

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1838

VOL. IV.-NO. 10

NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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proportion.

All communications to insure attention

should be post paid

## POETRY.

OH! I COULD NOT UPBraid THEE.

BY THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY.

O! I come not to upbraid thee,  
Nor to woo thee am I here;

Though in peril I would aid thee,  
Though in sorrow I would cheer;

Though 'tis true I'd snatch from danger,  
On its banks were thousands thrown,

Yet the vow of some more stranger  
I would trust before thine own!

It will be a source of wonder  
When we part, I know it well,

Why our hearts were torn asunder,  
Why our own false accents fell;

Thou may'st say I did deceive thee—  
Unprovoked I did renounce;

There are many will believe thee,  
E'en as I believed thee once!

I would perill life to save thee,  
For no other do I live;

No—the love I freely gave thee,  
To no other can I give;

And with me all love was over,  
When my first love proved a dream;

I have ceased to be thy lover,  
Love could not survive esteem.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

SPEECH OF MR. WRIGHT,

OF NEW YORK.—[CONCLUDED.]

Second. He would now carry the comparison

to the expenses of the antagonist systems.

And, first, of the expenses under that proposed

by the bill. They were the erection of the

two offices at Charleston and St. Louis. It

has been seen, however, that the erection of an

office at Charleston would be probably avoided;

that the Government now owned a custom

house at that place, and that rooms for an of

fice for the receiver general of public moneys

there might be procured in that building; that

the necessary vaults would be required to be

constructed, and the rooms fitted up and pre

pared for this use, which would be the whole

expense at that point for erections. The esti

mate of the Department, for these purposes,

was two thousand dollars. For the expenses

of a site, the erection of the necessary building,

and the construction of vaults and sales within

it, at St. Louis, the Department supposed an

expense of four thousand five hundred to

five thousand dollars would be incurred. From

inquiry made of gentlemen intimately and per

sonally acquainted with the prices of property

and building materials at that place, he pre

sented the estimate which would be the whole

expense of that Department. It was said that

the cost of a suitable site at a proper location with

in the business part of the town, would be some

three or four thousand dollars at the least.—

In this event, the estimate would be much too

low, and it was just to the Secretary of the

Treasury to say that the estimate of the De

partment was accompanied with a declaration

that no local information was possessed, such

as was required to approximate towards per

fect accuracy. The estimate was from six

thousand five hundred to seven thousand dol

lars. He would suppose they were too low

by three thousand dollars, and that an expen

diture of ten thousand dollars would be incur

red for these erections at the two points. He

had been more particular and detailed upon

this item of the proposed expenditures, be

cause he was well advised that the most per

severing efforts had been made, and were con

stantly making, to represent the intention to

to erect palaces, and splendid edifices, for

these humble offices. He had no other alter

native to these mistakes than to present the

estimates of the proper department of the Go

vernment—of that department which was

charged by the bill with the erection of the

buildings not only, but with the direction of

the plans upon which they were to be erected,

showing, as perfectly as mere intention can

be shown, the views of the Government as to

the scale of extravagance or economy design

ed by it in this particular; and to say that

Department upon this point, and he was willing

to assume the highest of his suppositions

to be the true standard of expense for these

two objects.

These last are regular annual expenses, and

are, therefore, to be considered as the constant

charge upon the public Treasury of the system

proposed. The cost of the erections is a single

expense, which, being once incurred and

paid, is done with.

What, then, are the expenses of the State

bank deposit system? If the deposits are

open and general, and the banks have the use

of the public money as a compensation for their

agency, the expense is nothing, directly. The

use pays for the keeping, as it most assuredly

should when the money is not, in fact, kept,

but used. He should have occasion, however,

very soon, to hint at the indirect expenses to

the United States of such a system of bank

deposits.

But suppose a system of special deposits be

established, and the banks be effectually

prohibited from the use, for any purpose, of

the money of the people in their keeping, how

will stand the question of expense? A com

mission upon the money deposited must be

paid to the bank for its trouble and risk. He

was wholly unable to say what that commis

sion ought to be, or what Congress would be

compelled to make it, to induce the banks to

accept the trust. He had found, however,

from a comparison of various rates of commis

sion with the ordinary amount of revenue col

lected under the existing laws, and with the

estimate of the revenue for the current year,

that one eighth of one per cent. would amount

to from twenty five to twenty eight thousand

dollars, as the constant and current expenses

of a special deposit system.

