, which, when dressed, weighed 21 lbs. and 10 oz. It was of the Bremen stock, imported into this country by Dr. Isaac Thompson and others, some years since. From this specimen of the stock, we should think it had not deteriorated.—New London Advertiser.

The Committee on Internal Improvements in the Senate of Pennsylvania, have been instructed by a resolution of that body, to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Canal Commissioners to contract with the New York authorities for a connection of the improvements of this State with those of Pennsylvania.

**BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.**  
Office of the American, }  
Feb. 3, 1841. }

**FLOUR.**—The Howard street flour market continues rather inactive without any change in price. The sales from stores yesterday and to day have been principally in lots of 100 to 200 barrels at \$1.50 for good common brands. The receipt price continues \$4.374  
We continue to quote City Mills Flour at \$4.623.  
GRAIN.—Sales of No. 1 white Corn at 46 cts each bushel yellow at 45 a 46 cents. Oats, 33 cents. Clover, 20 to 25 cts.

**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday, by the Rev. Mr. Houston, Mr. Richard Worton, to Miss Mary Ann Troy all of this County.

**CLOVER SEED.**  
THE subscribers have just received a small supply of new Clover Seed of very superior quality which they will sell for cash only.  
WM. H. & P. GROOMER.  
Feb. 9—3w

**Commissioners Notice.**  
The Commissioners for Talbot County will receive proposals until Tuesday the 23rd inst. for making the new road in St. Michaels District. Persons who intend to offer for the road will either hand in their proposals to the Clerk, or to the Commissioners on the day above named.

**GEORGE W. SHERWOOD, Ck.**  
February 9—2w

**Maryland Hospital.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to the proper authorities of the several counties of the State of Maryland, that the above named Institution is now ready to receive the Lunatics of said counties, as provided for by law. Such patients however, will not be received unless satisfactory security is given for the regular payment thereof.  
R. S. STEUART, Pres't.  
Feb. 9 2w

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having declined business in Eastern, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him to close their accounts by note or otherwise without delay. To all persons who are indebted to him an opportunity to settle their accounts, the subscriber will be in Eastern on Tuesdays, or have an agent who will be fully authorized to act for him. He hopes those indebted will attend to this notice by an early settlement, as the subscriber's removal from the County renders such a course urgently necessary.  
ABM. GRIFFITH.  
February 9, 1841.

**WAS** committed to the jail of Harford County, Maryland, on the 27th day of January last, as a runaway, a negro man who called himself when committed LEVI ALLEN, but now says his name is NOTLEY ALLEN—he appears to be 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a chestnut color, and says he belongs to William Hillery, of Prince Georges County, Md. Had on when committed, a pair of drab trousers, an old black roundabout which has the appearance of having been a frock coat with the tail cut off, and a hair cap. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
JAMES KEAN, Sheriff of Harford Co. Md.  
Feb. 9

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber will give instruction on the Piano Forte, and in Vocal Music; and will devote the strictest attention to those who may favour him with their patronage. For terms apply at Mrs. Hemley's to  
WM. F. RUENSTEIN.

### LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber having located himself in Eastern, respectfully informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to do all descriptions of work in his line of business, such as  
**Spooling and Tin Work**  
of all descriptions, which he will execute promptly and on reasonable terms.  
Old Copper, Pewter, Brass and Lead taken in exchange for ware. JOHN DECKER.  
February 9, 1841.—3w pd.

### CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal support heretofore extended towards him, begs leave to inform them that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches.—Having now in his employment some first rate workmen, he flatters himself that all work done by him will be equal to any in the city. Also undertaking strictly attended to by him in person. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, on the lowest terms. He would also request those who have accounts of long standing to call and liquidate the same, as he is in great need of money.  
The public's obt. servt.  
JAMES S. SHANNAHAN.  
Feb. 9—3w

N. B.—Wanted immediately 2 Boys to learn the above business. He also wishes to purchase a good lot of Walnut plank.  
J. S. S.

### Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Singleton & Talbot, this day (by mutual consent) been dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to John Talbot.  
N. G. SINGLETON.  
JOHN TALBOTT.  
February 1, 1841.

The subscriber will be found at the Counting-House of the late firm of Singleton & Talbot, every Tuesday and Saturday to close the business of the late firm. He respectfully requests all persons indebted to call and make immediate settlement.  
JOHN TALBOTT.  
February 9, 1841.

N. G. SINGLETON returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their patronage, since he has embarked in the mercantile business, and respectfully informs them that he has associated himself with Thomas Person, in the above pursuits under the firm of  
SINGLETON & PIERSON.

They solicit a continuance of the custom of the old firm, and of the public generally.—They have on hand a general assortment of dry goods and groceries, (liquors excepted) which they will sell for cash, or to punctual customers.  
February 9, 1841—3w

### FRANCIS A. CLIFT,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR.  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has taken part of the shop at present occupied by Josiah Clift, Clock & Watch Maker, between the stores of Messrs. Roszell & Austin, and Shepherd & McNeal, and directly opposite the Court House, where he will be happy to serve those who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage. He has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been thoroughly instructed in the most improved manner of Cutting, by Ward, Barford and Ward, successors to the celebrated Allen Ward of the same place.  
He receives the Fashions regularly, and pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. He warrants all garments made by him to fit, and flatters himself that for neatness and durability his work will not be surpassed by any establishment on the Eastern Shore or elsewhere.  
Feb. 2—3w

**Blacksmithing.**  
THE subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that he is still standing at the clock-wright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, at a reasonable charge. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same and pledges himself to use every exertion in his line of business to please all who may favour him with their work. The cash will be very acceptable from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.  
Horse-shoeing done at the shortest notice.  
The public's obt. servt.  
RICHARD P. SNEED.  
N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a great favor by closing their accounts as early as possible.  
R. P. S.  
Feb. 2 1841.—1y

**Commissioners Notice.**  
THE Trustees of the several Primary Schools in Talbot County, are notified to hand over to the Commissioners, as early as practicable, the contracts made between them and the teachers.  
The Clerks of the respective schools are also required to hand in the list of persons chargeable with income tax, and the amount required to be levied for the purchase of books, stationery and fuel. The law makes it necessary that these lists should be in possession of the County Commissioners, on or before the first of June annually, and a failure so to comply on the part of Trustees and clerks, will prevent the levying of the sum or sums required for the above mentioned purposes.  
By order  
GEO. W. SHERWOOD, Ck.  
Jan 19—3w

### TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Primary School No. 4 in Election District No. 4 are desirous of employing a teacher, of moral character, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education. The Teacher will be wanted on the 1st of April next.  
P. W. PRATT,  
S. H. MEGGINNY,  
JAS. LEVERTON.  
Jan 5—1f  
Soutleed copy 3 weeks.

### A CARD.

**CHARLES B PURNELL**  
Merchant Tailor & Draper,  
No. 60 PRATT STREET, NORTH SIDE, two doors above Gist's American Hotel and Virginia House—thankful to his friends and customers on the Eastern Shore, and particularly in Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties, for past favors, respectfully solicits the custom of those in want of superior CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., being always by his attention prepared to make up to the latest fashions, low for cash to punctual customers.  
Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1840—1y

### HERE! HERE!!

J. M. FAULKNER, has removed his office to the old stand next door to Mr. Solomon Barrott's Tavern, where he may be found to attend to any business in his line—viz: the settlement of Officers' Fees in his hands as late Deputy Sheriff, Executions in his hands as late Constable, and Town Taxes as Collector. He will also as heretofore attend to business as agent and private collector—drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorneys, Indentures of Apprentices, Bonds, Insolvent Petitions, Leases, Agreements, and other instruments of writing.—He again renews his obligations to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received—and still hopes to merit a share of their patronage.  
Jan 5—1f

### THE PILOT.

THE subscriber having received the appointment of agent for this valuable Paper for Talbot County, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, on the following terms:  
To the daily Pilot per annum \$6.00  
" Weekly Pilot per do 2.50  
" Semi Weekly per do 4.00  
Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10.00  
And five of the country for 15.00  
And for a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3.00 per annum and of the county five dollars per annum. He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so.  
J. M. FAULKNER,  
Agent for Gen. Duff Green.  
Jan 5 1841—G1f

### NOTICE

ALL persons who may be indebted to Win Austin, are hereby requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate payment of their accounts, as his book of accounts has been placed in my hands for collection, and I have no authority to grant indulgence to any one.  
Jan 26—3w M. HAZEL

### ASTRAY.

Left the subscriber's on or about the 16th of October last, a pied cow, ear marks not recollected. She has long horns, well turned up. At the same time one Bull yearling, red with white face—ear marks, crop and slit. The cow was purchased of Tios. M. Faulkner about a year since, on the farm adjoining The Dewlin, Esq. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of either or both of the above described cattle.  
JNO. B. FIRBANKS,  
near the Chapel,  
Jan 5—G3w

**NOTICE.**—Came to the subscriber's on or about the first of June last, a small brindled Steer hereof, about two years old, and marked with a swallow fork in each ear, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
DANIEL CHEEZUM.  
Feb. 2 1841.—3w

### STRAYED from the subscriber's on the 21st inst., a small pale red cow, with white back and belly, and tail tipped with white.

Any information leading to her recovery, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.  
Jan 19 JOHN B. RAY.

### Personal Discharge.

STATE OF MARYLAND, } On application  
Talbot County to wit, } of William Tarbuton Jr. of Talbot County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, setting forth that he is under execution and pressed for the payment of debts he is unable to satisfy, and offering to deliver up to his creditors all his property, real, personal, or mixed to which he is in any way entitled, the necessary wearing apparel, &c. of himself and family excepted; a schedule whereof and list of his creditors and debts being annexed to his petition on oath, and praying to have extended to him the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the said State of Maryland for the last sixty days before his application and is still a resident of said State, I have appointed John K. McQuay Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Tarbuton, who has entered into bond with security by me approved, for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Trustee having certified to me that he is in possession of all the property in the said schedule mentioned, I have ordered and appointed the first Monday of May Term next for the said William Tarbuton Jr. to stand and appear before the Judges of Talbot County, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors or to be otherwise dealt with according to law, and the said William Tarbuton, Jr. having entered into bond in a penalty by me approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order that he give notice of this application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Talbot County Court to his creditors by advertisement in this order in some newspaper published in Talbot County once a week for three successive weeks three months before the said first Monday of May Term next.  
Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of January 1841.  
WILLIAM ARRINGTON DALE, [L. S.]  
Attest JAMES PARROTT, clk.  
Jan 26—3w Tal. Co. Ct.

BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.

### HATS AND CAPS.

The subscriber has just received a good assortment of HATS of the following descriptions—fine Clipped, Neutral, plain Russia, and fine Mole-skin and long napped Silk hats, all made of the best materials and expressly manufactured for the subscriber by A. Shouck an old and experienced hatter of the city of Baltimore. Also, a fine assortment of  
**SUPERIOR CAPS,**  
such as Oter, Seal, Muskrat, Cloth, and Chinilla, all of which will be sold low for cash or to punctual customers on short credit.  
Also, a good assortment of LADIES' MUFFS. The subscriber will make a deduction of ten per cent on all cash purchases.  
JAMES D. DUNCAN.  
Oct 27 if

### LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill, offer for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters of Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS slacked at 12 1/2 cts per bushel.  
POWELL & FIDDEMAN  
Wye Landing July 7

### CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF  
Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills,  
Are held by the following Agents in their respective counties.  
Chas. Robinson, Eastern—John Clark, Trappe; Edw. B. Handcastle, Denton—Fountain and Plummer, Bridgetown—Robert T. Keene, Stanton, Landing—Percy Grammer, Centerville—DeCoursey & Brown, Queenstown—T. Hopkins, Jr. & Co., Wye Mills—L. E. P. LeCompte, Cambridge—Jacob Charles & Son, Federalburg—Samuel Gray, Tobaccock—Wm. B. Tillotson, Hillsborough.  
Nov 17

### GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.  
EDITED BY  
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney,  
MISS E. LESLIE  
Will have a Contribution in every number.  
The only Magazine in this country intended for the perusal of Females that is edited by their own sex.  
This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those mothers who intend catering for their own or their daughter's instruction and amusement.  
The Lady's Book has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parent might not with safety read to their children. It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book, but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.  
GENERAL CONTENTS.  
One original large sized STEEL ENGRAVING by A. L. Dick, in each number  
A Fashion plate, colored (mark that) every month.  
Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.  
Forty-eight pages reading matter.  
PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT.  
The same attention to this department will be displayed. Those splendid steel engravings, by A. L. Dick Esq., that gave so much satisfaction last volume, will be continued.  
Throughout this year, the plates will be varied, and embrace serious and pleasing subjects, and others that will contain a dash of humour. All tastes shall be consulted.  
Engravings from the paintings of Landseer and Collins, two of the most eminent painters in London, will from time to time grace our Book, and as soon as arrangements can be completed, our cherished plan of original engravings from paintings originally prepared for the Book, will be given, one in each number. Two are now in preparation. Our means give us the opportunity of embarking in this extensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.  
We give twice as many embellishments as any other Magazine, and each plate is, because we pay more for its engraving, superior to the one of any contemporary, and yet the price of the Magazine is not increased. Our edition is immense, doubtless any other publication, therefore we are enabled to go to a greater expense than any other publisher. A better return may therefore be expected for the price paid for subscriptions.  
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In a future publication we will devote a column to publishing the names of our contributors. It is too long, except for a separate advertisement.

But let it be remembered, that we never in any instance mention the name of a contributor from whom he have not the remotest idea of procuring a contribution.—There are enough writers in our country, and good ones too, who if they are paid, will furnish matter sufficient for all our periodicals.

Twenty-one 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 Pastoral Embellishments, it is positively the parlor companion.

The Times apply remarks "that a subscription to this work, would be a much more acceptable present to a fair friend during the coming holiday season than any of the gingerbread annuals made of Laura Matilda poetry and diluted prose."

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 work published in this country; unless they are colored they are useless.

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 in connection with this literary Department two names so celebrated in the world of letters. It will be remembered that Miss Leslie contributes to each number.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.—Is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

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

A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Clitography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor so 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.

OUR READING MATTER.—Is also the same in quantity as an annual production; probably a little in favour 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. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use. And the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with those matters.

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.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.—The price of publication is three dollars per annum—the money to be positively received before a number is sent. No letters will be taken from the Post Office unless the postage 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.

We still continue to furnish WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS complete and the LADY'S BOOK one year, for ten dollars

For the convenience of persons wishing to subscribe to any of the following publications—Graham's Magazine—Saturday Chronicle—Alexander's Weekly Messenger or Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book, and any of these publications one year, upon the receipt of Five Dollars, postage paid.  
Address L. A. GODEY,  
211 Chestnut street Philadelphia.  
January 6th, 1841.

### Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the DEPOSITORY, where if any Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell weekly to us, or Saturday Evening Post—they will be furnished with the Lady's Book, and any of these publications one year, upon the receipt of Five Dollars, postage paid.

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FAIRBANK & JEFFERSON.  
St. Michaels, Jan 12, 1841.

N. B.—All persons due, or having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same to Noah Jefferson for settlement.  
F. & J.

### JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH  
AT THIS OFFICE.

# GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.  
EDITED BY  
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney,  
MISS E. LESLIE

Will have a Contribution in every number.

The only Magazine in this country intended for the perusal of Females that is edited by their own sex.

This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those ladies who intend catering for their own, or their daughter's instruction and amusement.

The Lady's Book has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parent might not wish safely read to their children.

It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age.

How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature.

There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS.  
One original large sized STEEL ENGRAVING by A. L. Dick, in each number.  
A Fashion plate, colored (mark that) every month.

Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.  
Forty-eight pages reading matter.  
PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT.  
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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 exercise, and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House 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.

HOPE H. SLATTER,  
Baltimore, Jan, 15, 1840.

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FAIRBANK & JEFFERSON,  
St. Michael, Jan 12, 1841.

N. B.—All persons due, or having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same to Noah Jefferson for settlement.  
F. & J.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the last year, and informs them that he continues to do a cash business. He also notifies all persons who are indebted to him to call and make immediate payment, as he intends to close his books.

The public's ob't. serv't,  
THOMAS SYLVESTER.  
Jan 5th, 1841—11

## 2,000 Apple Trees FOR SALE.

OF five years growth, and of superior quality, of the following sorts:  
Bellflower,  
Green flat Pippin,  
American Pippin, or Grindstone,  
Carthouse,  
Winter Grickson,  
English do  
Wine Sap,  
Maiden's Blush,  
New England Seek no Further,  
Came Apple,  
Orange do  
Summer Pearmain, &c. &c.  
Proper instructions given as to the culture of the above trees.

# The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

THE subscriber having rented the commodious and well established tavern situated in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell, and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

His CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't,  
RESESE MERRETT.  
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

## Easton & Baltimore Packet,

THE SCHOONER HARP

HAVING been put in complete order, has commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly throughout the season between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, Baltimore, on every Wednesday at the same hour, weather permitting. Passengers will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure their safety & comfort.

The subscriber has lately employed Mr. JAMES HOPKINS, at Easton Point, as Clerk and Receiver, (where he has in good order, the granary formerly occupied by Capt. Robert Leonard,) also, Messrs. JAS. BARRON & SONS, in Baltimore, as agents for the sale of Grain and all other articles shipped by him, and not otherwise consigned.

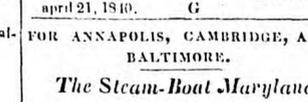
Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons.

The commander of the HARP, Capt. E. CROSS, is well and favorably known to the public as a careful and skillful sailor, and well qualified for the business in which he is engaged. The Messrs. Barron and Hopkins are so well known to require any comment from me.

Passage and fare \$2.00—Freight at the usual prices.  
The public's ob't. serv't,  
JACOB WRIGHT.  
Easton, Aug. 4, 1840—11

## EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The Fine New Schooner,



TALBOT,  
Having been purchased by the subscriber, has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore—leaving Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday morning; and continue sailing on those days throughout the season (weather permitting).

THE TALBOT has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and a safe boat.

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freight as heretofore, viz: Hogheads \$1.00, Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favourably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

The public's ob't. serv't,  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.  
S. H. B.  
April 21, 1840. G

# COACH, GIG, AND



EASTON HOTEL

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the large and commodious brick tavern in Easton, formerly occupied by Mr. A. Griffith, where he is prepared at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

His table will be furnished with the best market can afford, and every attention given to render travellers and others comfortable.

His stables are large and commodious and he has employed a good and attentive ostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year.

His Hacks will regularly attend the steamboat on the evenings of her arrival, and passengers can be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula at short notice.

His Rooms are pleasant and convenient, and his Bar well supplied with choice Liquors.

ISAAC BENJAMIN.  
Jan 19, 1841—3w  
Elkton Gazette please copy 3 weeks.

## A CARD.

DOCTOR A. M. WHITE,  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Miles River Neck. His residence is on Leeds' Creek, adjoining Marengo.

## MILLING.

THE subscriber having rented the Mill, situated in the Chapel District, and known as Lockerman's Mill, is ready to attend to all business in his line with care and dispatch.

From long experience in the business he hopes to share a liberal portion of the public patronage. The Mill is in good order.

A. H. ROLLS.  
Jan 5 1841—11

## Farmer's Foundry.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, and to the subscriber on book account or otherwise, up to 1st January 1841, are requested to come forward and settle the same to that date with the subscriber by cash, note, or otherwise, for according to the old usage, "short settlements make long friends" and with friends after settlement, business will be conducted as usual.

JAS. A. OXENHAM.  
Dec 20—Gif

## More New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a full supply of Fall Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

## DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Woolen Goods PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS,  
Heavy BOOTS AND SHOES, upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same.

POWELL & FIDEMAN.  
Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.  
P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from Talbot County court, sitting as a court of Equity, I will sell on TUESDAY the 29th inst., at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., the farm or plantation of which John M. G. Emory died seized; situated on the main road leading from Easton to Acres' Ferry, and within half mile of Easton, consisting of part of a tract of land called "Hewer's" part of "Enlargement" part of "McCullin's Addition" and part of "Chance Help" containing the quantity of

# PETERS' PILLS



THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man.