How, then, stands the comparison? It had

been seen that the annual expenses of the system

proposed by the bill would, in the payment of

commissions, vary from fourteen to twenty

two thousand dollars, and that the last would

be the highest amount to which those ex

penditures could rise under that system, were

Congress to adopt it as reported by the

committee. The expenditures for erections

would be added, if gentlemen chose, and the

average made, upon any given number of

years, which, in the judgment of any member

of the Senate, would afford a fair trial to any

financial system, adapted to the operations of

the National Treasury, and conforming as

strictly as possible to the true maxims of econ

omy and the interests of the country, and the

constitutional powers of Congress would permit

that information to be made. He could not see,

therefore, that any system, formed upon the

basis of special deposits in banks, could, in

point of expense, possess advantages over the

bill under discussion. He had not forgotten

that that bill adopted a partial system of spe

cial deposits, and that it contemplated a pay

ment of a commission to the banks, which

should keep the public money pursuant to its

provisions; but he assumed that the differ

ence of amount in the above estimate for the

respective systems, was more than sufficient to

cover any commissions which a fair execu

tion of the provisions of the bill would call out

of the public Treasury, to be paid to the banks.

The most important points in the country, both

as to the collection and disbursement of the

public money, were provided for, independent

of the provisions for a special deposit. The

whole, therefore, could be applied to such an

extent to but a mere fraction of the whole re

venue; and, at any contemplated rate, the whole

amount could never exceed a few thousand

dollars.

He had made a reference to the indirect ex

penses of an open and general State bank de

posit system, where the services and risks of

the banks were compensated by the use of the

public money. Need he, at this time, and in

the present condition of the State banks, and

of the public funds, define his meaning in that

reference? Why was the special convention of

Congress rendered necessary, in September

last? Was it not the suspension of the banks

to pay specie for their paper, and the conse

quent inability of the public Treasury to ob

tain from them, in any currency conformable

to law, the millions of the public money en

trusted to their safe-keeping, and required for

the current expenditures of the Government?

No one would deny this position. What the

expense to the people of the United States was,

for that five or six sessions of Congress, he did

not take the trouble to inform himself, but

he would venture to assert with perfect

confidence, that those expenses more than

equalled the money required to carry on the

system of finance, proposed by the bill, for any

period of ten years. He would not now bring

into notice the losses which might yet be sus

tained before the experiment of the late State

bank deposit system should be finally closed.

He did not wish to say any thing unfavorable

to the credit of the system, but, really, and actu

ally, of those institutions. He did not wish to

bring any distrust upon them. Much less

would he repeat, here, the daily rumors of the

public press which most strenuously op

posed this measure, of the entire frau

dure of this and that and the other "pet bank";

of the sixty thousand dollars here, and

forty thousand dollars there, and untold

thousands somewhere else, lost to the people,

by this experiment trying Administration, in

consequence of the employment of these State

banks as fiscal agents of the public Treasury.

He hoped and believed these pictures were

overdrawn; he was content to suppose, for the

purpose of this argument, that not one dollar

was to be thus lost, and yet he trusted he had

shown that the system proposed by the bill,

for the management of the national finances,

was more economical and less expensive to the

tax paying public, than either a system of gen

eral or special State bank deposits.

Third. His next point of comparison should

be the patronage conferred upon the Executive

branch of the Government by the antagonist

systems.

It had been already seen that the system

proposed by the bill required the appointment

of four additional officers, with salaries of

from two to three thousand dollars. This was

a direct increase of the Executive power and

patronage; but when it should be recollected

how many officers, with equal salaries, already

existed, and with how much facility officers

were added to that number, at almost every

session of Congress, and in almost every in

crease of the Executive departments, he must

hope that no unreasonable arm would be felt in

quartering of the house by the very limited

number of officers, as to the amount of com

ensation, very high. Both, however, were

his own, as he had asked no estimate from the

them out of a character compatible with our

civil and political institutions, then the officers

ought not to be created, or the duties assigned,

regardless of all consequences which the re

jection of the proposition might bring upon the

country. If, however, the appointments are

to be constitutionally made, and the duties of

the officers seem to be necessary to the public

service, he must be permitted to say that he

reposed too confidently upon the intelligence of

the American people, to suppose they would

condemn the measure because its details called

for such an accession of Executive strength to

carry out their wishes. He would not permit

himself so far to distrust the confidence of our

citizens in the Government of their choice, as

to believe that they would not feel perfectly

safe in the decisions of Congress as to the of

fices to be created, and in the President and

Senate to select the persons to fill those of

fices. Was it to be true, that a greater or

safer trust was to be placed in local banking

incorporations, than could be placed in the

constituted authorities of our Government, as

organized under the Constitution? Were the

tax-paying citizens of our Republic afraid to

entrust the safe-keeping of the national treas

ure to officers of their own choice, and res

ponsible to them and to the laws of Congress

and anxious to confide it to banks, not created

by national authority, over which no branch

of the National Government had any control,

and in the management of which neither the

people nor their Government had any voice?

He did not believe this was the state of public

opinion. He did not believe that distrust to

wards our national authorities had yet gained

the extent he was ready to suppose, and that

the American people, to suppose they would

condemn the measure because its details called

for such an accession of Executive strength to

carry out their wishes. He would not permit

himself so far to distrust the confidence of our



the Whig... and does not exactly say whether he will... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor...

and does not exactly say whether he will... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor...

entertained for him then, as he does now... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor...

Resolved, That Banks which require a... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor...

Cattle Show & Fair. FOR the Exhibition and sale of Live Stock... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor...

A VERY SUPERIOR FARM AT... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor...

The Union Tavern, IN EASTON, MD. THE subscriber having taken a new lease... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor...

and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor... and the Editor...

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REMOVAL.

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

Dye Stuffs.

Best quality Bunch Raisins by the Box. Quaker Box or lesser quantity. Malaga Grapes, Figs, Canles, &c. &c. Lemons, Havana Cigars, best quality chewing Tobacco.

PERFUMERY.

Florida and Cologne Water, large and small bottles. Russia Oil, Cream of Nardus. Genuine Farina (German) Cologne. Bears Oil, Penicill and Arkansas preparation.

Old Rose Lip Salve, Fancy Soaps. Hair, Teeth, Nail and Shoe Brushes. Gum Elastic Blacking. Kidder's Indelible Ink, &c. &c. &c. Morrison's Hygienic Pils, Chapman's Meads' and Busk's Anti Dyspeptic Pils.

Dr. John Rowland's Vegetable Febrifuge, for Ague and Fever. Carpenter's Fluid Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Liver-Wort, Pink-Root, Buchu, Carpentier's Compound Tonic Extract.

Dr. Robertson's Stomach Elixer of Health, Nervous Cordial, Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Oldridge's Balm of Columbia for promoting the growth of the Hair.

Agency for the celebrated Moskovitus Drops, a certain cure for the Tooth-Ache. Agency for Neavitts Ague and Fever Pills. In case of failure, the money to be returned.

S. J. LOWE Jan. 9

NEW GOODS.

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

Fall and Winter Goods, which he has selected with much care from the latest importations, consisting of a general assortment of...

DRY GOODS.

Amongst which are a number of—Superfine col's, Saffrons, Cinnamon, Cloves, and Vanillas, Shellies, Muslin, Delaine, French Chantz, Caticoes, A complete assortment of Silks for ladies' dresses, Jaconets, Swiss Cambrics, and other fine Muslins, plain and figured, Bobinets, Laces, Edgings, Footings, Insertions, Ribbons, assorted, Trimmings of various kinds, Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a variety, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Domestic, Bleach'd and Brown Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Tickings, Stripes, &c.

A quantity of Coarse Woollen Goods, as Blankets, Bazes, Flannels, Peterham Cloth, Sailor's Cloth, Linseys, &c. Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 15, Carpet Chain, Raw Cotton, &c.

An extensive supply of—Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, boys and misses. A large lot of Heavy Brogans, Calf Skin and Water Proof Boots for men & boys—An assortment of Hats and Caps for gentlemen and boys, Wax and grain Calf Skins, Horse Leather, Heavy Kips and side Leather Morocco Skins, Linings, Skins and a quantity of Sole Leather—An assortment of—Bridles with Blinds, Martingales, Circles, Girths, Bridle Leathers, complete, Saddles, Brables, Whips and Collars—An assortment of—Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, China, Glass, and Britania Ware, Stone, Earthen, Tin, and Wooden Ware, Nails by the single pound or keg, of any size, Axes, Hoes, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Double and single barrel Guns.