They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargements of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloated or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.

Price per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.

Dr. Peters' principal office, No. 90, North sixth street, Philadelphia.

LIST OF AGENTS.  
T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton.  
Malster & Saulsbury, Denton.  
Downs & Massey, Greensborough.  
Cannon & Voshell, Bridgetown.  
Emory & Hopper, Centreville.  
Russum & Notts, Hillsborough.  
Jan. 19 1841. 1y

## SHERMAN'S

### Cough Lozenges.

ASTOUNDING EVIDENCES OF THEIR VIRTUES.—The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing cough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He tried many popular remedies, but all in vain. He consulted some of our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advised him to try Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through divine blessing, permitted to minister to his loving flock.

James Grant, No. 4 Ann street, cured of a most distressing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's Cough Lozenges.

Mr. R. D. Kemp, of Newburgh, was cured of consumption, by three boxes of Sherman's Cough Lozenges, after suffering three years, and trying several doctors, and every thing he heard of. Through the blessing of God, he owes his life to them.

## SHERMAN'S

### Worm Lozenges.

1,400,000 Boxes sold last year—Further evidence of their wonderful effects:—Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman, on account of his son, eight years old. He had been in a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptoms were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, head aches, a distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day, and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharges from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case one of worms and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frightened at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box, was entirely cured.

Benj. F. Goodspeed, 130 Sixth Avenue, has always cured his children of worms, by Sherman's Lozenges. He would not be without them in his house on any account.

The Rev. James Townsend's little girl, nine years old, was given up as incurable, by two physicians. She was fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that death alone was looked for to relieve. Three doses of Sherman's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Stevens, one of the most distinguished physicians in this country, says Sherman's Worm Lozenges are the safest and best article he knows of for destroying worms.

These Lozenges are for sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton; by Malster & Saulsbury, Denton, and for sale, wholesale and retail at the medical lozenge ware house, No. 90, North sixth street, Philadelphia.  
Jan 19—1y

## BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that 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.

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.  
Dec 22—11  
N. B.—Persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a particular favor by closing their accounts as early as practicable. Those whose accounts have been standing for a year and upwards will please pay particular attention to this request.  
E. McQUAY.

## MANLOVE HAZEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
HAS removed his residence to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he intends to pursue the practice of his profession. He will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester. His office is opposite the Court House, a few doors below the Eastern Hotel, and adjoining the office of the "Eastern Shore Whig."  
Sept 22

## JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH  
AT THIS OFFICE.



...treachery, and cannibalism character- istics, which it seems they fully retain.

The discovery of the great Antarctic Con- tinent, which Cook sought for in vain, and in consequence disbelieved in its existence, with, of itself, immortalize it, and the last few months devoted to the survey of the Hawaiian neighboring islands, the importance of which we alluded to in a former number, will eventually be of great benefit to the merchant and merchant, besides fully develop- ing the natural history of the group.

During their stay here, we hope that the most points in this group will be settled. The summit of Manna Loa, and its crater examined, the heights of all the mountains accurately measured; the great table land and all parts of Kauai explored, and the harbor of Kaneohe surveyed. The Cerroine Ar- chipelago presents almost a new field for exploration, and certainly from its extent, its inhabitants and wonderful remains, of a former race, one of great interest.

For the benefit of our foreign readers we give the "bits" of news in circulation in regard to the movements of the Squadron. After leaving they rendezvoused at the Tonga Islands; where a civil war was raging between the heathen and christian parties. The former have since proved victor.

H. B. M. Surveying Ship Sulphur. Capt. Belcher, was lately at the Fijis. These islands are three hundred in number, mostly south two as large as Hawaii. The Squadron spent three months in surveying them. Natives treacherous in the extreme and the worst of cannibals. Came along side the vessel, devouring human flesh. Occasion- ally eat their own wife and children. Cap- tured a chief, who is now on board the Vincennes; who seven years since, killed ten of the crew of an American vessel.

DAHU, Oct. 10.—The U. S. brig Porpoise, Captain Ringgold, arrived on Wednesday, after a short passage of 27 days from the Sandwich Islands. Officers and crew all well.

The Porpoise was sent to rescue the crew of the American Whaler Shylock; 2,000 barrels sperm oil, recently shipwrecked among the Southern Islands, and to take off the missionaries from some of the islands of the Fiji group, who are in a very dis- tressed situation—the chiefs having threat- ened to kill and eat them if they manifested any abhorrence at, or refused to witness their cannibal orgies.

The Vincennes on her way here, discov- ered and surveyed some new Coral Islands.

### TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS Second Session.

Nothing of interest occurred in the Senate, which body, at the hour of 12, proceed- ed, conjointly with the House of Representa- tives, under the resolution heretofore adopted, to canvass the votes polled for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, at the recent election.

During the morning hour in the House, several gentlemen were occupied in those mutual explanations, of which the discus- sions of the previous day had been the fruit- ful source. And in the midst of this busy scene, the hour for receiving the Senate had arrived, and the belligerents were cut short before the fire had become entirely extin- guished. Another opportunity may be em- braced for completing the work.

General Waddy Thompson was unsparingly severe on his political friend, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, taunting him with being the most obscure among the obscure sup- porters of "the old hero."

#### ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRES- IDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Senate attended in the Hall of the House; the President of the Senate was in- vited to a seat provided for him on the right of the Speaker, which he occupied; and the Senators having taken the seats set apart for their accommodation.

The Vice President of the United States, in presence of the two Houses of Congress, proceeded to open the certificates of the Elec- tors of President and Vice President of the United States, beginning with those of the State of Maine, and ending with the State of Michigan; and the teller, Mr. Pres- ton on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Cushing and Mr. John W. Jones on the part of the House, having read, counted and regis- tered the same, making duplicate lists there- of, and the lists being compared, they were delivered to the Vice President of the United States, and are as follows:

For President. William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, 234  
Martin Van Buren, of New York, 60

For Vice President. John Tyler, of Virginia, 234  
Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, 47  
Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, 41  
James K. Polk, of Tennessee, 1

The President of the Senate then announ- ced the state of the vote to the two Houses of Congress in joint meeting assembled, and declared that William Henry Harrison of Ohio, having the majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing with the fourth day of March next, 1841; and that John Tyler of Vir- ginia, having a majority of the whole num- ber of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice- President of the United States for four years, commencing with the fourth of March next, 1841.

The joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress was then dissolved and the Senate returned to its chamber.

#### THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

The proposition made by Mr. Hubbard of New Hampshire to include banks and other trading incorporations in the pro- visions of the General Bankrupt bill, being still under discussion in the Senate, Mr. Smith of Connecticut proceeded, to-day, to reply, at considerable length, to some of the arguments, and the general course of rea-

soning of several gentlemen opposed to the amendment. He first adverted to the natu- ral results to be expected were the propo- sition to fail. He glanced at the various, diversified incorporations scattered over the country—to the banks, and the numerous little, local, trading companies that checked up the very face of the land; to their origin, their dangerous power, their eager, speculating, grasping propen- sity, that he hoped and trusted the Congress of the Union, or the Legislatures of the State Governments of this country might have some power to control and maintain.

While dwelling upon this branch of the argument, and meeting the objections of those who strenuously resisted the exercise of such power here, Mr. Smith made some quite happy allusions and illustrations. In these general references, the principle of taxation—the oppressions of the people—and the sufferings and miseries of indigence, made penitence by corporate cruelties, and the exactions of the privileged classes of the community, naturally came up for examina- tion and remark; and Mr. Smith touched upon all these topics with that distinctness and point which showed him to be the zealous opponent of every scheme of public favoritism and legislative privilege, which conflicts with the rights and liberties of freemen. But in this he seemed aware of that honest difference of sentiment and opinion which is known sometimes to pre- vail among friends upon abstract questions of constitutional power. He lashed the old and new Bank of the United States with merited severity, advertising to the troubles hitherto felt under the collapse of the elder mammoth, and by the one that had so recently exploded with such calamitous re- sults to the country.

When he had concluded his remarks, the Senate went into Executive session. The House having passed the Pension bill, with the amendment offered by Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the general appropria- tion bill; when quite a discursive and di- versified discussion ensued upon the item of \$25,000 appropriated for the purchase of stationery by the Clerk. Various gentlemen mingled in the debate, which was continued up to the hour of adjournment. No question was taken upon the motion, and further discussion is to be had upon its provisions at a future sitting. Messrs. By- num of North Carolina, & Evans of Maine, submitted some very just and sensible observations in reply to the attacks made upon the Clerk, for an alleged abuse of au- thority in making certain purchases of sta- tionery for the use of the House.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12. The bill from the House, to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes, came up in the Senate to-day, upon which a protracted and somewhat exciting debate ensued. Mr. Wright submitted a few introductory remarks upon the necessity that seemed to urge its passage, and the principal reasons that had operated to bring it before the present Congress.

Mr. Clay took occasion to reply in rather a severe tone of pre-emptory denunciation. He attempted to cast ridicule upon the head of the Treasury Department, indicat- ing his total want of financial skill and foresight in his estimates and calculations, and his utter unfitness for the station he held. Mr. Clay undertook to exemplify his views by insinuating comparisons, and ad- verted to the different modes by which the proper supply of the public means could be made to meet the public burdens.

Mr. Wright met this furious onset, not by an offset of burlesque and invective, but by that cool, dispassionate, fair mode of argu- ment and reason so peculiar to himself, and which has no higher aim in its object than that of producing conviction upon the mind of the hearer. Being at the head of the Finance Committee, the duty, impera- tive in its exactions, seemed to demand of him an explanation and defence of the measure proposed. He glanced at the principal object of the bill, intended, as it was, as a mere temporary relief to the Treasury in the calls and disbursements of the first quar- ter of the year, and which would be met and redeemed by the annual current receipts in- to the Treasury for the other portion of the year.

Messrs. Calhoun and Hubbard defended the measure, as the only fair practicable mode of supplying the required means. They severally took a cursory view of the principal grounds upon which the present measure was made to rest, and urged its passage, as that means of temporary aid to the Treasury which the necessities of the country now so loudly demanded.

Mr. Benton entered at some length into the former action and legislation of Con- gress upon this subject, and referred to the position he had formerly held upon this question. His remarks were principally confined to the injurious operation, and the evil tendency of such a measure as a subject of Government policy, assigning, briefly, but clearly and forcibly, the reasons that would govern him in recording his vote against the bill.

Messrs. Henderson, Knight, and White, further discussed the provisions of the bill, the first and last named in opposition, and Mr. Knight in its favor.

The eyes and noses were called upon its passage, when the same prevailed by a decided vote.

The House was devoted through the day to the consideration of private bills, and the reception of reports.

WHEAT TO BELIEVE.—The Federal press of Philadelphia, from the day of resumption by the banks of that city, to the beginning of last week, asserted daily that but little specie had been demanded by the public, and that in many instances the deposits of coin were larger than the sums drawn out. The day after resumption we hear it stated by these same oracles that the Banks of that city paid out upwards of seven millions of dollars, six of which were drawn from the United States Bank. Which of those statements must we believe?—N. Y. Standard.

## THE WHIG.

BALTIMORE, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1841.

Uncontrollable circumstances have compelled us to exclude several articles of interest, and particularly one or two commu- nications, intended for this morning's paper. They will appear in our next.

GRAIN.—Baltimore prices are as follows:—Wheat 90 cents—Corn 45 to 46—Oats 31, and but few transactions.

We see it stated in the Queen Ann's papers, that it is proposed to hold a Cattle Show and Fair at Centerville on the 28th and 29th of October next.

SUSPENSION.—All the Maryland and Delaware Banks have again suspended pay- ments. By latest accounts the Virginia banks were still paying specie for their notes.

U. S. Bank Stock has sold as low as \$25 per share. Her notes were at a discount of twenty-five per cent. in New-York last week.

A lad was so severely injured by the pressure of the crowd in the Philadelphia Bank, during the "run" for specie, as to cause his death.

The National Intelligencer of Friday says, General Harrison visited the President of the United States on Wednesday, and we understand accepted an invitation to dine with him to-morrow. The President re- turned the visit of the General yesterday.

FREE NEGROES.—The officers have been busy for a week past in arresting such free negroes as come under the act of De- cember session 1839. Some 20 or 30 have been tried by the Magistrate's Court for dis- trict No. 1, and a number found guilty.— They will be sold on Tuesday next for the residue of the year.

The law requires the purchaser to furnish the negro with good accommodations and clothing, that he must give bonds, with approved security, to the Sheriff, for the use of the negro, at the end of the term for which he may be purchased, which bond shall then be assigned to the negro, and may be recovered as small debts are now recoverable by law.

The Legislature of Michigan has elected Gov. Woodbridge, U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, as the successor of Mr. Norvell. Mr. W. was elected by Democratic votes over the whig caucus nominee, Lt. Governor Gordon. Mr. W. though a Whig, will oppose Mr. Clay's Distribution at all points. He goes further, says the Globe, than any of the Democratic members in Congress in repudiating the pretex under which Mr. Clay justifies his proposal. So we go.

RUMOR.—The Baltimore Argus of Thurs- day last says it is rumored the U. S. Cutter Jackson, while off the coast of Florida, had been fired into and sunk by a British armed vessel. Certainly there must be some error in this, for we cannot think that British audacity would attempt an outrage so flagrant, or openly commit an act that would cause an immediate rupture between the two governments.

#### HON. FRANCIS THOMAS OF FRED- ERICK.

We have arisen from the perusal of this gentleman's letter to Gov. Grason; contain- ing a full "exposition" of the affairs of the Chesapeake and the Ohio Canal Company, with feelings of increased admiration for its distinguished author. He details with remarkable conciseness the proceedings of the Board of Directors, and in an open and manly manner defies the most searching scrutiny into his official conduct. Mr. Thomas fully comprehends the motives that actuate his assailants, and he is, there- fore, at no loss for weapons to defeat them with. His appointment to the presidency of the Canal Company was not of his own seeking; but since his acceptance of it, he has devoted himself to the management of its affairs with so much assiduity, that we think we hazard but little in saying his most implacable political enemies can find no "loop whereon to hang a doubt" of his integrity and capability. We cheerfully bear witness to the mortification evinced a twelvemonth since by politicians in a certain quarter when they found the very evi- dence they demanded in reference to Mr. Thomas' official acts, and with which they expected to injure his high reputation, re- coiled so powerfully upon their own heads.

Mr. Thomas may justly be appreciated by Marylanders as a pride and ornament to the State. Possessing a mind of no ordina-

ry caste, which blended with his rare en- dowments, place him in the foremost lists of our really distinguished men. Firm, pa- triotic & unflinching in his political views, he always expresses himself with the elo- quence of a fearless Republican who looks to the integrity and wisdom of the people as the only reliable safeguards of our per- sonal and political rights.

We regret our limits will not permit us to publish Mr. Thomas' letter; we cannot, however, refrain from giving the following extract, which is "personal to himself."

In conclusion, the undersigned asks per- mission to offer a very few remarks per- sonal to himself. The fact, that he has for years, been unsparingly assailed, will by magnanimous men, be considered a suffi- cient apology for so doing.

In June 1839, when he entered upon the discharge of the arduous official duties as President, the Canal Company was involv- ed in a debt of more than \$3,000,000. It was obvious, to the most superficial obser- ver, that this debt could not be paid with- out heavy losses to the company. By stand- ing aloof, and permitting the several creditors of the company to pay themselves, according to the stipulations of their several contracts the undersigned could have es- caped all responsibility. He, and his party, might have profited by these losses, as they would have been charged to the mis- management of the old Board. He disdain- ed to take a course, having such objects in view. He undertook to meet the prom- ises of his predecessor with as much zeal, as he would or could have devoted to his own private concerns. His State was to be the sufferer from neglect; and a knowl- edge of that fact was sufficient to make him exert all his energies. During the whole of the fall of 1839, he gave up his whole time and attention, to the matter, neglecting every personal concern.— And what was the conduct of many of that party, whose agents had placed the affairs of the Canal Company in a most perilous con- dition? Instead of encouraging the un- dersigned, and his associates in the Board, in thus undertaking to save the reputation of their predecessors, and protect the inter- ests of the State, the embarrassed condition of the Canal Company was exposed by pub- lications in the newspapers, and otherwise; its creditors were alarmed, and every effort to guard against impending losses was measurably thwarted. And even now, after the last Legislature called for full informa- tion, without finding any thing to condemn, and though the general committee of stock- holders, appointed last June, a majority of whom were politically opposed to the Pres- ident, examined his proceedings, and sanc- tioned generally the line of conduct pur- sued, the same course of hostility has been persisted in, to the great injury of the work committed to his charge. Relying, how- ever, on the assistance of his own intelli- gence, he is ready at all times to meet the most searching scrutiny, which the Legis- lature may think proper to make into his official conduct.

GEN. HARRISON arrived in Baltimore on the afternoon of the 6th and was escorted to his lodgings at Barnum's by a number of his personal and political friends. On Mon- day following he addressed the crowd that had assembled for the purpose, and on Tuesday took his departure for Washing- ton, accompanied by a committee of gen- tlemen appointed for the purpose. He ar- rived in Washington at 11 o'clock on the same day. The subjoined remarks of the Globe are worthy of consideration.

General Harrison has, in all things, al- ready falsified the professions of log-cabin plainness, simplicity & modesty; that were made to win the confidences of the yeoman- ry of this country. He set off from Cincin- nati with a speech full of egotism, address- ed to the gathered throng of that city; he embarked in a splendid steamer fitted up for the occasion, he was escorted by a mili- tary array, and attended by a band of mus- ic; the firing of cannon, and other martial and civic ostentation, was gotten up by his Federal friends wherever he stopped, to feed his vanity. He went out of his way even to Pittsburgh to extend, what his flatter- ing organs called by the fine name given to the journeyings of royalty, "a pro- gress." Wherever he went, he made speeches, and in that at Baltimore did not hesi- tate to impute corruption in no very indi- rect terms to the Administration whose place he is called upon to supply. And even here, where he has come to be inau- gurated, he repairs in a solemn march with a prodigious retinue to the City Hall, to make a display, by way of heralding his own Presidential honors in advance.

How different this from the course of the real hero—the brave and magnanimous Jackson!—He left the Hermitage without a speech making display—passed on quietly by the nearest route to Washington, staying over night at Rockville, within ten miles of the city, and while the citizens were preparing an escort for him, he hasten- ed his journey early in the morning, and surprised the people, and presented him- self at Gadsby's as a private citizen, with- out the ushering of cannon, of bells, of flags, of processions, or City Hall recep- tions.

The Baltimore Clipper in noticing the "progress" of the President elect, and the pomp and parade with which it is at- tended, makes the following remarks upon the subject.— We like to see the President elect treated with becoming respect, whether he belong to this or that party—but things may be overdone. We must not forget that we live in a republic where man worship should be avoided.

Gen. Harrison's path to Washington may be one of "pleasantness and peace," but we shall be mistaken if he find a bed of roses in the White House. The office seek- ers, like musketoes, will infest his cham- ber and prevent repose.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

A List of Justices of the Peace for Talbot County for 1841.

Samuel H. Benny, Greenbury Turbutt, Daniel L. Haddaway, John W. S. McDaniel, Wm. Cault, Jr., Daniel Weedon, Thos. Auld, James Harrison, Nicholas Orem, Richard C. Lane, Alex'r. B. Harrison, Wm. Townsend, Daniel Leonard, Orson Gore, Chas. H. Rigby, Wm. B. Willis, Thos. S. Hayward, James Chaplain, John Newnam, Woolman Leonard, Henry P. Geoghegan, Thomas Jenkins, Joseph L. Turner, James D. Bromwell, Charles Jump, Wm. Rose, James Redman, Alex'r. Dudley, Nicholas Rice, Azariah Benny, Thos. Arringdale, Jos. Graham, John H. Holt, Edward Roe, Cornelius Sherwood, Wm. P. Ridgway, Wm. W. Lowe, Rigby Hopkins, James Chaplain, John Bullen, James W. Abbott, Robert T. G. Thomas, James Sewell, Solomon Muffikin, N. G. Singleton, John Cap- trap, James Bartlett, Joseph Marshall, John Talbot, Henry E. Bateman, and Thomas Graham, Jr.