A large assortment of Groceries, consisting in part—Java, Rice, and St. Domingo Coffee, Young and old Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, Puerto Rico & New Orleans Sugars, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rice, Chocolate, Orleans, W. I. and Sugar House Molasses, Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Peach and Apple Brandy, N. E. Rum, Rye and common Whiskey, Madeira, Muscat, Sherry, Port and Lisbon Wines, Cordials, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

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

An assortment of Patent and Botanic Medicines—A pretty fair assortment of Lumber—Such as 5, 8, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 yellow and white pine Boards, Bald Cypress and white pine Sings, Laths, Lime, &c.

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

WILLIAM POWELL, My Landing, Md. October 21, 1837.

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

NOTICE.

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

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton, Jan. 10th, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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



'Easton Hotel,'

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

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

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

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



MAKING.

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

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

Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c. They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead. June 6

BAKING.

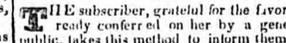
THE subscriber, grateful for the favors already conferred on her by a generous public, takes this method to inform them that she has removed to the house on Washington Street formerly occupied by Bennett Jones, directly opposite the one she recently lived in, where she intends carrying on the Baking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

MILLINERY.

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

LILLY CLIFT, Jan. 23

Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER



EMILY JANE

Robson Leonard, Master.

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

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

JOSHUA R. LEONARD, Baltimore. April 4, 1837

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

S. J. LOWE, Jan. 23

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

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

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificate of Agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in a State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.

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

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

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

Signed, B. BRANDRETH, New York, Jan. 1, 1837.

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

CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent. Sept 19

COUNTERFEIT BRANDRETH PILLS CAVEAT EMPTORI—LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

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

Some few months since, while suffering under a severe indisposition, I acceded to the advice of my friends and made trial of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, although I confess with little faith in their efficacy, having made a comparison with some other medicine, usually used, to my office in Charles Street, procured a 25 cent Box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the malady under which I laboured was eradicated from my system. A sense of gratitude induces me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received more real benefit from the use of a single quarter box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me. I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety but with beneficial results. For my own part I shall use no other, so long as I possess in my own person the testimony of their efficacy, invigorating and salutary properties under affliction.

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

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

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

THE Counterfeit 'BRANDRETH PILLS' alluded to by Mr. Reese in the above communication are purchased as (he has himself made known,) at a Drug store, in Washington City. The Druggist of whom he bought, says he purchased them in the City of Baltimore, from Messrs. J. & N. POPPLIEN, No. 7 Liberty street. Aug 31

PROSPECTUS OF THE United States' Magazine AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

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

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply.

A periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the medium of articles of greater length, more condensed, more elaborate, more interesting, and more elevating, than is possible for the newspaper.

A Magazine of this character, being an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, unfortunately understood, as they are by the friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed; it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

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

It is in the right angle of antagonist principles which now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly concentrating the intellectual energies of its contributors, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing friends are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

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

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The Democratic body of the United States, after a contest which has lasted for the almost its entire history, has succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid, the noblest heritages and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

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

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

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

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

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

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

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

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

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

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

This portion of the work will be separately pag'd so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and condensed view, from month to month, of the subjects which will influence future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER. Important Announcement.

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

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

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

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

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

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

MRS. SIGOURNEY, The Heroines of America, AND Granville Mellen,

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

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

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS. Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. D. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Elliot, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Medina, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Granville Mellen, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton M. Michael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander D. Brooks, M. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhall, Mrs. Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clunch, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Sedgwick.

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

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

The Novels of the CELEBRATED D'ISRAELI. GODEY'S EDITION.

Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wondrous Tale of Alroy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venetia.

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

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

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels 85  
Lady's Book and Marryat's Novels, for Bulwer's and Marryat's Novels, 17, 5  
Lady's Book and Saturday News, 5  
Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials, 5  
Bulwer's or Marryat's Novels and Celebrated Trials, 5  
Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5  
Marryat's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5  
November 6, 1837

HADDAWAY'S FERRY.