GRANTEE'S COURT.—Jos. Turner, Wil- liam Arringdale and Thomas R. Hollyday, Esqrs.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1.—Joseph Gra- ham, Henry E. Bateman, and John Talbot.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2.—William P. Ridgway, Rigby Hopkins and John W. Battie.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 3.—James Chaplain, Eli- sha Draper and John Bullen.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 4.—Edward Roe, Corne- lius Sherwood and James Redman.

CORONERS.—Charles Robinson, Daniel L. Haddaway, Henry C. Middleton, Jesse Clark.

Attest, JAMES PARROTT, Clerk.

#### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

We have but little news of interest from An- napolis. From the proceedings we make up the following analysis.

It has been ordered (on motion of Mr. Gai- ther) that the Committee on the Constitution be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to alter the Constitution of this State so far as it imposes a limitation on the time the Legislature is authorized to set. It will be recollected the sessions are now limited to the 10th of March.

The Report and Resolution of the Commit- tee of Ways and Means, have been recom- mended. What will be the result of Whig management in reference to the finances of the State is yet undeveloped. Our "Solomons in council" foresee the handwriting on the wall.

MR. STAYES has obtained leave to report a bill to prohibit the circulation of small notes in the State.

The miserable effort to take from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, the appoint- ment of the Trustees of the Alms House has been most signally defeated.

A bill has passed the Legislature, entitled an act to regulate the compensation of witnesses attending the County Courts of Talbot county.

Mr. Willis obtained leave to bring in a bill to appoint commissioners for the town of Ox- ford, in Talbot county, for the purpose of erec- ting a wharf at said town, and for other pur- poses.

Mr. Martin reported a bill, entitled an act to extend the time in which William R. Tripp, former collector for Talbot county, should have completed his collections; which bill has been passed.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the commissioners of the tax of Talbot county, showing the amount of real and per- sonal property in said county, according to as- sessment, the rate of tax, and a summary of expenses.

Which was read and referred to the com- mittee on Ways and Means.

Also, a report from said commissioners, relat- ing to the primary schools of Talbot county, which was read and referred to the com- mittee on education.

Mr. Bowie offered a series of orders that the committee on Ways and Means be instructed to provide a scheme of finance as will enable permanently the Treasury to fulfil the public engagements, and maintain public credit.

Also, that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal ought to be completed consistent with a due observance of the public faith.

SENATE.—The resolutions relative to the burning of the Six per cent dollar and other bonds of the State, were passed.

#### R. M. T. HUNTER.

The present Speaker of the House of Repre- sentatives of the United States, has addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he consents to become a candidate for re-election to Con- gress. The address of Mr. Hunter is publish- ed in the Richmond Equiper, and the editor of that paper makes the following remarks in relation to it. "There is no mistake about this letter. If ever Mr. Hunter was a whig, he has un-whigg'd himself, for he goes against them on all those subjects which are to constitute the great Whig policy. He has thrown himself against all their financial schemes—against a National Bank, a protective Tariff, against Distribution. He declares himself in favor of all those great principles which constitute the political character of Virginia. Mr. Clay and his Clique will find him a very ugly customer." Mr. H. shows himself to be a State Rights man—and at a time when such men are wanting to save the Republic. We for one, give him the right hand of Fellowship."

INDIANA ABOLITION MOVEMENTS.—The correspondent of the New Albany Gazette, writing from Indianapolis, under the date of the 19th ult., stated that there was then a bill before the Senate (which had passed the House of Representatives by a large majority) securing the right of trial by jury to fugitive slaves. In the Senate, on the 29th ult. the bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 22 to 18—only a majority!—Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.

BONAPARTE.—Napoleon landed at St. Helena October 15, 1816; his body was carried thence October 15, 1840.

#### THE U. S. BANK—EFFECTS OF ITS STOPPAGE.

THE RUN UPON THE BANKS.—Yesterday was, as might well be supposed from the cause, a day of extraordinary excitement in Philadel- phia.—The intelligence that the United States Bank had again suspended on the previous after- noon, created a general ferment, greater it appeared to us, than on any former occasion of a similar character, frequent as this kind of explosion has of late become. Doubt and distrust seems to reign every where—before 9 o'clock, crowds had assembled in the neighborhood of all the Banks, the "paper in each hand," giv- ing strong indications that there was to be a heavy run on those institutions, which had on the night before, with the exception of course of the "monster," determined to treat the ex- pected storm as long as their means would enable them to do so. When the doors opened, a complete rush took place—every Bank was filled with competitors for hard money; and enormous amounts of specie were paid out.

Thus closed a day of more excitement and agitation than has been witnessed in Philadel- phia for a considerable time, whatever differ- ences of opinion may exist in other respects, overlooking panic, have made a manful and highly commendable effort to discharge their obligations to the public.

"The spirit of the Times," says.— "The 'resumption bill' passed at the session of our Legislature of 1839-'40, declares that if any bank refuse to pay specie for its notes (after 15th January, 1841), its charter shall be forfeited—1st by affidavit to be made of de- mand and refusal before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—secondly, the Judge to give ten days notice to the President or Cash- ier of the Bank, and to the Attorney General of the State—thirdly, the Judge to take a minute of the proceedings on hearing, and if the facts of demand and refusal be fully proved, to file a record of the same, and declare the charter of said bank to be absolutely void—fourth- ly, the Judge to issue a writ to the Sheriff, commanding him to close the bank, and deliver its effects to three trustees named in the writ, who are not stockholders, and they proceed and wind up the affairs of the institution.

In compliance with the provisions of this law, a citation was yesterday issued by one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, upon the affidavit of Andrew Miller, Esq., that he had presented eight ten dollar notes at the counter of the U. S. Bank, payment of which in gold and silver had been refused. The citation is return- able on the 15th inst. when, if the facts of the affidavit be sustained by proof the charter of the U. S. Bank will of course be annulled: Sic transit etc.

The war cry has been against the Bank of the U. States, and she has fallen. She is now struggling to reduce the others to the same state, that she may stand before the Legislature upon the same footing with them; and we are credi- bly informed, that this Bank with her agents, were the most active during the whole of yester- day in endeavoring to pull down all the rest. Let this be looked to. It is not the sober min- ded Democrats that are now endeavoring to prostrate the banking institutions of Philadel- phia, but it is the stock-holders and friends of the fallen monster. She is gone, however, never to rise, and no effort can save her.

#### JEFFERSON'S BIRTH DAY.

A writer in the Boston Post suggests that the hundredth anniversary of the birth day of Thomas Jefferson would be a proper time for holding a Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Pre- sidency of the United States. Jefferson was born on the 2d of April, 1743, so that on the 2d of April, two years from this, one hundred years will have passed away since the Apostle of Liberty, as he has been called, one of the most original and greatest of American minds, was given to the world. The writer asks: "Will it not be well for us to postpone all ex- pressions of individual preference for men, until the 2d day of April, 1843, and then, assemb- ling at a point which shall be as central and convenient as possible, to unite in celebrating the hundredth birth day of the author of the Declaration of American Independence, by mak- ing nominations for the highest offices of the nation of such men, whoever they may be, of the true Jeffersonian faith, who are the most honest and capable?"

#### WHAT THE BRITISH THINK.

The following is from a London paper: "The election of Gen'l. Harrison to the Pre- sidency of the United States is an event deeply interesting to England.

"Mr. Van Buren was the deadly enemy of Great Britain. He stimulated the various crusades against paper money. He headed the conspiracies that were formed for the purpose of defrauding English creditors out of the debts due to them by America. He was the abettor of treason in Canada. He prompted resistance to the just claims of England in reference to the Northwesters of the Boundary Question.

"The sympathies of General Harrison point, we believe, in a direction to the reverse of that to which the prejudices of Mr. Van Buren in- clined.

"The election of Gen. Harrison is, in short, a result on which England may congratulate herself."

This is no doubt the real feeling of the Brit- ish on the subject of the result of the late can- vass.

#### WAR SPIRIT IN MAINE.—The following resolution was introduced in the Maine Leg- islature, on the 3d instant:

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to take immediate measures to remove the troops of the Queen of Great Britain, now quartered on the territory, called disputed by the British Government, but by the treaty of 1783, by the Resolutions of both Houses of Congress passed in 1838, and by repeated Resolves of the Legislature of Maine, clearly and unequivocally a part of the rightful soil of this State.

Resolved, That the resources of this State be and they are hereby placed at the disposal of the Governor, and the specific sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same here- by is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, for the purpose of carrying and Re- solution into effect.

The Resolves were referred to the Commit- tee on the N. E. Boundary.

#### FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

"FOUR CLINCH, E. F." January 25, 1841.

"Sir—It is with no ordinary degree of plea- sure, I inform you, that a prospect of 'peace' at last dawns upon your afflicted Territory.— The Indians are coming in rapidly—those who have surrendered at this post and signed a willingness to emigrate, number one hundred and more—and upon the return of Col. Lon- don Tappan, who conducted to that post, a large party of Indians, these also will take the line of March, attended by a strong escort for Tanpa.

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The SUSPENSION.—A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, was held on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of devising measures for the relief of the community at the present juncture, at which a resolution was adopted recommending the fourteen solvent banks of the city to the favorable consideration and indulgence of the Legislature. Several attempts were made to include the U. S. Bank, but without success.  
BIT.—In many of the manufacturing establishments in the New England States—before the doors of which, during the late Presidential contest, flags were erected with the beautiful and captaing words, "Harrison and High Wages"—the wages of the operatives have been reduced, since the election, in some instances, more than 25 per cent.  
[Chambersburg (Pa.) Advertiser.]  
The "Spirit of the Age" says:—It is currently reported that the first message of Gen. Harrison is to be written on a "coon skin," with the late of an "opossum."  
THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The Philadelphia National Gazette says:  
The banks (except the United States Bank) have resolved on a common policy—which is to curtail or limit their issues, and restrict their accommodations generally to such a degree as may ensure the earliest possible resumption of specie payments.  
CONVENTION.—A Convention will meet at Harrisburg, Pa. on the 4th of March to nominate a Democratic candidate for Governor.  
NEW SPECIES OF TOMATO.—The Botanists of the Exploring Squadron discovered at the Fiji a new species of the Tomato. Its flavor is said to be much superior to that growing here; being very palatable when eaten raw, and it promises to become a valuable addition to our list of vegetables. It will be introduced here.  
It is said that the Hon. Rufus Choate, will succeed Daniel Webster, as Senator from Massachusetts.

**THE McLEOD AFFAIR.**—The story about the mob at Lockport, on the occasion of the execution of McLeod, appears to have been greatly exaggerated by the newspapers. The meeting of the citizens was highly respectable, and no violence was either committed or contemplated. Capt. Buel, one of McLeod's associates, was at the meeting, and authorized a friend to say, that he was not aware of the public feeling in reference to the Caroline outrage, at the time he entered the jail, and that he would cheerfully surrender his principal in compliance with the general wish—having been inconsiderately induced to become his surety by the British Government, who had agreed to indemnify him if McLeod did not surrender himself for trial at the time fixed. Proceedings were again taken and the accused again surrendered to the sheriff, in the ordinary way, and without any disturbance of the public peace.

**THE EXTRA SESSION.**—Should an extra session of Congress be called on the occasion of Harrison, special elections will have to be held in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

**SPECIAL IN NEW YORK.**—The New York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday, says: "The banks at the city of New York never stood so strong as at this day. Their discount rates are low, and the average of the paper they hold deemed better than they ever held before. The amount of specie in their vaults, yesterday, as we are advised from an authentic source, was \$6,504,100—an amount deemed more than sufficient for any exigency that can arise."

**AN EXTRA SESSION.**—We have been informed upon good authority, that General Harrison, while in this city, avowed his intention of calling an extra session of Congress.—Baltimore Republican.

**EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.**—The wing leaders at Washington have determined upon an extra session of Congress. A correspondent of the Philadelphia National Gazette says the measures to be brought before it, are—  
1. The Repeal of the Sub-Treasury.  
2. The imposition of duties on luxuries for revenue on articles now free.  
3. The resuscitation of the currency, by establishing a National Bank.  
4. A division of the proceedings of the public lands among the States.

By referring to the Congressional reports respecting the late United States Bank, it will be seen that the Prince of Orange was set down as owning \$1,000,000 worth of stock. This Prince of Orange, by the abdication of his father, has since become King of Holland. Are not the liberties of our people in danger when foreign kings and princes can own stock in any of our national institutions?—Now Era  
We think the Prince's money is in more danger than the liberties of the people.

**AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.**—The New York Herald states that preparations are making in that city "to call a great mass meeting in the Park, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the British Government, in relation to the burning of the Caroline—also on the Northwestern territory—also on the recent seizures of American merchantmen by British Cruisers in the African sea."

**Maryland Hospital.**  
NOTICE is hereby given to the proper authorities of the several counties of the State of Maryland, that the above named Institution is now ready to receive the Lunatics of said counties, as provided for by law. Such patients however, will not be received unless satisfactory security is given for the regular payment thereof.  
R. S. STEUART, Pres't.  
Feb'y 9 2w

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber having declined business in Easton, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him to close their accounts by note or otherwise without delay. To afford those who are indebted to him an opportunity to settle their accounts, the subscriber will be in Easton on Tuesdays, or have an agent who will be fully authorized to act for him. He hopes those indebted will attend to this notice by an early settlement, as the subscriber's removal from the County renders such a course urgently necessary.  
ABM. GRIFFITH.  
February 9, 1841.

**NEW & CHEAP PAPER.**  
THE  
**TRI-WEEKLY ARGUS,**  
AT \$2.00 PER ANNUM.  
The Proprietors of the Baltimore "Daily Argus" have determined to issue a Tri-Weekly Paper, intended to meet the wishes of persons residing in the County, who may desire to receive a Cheap publication;—one that will give them the News of the Day;—a full and correct Prices Current;—Rates of Exchange; Stocks, and the Money Market;—Report of Sales by Auction;—with such other information of Commercial operations, as will interest the Country dealer;—the Proceedings of Congress, and those of our State Legislature;—Politics, &c. In short, the Publishers design that their sheet shall contain a Variety, embracing well selected Miscellaneous Reading, in which every class of readers will find something to entertain and instruct.  
The "Argus" will be firm and zealous in the support of the principles of the Democratic Republican Party; and endeavor to guard, with unwearied watchfulness, the Rights and Liberties of the People.  
The first number of the Tri-Weekly Argus, will appear on Monday, the 15th of February next, and be published regularly thereafter on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in each week.  
Terms of Subscription:—\$2.00 per annum—Payable in Advance.  
Subscribers may rely upon their papers being carefully put up, and regularly mailed. \$2 Agents or others, procuring 10 subscribers, and forwarding the money, will be entitled to receive one copy gratis. Letters to the office must be post paid.  
R. M. CLOUD & CO.  
January, 1841.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber will give instruction on the Piano, Forte, and in Vocal Music; and will devote the strictest attention to those who may favour him with their patronage. For terms apply at Mrs. Beneley's to  
WM. F. RUDENSTEIN.

**HERE'S A CHANCE.**—The following advertisement under the head of Wife Wanted, is in the Batesville (Ark.) News:  
"Any gal what's got a head, Calico dress, Coffee-pot and skillet, knows how to make a huntin' shirt, and knows how to take care of children, can have my services till death parts both on us."

**MARRIED.**  
On Thursday the 11th inst. by the Revd Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. Zabdial Dean, to Miss Sarah Palmer, all of this county.  
On Tuesday, Jan. 19th by the Rev. Pere Marshall, Mr. Richard Street, to Miss Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Edgar, all of this county.

**DIED.**  
In Baltimore on Sunday, 7th inst. in the 22d year of his age, JOHN W. RAY, son of Richard D. Ray, of Talbot county.

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.**—Brandreth's Pills are universally used in every section of this wide extended country, where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases have been certified as cured solely from their use, since the introduction of them into the United States, thus establishing the fact beyond all doubt, that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases, by the one simple fact of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way;—therefore, wherever the pills are used, the utility of the Practice is now beyond all doubt.

**COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.**—Proposals will be received until TUESDAY the 2nd day of March next, for making the new road in Trappe District, as designated in the Act of Assembly, passed last session, chapter 335. Persons disposed to contract for making said road, will hand in their proposals to the Clerk to the Commissioners of the county, on or before the day specified above.  
GEO. W. SHERWOOD, CLK.  
Feb 10—3w

**A CHALLENGE.**  
THE subscriber will run his horse Van Buren one mile and repeat—or a single mile of four miles—against any horse on the Eastern Shore, for a purse of from one to five hundred dollars.  
WM. CORKRALL,  
Feb 16—3w near Wye Mills.

**CLOVER SEED.**  
THE subscribers have just received a small supply of new Clover Seed of very superior quality which they will sell for cash only.  
WM. H. & P. GROOME.  
Feb. 9—3w

**Commissioners Notice.**  
The Commissioners for Talbot County will receive proposals until Tuesday the 23d inst. for making the new road in St. Michaels District. Persons who intend to offer for the road will either hand in their proposals to the Clerk, or to the Commissioners on the day above named.  
GEO. W. SHERWOOD, CLK.  
February 9—2w

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ABM. GRIFFITH.  
February 9, 1841.

### MARYLAND.

**Talbot County Orphans' Court.**  
9th day of February, A. D. 1841.

**ON** application of John C. Goldsborough and Henry H. Goldsborough, administrators of John Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, dec'd.

It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty one.

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

### MARYLAND.

**Talbot County Orphans' Court.**  
9th day of February, A. D. 1841.

**ON** application of Doctor Robert Goldsborough, Jr. Ex'r. of Mrs. Mary Lockerman, late of Talbot county dec'd.

It is ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen and forty one.

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

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9th day of February, A. D. 1841.

**ON** application of Doctor Robert Goldsborough, Jr. Ex'r. of Mrs. Mary Lockerman, late of Talbot county dec'd.

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### Dissolution.

**THE** copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Singleton & Talbot, has this day (by mutual consent) been dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to John Talbot.

N. G. SINGLETON.  
JOHN TALBOTT.  
February 1, 1841.

The subscriber will be found at the Counting-House of the late firm of Singleton & Talbot, every Tuesday and Saturday to close the business of the late firm. He respectfully requests all persons indebted to call and make immediate settlement.

JOHN TALBOTT.  
February 9, 1841.

N. G. SINGLETON returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their patronage, since he has embarked in the mercantile business, and respectfully informs them that he has associated himself with Thomas Pierson, in the above pursuits under the firm of

SINGLETON & PIERSON.  
They solicit a continuance of the custom of the old firm, and of the public generally.—They have on hand a general assortment of dry goods and groceries, (liquors excepted) which they will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers.  
February 9, 1841—3w

**FRANCIS A. CLIFT,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has taken part of the shop at present occupied by Josiah Clift, Clock & Watch Maker, between the stores of Messrs. Roszell & Austin, and Sheperd & McNeal, and directly opposite the Court House, where he will be happy to serve those who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage. He has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been thoroughly instructed in the most improved manner of Cutting, by Ward, Barford and Ward, successors to the celebrated Allen Ward of the same place.

He receives the Fashions regularly, and pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. He warrants all garments made by him to fit, and flatters himself that for neatness and durability his work will not be surpassed by any establishment on the Eastern Shore or elsewhere.  
Feb 2—3w

### Blacksmithing.

**THE** subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that he is still carrying on the Blacksmithing at the old stand, adjoining the cartwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, at a reasonable charge. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same and pledges himself to use every exertion in his line of business to please all who may favour him with their work. The cash will be very acceptable from all persons to whom the subscriber is indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage. Horse shoeing done at the shortest notice.  
The public's obt. serv't.  
RICHARD P. SNEED.  
N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a great favor by closing their accounts as early as possible.  
R. P. S.  
Feb. 2 1841—ly

**Commissioners Notice.**  
THE Trustees of the several Primary Schools in Talbot County, are notified to hand over to the Commissioners, as early as practicable, the contracts made between them and the teachers.

The Clerks of the respective schools are also required to hand in the list of persons chargeable with income tax, and the amount required to be levied for the purchase of books, stationery, &c. The law makes it necessary that these lists should be in possession of the County Commissioners, on or before the first of June annually, and a failure so to comply on the part of Trustees and clerks, will prevent the levying of the sum or sums required for the above mentioned purposes.  
By order  
GEO. W. SHERWOOD, CLK.  
Jan 19—3w

**ASTRAY.**  
Left the subscriber's on or about the 16th of October last, a pied cow, ear marks not recollected. She has long horns, well turned up. At the same time one Bull yearling, red with white face—ear marks, crop and st. The cow was purchased of Thos. M. Faulkner about a year since, on the farm adjoining The Devil, Esq. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of either or both of the above described cattle.  
JNO. B. FIRBANKS,  
near the Chapel.  
Jan 5—G3w

**NOTICE.**—Came to the subscriber on or about the first of June last, a small brindled Steer with two years old and marked with a swallow fork in each ear; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
DANIEL CHEEZUM.  
Feb. 2 1841.—3w

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons who may be indebted to Wm. Austin, are hereby requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate payment of their accounts, as his book of accounts has been placed in my hands for collection, and I have no authority to grant indulgence to any one.  
Jan 26—3w M. HAZEL.

**CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY**  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.  
Are held by the following Agents in their respective counties.  
Ches. Robinson—Easton—John Clark, Trappe; Edw. B. Hardcastle, Denton—Fountain and Plummer, Bridgetown—Robert T. Keene, Stanton's Landing—Pere Granger, Centerville—DeCoursey & Bryan, Queenstown—T. Hopkins, Jr. & Co., Wye Mills—L. & E. P. Lecompte, Cambridge—Jacob Charles & Son, Federalsburg—Samuel Gray, Tobacco-stick.—Wm. B. Tillotson, Hillsborough.  
Nov 17

**STRAYED** from the subscriber's a pale red cow, with white back and belly, and tail tipped with white, with about half an inch sawed off each horn.—Any information leading to her recovery, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.  
Jan 19 JOHN B. RAY.

### A CARD.

**CHARLES B. PURNELL,**  
Merchant Tailor & Draper,

No. 60 PRATT STREET, NORTH SIDE, two floors above Gist's American Hotel and Virginia House—thankful to his friends and customers on the Eastern Shore, and particularly in Queen Anne's, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties, for past favors, respectfully solicits the custom of those in want of superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., being always by his attention prepared to make up to the latest fashions, low for cash to punctual customers.  
Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1840—ly

### HATS AND CAPS.

The subscriber has just received a good assortment of HATS of the following descriptions—fine Clipped, Neutral, plain Russa, and fine Mole-skin and long napped Silk Hatts, all made of the best materials and expressly manufactured for the subscriber by A. Shouck an old and experienced hatter of the city of Baltimore. Also, a fine assortment of SUPERIOR CAPS,

such as Otter, Seal, Musk-cat, Cloth, and Chinchilla, all of which will be sold low for cash or to punctual customers, on short credit. Also, a good assortment of LADIES' MUFFS. The subscriber will make a deduction of ten per cent on all cash purchases.  
JAMES D. DUNCAN.  
Oct 27 if

### Personal Discharge.

**STATE** of MARYLAND. On application of Talbot County to wit, { of William Tarbuton Jr. of Talbot County, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, setting forth that he is under execution and pressing for the payment of debts he is unable to satisfy, and offering to deliver up to his creditors all his property, real, personal, or mixed to which he is in any way entitled, the necessary wearing apparel &c. of himself and family excepted; a schedule whereof and list of his creditors and debts being annexed to his petition on oath, and praying to have extended to him the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the said State of Maryland for the last sixty days before his application and is still a resident of said State, I have appointed John R. McQuay Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Tarbuton, who has entered into bond with security by me approved, for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Trustee having certified to me that he is in possession of all the property in the said schedule mentioned, I have ordered and appointed the first Monday of May Term next for the said William Tarbuton Jr. to be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors or to be otherwise dealt with according to law, and the said William Tarbuton Jr. having entered into bond in a penalty by me approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order that he give notice of this application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Talbot County to his creditors by advertisement in Talbot county once a week for three successive weeks three months before the said first Monday of January 1841.

Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of January 1841.  
WILLIAM ARRINGDALE, [C. J.]  
Attest JAMES PARROTT, CLK.  
Jan 26—3w Tal. Co. Ct.

### Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the DEPOSITORY, 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 exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House 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 Estates of any other person of any kind from my Establishment.  
HOPE H. SLATTER.  
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. if

### THE PILOT.

THE subscriber having received the appointment of agent for this valuable Paper for Talbot county, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, on the following terms:  
To the daily Pilot per annum \$6 00  
" Weekly Pilot per do 2 50  
" Semi Weekly per do 4 00  
Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10 00  
And five of the country for 15 00  
And for a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3 00 per annum and of the country five dollars per annum. He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so.  
J. M. FAULKNER,  
Agent for Gen. Duff Green.  
Jan 5 1841—Gif

### TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Primary School No. 4 in Election District No. 4 are desirous of employing a teacher, of moral character, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education. The Teacher will be wanted on the 1st of April next.  
P. W. PRATT,  
S. H. MEGGINNY,  
JAS. LEVERTON.  
Jan 5—1f  
Sentinel copy 3 weeks.

### GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.  
EDITED BY  
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney,  
MISS E. LESLIE

Will have a Contribution in every number.  
The only Magazine in this country intended for the perusal of Females that is edited by their own sex.  
This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those mothers who intend entering for their own, or their daughter's instruction and amusement.  
The LADY'S BOOK has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parent might not with safety read to their children. It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

**GENERAL CONTENTS.**  
One original large sized Steel Engraving by A. L. Dick, in each number  
A Fashion plate, colored (mark that) every month.  
Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.  
Forty-eight pages reading matter.

**PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT.**  
The same attention to this department will be displayed. Those splendid steel engravings, by A. L. Dick Esq., that gave so much satisfaction last volume, will be continued.  
Throughout this year, the plates will be varied, and embrace serious and pleasing subjects, and others that will contain a dash of humour. All tastes shall be consulted.  
Engravings from the paintings of Landseer and Collins, two of the most eminent painters in London, will from time to time grace our Book, and as soon as arrangements can be completed, our cherished plan of original engravings from paintings originally prepared for the Book, will be given, one in each number. Two are now in preparation. Our means give us the opportunity of embarking in this extensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

We give twice as many embellishments as any other Magazine, and each plate is, because we pay more for its engraving, superior to the one of any contemporary, and yet the price of the Magazine is not increased. Our edition is immense, double any other publication, therefore we are enabled to go to a greater extent than any other publisher. A better return may therefore be expected for the price paid for subscriptions.

The voice of the public has pronounced GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK at the head of the periodical literature of the country, and it is determined that it shall retain its proud superiority. With this view he has chosen for its conductors two of the most eminent female writers of this or any other country—MRS. HALE and MRS. SIGOURNEY assisted monthly by one of no less ability, MISS LESLIE.

In speaking of our Engravings, we beg leave to call attention to the following published in last Volume, viz.  
VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.  
SOCIETY OF WATER WORKS.  
THE INDIAN MAID.  
THE PILGRIM.  
HAPPY AS A KING.  
THE DEATH OF LUATH.

With each of these was published a Fashion-plate, containing either three or four figures beautifully and tastefully coloured.  
Universally pronounced superior to any other Magazine illustrations in this or any other country. Beautifully as they undoubtedly are, we pronounce without hesitation that those for this year shall be superior. The engraving shall always be worth more than the price of subscription. We do not, as many of our contemporaries, who would scorn to tell a verbal falsehood, pass off second handed plates as original. Ours are undoubtedly so, and the designs selected by ourselves, and they will be continued throughout the year.

GODEY'S BOOK has been emphatically termed THE LADY'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE, as it is a re-creation of the contributions of the most celebrated FEMALE WRITERS OF AMERICA, most of whom of any eminence contribute to its pages.  
In a future publication we will devote a column to publishing the names of our contributors. It is too long, except for a separate advertisement.

But let it be remembered, that we never in any instance mention the name of a contributor from whom he have not the remotest idea of procuring a contribution.—There are enough writers in our country, and good ones too, who if they are paid, will furnish matter sufficient for all our periodicals.

Twenty-one 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 Pictorial Embellishments, it is positively the paragon of its class.

The Times aptly remarks "that a subscription to this work, would be a much more acceptable present to a fair friend during the coming holiday season, than any of the gingerbread annuals made of Laura Matilda poetry and diluted prose."

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 work published in this country, unless they are colored by the same artist.

**THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.  
**GENERAL FEATURES.**—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic Incidents in History, Extracts from Old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions Colored, Lace, Embroidery, Fac Similies, Music, &c. &c.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.

EDITED BY Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney.

MISS E. LESLIE Will have a Contribution in every number.

The only Magazine in this country intended for the personal of Females that is edited by their own sex.

This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those mothers who intend catering for their own, or their daughter's instruction and amusement.

The LADY'S BOOK has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that might not with safety read to their children.

It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age.

How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rivalry—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature.

There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the only periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

GENERAL CONTENTS. One original large sized Steel Engraving by A. L. Dick, in each number.

A Fashion plate, COLORED (mark that) every number.

Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.

Forty-eight pages reading matter.

PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT. The same attention to this department will be displayed. Those splendid steel engravings, by A. L. Dick Esq., that gave so much satisfaction last volume, will be continued.

Throughout this year, the plates will be varied, and embrace serious and pleasing subjects, and others that will contain a dash of humour.

All tastes shall be consulted.

Engraving from the paintings of Landseer and Collins, two of the most eminent painters in London, will from time to time grace our Book, and as soon as arrangements can be completed, our cherished plan of original engravings from paintings originally prepared for the Book, will be given, one in each number.

Two are now in preparation. Our means give us the opportunity of embarking in this extensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

We give twice as many embellishments as any other Magazine, and each plate is, because we pay more for its engraving, superior to the one of any contemporary. And yet the price of the Magazine is not increased. Our edition is immense, double any other publication, therefore we are enabled to go to a greater expense than any other publisher. A better return may therefore be expected for the price paid for subscriptions.

The voice of our public press has pronounced GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK at the head of the periodical literature of the country and he is determined that it shall retain its proud superiority. With this view he has chosen for its conductors two of the most eminent female writers of this or any other country—Mrs. HALE and Mrs. SIGOURNEY assisted monthly by one of no less ability, MISS LESLIE.

In speaking of our Engravings, we beg leave to call attention to the following published in last Volume, viz.

VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE. SCHUYLKILL WATER WORKS. THE INDIAN MAID. THE PILGRIM. HAPPY AS A KING. THE DEATH OF LEATH.

With each of these was published a Fashion-plate, containing either three or four figures beautifully and tastefully coloured.

Universally pronounced superior to any other Magazine illustrations in this or any other country. Beautifully as they undoubtedly are, we pronounce without hesitating that those for this year shall be superior. The engraving shall always be worth more than the price of subscription. We do not, as many of our contemporaries, who would seem to tell a verbal falsehood, pass off second hand plates as original. Ours are undoubtedly so, and the designs selected by ourselves, and they will be continued throughout the year.

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The Times apply remarks "that a subscription to this work, would be a much more acceptable present to a fair friend during the coming holiday season, than any of the gingerbread annuals made of Laura Matilda poetry and diluted prose."

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 work published in this country; unless they are colored they are useless.

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 Amer-

ican Magazine can publish in connexion with its literary Department two names so celebrated in the world of letters. It will be remembered that Miss Leslie contributes to each number.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.—Is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

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

A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Geography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor so 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.

OUR READING MATTER.—Is about the same in quantity as any similar product probably a little in favour 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. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use. And the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with those matters.

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.

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

We still continue to furnish WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS complete and the LADY'S BOOK one year, for ten dollars.

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

Address L. A. GODEY, 211 Chestnut street Philadelphia. January 5th, 1841.

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles.

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 exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States.

And as the character of my House 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.

Address HOPE H. SLATTER, Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

Notice.

THE firm of Fairbank & Jefferson having declined business, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said firm, to present the same on or before the 4th March next. All debts contracted subsequent to this notice in the name of said firm, will not be binding upon either party thereto.

FAIRBANK & JEFFERSON, N. B.—All persons due, or having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same to Noah Jefferson for settlement. F. & J.

THE PILOT.

THE subscriber having received the appointment of agent for this valuable Paper for Talbot county, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, on the following terms.

To the daily Pilot per annum \$6 00  
" Weekly Pilot per do 2 50  
" Semi Weekly per do 4 00

Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10 00

And five of the country for 15 00

And for a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3 00 per annum and of the country five dollars per annum.

He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so.

J. M. FAULKNER, Agent for Gen. Duff Green. Jan 5 1841—G11

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY V. OFFICE N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts. (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)

WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!! Dollars—millions of Dollars!

Notice.—Any person 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 (if requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

JOHN CLARK, Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum. Dec. 4, 1838

JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the 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 his public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

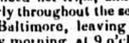
THE CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

THE BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't serv't. REESE MERRETT, Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER



HARP

HAVING been put in complete order, has commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly throughout the season between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the lower end of Hogan's Wharf, Baltimore, on every Wednesday at the same hour weather permitting. Passengers will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure their safety & comfort.

The subscriber has lately employed Mr. JAMES HOPKINS, at Easton Point, as Clerk and Receiver, (where he has in good order, the granary formerly occupied by Capt. Robert Leonard,) also, Messrs. JAS. BARROL & SONS, in Baltimore, as agents for the sale of Grain and all other articles shipped by him, and not otherwise consigned.

Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons.

The commander of the HARP, Capt. EASTON, is well and favorably known to the public as a careful and skillful sailor, and well qualified for the business in which he is engaged. The Messrs. Barrolls and Hopkins are too well known to require any comment from me.

Passage and fare \$2.00—Freight at the usual prices. The public's ob't serv't. JACOB WRIGHT, Easton, Aug. 4, 1840.—1f

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland.



WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday.

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00 To Annapolis do 2.50 To N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

HERE! HERE!!

J. M. FAULKNER, has removed his office to the old stand next door to Mr. Solomon Barrott's Tavern, where he may be found to attend to any business in his line—viz: the settlement of Officers' Fees in his hands as late Deputy Sheriff, Executions in his hands as late Constable, and Town Taxes as Collector. He will also act heretofore attend to business as agent and private collector—drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Power of Attorneys, Indentures of Apprentices, Bonds, Insolvent Petitions, Leases, Agreements and other instruments of writing.—He again renews his obligations to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and still hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

Jan 5—1f

FRESH SUPPLY.

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,

and Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carriage—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRUPS AND BITS, Valcles, Saddlebags and clothes Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Trace and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips 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.

N. B.—Persons whose accounts are of six months and longer standing, will oblige me by settling the same as early as possible, as I am much in want of money.

Wanted a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the above business. One that can come well recommended will bear of a good situation by applying to the subscriber.

Nov 17—1f

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 CHARIOTEES, YORK WAGS, S. GIGS, &c. &c.

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, and on accommodating terms. Orders for work sent to a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servant, ANDERSON & HOPKINS, April 30, 1839. (G)

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.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called LITTLE DOVER, on which he now resides. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 3/4 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about

227 ACRES

of Land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with mair easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable purchase.

The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county. JOSEPH B. PERRY, July 14 1840. (G)

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that 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.

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, Dec 22—1f

N. B.—Persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a particular favor by closing their accounts as early as practicable. Those whose accounts have been standing for a year and upwards will please pay particular attention to this request. E. McQUAY.

WOOL CARDING

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his

CARDING MACHINE

is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The Wool should be put in good order.—Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage. JOHN BEACHAM, Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline Co. Md. June 9—1f

MANLOVE HAZEL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAS removed his residence to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he intends to pursue the practice of his profession. He will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester. His office is opposite the Court House, a few doors below the Eastern Hotel, and adjoining the office of the "Eastern Shore Whig." Sept 22

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill, offer for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters on Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS slacked at 12 1/2 cts per bushel. POWELL & FIDDEMAN, Wye Landing July 7

MILLING.

THE subscriber having rented the Mill, situated in the Chapel District, and known as Lockerman's Mill, is ready to attend to all business in his line with care and despatch.

From long experience in the business he hopes to share a liberal portion of the public patronage. The Mill is in good order. A. H. ROLLS, Jan 5 1841—1f

A CARD.

DOCTOR A. M. WHITE, Offers his professional services to the citizens of Miles River Neck. His residence is on Leeds' Creek, adjoining Marengo. January 12, 1841—1m

NOTICE.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the last year, and informs them that he continues to do a cash business. He also notifies all persons who are indebted to him to call and make immediate payment, as he intends to close his books.

The public's ob't serv't, THOMAS SYLVESTER, Jan 5th, 1841—1f

More New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a full supply of Fall Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Woollen Goods PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS, Heavy BOOTS and SHOES, upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN, Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840. P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst. Persons indebted to the firm will please make payment to Theodore D. Valiant, who is authorized to close the books of the co-partnership.

THEODORE D. VALIANT, HENRY T. ROBERTS, Jan 12th, 1841.

TAILORING BUSINESS

The subscriber will continue to carry on the in all its branches at the old stand, on Washington street, next door to the Bank. He is prepared to execute work in a superior style, and flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He receives the Fashions regularly, and is prepared to execute work with neatness and despatch.

THEODORE D. VALIANT, Jan 12th, 1841.—1f

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of Equity, I will sell on TUESDAY the 29th inst., at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., the farm or plantation of which JOHN M. G. Emory died seized; situated on the main road leading from Easton to Acres' Ferry, and within half mile of Easton, consisting of part of a tract of land called "Hewar's," part of "Emory's," part of "Mechum's" Addition," and part of "Chance Help" containing the quantity of

388 ACRES

OF LAND more or less. This farm has several good Wood Lots attached to it, making a sufficiency of wood for the use of the farm.—Possession to be given on the first day of January 1841.

Also a LOT in the town of Easton, on Dover street, opposite the dwelling of William W. Higgins Esq. containing about a HALF ACRE. ALSO,

The House and Lot,

on Dover street, the residence of the late John M. G. Emory, and at present occupied by Mr. Emory. There is a good large garden, and all necessary out-buildings attached to the said dwelling house. The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are—one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months from the day of sale, to be secured by bonds and security to be approved by the Trustee, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of John M. G. Emory are ordered to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Clerk's office of Talbot county court, within four months from the day of sale. JAMES LI. MARTIN, Trustee.

Dec 8—Gts P. S.—The above described lands will be surveyed before the day of sale, and the number of acres accurately stated at the time of sale.

The sale of the above property is postponed until further notice. Dec 9

2,000 Apple Trees

FOR SALE. OF five years growth, and of superior quality, of the following sorts: Blufflower, Green flat Pippin, American Pippin, or Grindstone, Carthouse, Winter Grickson, English do Wine Sap, Maiden's Blush, New England Seek no Further, Orange Apple, Orange do Summer Pearmain, &c. &c. Proper instructions given as to the culture of the above trees.

For orders, terms, &c, apply at Merrett's Tavern, Easton. Jan 5—1f

CLARK & Co. 33-Trees may be transplanted at any time before the last of March, provided the ground is not frozen.

BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.

PETERS' PILLS

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man.

They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects.

They have rival in curing and preventing Billious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargements of the Spleen, Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloating or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary.

Price per box

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1841.

VOL. VIII—NO. 8

## 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 publisher.

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. All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

## POETRY.

From the Pennsylvania Spirit of the Times.

MONODY ON THE DEATH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. By Philemon Phillips.

Not a sound was heard, save the Cashier's wail, As the last doubtless was counted, Not a Clerk discharged his tailor's bill, When he from his desk dismounted. The teller told his tale of woe, And Payer refused to pay; The Attorney he turned his back to go, And the Runner he ran away.