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

CHARLES L. RHODES, Jan 30

FOR SALE. Mill, Mill Seat

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his Mill, Mill Seat and premises thereto belonging, situated on the main Road leading from Easton to Hillsborough.

The terms will be accommodating. JACOB LOOCKERMAN, Feb. 20

VARIETY STORE.

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

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

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

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

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

CABINET MAKING.

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

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

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

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

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

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN April 18th, 1837.

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

Teacher Wanted,

For the ensuing Year. A TEACHER for Primary School, Election District, No. 4—School District No. 5—competent to teach Grammar, Geography and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any one of the subscribers.

ENNALS MARTIN, EDWARD ROE, THOMAS YEW, Oct 10

Maryland: Caroline county Orphans' Court.

ON the 23d day of January A. D. 1838 application of Henry Hubbard, Administrator of James Hubbard, (of This) late of Caroline county, deceased—It is ordered that he give 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 in the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 23d day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Test, WM. A. FORD, Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration (of This) late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 23d day of January, Anno

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1838

VOL. IV. NO. 11

NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Tuesday Morning,

BY GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

per annum, payable half yearly in advance

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinued until all arrears are set-

tled, without the approbation of the publisher

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted

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

every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in

proportion.

All communications to insure attention

should be post paid

## POETRY.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

### LINES.

SUGGESTED BY THE DEATH OF THE HON.

J. CILLEY.

Approach you hie—draw back the pall,

'Tis there the mangled CILLEY lies,

Look on his corpse, until the call

Of conscience in loud tones shall rise,

Art thou his murderer?

If thou hast ever joined the throng,

To justify the barbarous rite,

Or sinned o'er his grievous wrong,

Thou'rt judged of God, for in his sight,

'Tis thou art the man!

False code of honor, framed in hell,

Thy lines malignant demons trace

Thou'rt wrought those Author's work full well,

And made of human life, a woe—

A jest—a thing of nought!

Thou kindest in the human heart,

A tiger thirst for human blood,

And lookest for his victim's art,

Weak man, thus bows thy slave.

Thou dar'st thy victim to the doom,

To cruel death or tell remorse

The yawning portals of the tomb

Alone arrest them in their course,

As slain or murderer.

Arise ye brave, who scorn to fear,

The idle words of sinful men,

Draw nigh the murdered CILLEY's bier,

Resolved to do your duty there,

And crush the awful crime.

His blood cries loudly from the ground,

His voice to shriek—'heart-piercing sound!

His woe to stork their throats to feel,

These should not plead in vain.

Then rise in might, our country free

From dastard deeds—'blighting curse!

Let him who seeks them ever be

The scorn of men, he looks averse

Mark him, a wandering Cain.

### EVENING.

BY THE REV. GEORGE CROLY.

When eve is purpling cliff and cave,

'Thoughts of the heart, how soft you flow!

Not sulter on the western wave

The golden lines of sunset glow.

Then all by chance, or fate removed,

Like spirits crowd upon the eye:

The few we liked—the one we loved!

And the whole heart is memory.

And life is like a fading flower,

Its beauty dying as we gaze;

Yet as the shadow's round us lower,

Heaven pours above a brighter blaze.

When morning sheds its gorgeous dye

Our hope, our heart, to earth is given:

But hard and lonely is the eye

That turns not, at its eye, to Heaven.

### SUNSET BY THE SEAS.

At the height of 1832, upon the level

of the sea, the beauty of the evening and

the magnificence of the scenery which the setting

sun presented, consoled me for the bad weather

which I had experienced. The vapors of the

night, which like fine gauze, moderated the

splendor of the sun, half concealed the

extent which we had under our feet, while it

formed a girdle of the finest purple, embrac-

ing all the western part of the horizon. On

the other hand, towards the East, the snows

at the base of Mount Blanc, tinged with the

purple light, exhibited the most magnificent

and singular spectacle. In proportion as the

vapor fell, on account of its condensation, this

girdle became narrower, and more colored; it

appeared in fine, of a blood red, and, at the

same instant the small clouds which were

rising above this coronal, emitted a light of

greater vivacity, so as to appear like stars of

a fiery meteor.

I returned thither when night was entirely

shut in; the sky was then perfectly clear and

without clouds; the stars shone clear but

destitute of every kind of scintillation, and shed

on the summits of the mountains a light ex-

ceedingly feeble and pale, though sufficient to

distinguish their names and their distances.