And short were the naths of the President, As he lumbled amid the dross, And filling his pouch, as he always meant; He charged it profit and loss. Not a single quail disturbed his breast, On account of the slight default; He swept the board of all that was left, And locked up the empty vault.

He thought as he heaped the shining pile, And rolled up the greasy notes, He had saved enough to last him awhile, And purchase a few more votes. Yet little he recked that his rotten suit, Would find but few espousers, And less he thought that his cloven foot, Stuck out from beneath his trousers.

'Tis said at night a pattering wall, Re-echoes from wall to wall, And a troubled ghost of aspect pale, Disports in the Banking Hall. A times it will perch on the marble dome, Or hide in the discount closet, And oft and again in a solemn tone, Chant over the word "deposit."

Dim is the light in the corniced room, Where the Directors often sat, And naught enlivens the mid-day gloom, But the spirit of the owl and bat. The ample throne, with its tinsel, Of the fallen would be King, Is the scene of the spiders' tyranny, And the hope of the creeping thing.

Yet who can gaze on the hydra form, When the quick'ning spark has fled, And feel that the spirit of the storm, Is slumbering with the dead. The angry glare and defying scowl, Lived to the latest breath, And avarice sped in the parting howl, Of the monster, strong in death.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Perseverance against discouragement—keep your temper—employ leisure in study, and always have some work on hand—be punctual and never procrastinate—never be in a hurry—preserve self-possession, and don't be talked into conversation—rise early and be an economist of time—maintain dignity without the appearance of pride, manner is something with every body, and every thing with some—be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak—never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions—be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask—think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent—rather set than follow an example—practice strict temperance, and of all your transactions remember the final account.

A SAILORS RETROSPECT.—Died, at Boston, America, Mr. Thomas Parker, aged 50, a naval officer in the revolutionary war. The following is an extract from his log book:—First part of the voyage, pleasant, with fine breezes and free winds—all sail set—spoke many vessels in want of provisions—supplied them freely. Middle passage. Weather variable—short of provisions—spoke several of the vessels our supply had enabled to refit—made signals of distress—they up helm and bore away.—Later part: Boisterous with contrary winds—current of adversity setting, hard to leeward—towards the end of the passage cleared up—with the aid of honesty had an observation—corrected and made up my reckoning—and after a passage of 50 years, came to in Mortality Road, with the calm, unrumpled surface of the Ocean of Eternity in view.

Alexander the Great, seeing Diogenes looking attentively at a large collection of human bones, piled one upon another, asked the philosopher what he was looking for. "I am searching," said Diogenes, for the bones of your father, but I cannot distinguish them from those of his slaves."

Ignorance is preferable to error; he is nearer to truth who believes nothing, than he who believes what is wrong.—Dr. Lawrence.

"I reckon I'll give over travelling for a spell" as the fox said when his foot was caught in a steel trap.

An old curmudgeon always repeated this grace after meat—"Thank God! I have had a good dinner, and I don't care who has not."

A TRUE BILL.—The excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest about thirty years after date.

"You are just at the bottom of the hill," said a doctor to a sick lady, "but I shall try to get you up again." "I am afraid I shall be out of breath before I get to the top," was the reply.

## From the Picayune.

### A LEAP YEAR STORY.

POPPING THE QUESTION.—"But why don't you get married?" said a bouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a smooth faced, innocent looking youth, who blushed up to the eyes at the question.

"Well, I—" said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes upon vacancy with a puzzled and foolish expression.

"Well, go on, you what?" said the cross-questioner, almost imperceptibly inclining nearer to the young man. "Now just tell me right straight out, you what?"

"Why I—O, pshaw, I don't know!"

"You do, I say you do now, come I want to know."

"O, I can't tell you."

"I say you can. Why you know I'll never mention it, and you may tell me of course, you know, for haven't I always been your friend?"

"Well, you have, I know," replied the beleaguered youth.

"And I'm sure I always thought you liked me," went on the maiden in tender and mellow accents.

"O, do upon my word—yes, indeed I do, Maria," said the unscrupulous youth, very warmly, and he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his open palm.

"Then there was a silence."

"And then—well, John?" said Maria, dropping her eyes to the ground.

"Eli! Oh—well!" said John, dropping his eyes and Maria's hand at the same moment.

"I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John; in fact," said Maria, assuming again a tone of raillery, "I know you're in love, and John why don't you tell me all about it at once?"

"Well, I—"

"Well I, O, you silly mortal, what is there to be afraid of?"

"O, it ain't because I'm afraid of anything at all, and I'll—well now Maria, I will tell you."

"Well now, John?"

"Eli?"

"Yes."

"I am in love!—now don't tell you what, will you?" said John, violently seizing Maria by the hand and looking in her face with a most imploring expression.

"Why, of course you know, John, I'll never breathe a word of it—you know I won't, don't you, John?" This was spoken in a mellow whisper, and the cherry lips of Maria were so near John's ear when she spoke, that had he turned his head to look at her there might have occurred an exceedingly dangerous collision.

"Well, Maria," said John, I've told you now, and so you shall know all about it, I have always thought a great deal of you, and—"

"Yes, John."

"I am sure you would do anything for me that you could."

"Well, I thought so, and you don't know how long I have wanted to talk to you about it."

"I declare, John, I—you might have told me long ago if you wanted, for I'm sure I never was angry with you in my life."

"No, you wasn't, and I have often felt a great deal for you."

"It's not too late you know, John."

"Well, Maria, do you think I'm too young to get married?"

"Indeed I do not, John, and I know it would be a good thing for you too, for every body says the sooner young people are married the better, when they are prudent and inclined to love one another."

"That's just what I think; and now Maria, I do want to get married and if you'll just—"

"Indeed I will, John for you know I was always partial to you, I've said so often behind your back."

"Well I declare I've all along thought you might object, and that's the reason I've been always afraid to ask you."

"Object! no, I'd die first; you may ask of me just anything you please."

"And you'll grant it."

"I will."

"Then Maria, I want you to pop the question for me to Mary Sullivan, for—"

"What?"

"Eli?"

"Do you love Mary Sullivan?"

"O, indeed I do with all my heart!"

"I always thought you was a fool."

"Eli?"

"I say you're a fool, and you'd better go home, your mother wants you; O, you—you—stupid!" exclaimed the mortified Maria in a shrill treble, and she gave poor John a slap on the cheek that sent him reeling. It was Monday, and yet John declares he saw myriads of stars flashing all around him, more than he ever saw before in the night time.—Poor Maria.

"Never told her love, But let concealment, like a worm 't' the bud, Prey on her damask cheek."

"Thus, alas, how often are the germs of young affection cast away! For it is but too true, as David Crockett beautifully expresses it, 'The course of true love never did run smooth!'"

Judge a man by his actions—a poet by his eyes—an idler by his fingers—a lawyer by his leer—a player by his strut—a boxer by his sinews—a justice by his frown—a great man by his modesty—an editor by his coat—a tailor by his agility—a filler by his elbow—and a woman by her neatness.

POVERTY.—When Poverty begs, the dogs bark at it; and when Poverty is ill, the doctors mangle it; and when Poverty is dying, the priests scold at it; and when Poverty is dead, nobody weeps for it.—Bulwer.

ROSES OF PLEASURE.—The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him who plucks them, and they are the only roses which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty.—Blair.

No cover was ever made so big or so fine as to hide itself. Nobody was ever so cunning as to conceal their being so.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICE SEEKERS.—It is currently reported, says the Boston Atlas, that Genl. Harrison will not appoint any man to office who does not promptly pay for his newspaper.

When you hear a youngster cross the whole of a conversation, it is a sure sign he has not got sense enough to listen.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### THE CAROLINE AFFAIR.

In the House on Saturday, after the transaction of some business, generally of a private character, Mr. Pickens, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in relation to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of McLeod. The Report, after stating the fact of the outrage upon the Caroline, and the circumstances connected with the same, proceeds as follows:

The British Minister is pleased to call the Caroline a "piratical steamboat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognize as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged in rebellion. And the committee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognised as piracy. Such confounding of terms is resting the case upon the epithets, instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be a "piratical boat," as the Minister asserts it to be—yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history, than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of her vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was "piratical," and the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. The law there is the law here. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuits of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this Confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than an invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another and the nation that submits to it, finally sinks down into drivelling imbecility. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of those who had control of the Caroline, had first been made to the proper authorities of N. York, or of the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat us authorities with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement, upon their own responsibility.—But the British Minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province," and again affirms that "it was the public act of persons in her Majesty's service, obeying the orders of their superior authorities."

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain it might not have excited such interest, but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great power, revolting to the pride and spirit of independence in a free people. If it be her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy to equals which she has always demanded from others. The committee do not desire to press views on this part of the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government on the Government of Great Britain for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which it is hoped will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister of the "liberation" of Alexander McLeod, the committee believe the facts of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York were murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce a belief that McLeod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken, was then discharged. He was afterwards arrested a second time. Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. But upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence might have been. We know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a State, because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know of any law that would justify the President to deliver him up without trial, at the demand and upon the assertion as to facts of any agent of the British Government. If we had been

at war with Great Britain, and McLeod had committed the offences charged, then he might have fallen under the rules and regulations of the United States Government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war. But as the alleged criminal acts, in which McLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crime committed be such as to make a *man hostis humani generis*—an outlaw—a pirate, in the legal acceptance of the term—under the law of nations the United States courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case, committed as it was in the time of peace, as far as this person is concerned, was one purely against the *lex loci*, and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The Minister, in his letter of the 13th December, 1840, says: "It is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party engaged in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned is only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadians, outlaws, and their abettors, &c. This may perchance all be so; but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether McLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury alone have a right to decide. Jurisdiction in State tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by a jury of the venue, are essential points in American jurisprudence. And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system, to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these States. The Federal Executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign State, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so unless it were made matter of treaty stipulation. This duty and right in an Executive, has generally been considered as a dormant, until made binding by treaty stipulation. But when the matter is reversed, and men are made, not of fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offences against the peace and dignity of one of our own States, then it is that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme. The fact that the offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war. In such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred upon the Federal Executive by treaty stipulation. It could only be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the Federal Constitution. Such, for instance, as treason, which is an offence against the conjoint sovereignty of the States, as defined in the Constitution, and those coming clearly under the laws of nations, the States have exclusive jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment for offences against them, are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made; and the Federal Executive, under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the Constitution, or by special law of Congress. In the former it is declared that "the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States," and that power is then to be pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are tho't proper and expedient by Congress.

Your committee deem it dangerous for the Executive to exercise any power over a subject-matter not conferred by treaty or law; and to exercise it in any case in conflict with State jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation. But your committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case, the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great power and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and excitement.

We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our Northern or Northwestern boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power involving the right of search under the pretext of suppressing the foreign slave trade, which, if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently, in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and denied our rights to property, in a subject-matter vital to near one half the States of this Confederacy, and which, considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our national independence.

All these subjects make every question

between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have, perhaps, the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her objects with an ambition that knows no bounds. And wherever she has had a conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has been made the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her international resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position, being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, the Indian islands, and recently of St. Jean d'Acre, give her ascendancy on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along those extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have lumbered for ages in solitary and unenvied magnificence.—She possesses Falkland island but to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn—while Trinidad gives all she desires in the Caribbean sea. Halifax at one point and Bermuda at another, stand out in great force over our own coast from one extremity to the other.

Her positions all over the world are at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms. Her continual conflicts in the mighty regions of the East, only enable her officers to become skilful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw their support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no statesman can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together, that in the event of a future conflict, war with its effects will be precipitated upon with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avarice and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us.—It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war.—It may be a great engine for again levelling mankind, and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conjecture what system of national defence will stand the test of time and experience.

We have a deep stake in peace, and fondly hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture. Firmness, and a wise preparation, will long preserve us from such a catastrophe. But while no temptation should ever prompt us to do injustice on the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power on earth, no matter what the consequences may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both Governments pursuing a liberal and just policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both people, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

## CONGRESSIONAL ANALYSIS.

SATURDAY, February 13.

Since the disposition of the Land bill in the Senate, upon which one of the most excited and deeply interesting debates ever witnessed in the American Congress occurred, there has been little of general interest transacted in either branch. The Senate did not sit on Saturday; and, in the House, all was quiet and tranquil until the introduction of the report of Mr. PICKENS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, relative to the burning of the Caroline and the liberation of McLeod. Some little fire was kindled upon this subject, principally awakened by the very singular risibilities of certain gentlemen in reference to the hostile attitude alleged to have been assumed in the report. Mr. Granger was amazingly sensitive. He came down upon the report with tremendous vehemence.—The language employed was of a belligerent and warlike character. If it should go out to the world, it would tend to fan up that hostile flame which must end in the dread calamities of an open rupture with Great Britain. He urged that we were unprepared to meet such a catastrophe, and alluded to the immense power of the foe we should be doomed to encounter if now plunged into difficulties with one of the greatest maritime nations of the world.

Messrs. Fillmore, Adams, and Everett of Vermont, assumed similar positions, each deprecating in his turn the awful, the horrible calamities of a war with Great Britain at this very inauspicious juncture. They were for modifying the report—for calming down its tone—for stripping it of its of-

fensive attitude, and rendering it more in conformity with the true spirit and feeling of the American people.

Mr. Pickens replied. He repudiated the unjust imputations cast upon the report. He denied its hostile character. He admitted that no one here had a desire to create a rupture; that, for himself he was for peace. A war would be calamitous to the nation. He would go far to avoid its necessity. But for an open insult—for a direct aggression—for a positive violation of international law—for the murder and plunder of our people by a foreign foe, he would not search long to find an apology. Mr. Pickens made a beautiful reference to our position as independent freemen—to our disposition for peace—to our natural forbearance in the redress of grievances, and in repulsing injury. But we had been abused—injury had been done us—our peaceful waters had been invaded; and our citizens butchered. There was a point beyond which freemen could never be crowded; and he hoped and trusted that nothing disastrous would spring from the calamitous event to which the report referred. "That document, he contended, bore no evidence of hostility upon its face—let it be printed and read—let it go forth to the country. He had no fears of that verdict which would come from a brave, a chivalrous, a patriotic people. To that tribunal he was willing to refer the issue; and he trusted in God and his country for the result.

This was a severe rebuke to the cavillers, who had recently experienced so essential a revolution in their spirit of freedom and national prowess.

Several questions were taken upon the report. No motion for amendment, however, prevailed; and after some further discussion upon its principles it was ordered to be printed by a decided vote.

The Washington Globe in speaking of the debate, and the course of the National Intelligencer in reference to the debate on the report of the committee, holds the following language:

This debate has fully developed another of the features of olden Federalism in the aspect presented by the restored dynasty in regard to the grounds taken by the British Minister on the Caroline affair. The views reported by Mr. Pickens are, as every true-hearted American must feel, simply such patriotism, resolved to maintain the independence of the country—and its rank among nations, required. Yet it will be perceived that the leading men of the "incoming Administration," including one of its cabinet members, still in the House of Representatives—would trundle as of yore to British domineering. This was distinctly predicted in the London prints, (quoted by Mr. Benton in the Senate debate,) as the result of Harrison's election, and it was not until after that event occurred, that Mr. Fox avowed the act of invading our territory, burning the Caroline, and murdering our citizens, to be the act of his Government.

And now, because the report characterizes this avowed act as it ought, Messrs. Granger and his Federal friends say that it is not "pacific," and would alter its tone or suppress it altogether. The National Intelligencer follows up the outcry raised by its friends, and says of the Democrats:

"It will be for them, especially, to reconcile, if they can, its studied arraignment of British policy, in matters which do not concern the United States, with the principle of non-intervention as regards the concerns of other nations, heretofore avowed and practised upon as a cardinal point in the foreign policy of the United States.

"With regard to the weight due to this report, as an indication of the feelings of the nation, or of the legislative body in which it originates, it ought to be remarked, that it has the sanction of a bare majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and for that reason alone ought never to have been made; that it has received no sanction from the House of Representatives; and that, contrary to usage in ordinary cases, a large number of the members of that House testified their utter repugnance to its general character by voting against the printing of it."

The assertion of our rights is called "a studied arraignment of British policy," and a violation of "the principles of non-intervention." What does the Federal organ call Mr. Fox's interference in the Amistad case, as exhibited in his letter, which we publish to-day?

The motive of Federalism in all this, besides its British predilection, is to grasp the revenue from the public domain, and every thing else that should be devoted to preparation for the defence of the country, to distribution—to the electioneering fraud. These men will soon perceive that the spirit of the country soars above the sordid prey to which they would direct its flight; and we should not be surprised, now that it is too late to make appropriations for defence, to see these pacific submissive gentlemen throwing in resolutions broadcast for a general armament. This would cover their Saturday's submission.

A Talking Match lately "came off" at New Orleans, for five hundred dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours, the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were all talked to sleep and when they waked up in the morning they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear!

CONGRESSIONAL.

[Correspondence of the Balt. Sun.]

Washington City, Feb. 18, 1841. Last evening after I closed, the debate on the proposition to strike out the appropriation for branch mints was continued until a late hour, after which the amendment was rejected.

The chief ground relied on for striking these branch institutions was, that they did not pay their expenses. But it was shown that they were not established so much with a view of profit, as for convenience. Upon the same principle, some of our post offices, custom houses and ports of entry ought to be abolished.

They are continued, however to accommodate the public, and not from a consideration of dollars and cents. This morning, the House adopted a resolution ordering a daily recess from half past two till four.

So hereafter we shall have evening sessions. It is really amusing to see the great outcry members are now raising about the public business. After sleeping the great part of the session, they appear to have suddenly woken up, and are crying out most lustily that the House must sit late, and something must be done before they go home.

After the disposal of some private business, the consideration of the general appropriation bill was resumed in committee of the whole. Mr. Green moved to strike out the item making appropriation for the payment of officers at the branch mint at Dahlonega, in Georgia.

Messrs. Cooper, Nisbet, Alford and other southern members, severally gave their views, but instead of speaking of the amendment, got into a dispute about the tariff. During the exhibition of Colt's patent cannon this morning, in the Capitol square, the horses of a private carriage, alarmed at the firing, became unmanageable and threw the driver from his seat.

The poor man was injured severely. I understand the carriage belonged to Mr. Adams. As some anxiety has been manifested in relation to the fortification at Sollers Point, on the Patuxent, it may be well to state that an appropriation for it is included in the regular fortification bill now in committee of the whole.

In the course of a few days it is expected that the military committee will report a plan for a general fortification. As a matter of justice to your zealous representative, Col. Hillen, I would observe that he has expended a great deal of time in attempting to get an appropriation for Sollers Point. But one working man among so many drones can accomplish but little.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The following is from the Boston Courier, a Whig paper:

"The intelligence embodied in the preceding extracts was received here at an early hour on Saturday morning, and caused, of course, some surprise. The fact that the banks of Boston had loaned to the United States Bank more than a million of dollars, to enable it to fulfill its engagements to the public, had created a pretty general belief that the institution would rise out of the storm and redeem its character, or procure a better one. For ourselves, we confess that the intelligence of this third suspension, or failure, neither surprised nor grieved us.

We have never had faith in the solvency of the Bank since Nicholas Biddle left its management; with that atrocious falsehood on his lips, that it was in a condition to redeem all its liabilities. And though we sympathize with individuals—ill there are any except those who make a business of speculating in stocks—who are subjected to loss or inconvenience by the present suspension, yet we cannot but believe that the general interest and prosperity of the country would have been promoted if the Bank had stopped operations when its original charter expired; and those general interests will be served, now that its condition is such as to destroy all further confidence in its soundness or utility.

Yet we perceive some papers have the hardihood to talk of "the immense resources of the Bank," and of "the zeal and integrity of its Directors;" which is only adding insult to injury. We trust that neither the mercantile community, nor the moneyed men, or institutions of other States, will suffer such attempts at imposition to pass without a frown."

Post Notes.—This noble scheme, renewed again in Philadelphia, to favor the Biddle maxim "that our first duty is to foreigners," is thus scouted by the Ledger:

"The banks will issue post notes, payable in twelve months! Can any body say that they will be redeemed at all? Of what value are the promises of the banks upon the subject? They violate their promises to pay on demand, and then ask us to confide in their promises on time! And to add insult to insult, as well as injury, they make this proposition as an act of concession! But let the people look to the consequences! The banks are liable to prosecution for issuing notes under five dollars.—Their notes for five dollars, or more, would immediately depreciate, and be used by the banks for buying specie; and the holders of specie would flock to brokers with their specie, and sell it for post notes, under the ridiculous delusion of gaining the difference! It would be Paddy's gain of a loss. But the specie being thus absorbed from circulation by the banks, and no currency being left but five-dollar post notes, financiers would urge the want of change as a necessity for issuing 'shinplasters,' and the abominations of 1837 would be renewed. But, if the people refuse to touch post notes, small notes, and any other paper promises, they will have specie in abundance."

LAST CABINET OF THE CABINET ACCORDING TO THE BEST CONJECTURES. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury. John Bell, Secretary of War. George E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy. J. J. Crittenden, Attorney General. Francis Granger, Postmaster General.

We understand that the greatest trouble has been about the Treasury—and we marvel at it. Where is that great financier, whose name alone at the head of the Treasury, according to Mr. Preston, would have added an hundred millions to the value of the property of the nation? How was Mr. Biddle forgotten in this arrangement? His Administration which was brought into existence to put an end to the devaluation of the currency? Is it possible that Thomas Ewing, who first got his license and the means of speculation in land scrip from Mr. Biddle, should supersede his master in the great science of finance, after the achievement of the victory to which Mr. Biddle and his Bank led the way? It is thus often, however, that great geniuses ruin themselves, to make the fortunes of the most dunces.—Globe.

A LADY AGRICULTURIST.—The successful competitor for the premiums offered for the best crop of Wheat and Indian Corn by the Agricultural Society of Kennebec Co., Me., was Mrs. George W. Humes of Wintthrop. Her wheat crop was 29 bushels to the acre, of 'Tee' wheat. Her corn crop consisted of 132 bushels of ears to the acre.—Salem Observer.

[Communicated for the Whig.] THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

I perceive the subject of the next gubernatorial election has been adverted to in different sections of the State, and several gentlemen of the Democratic party named as candidates for the "succession." Believing (and of right as it ought to be) the whole matter will be judiciously settled by a convention, and the candidate selected, whoever he may be, will receive the harmonious and united support of the whole party, still I do not conceive it improper to draw public attention to the name of Col. CHARLES S. SEWELL of Harford county, as one upon which the party could rally with strong assurances of success.

Col. S. is favorably known throughout the State, not only for the faithful manner in which he has always discharged his Legislative duties, but as the unwavering advocate of those principles of Reform in our State Constitution, which we have so recently achieved, and through which the people have been elevated from a state of political bondage to one of exalted sovereignty.

While a member of the State Senate, Col. S. in the face of a powerful array of talent, never yielded his favorite doctrine that the people were competent to elect their Governor and Senators, and to them exclusively belonged the right. He has lived to see his fondest hopes realized to this extent at least. The Journals of our Legislature afford a proud retrospect to the friends of Col. Sewell; they show him steadily battling against those anti-democratic features of our constitution, which tended to lower us in the scale of political dignity when compared with our sister States.

Nor was Col. S. less active while in Congress. He warmly cherished the principles of our venerated Jefferson, and was ever ready to throw himself forward in guarding them from Federal innovation. Without desiring to detract one atom from the claims of other gentlemen who have been named for the office of Governor, I confidently assert that the "favorite son of Harford," should be the selected candidate, will receive a cordial support from the unconquered Democracy of

OLD TALBOT, Feb. 22d 1841.

THE ISTHMIAN OF PANAMA.—Operations of French Engineers, &c.—Early in the spring of the last year an enterprising company in Paris fitted out an expedition to ascertain by a careful survey whether it is practicable to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by a ship canal across the isthmus of Panama. We learn from a letter received in this city yesterday, from a New Orleans correspondent, that the expedition arrived at the mouth of the Chagres, ready to commence operations about the last of August, and that on the first of December, partial surveys of two different routes had left on the minds of the engineers an impression that the long contemplated enterprise was not only practicable, but that a canal of sufficient capacity for the largest ships might be constructed at a cost much below any of the estimates which have hitherto been published.

Unless the local governments, therefore interpose some insurmountable obstacles, we shall look for the prosecution of this great work at an early period. It is astonishing that the execution of this important project has been so long delayed. The Edinburgh Review, so long ago as 1809, spoke of it as the mightiest event in favor of the peaceful intercourse of nations, which the physical circumstances of the globe presented to the enterprise of man; and from that time until the present, there have been intelligent statesmen and merchants constantly, but vainly endeavoring to bring it about.

By a glance at a map of America, it will be seen that the narrowest portion of the strip of land connecting the northern and southern portions of the Continent is in the Republic of New Granada, by the River Chagres, which empties into the Caribbean sea.

The distance directly across the Isthmus at this point is less than thirty miles—but by pursuing the course of the river to the town of Cruces, some twenty-five miles from its mouth, ships can go within fifteen miles of the Pacific, and at this town the French expedition commenced operations.

To the commerce of this country and Europe with the western coast of South America, the construction of this canal would save the circumnavigation of that Continent, the total distance of which is twelve thousand miles, together will all the hardships and perils of going round Cape Horn. Our great Pacific railway, now almost inaccessible to the commerce of the Atlantic seaboard, except by overland conveyance, would be brought within easy access; and the commerce of the world with China and the Indian Archipelago would be facilitated by a saving of about 4000 miles. To the whale fisheries and fur trade similar advantages would be afforded.—Philadelphia Standard.

MR. BADGER.—Much inquiry has lately been made in regard to Mr. Badger, the new Secretary of the Navy, that is to be, under General Harrison's administration, scarcely any one out of North Carolina, having ever heard of him, until he was announced a few days ago, as having been selected to fill that distinguished station. The correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following description of him. He says Mr. Badger is a young lawyer of North Carolina, of some local reputation, who has been once a judge of the Supreme Court, and several times a member of the legislature. He was originally a supporter of Gen. Jackson; but his present political tendencies are all on the side of Federalism. He was educated under William Gaston, who has, no doubt, inoculated him with the virus that circulated through his own veins.

McLEOD INDICTED.—On the 6th instant at Lockport, the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against McLeod, for the murder of Amos Duffee, at the time of the burning of the Caroline.

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 23d 1841.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Buchanan and Kerr of the U. S. Senate for interesting public papers. Also, to N. Martin, Esq. for copies of Legislative proceedings.

The report of Mr. Pickens relative to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the liberation of McLeod, will be found in our columns to-day.

Mr. Webster has resigned his seat in the United States Senate. The Virginia Legislature has determined to go into an election on the 3d of March for United States Senator in place of Mr. Roane.

The Virginia Banks are still paying specie. So are the South Carolina and Georgia banks.

The President has sent to the U. S. Senate the names of 44 passed midshipmen for promotions to lieutenants, and 30 lieutenants for promotions to commanders.

The Hon. John Sergeant is spoken of as Minister to the Court of St. James. Including the Cabinet, this is the fifth member of Congress who will receive appointment under the in-coming administration.

The City Councils of New York are discussing the necessity of placing the harbor, and frontier defences upon a firm and efficient war footing.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church closed its session on Friday last. The next annual conference is to be held in East Baltimore, on the 16th of March, 1842.

A petition has been presented to the Mississippi Legislature, praying that body to pass a law to "hang all public agents who abuse their trusts, and to banish all swindlers."

The account of the destruction of Niagara falls, which is going the rounds of the papers, is all a hoax.

Several suits have been instituted against the U. S. Bank by note holders. A hog weighing 1,322 pounds is on his way to Washington, intended as a present for Gen. Harrison. He is from the Empire State, and will be placed under the management of Mr. Ogle, who keeps an inventory of all that appertains to the White House.

We see it stated that the Discount Clerk of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, has been found a defaulter to about \$7,000.

The disposable force of the U. S. at present consists of 12,530 men, including every branch of the army. The militia of the States and Territories amount to 1,502,592.

OPINION ABROAD.—The following article from the Harper's Ferry (Va.) Constitutionalist, will give our readers some idea of the opinion entertained abroad of the condition to which our State has been reduced by improvident legislation. The position of Maryland is humiliating enough to her own citizens, but to the reflecting minds of the people of our sister States, she must present a picture not very creditable to "whig legislation and whig financiering."

Already it has been proclaimed to the world, by a committee of our Legislature, that the State is unable to meet the payment of the interest on the enormous debt contracted for the prosecution, unless she resort to Direct Taxation, or plunge the State still deeper in debt by the creation of further loans! Are the people prepared to sanction either? Are they willing to sacrifice their homes and their firesides upon the altar of political tyranny, and yield a passive obedience to the exercise of mere party authority? We are unwilling to believe it! But as the evils are upon us, and the Shylocks knocking at our doors, we can calculate the cost of our "State policy" at leisure, and with the unflinching patriotism of our forefathers bare our backs to receive the castigation which the sanction of unwise legislation has brought upon the people.

From the Harper's Ferry Constitutionalist. PROPOSITION TO SELL OUR SISTER STATE. We have been informed by a gentleman who has excellent opportunities of knowing, that a proposition has been made by the Whig Committee of Ways and Means in the Legislature of Maryland, to the following effect:—"That, if the Banks of the State will lend the State \$300,000 dollars,

they, the Banks, may take their own time to resume it." This, if it be true, is really arriving at a crisis at once, and must open the eyes of the people to a due sense of the blessings of Whig legislation and Whig financiering. The State of Maryland has been for the last twelve years, under the control of the party now called "Whigs;" and under their system and principles, the magnificent projects of internal improvements which has been going on in that State was matured, the evils of which are now being so severely felt. We are always among those who looked upon the extravagant anticipations of the advocates of the internal improvement system, as adopted in most of the States, as the dream of a visionary; and, notwithstanding the charge of agrarianism, which was the weapon used against all who dared to differ with the Opposition on this subject, we ventured to raise our humble voice against it. But it would have been as well to have spoken to the whirlwind when, in its might, it drives onward, scattering in its course, all that oppose it. The golden harvest that was to spring from the various railroads and canals, had taken complete possession of their minds, and loan upon loan was projected, and authorized, as though they thought payday would never come, or verily believed that, in the device of borrowing money from abroad, they had discovered the true philosopher's stone, which, by its touch, was to turn all things into gold.

Every statesman had his hobby upon which he rode into power and place; and scarcely an individual who had not some favorite work that, in its course was to pass through or near his property, and thus fill his pockets with wealth. Villages, upon the routes of the great works, contended for their passage through their suburbs; and when once the location was decided upon, property in those towns which happened to be fortunate enough to be near the line, rose at once to double or treble its former value—to experience a more destructive fall, so soon as the imagination should give way to the reality.

And what has been the consequence of all this? Look at the condition of Maryland, a sovereign State bowing before a parcel of insolvent corporations—rapping with humiliation at the doors of her own unfaithful servants—asking them to dictate their own terms to her, so that they but help her. And, why this humiliation? Is the hardy yeomanry of Maryland unable to pay the interest on their State's debts?—And are the five thousand Whig majority of that State, disposed to see their party in power submit to such humiliation? Why do not the State call upon the people, the majority of whom placed them in power, for relief, instead of going to the doors of the bankrupt Banks? The same party that is in power now, are the party who contracted the State debts, and the same majority that sustains them, is the majority that sustained them then. Why not call upon the people for help? Ay, there's the rub.—They were not that many of the people who have been deceived by the magnificent projects of internal improvement upon which their party have rode into power; and they are not yet prepared to let them feel the reality—they are not ready to let them know that they have been chasing a gilded butterfly. It will not do to call upon them for taxes—to tell them, we have been deceiving you, and to let them know that, under this Harrison administration, which was to cause the country to flow with milk and honey, that the people will have to put their hands into their pockets and pay out their hard earnings to defray the interest of money borrowed by Whig administration of the State government, to carry out Whig purposes. No, no. The truth must be kept a little longer back—the people must be humbugged a little more, and a little greater debt accumulated, finally to be paid off by the sweat and labor of those who till the soil, or contribute by their industry, to the wealth of the State.

And yet, to this complexion would they bring us all. The same policy that has been adopted by the party, when in power, in the State of Maryland, will be the policy pursued in the administration of the general government. An immense banking system, under the power and patronage of the nation, and an extravagant system of internal improvements will, if not checked by the people, soon bring the national government, where the State Government of Maryland now is—a mendicant at the doors of the banks, praying their assistance, and offering them their own terms, for relief.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—In fifteen days the Legislature must close its session, and yet the most important business remains to be acted upon. It is too generally the case, that measures of deepest interest to the welfare of the State are delayed until within the heel of the session, when it is impossible to give them that deliberative consideration which they imperiously require.

DIRECT TAX.—Mr. Bowie, from the committee of Ways and Means, has reported two bills to the House, to raise revenue to pay the interest upon the public debt of the State. One proposes to lay a direct tax upon all the real and personal property in the State. The provisions of the other are as follows:—

1. From and after the first of April next, it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Court of Appeals, the Clerks of the several County Courts, Registers of Wills, Lottery Commissioners, Insolvent Commissioners, wood corders, and all others who are paid by fees of office, to keep an accurate account of the amount received by them.

2. Semi-annual returns of such accounts to be made to the Treasurer of the Western or Eastern Shore, as the case may be, attested by oath, or affirmation.

3. The Treasurer, after examining the accounts, is to deduct 25 per cent, from the amount, and to charge said officers 10 per cent, upon the residue for the use of the State.

4. The Treasurer is required to institute immediate suit upon the official bond of any officer refusing or neglecting to pay over the amount with which he is chargeable.

5. Any of the officers under the provisions of the act, who may resign or remove, are required to pay, within thirty days, the percentum upon the fees that have accrued to the time of their leaving office, and failing so to do suit is to be instituted.

6. Officers failing to return the amount of fees, within thirty days after their leaving office, are liable to pay an amount equal to that of the last preceding year.

7. Provides for the recovery of the Tax in case of death.

8. Attaches a penalty of five hundred dollars upon any officer, who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of the act.

9. No collector or receiver of public moneys in this State, to receive for his services more than 4 per cent, upon the amount by him collected or received.

The bill laying a tax on real and personal property is made the order of the day for to-day. What will be the decision of the Legislature upon these measures we are unable to say. Of one thing, however we feel certain—a burdensome tax is about to be saddled upon the people, and no one can estimate either its effect or duration upon the prosperity of the State.

The bill to increase the rate of tolls upon the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road 100 per cent, has passed the Senate, and is now a law.

Mr. Pressman of Baltimore City, has made a report on the subject of the Public Lands. The discussion of this question is engaging the attention of the House, to the sacrifice of other, and at this time, more important business.

The bill to provide for the election of County Clerks and Registers of Wills immediately by the people, was defeated in the house by a vote of 28 to 35.

By a report from the treasurer it appears that the topographical engineer has received, up to Jan. 1841, for fees of office and perquisites, \$15,450 88. The State geologist, up to same date, has received \$17,409 52.

Mr. Graves introduced a preamble and resolutions, requesting the senators and representatives from this State, in Congress, to introduce and urge the immediate passage of a bill for the establishment of batteries for the protection of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries.

The bill reported by Mr. Graves, to prohibit any corporation or individual, or associations of individuals from issuing any paper intended to circulate as money or currency, was amended by making it unlawful to attempt to issue, emit or circulate any notes, &c. It then passed.

The appointments made by the Governor for the City of Baltimore have been confirmed by the Senate, excepting Lottery Commissioners and Tobacco Inspectors. Caleb Shepherd was rejected as Lumber Inspector.

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MONEY MARKET.

The following paragraphs contain the latest intelligence of the state of the stock and money market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18. In the absence of any panic we may pronounce this as perhaps the darkest day we have had yet in the Stock market. United States Bank is down to 25.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19. United States Bank stocks stand at 27, the same as yesterday, and its notes are at a discount of 14 per cent, for specie, and from 9 to 10 per cent on current bank paper.

"Money is very scarce," or rather confidence is sadly impaired, and holders cannot be induced to let it go without a large premium, on the risk of losing it.

"One of the Jury of Inquest" furnishes the editor of the Denton Pearl with the following particulars in reference to the unfortunate affair which occurred in that town on the 30th of January last.

"There had been a shooting match on that day about a mile from town, and from which place, came Sweedlin and others, some of whom with himself, then drunk, when they reached town. There was a horse race made up, and here again was a fine chance for a greater degree of inflation. They soon knocked up a fight, (Wilson and Sweedlin) and after two fights both cried out. When separated Wilson procured a hatchet from behind a keg, which set in the corner of the room. Sweedlin drew a knife and each swore what they would do. While wrangling, Clark seized the hatchet and struck Sweedlin over the head, and turning instantly, struck another man who was standing by."

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce remarks of Mr. PICKENS's report: The report produced a deep, immediate, and universal sensation. It fell on the House, as Mr. Adams afterwards said, like a clap of thunder in a summer's day. Still there is nothing in the report which, on careful perusal, will be found untenable in fact, or gratuitous in mention. The truth seems to be, that we have wrapped ourselves up in false security, and now shudder at the light of truth. The report tells a plain tale, which he who runs may read—but it lifts a veil, and discloses a dark and inauspicious future.

If war should arise between the United States and Great Britain, it would be no

common war—it would necessarily be a war of great destruction; there would never be a peace until one or the other party was subdued, exhausted, desolated. The report warns us of the grasping ambition of England, of her power, her commercial rivalry, &c.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—The "flag of our country" gracefully floated from the Foundry of Mr. Oxenham in this town on yesterday, in honor of the birth-day of our immortal Washington. At 12 o'clock a salute was fired by the citizens of the Point, which manifested a worthy zeal on their part to render honor to an event which can never fade from the mind of man. The following lines, although from an English paper, are worthy of republication as a beautiful tribute to "the name of a Washington."

THERE'S A STAR IN THE WEST. There's a star in the west that shall never go down, Till the records of valor decay; We must worship its light though 'tis not our own, For liberty bursts in its ray; Shall the name of a Washington ever be heard By a freeman, and thrill not his breast? Is there one out of bondage that hails not the word As the Bethlehem star of the west?

'War, war to the knife; be enthral'd or ye die! Was the echo that waked in the land; But it was not his voice that kindled the cry, Nor his madness that kindled the brand; He raised not his arm, he defied not his foe, While a leaf of the olive remained; Till goaded with insult, his spirit arose Like a long baited lion unchained.

He struck with firm courage the blow of the brave, But sighed o'er the carnage that spread; He indignantly trampled the yoke of the slave, But wept for the thousands that bled. Though he threw back the fetters and headed the strife, Yet he prayed for the moment when freedom and life Would no longer be pressed by the sword.

Oh! his laurels were pure, and his patriot name In the page of the future shall dwell, And be seen in all annals, the foremost in fame, By the side of a Hofer and Tell. Revile not my song, for the wise and the good Among Britons have nobly confessed, That his was the glory and ours was the blood Of the deeply stained field of the west.

THE U. S. BANK.—The Spirit of the Times says, that this bank intends applying to the Legislature, for a reduction of its capital one half (i. e. to 17½ millions), and to enable itself to secure that sum, contemplates calling upon its stockholders for the payment of an additional instalment of 10 dollars each. About \$24,000,000 of the stock is owned in Europe.

General Harrison's household (says the Madisionian) will not be completed until the opening of the spring when Mrs. Harrison, now at North Bend, is expected to join the General. Meantime the domestic arrangements of the White House will be superintended by the family of Mr. Taylor, the General's son-in-law, who will be his Private Secretary.

FIRE.—Just as our paper was about to go to press this morning, we were informed by a gentleman residing in the lower part of this county, that all the houses, except stone house and blacksmith shop, at Hales' Corner, belonging to Mr. C. F. Hale, were entirely destroyed by fire on last evening. Five or six horses, and several head of cattle were burned, and most of his household furniture. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—Kent News 20th.