The calm and profound silence which prevailed

in this vast extent, raised the imagination still

higher and inspired a sort of terror. I thought

I had surveyed the universe and saw its limits

under my feet. Yet as such reflections

receded, they possessed an attractive interest

which it is difficult to resist. I turned most

frequent towards the obscure solitude which

was on the side of Mount Blanc, where the

snows gave a clear phosphorescent-like light,

and imparted still the idea of motion and life;

but the keenness of air on this insupportable

language of a French maiden, in the ringing  
faugh of an English one—in the low unearthly  
tones of an Æolian harp—in the touching  
melody of musical glasses—in the voice of  
Mad. Pasta, and in that of Mad. Sonag—in  
the Sybil of Dominichino—in the Venus de  
Medici—in the mountain and rivers—in the  
blue air—the tinted cloud—the prismatic bow  
in the lake and lawn—in nature and art—  
whatever gave him pleasure, there was some-  
thing to restore his dream, something in-  
vincibly and mysteriously associated with the  
subject of it. Yet while every thing around him  
was thus stamped with its fresh foot prints,  
its wing rustling in every breeze, its image  
dwelling in all that was beautiful and its voice  
mingling in all that was melodious, still still  
the evanescent being eluded his grasp, and  
cheated his pursuit.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE DREAM FULFILLED.

BY S. GOODRICK.

What are dreams—illusions of fancy or  
suggestions of prophecy? fleeting visions which  
pass over the mind, like clouds across the still  
lake, trackless and trackless, meaning nothing,  
and teaching nothing; or, are they shadows of  
coming events, or light and transient as the  
mountain mist, but like that, foretelling the  
storm or sunshine that is to follow? these are  
doubts which the philosophy of ages have not  
been able to solve. Our story may, perhaps,  
throw some light upon the misty question.

Vivian was a youth admired by all around him  
as the favorite of fortune. He was rich, ac-  
complished, handsome and beloved; but, alas!  
he was not happy. He felt the want of spirit  
which he did not know how to supply. He  
looked around in nature, and felt its beauties  
with a vivacity almost amounting to rapture;  
but an uneasy sense of privation remained.

It seemed to him that there was something  
lost, or something not yet found, which was  
indispensable to his peace.

One evening, as he was returning from his  
rambles, he approached the dwelling of a hum-  
ble cottager, distinguished for his worth and  
wisdom. It was aged, and possessing no  
other look than that of a daughter of sixteen years;  
he had deemed himself rich, for she was duti-  
ful, intelligent, and lovely. It was a beautiful  
night, and the moonbeams were woven with  
thick clusters of jessamine over the door and  
window of the cottage. A sweet voice was  
heard—Vivian paused; it was the daughter of  
the cottager singing—

At misty dawn, at rosy morn,  
The reddest sings alone—  
At twilight dim, still, his hymn  
Hath a still and sorrowing tone.

Another day his song is gay,  
For a listening bird is near,  
O, ye who sorrow, come borrow, borrow,  
A lesson of robin here.

Vivian frequently visited the cottage, and  
was ever a welcome guest there. As he en-  
tered it, Ellen, the cottager girl, met him and  
conducted him to her father. As he sat con-  
versing with the good old man, his eyes stole  
towards the beautiful face of the daughter—  
While he gazed upon her, her glance met his;  
her eyes were cast upon the ground, and the  
lines that came to her cheek were those which  
sunset throws upon a white cloud. Vivian ex-  
perienced strange and bewildering emotions,  
but he could not account for them. It did not  
enter his imagination that a simple cottage  
maiden could possess influence over the rich  
heir of a high and haughty family.

He returned home still less happy than ever,  
Restless and perplexed, he retired to his sleep-  
ing apartment, and huddled upon his pillow.  
But it was long ere he could sleep. If for a  
moment he laid himself in slumber, a multi-  
tude of images passed before him, half real and  
half imaginary, now thrilling him with plea-  
sure, then starting him with fright. At length  
wearied and exhausted, he fell asleep.

When he awoke, he was deeply impressed  
with a dream, the outlines only of which he  
could recall. It seemed that he had been in-  
volved with the presence of the object which he  
sought. It had filled him with delight, and  
while at all awake, his nerves thrilled with ex-  
quisite emotions.