There are 3319 miles of railroad in use in the United States, constructed at a cost of \$6,000,000 dollars, and yielding an average of about 5½ per cent. 1802 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished, unfinished, and routes examined, is nearly 10,000.

FROM THE SOUTHERN (MISS.) REPORTER. DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—On Sunday last, near the mouth of the Yalobusha river, Captain THOMAS MCNAMARA, of the keelboat Financier, was drowned, together with negro man Jack, (the property of Messrs. Lake, of this town,) whom he was endeavoring to rescue from a watery grave. "The accident," we learn, occurred in this wise:—While the boat was wending her way up the stream, the decks from the intense coldness of the day, being covered with sleet, Jack missed his footing, and fell overboard. Capt. McNamara being an expert swimmer, with that generous sympathy which characterized the man, sprang into the river to assist him. He succeeded in reaching the negro, but, alas! only to accompany him to his long home; for Jack, with that reckless struggling evinced by drowning men, caught hold of his benefactor, which so paralyzed his efforts as to render him utterly powerless, and they sank together beneath the boiling surge, to rise no more alive forever! The current, at the time, was running with great rapidity, which rendered futile all attempts to save the sufferers by their comrades on the boat. At the last accounts, the bodies had not been found.

Capt. McNamara was aged about twenty-two; a native of Dorchester county, Maryland, where his parents now reside; and was universally esteemed for his manifold virtues.

LINE IN PLANTING TREES.—An English paper says that a large plantation of trees, within the last few years has been formed without the loss of a single tree, and this has been achieved by a simple process, it is merely putting a small quantity of lime in the hole with the plant. About four bushels of lime will suffice for an acre. It must be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the mould before the plant is inserted. The effect of lime is to push on the growth of the plant in the first precarious state; new fibres begin to form and ramify from the taproot, and not only is the safety insured, but its growth is advanced in double ratio. There existed, at first, an apprehension that liming the plant would force it on prematurely, but this apprehension is proved to have been groundless.

More than 3000 deaths occurred in Rome during the last autumn, from small pox.

DARL G. BANT News on which history of The N. been barr courage, The pur Everglad goons, w be forgot surpassed Irish Ser capture of the Hull from an were an the troop ture or b their bo suit by a 3 warrior ed by Lt grant V Indians, jumped c in doing that they all escaped. The b but ed it back in fe, and, lone in swam, a will be g ill be s and the of the ut apprao ded to f spectaio ciuvs. fle, and ters. His o sary's b this next board short (t a footin ed the s successf trave a called o "Zetere ing the receipt his sadn. Naxt sy of the poli sul at i Sheep, coyere mers of ria, in tinguish which rembe ed a g speciee clothe neck a several well as ly appose a unswa hie whan cured, Societ. HA says: "T prepar of Wh ing the of the fight of blood, ning, of the begin days a Re same nation "O ever-princ say, your to ren and i when the p recou hand racy. Ruch hard and o and d strain of ru and righ plain. The adfely call' eal' notth the G man First been craft age at 90' for a O 300, Bur this O Mr. E. O. H-bu plac O Mr. F-b of his

**DARING FEAT OF AN IRISH SERGEANT.**

We find in the St. Augustine News on the 5th inst. the following incident, which will immortalize the Sergeant in the history of Florida War.

The News observes—"This contest has not been rare in incidents of personal daring and courage, which reflect high credit on the actors. The pursuit and destruction of Chakika in the Everglades by private Hall of the 2d Dragoons, which we before alluded, ought not to be forgotten. But even this achievement is surpassed by a deed of daring performed by an Irish Sergeant of the 3d Artillery, at the late capture of the Indians under Maj. Childs at the Haulover. We received the particulars from an authentic source. When the Indians were surprised in their fishing operations by the troops, those who escaped immediate capture or death made off in various directions to their boats. Most of them were taken in pursuit by the troops. One yawl boat containing 3 warriors, 4 squaws, and 3 children, was chased by Lt. Taylor, two privates, and the Sergeant. When they got within rifle shot of the Indians, their boat got aground. They all jumped out to pull the boat into deep water, and in doing so, got so suddenly beyond their depth, that they were completely immersed—arms and all. The Sergeant was the only one who escaped immersion.

The Indians now fired upon them from their boat but without effect. The Sergeant returned it and one of the warriors was seen to fall back in the boat. He then threw down his rifle, and, armed with a bowie knife, he started alone in pursuit of the Indian boat. He ran, and swam, and waded, as circumstances demanded, till he got his hand on the enemy's boat. A desperate struggle now ensued between the Indian and the Irishman. They were powerful men, and were not interrupted in their duel, for one of the other two warriors jumped out of the boat and made his escape as soon as the Sergeant approached, and the other was too badly wounded to fight. The squaws remained passive spectators of the battle. It was short and decisive. The Indian had no weapon but his rifle, and that was of no great use at short quarters.

It is object at first was to beat out his adversary's brains, but finding that impracticable, his next aim was to prevent the enemy from boarding him, in which he succeeded for a short time. But as soon as the white man got a footing in the boat, his bowie knife soon ended the struggle. It passed three times in rapid succession into the breast of the savage. The brave sergeant having now scalped the Indian, called out to the officer at the top of his voice: "Lieutenant, will I scalp the rest of 'em?" meaning the wounded warrior and the squaws. On receiving a negative reply, he paddled up to his admiring comrades with his prize.

**NATURAL CURIOSITY.**—The Boston Society of Natural History have received, through the politeness of D. S. McCauley, U. S. Consul at Tripoli, two rare varieties of African Sheep. Three of these animals, ewe and lamb, covered with close thick wool, are fine specimens of the four horned variety from Benxaria, in the Tripoli regency. They are also distinguished by the great breadth of the tail, which occasionally attains the weight of 15 lbs. resembling marrow in substance, and esteemed a great delicacy by epicures. The fourth specimen of a ram of the Fezzan variety, is clothed with hair, which forms a mane upon the neck and shoulders, and attains the length of several inches on the dewlap. In the hair, as well as the long slender legs, this animal nearly approaches the goat; while the projecting nose and recurved horns, eminently distinguish the variety. The ram inhabits the inaccessible cliffs of the Atlas range, whence a single specimen was recently procured, as a great curiosity, for the Zoological Society of London.—Boston Atlas.

**HARRISONIANS.**—The Zanesville Aurora says: "The Wheeling Argus informs us, that at a preparatory meeting at the Tippecanoe Club of Wheeling, to make arrangements for receiving the Old Knight of the cedar bark, several of the members had a regular built backwoods fight of fisticuffs, and were brought to order with bloody noses. This is a very 'decent' beginning, at all events; so very much so, that some of the old fashioned, sober Whigs of that city, begin to wish themselves back again to the days of Van Burenism."

**READ THIS DEMOCRACY,** and imbibe the same spirit. We love to see such a determination. "Our flag is nailed to the mast, and whatever others may do, we shall abide by the true principles of Democracy. To our friends we say, stand firm by your principles; keep your organization; you soon will be called upon to resist the encroachment of federal usurpation and tyranny, keep your ranks unbroken, and when the time shall come, charge like upon the piebald ranks of federalism. They will recoil, dismayed and defeated, before the strong hands and honest hearts of the intrepid Democracy.—Cayuga Tocsin.

**REMEDY FOR COUGHS, &c.**—Take as much Spiguet Root as you can grasp in one hand, wash it well—one quart of Flax Seed, and one quart of Tar—add four gallons of water, and boil it down to one fourth that quantity—strain it well into a jug, and then add one quart of rum, and one quart of honey; stop it up tight, and shake it well before using. Take a wine glass full, morning, noon and night, until the patient is relieved.

**PRICE CURRENT.** Baltimore, Feb. 20th. GRAIN.—There has not been any Grain in market, since our last report; indeed the river and bay for some distance down, have been so frozen as to prevent arrivals; and no craft, it appears, has been caught upon its passage. The last sales of red Wheat were made at 90 cents; Corn 43 to 46 cents for white and yellow; and Oats 31 to 33 cents. The demand for all descriptions is limited.

**MARRIED.** On Thursday, Feb. 4th, by the J. Thompson, Mr. Jos. Smith, to Miss Sarah Ann Bland. On the 16th inst. by the same, Mr. Joshua Burns, to Mrs. Sarah Ann Harwood, all of this county. On the same, by the Rev. Mr. Houston, Mr. Tristram T. Neighbors, to Miss Mary E. Ozmon, all of this county. On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Houston, Mr. JOHN W. JONES, formerly of Centerville, to Mrs. M. A. GIBBS, of this place. **DIED.** At his residence, in Queen Anns county, Feb. 5th, Mr. Robert Oldson, in the 62d year of his age.

**TEMPERANCE MEETING.**—The "Total Abstinence Society of Easton," will meet this evening (the 23d inst.) at 7 o'clock, in the M. E. Church. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. Persons wishing to join the society are invited to attend. N. G. SINGLETON, Sec'y. Feb. 20. N. B.—An address will be delivered, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

**Temperance Convention.** It is proposed to the friends of Temperance to hold a County Convention in Easton, on the second Thursday in March (which will be the 11th day thereof,) for the purpose of devising measures, &c. for the more effectual operations of the County societies and for other purposes. The good cause is on the advance in other sections of the State and country, and it is time that more energetic and united exertions should be put forth to promote its advancement in this county. Let every society in the county appoint a goodly number of Delegates to attend the proposed convention, and let them come in the spirit of the cause, and happy results may be expected. There will be some addresses delivered during the course of the day and evening. The public generally are invited to attend. Feb 23. N. B.—The friends and members of Temperance Societies in the adjoining counties are earnestly invited to be present.

**MECHANICAL FIRE COMPANY.**—A stated meeting of the members of the Mechanical Fire Company will take place at their room on Friday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock. By order, S. A. LOWE, Sec'y.

**"EASTON GUARDS," ATTENTION!** YOU are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the company at the office of the Captain, on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock. As the object of the meeting is to transact business of importance, it is expected that all who feel a desire for the perpetuity of the company, will be in attendance. By order of the Captain, JOSIAH CLIFT, O. S. Feb 23

**WANTED TO HIRE** for the balance of the year, two able bodied men hands (slaves.) Apply by letter or personally to KENNEDY R. OWEN, Miles River Neck. Feb 23—1f

**Farm for Sale.** \$4000 CASH, will be taken for the Tan-Yard Farm, containing 320 acres more or less. The said farm now rents for \$300. A satisfactory title will be given. Apply to E. G. TILTON, Annapolis, Md. Feb 23—9wG

**COLLECTORS NOTICE.** ALL persons indebted for County Taxes are notified to close the same without delay. I have required my Deputies to proceed in closing their books as speedily as possible, to enable me to meet the requirements of the law. Owing to the new assessment, the books were not in my possession as early as usual, consequently I feel constrained to give this notice. I can be seen at the office occupied by Joseph Graham Esq. near the Post office. W. M. ROSE, Collector. Feb 23—1f

**Sheriff's Sale.** BY virtue of a writ of vend. exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland (at the instance and use of William Arringdale and Julianna his wife against Robert W. Rainin, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 16th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 10 & 5 o'clock of said day for cash, the following property viz:—a tract of land called "Part Liberty Resurveyed," containing Five Hundred and nine Acres, more or less, part of Liberty and Poca containing four hundred and ninety and a quarter acres—Bucks Range containing One Hundred and Eighteen and three quarter acres, and part of Bucks Range containing eighteen and three quarter acres, part of Liberty and Poca containing two acres of land more or less. All of said lands was purchased by William Arringdale and said Rainin from the Commissioners on the Estate of the late James Ridgway—be the names thereof or the quantity what they may; seized and taken as the property of said Rainin to satisfy the above mentioned vend. exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attention by JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff. Feb 23—1s

**PUBLIC SALE.** MRS. THOMAS having declined farming I will sell on WEDNESDAY the 10th of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, at her residence (Clara's Point,) all her Household & Kitchen Furniture

**Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Gig and Harness, Sleigh &c. &c.** TERMS OF SALE—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and ten dance given by SAML. CHAMBERLAIN, Sr. Feb 23

**COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.**—Proposals will be received until TUESDAY the 2nd day of March next, for making the new Road in Trappe District, as designated in the Act of Assembly, passed last session, chapter 335. Persons disposed to contract for making said road, will send in their proposals to the Clerk to the Commissioners of the county, on or before the day specified above. GEO. W. SHERWOOD, C'K. Feb 16—3w

**A CHALLENGE.** THE subscriber will run his horse Van Bu ren one mile and repeat—or a single heat of four miles—against any horse on the Eastern Shore, for a purse of one to five hundred dollars. WM. CORKRILL, near Wye Mills. Feb 16—3w

**Proclamation.** WHEREAS, it has been represented to me, that a most atrocious murder was committed on the night of the 30th January last, at Denton, in Caroline county, Maryland, on the body of EDWARD SWEEDLIN, by JOSHUA CLARK, of said county. I do therefore, by this Proclamation, offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said JOSHUA CLARK, to the Sheriff of Caroline county at Denton. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland this 13th day of February, 1841. WM. GRASON, Governor of Maryland. By the Governor, JAMES MURRAY, Secretary of State. Clark is represented to be of middle size, good proportions, and about 45 years of age—hair and complexion dark. He is supposed to have fled South. To be published once a week for 3 weeks in the Eastern Whig and Gazette, the Freedom's Sentinel at Centerville, and the Republican, Sun, and American, Baltimore. Feb 23—3w

**CLOVER SEED.** THE subscribers have just received a small supply of new Clover Seed of very superior quality which they will sell for cash only. WM. H. & F. GROOME. Feb. 9—3w

**Commissioners Notice.** The Commissioners for Talbot County will receive proposals until Tuesday the 23d inst. for making the new road in St. Michaels District. Persons who intend to offer for the road will either hand in their proposals to the Clerk, or to the Commissioners on the day above named. GEO. W. SHERWOOD, C'K. February 9—2w

**LOOK HERE!** THE subscriber having located himself in Easton, respectfully informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to do all descriptions of work in his line of business; such as Spouting and Tin Work of all descriptions, which he will execute promptly and on reasonable terms. Old Copper, Pewter, Brass and Lead taken in exchange for ware. His shop is just above the Post office, and nearly opposite Merritts Tavern. He solicits the public patronage. JOHN DECKER. February 23, 1841.—4w

**NOTICE.** THE subscriber having declined business in Easton, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him to close their accounts by note or otherwise without delay. To afford those who are indebted to him an opportunity to settle their accounts, the subscriber will be in Easton on Tuesdays, or have an agent who will be fully authorized to act for him. He hopes those indebted will attend to this notice by an early settlement, as the subscriber's removal from the County renders such a course urgently necessary.—ABM. GRIFFITH. February 9, 1841.

**A CARD.** CHARLES B PURNELL Merchant Tailor & Draper, No. 60 PRATT STREET, NORTH SIDE, two doors above Gist's American Hotel and Virginia House—thankful to his friends and customers on the Eastern Shore, and particularly in Queen Anns, Kent, Caroline, and Talbot counties, for past favors, respectfully solicits the custom of those in want of superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., being always by his attention prepared to make up to the latest fashions, low for cash to punctual customers. Baltimore, Dec. 22, 1840—1y

**Dissolution.** THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Singleton Talbot, has this day (by mutual consent) been dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are respectfully requested to make immediate payment to John Talbot. N. G. SINGLETON, JOHN TALBOTT. February 1, 1841. The subscriber will be found at the Counting-House of the late firm of Singleton & Talbot, every Tuesday and Saturday to close the business of the late firm. He respectfully requests all persons indebted to call and make immediate settlement. JOHN TALBOTT. February 9, 1841.

N. G. SINGLETON returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their patronage, since he has embarked in the mercantile business, and respectfully informs them that he has associated himself with Thomas Pierson, in the above pursuits under the firm of SINGLETON & PIERSON. They solicit a continuance of the custom of the old firm, and of the public generally.—They have on hand a general assortment of dry goods and groceries, (liquors excepted) which they will sell low for cash, or to punctual customers. February 9, 1841—3w

**HATS AND CAPS.** THE subscriber has just received a good assortment of HATS of the following descriptions—fine Clipped, Neutral, plain Russia, and fine Mole-skin and long napped Silk hats, all made of the best materials and expressly manufactured for the subscriber by A. Shouck an old and experienced hatter of the city of Baltimore. Also, a fine assortment of SUPERIOR CAPS, such as Otter, Seal, Muskat, Cloth, and Chin-chilla, all of which will be sold low for cash or to punctual customers on short credit. Also, a good assortment of LADIES' MUFFS. The subscriber will make a deduction of ten per cent on all cash purchases. JAMES D. DUNCAN. Oct 27 1f

**MARYLAND.**

Talbot County Orphans' Court. 9th day of February, A. D. 1841. ON application of John C. Goldsborough and Henry H. Goldsborough, adm'rs of John Goldsborough, late of Talbot county, dec'd. It is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decedent's estate, and that they cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty one. Test. JAS. PRICE, Reg. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order Notice is hereby given. That the subscribers of Talbot county have obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John Goldsborough, late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon to the subscribers, on or before the 1st day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of February, A. D. 1841. JOHN C. GOLDSBOROUGH, HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH, adm'rs of J. Goldsborough, dec'd. Feb 16, 1841—3w

**MARYLAND.**

Talbot County Orphans' Court. 9th day of February, A. D. 1841. ON application of Doctor Robert Goldsborough, Jr. Ex'or. of Mrs. Mary Lockerman late of Talbot county deceased. It is ORDERED, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decedent's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton. In Testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of February in the year of our lord eighteen and forty one. Test. JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above Order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot County both obtained from the Orphan's Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary Lockerman late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of August 1841, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February eighteen hundred and forty one ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Ex'or. of Mary Lockerman dec'd. February 16—3w

Those persons indebted on note or otherwise to the estate of Mrs. M. Lockerman, are hereby notified to come forward without delay and close the same with the subscriber. R. GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Ex'or. of Mary Lockerman, dec'd. February 16—3w

WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, Maryland, on the 27th day of January last, as a runaway, a negro man who called himself when committed LEVI ALLEN, but now says his name is NOTLEY A. LEN—appears to be 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a chestnut color, and says he belongs to William Hillery, of Prince Georges county, Md. Had on when committed, a pair of drab trousers, an old black roundabout hat, which has the appearance of having been a trock-coat with the tail cut off, and a hair cap. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, or he will otherwise be discharged according to Law. JAMES KEAN, Sheriff of Harford Co. Md. Feb 9

**CABINET MAKING.** THE subscriber takes this method of rendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal support heretofore extended towards him, begs leave to inform them that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches. Having now in his employment some first rate workmen, he flatters himself that all work done by him will be equal to any in the city. Also undertaking strictly attended to by him in person. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to, on the lowest terms. He would also request those who have accounts of long standing to call and liquidate the same, as he is in great need of money. The public's ob't. serv't. JAMES S. SHANAHAN. Feb 9—3w

N. B.—Wanted immediately 2 Boys to learn the above business. He also wishes to purchase a good lot of Walnut plank. J. S. S. Feb 9

**Maryland Hospital.** NOTICE is hereby given to the proper authorities of the several counties of the State of Maryland, that the above named Institution is now ready to receive the Lunatics of said counties, as provided for by law. Such patients however, will not be received unless satisfactory security is given for the regular payment thereof. R. S. STEUART, Pres't. Feb 9 3w

**LIME FOR SALE.** THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill offer for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters on Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS slacked at 12 1/2 cts per bushel. POWELL & FIDDEMAN. Wye Landing July 7

**FRANCIS A. CLIFT.**

FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has taken part of the shop at present occupied by Josiah Clift, Clock & Watch Maker, between the stores of Meek & Watch Maker, and Sheperd & McNeal, and directly opposite the Court House, where he will be happy to serve those who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage. He has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been thoroughly instructed in the most improved manner of Cutting, by Ward, Basford and Ward, successors to the celebrated Allen Ward of the same place. He receives the Fashions regularly, and pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. He warrants all garments made by him to fit, and repairs himself that for neatness and durability his work will not be surpassed by any establishment on the Eastern Shore or elsewhere. Feb 2—3w

**Blacksmithing.**

THE subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that he is still carrying on the Blacksmithing at the old stand, adjoining the cartwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart and opposite the residence of Doctor Solomon M. Jenkins, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line of business, at a reasonable charge. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he solicits a continuance of the same and pledges himself to use every exertion in his line of business to please all who may favour him with their work. The cash will be very acceptable from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage. Horse-shoeing done at the shortest notice. The public's ob't. serv't. RICHARD P. SNEED. N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber will confer a great favor by closing their accounts as early as possible. R. P. S. Feb. 2 1841.—1y

**Commissioners Notice.**

THE Trustees of the several Primary Schools in Talbot County, are notified to hand over to the Commissioners, as early as practicable, the contracts made between them and the teachers. The Clerks of the respective schools are also required to hand in the list of persons chargeable with income tax, and the amount required to be levied for the purchase of books, stationery and fuel. The law makes it necessary that these lists should be in possession of the County Commissioners, on or before the first of June annually, and a failure so to comply on the part of Trustees and clerks, will prevent the levying of the sum or sums required for the above mentioned purposes. By order, GEO. W. SHERWOOD, C'K. Jan 19—3w

**ASTRAY.** Left the subscriber's on or about the 16th of October last, a pied cow, ear marks not recollected, same time one Bull yearling, red with white face—ear marks, crop and hid. The cow was purchased of Thos. M. Faulkner about a year since, on the farm adjoining The Dewlin, Esq. A liberal reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery of either or both of the above described cattle. JNO. B. FIRBANKS, near the Chapel. Jan 5—G3w

**NOTICE.**—Came to the subscriber on or about the first of June last, a small brindled Steer about two years old and marked with a swallow fork in each ear; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. DANIEL CHEEZUM. Feb. 2 1841.—3w

**NOTICE** ALL persons who may be indebted to Wm. Austin, are hereby requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate payment of their accounts, as his book of accounts has been placed in my hands for collection, and I have no authority to grant liquidation to any one. jan 26—3w M. HAZEL.

**CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY** FOR THE SALE OF Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. Are held by the following Agents in their respective counties. Chas. Robinson, Easton—John Clark, Trappe; Edw'd. B. Hardeston, Denton—Fountain and Plummer, Bridgetown—Robert T. Keene, Stanton's Landing—Pere Granger, Centerville—DeCoursey & Bryan, Queenstown—T. Hopkins, Jr. & Co., Wye Mills—L. & E. P. Leconte, Cambridge—Jacob Charles & Son, Federalburg—Samuel Gray, Tobacco-stick—Wm. B. Tiltolston, Hillsborough. Nov 17

**TEACHER WANTED.** THE Trustees of the Primary School No. 4 in Election District No. 4 are desirous of employing a teacher, of moral character, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education. The Teacher will be wanted on the 1st of April next. P. W. PRATT, S. H. MEGINNY, JAS. LEVERTON. Trustees. Jan 5—1f Sentinal copy 3 weeks.

**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, in the best 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. Reference.—Messrs. Loveday Russell and Cheezum. The public's ob't. servant, JONH K. WOOD. B'LANKS of every description for sale at this office.

**NEW & CHEAP PAPER.** THE TRI-WEEKLY ARGUS, AT \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

The Proprietors of the Baltimore "Daily Argus" have determined to issue a Tri Weekly Paper;—intended to meet the wishes of persons residing in the Country, who may desire to receive a Cheap publication;—one that will give them the News of the Day;—a full and correct Prices Current;—Rates of Exchange, Stocks, and the Money Market;—Report of Sales by Auction,—with such other information of Commercial operations, as will interest the Country dealer,—the Proceedings of Congress and those of our State Legislature,—Politics, &c. In short, the Publishers design that their sheet shall contain a Variety, embracing well selected Miscellaneous Reading, in which every class of readers will find something to entertain and instruct. The "Argus" will be firm and zealous in the support of the principles of the Democratic Republican Party; and endeavor to guard, with unwearied watchfulness, the Rights and Liberties of the People.

The Proprietors flatter themselves that the proposed publication, issuing from the Metropolis of the State, will be acceptable to many, not only throughout Maryland, but in other parts, as the great facilities afforded by the mails, will enable them to procure the earliest information of passing events, at a comparatively trifling cost. The first number of the Tri-Weekly Argus, will appear on Monday, the 15th of February next, and be published regularly thereafter on Monday, Wednesday and Friday in each week. Terms of Subscription:—\$2.00 per annum—Payable in Advance. \$3-Subscribers may rely upon their papers being carefully put up, and regularly mailed. \$2-Agents or others, procuring 10 subscribers, and forwarding the money, will be entitled to receive one copy gratis. Letters to the office must be post paid. R. M. CLOUD & CO. January, 1841.

**Personal Discharge.**

STATE OF MARYLAND, } On application Talbot County to wit, } of William Tarbuton Jr. of Talbot county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, setting forth that he is under execution and pressed for the payment of debts he is unable to satisfy, and offering to deliver up to his creditors all his property, real, personal, or mixed to which he is in any way entitled, the necessary wearing apparel &c. of himself and family excepted; a schedule whereof and list of his creditors and debts being annexed to his petition on oath, and praying to have extended to him the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and it appearing to me by competent testimony that the said petitioner has resided within the said State of Maryland for the last sixty days before his application and is still a resident of said State, I have appointed John R. McQuay Trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Tarbuton, who has entered into bond with security by me approved, for the faithful performance of his trust, and the said Trustee having certified to me that he is in possession of all the property in the said schedule mentioned, I have ordered and appointed the first Monday of May Term next for the said William Tarbuton Jr. to be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, to answer such allegations and interrogations as may be propounded to him by his creditors or to be otherwise dealt with according to law, and the said William Tarbuton, Jr. having entered into bond in a penalty by me approved, so to appear and answer as aforesaid, I do hereby order that he give notice of this his application and of the day so by me appointed for his final hearing in Talbot county Court to his creditors by advertisement in this order in some newspaper published in Talbot county once a week for three successive weeks three months before the said first Monday of May Term next. Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of January 1841. WILLIAM ARRINGDALE, [L. s.] Attest JAMES PARROTT, clk. Tal. Co. Ct. Jan 26—3w

**Cash for Negroes.** THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves and good titles. 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 exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House 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. HOPE H. SLATTER. Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. 1f

**THE PILOT.**

THE subscriber having received the appointment of agent for this valuable Paper for Talbot county, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, on the following terms. To the daily Pilot per annum \$6 00 " Weekly Pilot per do 2 50 " Semi Weekly per do 4 00 Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10 00 And five of the country for 15 00 And for a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3.00 per annum and of the country five dollars per annum. He solicits those who have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so. J. M. FAULKNER, Agent for Gen. Duff Green. Jan 5 1841—G1f

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber will give instruction on the Piano Forte, and in Vocal Music; and will devote the strictest attention to those who may favor him with their patronage. For terms apply at Mrs. Heuley's to WM. F. RUDENSTEIN.

**GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.**  
VOL. 22 & 23, 1841.  
EDITED BY  
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney,  
MISS E. LESLIE

Will have a Contribution in every number.

The only Magazine in this country intended for the perusal of Females that is edited by their own sex.

This is an important matter and should be borne in mind by those mothers who intend catering for their own, or their daughter's instruction and amusement.

The LADY'S BOOK has been published by the same proprietor for nearly eleven years, and during that time he can safely say that no article has been admitted in its columns that parent might not with safety read to their children. It has been his constant care to prevent the work from being sectarian, political or disputatious. He has watched its progress from its first appearance in the world of letters to its now almost mature age. How many vain efforts have been made during the period of its existence to establish a rival—how many are still making, but in vain! The Book may almost be considered the creation of a taste for periodical literature. There is but one magazine now in the country that can date its origin from the same period as the Lady's Book; but the latter was the earliest periodical to offer remuneration for literary contributions.

**GENERAL CONTENTS.**

One original large sized STEEL ENGRAVING by A. L. Dick, in each number.  
A Fashion plate, COLORED (mark that) every month.  
Two pages (generally original) Music in each number.  
Forty-eight pages reading matter.

**PICTORIAL DEPARTMENT.**

The same attention to this department will be displayed. Those splendid steel engravings, by A. L. Dick Esq., that gave so much satisfaction last volume, will be continued.

Throughout this year, the plates will be varied, and embrace serious and pleasing subjects, and others that will contain a dash of humour. All tests shall be consulted.

Engravings from the paintings of Lamiee and Collins, two of the most eminent painters in London, will from time to time grace our Book, and as soon as arrangements can be completed, our cherished plan of original engravings from paintings originally prepared for the Book, will be given, one in each number. Two are now in preparation. Our means give us the opportunity of embarking in this extensive speculation—we may fail in being remunerated for the outlay, but our subscribers will be benefited.

We give twice as many embellishments as any other Magazine, and each plate is, because we pay more for its engraving, superior to the one of any contemporary, and yet the price of the Magazine is not increased. Our edition is immense, double any other publication, therefore we are enabled to go to a greater expense than any other publisher. A better return may therefore be expected for the price paid for subscribers.

The success of the press has pronounced GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK as the leader in the periodical literature of the country and he determined that it should retain its proud superiority. With this view he has chosen for its conductors two of the most eminent female writers of this or any other country—MRS. HALE and MRS. SIGOURNEY assisted monthly by one of our less able ability, MISS LESLIE.

In speaking of our Engravings, we beg leave to call attention to the following published in last volume, viz.

VIEW OF CONSTATINOPLE.  
SUNBEAM WATER WORKS.  
THE INDIAN MAID.  
THE PILGRIM.  
HAPPY AS A KING.  
THE DEATH OF LEATH.

With each of these was published a Fashion-plate, containing either three or four figures beautifully and tastefully coloured.

Universally pronounced superior to any other Magazine illustrations in this or any other country. Beautifully as they undoubtedly are, we pronounce without hesitation that those of this year shall be superior. The engraving shall always be worth more than the price of subscription. We do not, as many of our contemporaries, who would scorn to tell a verbal falsehood, press off second handed plates as original. Ours are undoubted yea, and the designs selected by ourselves, and they will be continued throughout the year.

GODEY'S BOOK has been emphatically termed THE LADIES' 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.

In a future publication we will devote a column to publishing the names of our contributors. It is too long, except for a separate advertisement.

But let it be remembered, that we never in any instance mention the name of a contributor from whom we have not the remotest idea of procuring a contribution.—There are enough writers in our country, and good ones too, who if they are paid, will furnish matter sufficient for all our periodicals.

Twenty-one 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 Pictorial Embellishments, it is positively the parlor companion.

The Times apply remarks "that a subscription to this work, would be a much more acceptable present to a fair friend during the coming holiday season, than any of the gingerbread annuals made of Laura Matilda poetry and diluted prose."

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 work published in this country; unless they are colored they are useless.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.—Is under the superintendence of J. G. Osborne, than whom no person is more capable of doing it justice.

GENERAL FEATURES.—Literature, Tales, Essays, Legends, Romantic Incidents in History, Extracts from Old Poets, Reviews, Poetry, Female Education, Embellishments, Fashions Colored, Lace, Embroidery, Pastimes, Music, &c. &c.

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. It will be remembered that Miss Leslie contributes to each number.

A great deal of curiosity is often expressed to see the Chirography of celebrated persons. We shall endeavor so 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.

OUR READING MATTER.—Is about the same in quantity as an annual production; probably a little in favour 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. The paper is of the finest quality for periodical use. And the typographical execution has long been a subject of congratulation with those best acquainted with those matters.

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.

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

We still continue to furnish WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS complete, and the LADY'S BOOK one year, for ten dollars.

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

Address L. A. GODEY,  
211 Chestnut street Philadelphia.  
January 2th, 1841.

**Cash for Negroes.**

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. 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 exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States.

And as the character of my House 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.

HOPE H. SLATTER,  
Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

**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 person 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, &c. (the result given (will be 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

**THE PILOT.**

THE subscriber having received the appointment of agent for this valuable Paper for Talbot county, takes this method of informing the citizens that they have now an opportunity of receiving their subscriptions either yearly or half yearly, on the following terms.

To the daily Pilot per annum \$8 00  
" Weekly Pilot per do 2 50  
" Semi Weekly per do 4 00

Where five subscribers at one post office unite, they will receive five copies of the weekly Pilot for \$10 00

And five of the country for 15 00

And for a greater number at the same rate, payments in all cases to be made in advance, or the price of the weekly will be \$3 00 per annum and of the county five dollars per annum. He solicits those who subscribed for this paper heretofore and have not complied with the terms, to come forward and do so.

J. M. FAULKNER,  
Agent for Gen. Duff Green.  
Jan 5 1841—Gif

**Notice.**

THE firm of Fairbank & Jefferson having declined business, hereby notify all persons having claims against the said firm, to present the same on or before the 4th March next. All debts contracted subsequent to this notice in the name of said firm, will not be binding upon either party thereto.

FAIRBANK & JEFFERSON,  
St. Michaels, Jan 12, 1841.

N. B.—All persons due, or having claims against the said firm are requested to present the same to Noah Jefferson for settlement.

**Job Work**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH  
AT THIS OFFICE.

**The Union Tavern,**

IN EASTON, MD.

THE Subscriber having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell,) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

THE STABLES belonging to this establishment have been extended and put in complete order, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

HIS CARRIAGES will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.

BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't. serv't.  
REESE MERRETT.  
Easton, Dec. 17, 1839

**Easton & Baltimore Packet,**

**THE SCHOONER**

**HARP**

HAVING been put in complete order, has commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly throughout the season between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, Baltimore, on every Wednesday at the same hour, weather permitting. Passengers will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure their safety & comfort.

The subscriber has lately employed Mr. JAMES HOPKINS, at Easton Point, as Clerk and Receiver, (where he has in good order, the granary formerly occupied by Capt. Robert Leonard,) also, Messrs. JAS. BARROTT & SONS, in Baltimore, as agents for the sale of Grain and all other articles shipped by him, and not otherwise consigned.

Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons.

The commander of the HARP, Capt. EASTON, is well and favorably known to the public as a careful and skillful sailor, and well qualified for the business in which he is engaged. The Messrs. Barrotts and Hopkins are too well known to require any comment from me.

Passage and fare \$2.00—Freight at the usual prices.

The public's ob't. serv't.  
JACOB WRIGHT.  
Easton, Aug. 4, 1840.—Gif

**HERE! HERE!!**

J. M. FAULKNER, has removed his office to the old stand next door to Mr. Solomon Barrott's Tavern, where he may be found to attend to any business in his line—the settlement of Officers' Fees in his hands as late Deputy Sheriff, Executions in his hands as late Constable, and Town Taxes as Collector. He will also as heretofore attend to business as agent and private collector—Drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Power of Attorneys, Indentures of Apprentices, Bonds, Involuntary Judgments, Agreements and other instruments of writing.—He again renews his obligations to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received—and still hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

Jan 5—Gif

**FRESH SUPPLY.**

**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, and Harness, &c.**

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carts—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STRUPS AND BITS, Valences, Saddlebags and cloths Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Trace and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

**Gig and Switch Whips**

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.

N. B.—Persons whose accounts are of six months and longer standing, will oblige me by settling the same as early as possible, as I am much in want of money.

Wanted a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the above business. One that can come well recommended will hear of a good situation by applying to the subscriber.

Nov 17—Gif

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

**The Steam-Boat Maryland,**

WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday.

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00  
To Annapolis do \$2.50  
N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.  
LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

**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 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 CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c.

**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.

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

**BLACKSMITHING.**

THE subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that 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.

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.  
Dec 22—Gif

**Farm for Sale.**

The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called

**LITTLE DOVER** on which he now resides. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 3/4 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about

**227 ACRES**

of land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with marsh easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable purchase.

The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be negotiable.

Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves.

The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county.

JOSEPH B. PERRY.  
July 14 1840. (G)

**WOOL CARDING.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his

**CARDING MACHINE**

is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents.

All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The Wool should be put in good order.—Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN BEACHAM.  
Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md.  
June 9—Gif

**MANLOVE HAZEL,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
HAS removed his residence to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, where he intends to pursue the practice of his profession. He will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and Dorchester. His office is opposite the Court-house, a few doors below the Eastern Hotel, and adjoining the office of the "Eastern-Shore Whig".

**LIME FOR SALE.**

THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill, offer for sale any quantity of LIME, deliverable on any of the waters on Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS stacked at 12 1/2 cts per bushel.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.  
Wye Landing July 7

**MILLING.**

THE subscriber having rented the Mill, situated in the Chapel District, and known as Lockerman's Mill, is ready to attend to all business in his line with care and despatch.

From long experience in the business he hopes to share a liberal portion of the public patronage. The Mill is in good order.

A. H. ROLLS.  
Jan 5 1841—Gif

**A CARD.**

DOCTOR A. M. WHITE,  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Miles River Neck. His residence is on Leeds' Creek, adjoining Marengo.

January 12, 1841—1m

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has received during the last year, and informs them that he continues to do a cash business. He also notifies all persons who are indebted to him to call and make immediate payment, as he intends to close his books.

The public's ob't. serv't.  
THOMAS SYLVESTER.  
Jan 5th, 1841—Gif

**More New Goods.**

THE subscribers have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a full supply of Fall Goods, consisting of a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

With many heavy Woollen Goods  
**PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS,**  
Heavy BOOTS AND SHOES, upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queens ware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN.  
P. S.—On hand a general assortment of Building Materials, &c., with a ton of Grindstones, assorted sizes, just received. P. & F

**DISSOLUTION,**

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers was dissolved by mutual consent on the 4th inst. Persons indebted to the firm will please make payment to Theodore D. Valiant, who is authorized to close the books of the co-partnership.

THEODORE D. VALIANT,  
HENRY T. ROBERTS.  
Jan 12th, 1841.

**TAILORING BUSINESS**

The subscriber will continue to carry on the in all its branches at the old stand, on Washington street, next door to the Bank. He is prepared to execute work in a superior style, and flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He receives the Fashions regularly, and is prepared to execute work with neatness and despatch.

THEODORE D. VALIANT.  
Jan 12th, 1841.—Gif

**VALUABLE PROPERTY**

FOR SALE.  
BY virtue of authority derived from Talbot County court, sitting as a court of Equity, I will sell on TUESDAY the 29th inst., at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. the farm or plantation of which John M. G. Emory died seized; situated on the main road leading from Easton to Acres' Ferry, and within half mile of Easton, consisting of part of a tract of land called "Heavens' part of "Englargement," part of "Mecollum's Addition," and part of "Chance Field" containing the quantity of

**388 ACRES**

OF LAND more or less. This farm has several good Wood Lots attached to it, making a sufficiency of wood for the use of the farm.—Possession to be given on the first day of January 1841.

Also a LOT in the town of Easton, on Dover street, opposite the dwelling of William W. Higgins Esq. containing about a HALF ACRE.

ALSO,  
The House and Lot,  
on Dover street, the residence of the late John M. G. Emory, and at present occupied by Mrs. Emory. There is a good large garden, and all necessary out-buildings attached to the said dwelling house.

The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are—one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in four equal instalments, of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months from the day of sale, to be secured by bonds and security to be approved by the Trustee, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

The creditors of John M. G. Emory are ordered to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Clerk's office of Talbot county court, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES LI. MARTIN,  
Trustee.

Dec 8—Gif

P. S.—The above described lands will be surveyed before the day of sale, and the number of acres accurately stated at the time of sale.

The sale of the above property is postponed until further notice.

**2,000 Apple Trees**

FOR SALE.  
OF five years growth, and of superior quality, of the following sorts:

Bullflower,  
Green flat Pippin,  
American Pippin, or Grindstone,  
Carthouse,  
Winter Grickson,  
English do  
Wine Sap,  
Maiden's Blush,  
New England Seek no Further,  
Cane Apple,  
Orange do  
Summer Pearmain, &c. &c.

Proper instructions given as to the culture of the above trees.

For orders, terms, &c, apply at Merrett's Tavern, Easton.