But the name and form of this object he  
could not bring back to his memory. Whether,  
indeed, it had visited him as a thing of  
sight or sound, he could not tell. It seemed at  
one moment to be a being of form; and, as his  
fancy strove to recover the fleeting image, it  
would hover to his eye and then disappear.

Then some faint strains of recollected melody  
would appear, and he would try to hum it; but  
it was long ere it melted away. All that  
remained definite and certain in his mind was  
an impression that the object necessary to his hap-  
piness had visited his imagination in sleep,  
bringing with it all the charms of beauty and  
melody, and casting around his spirit a spell  
of strange and entrancing power. But fancy-  
ing that he had now a clue to the mystery  
which had seemed to involve his existence,  
Vivian determined to unravel it in a practical  
manner. He was persuaded that if he were to  
meet the being of his dream, he should instan-  
taneously recognize it, and thus discover the secret of  
his happiness. He resolved therefore to travel,  
and scrutinize every thing that came within  
his observation. We cannot follow him  
through all his wanderings. He visited fore-  
ign cities, and mingled in the gay world of  
fashion. He examined the various institutions  
of the countries through which he passed; saw  
remarkable edifices, and localities, scanned  
pictures, and statues, sought out the picture-  
gallery, and ranged the hills of Scotland for the roma-  
ntic. In short, he made the great tour, and  
saw whatever a traveller should see.

In two years he came back to his native  
country, improved in knowledge and refined  
in manners; but a melancholy shade upon his  
countenance declared he had not found the ob-  
ject of his pursuit. Often indeed, had he seem-  
ed for a moment about to discover the image  
which came in his dream, but suddenly the  
subtle thread by which he held it was broken,  
and the recollection flew away like a fright-  
ened bird. Yet every thing seemed to remind  
him of that he sought. In the look of some  
dark haired girl of Savoy—in the glance of a  
blue eye shepherdess of the Rhine—in the soft

### GLEANINGS.

Modern Definitions, According to Custom.

Experimental Philosophy—Asking a friend to  
lend money.

Natural Philosophy—Refusing to loan money  
when asked.

Fashion—Dying to be looked at.

Settled for Life—Being in debt so that one's  
creditors won't permit you to go out of town.

Fine Looking Man—A fellow attached to a  
steel case, gilt chain, without a watch, and a  
long list of unpaid debts.

Lovely Woman—A creature with a hunch on  
the back, and the heart compressed by a  
patent screw—vulgarily denominated corset.

Credit—A streak of lightning, with a black  
spirit striding over it, a tiger with a tin-  
cup to its tail.

Statesmanship—Making a speech three days  
long on the election of a door keeper.

Constable—A man with a blue nose, red  
eyes, and big stick.

Neighbor—One that speaks to you about  
once a year.

Decency—A man with a black cloth suit;  
false keys in one pocket, and a pistol in the  
other.

An Interesting Object—A beautiful un-  
suspecting young lady, left alone in this world  
of temptation, with fifty thousand dollars.

Charity—To give a thousand dollars to a  
tract society for the purpose of getting your  
name published, yet refuse the starving beggar  
at your door a morsel of bread.

Vanity—A string of empty carriages at a  
funeral.

A besneeze of Mind—To attempt to light your  
pipe at a pump.

Men generally put a greater value upon the  
favors they bestow, than up in those they re-  
ceive.

Microette—If you have a foot of  
ground under your window to spare, sow it  
in this modest little flower; it will scent your  
house with its delightful perfume, and gladden  
your eye with its unpretending blossoms.

CHANGE.—The only thing that is constant,  
mutability being an immutable law of nature.

A WIDOWER'S WOE.—'Thou dost a forlorn  
husband mourn for his lost wife;  
'Here lies my wife; and heaven knows,  
Not less for mine than her repose.'

ENDURING LOVE.

Oh! I could love him with a woman's love!  
Worship the light that kindles in his eye,  
Not with the passion colder hearts approve;  
But with a love that was no love to die!

Like some rich pearl in ocean's cavern sleeping,  
Deep in my breast his image long hath lain;  
Oh! may the treasure love delights in keeping,  
Be ever mine, or else I like in vain!

An Old Proverb.—He that hath a prudent  
wife, hath a guardian angel by his side; but  
he that hath a proud wife, has a she devil at  
his elbow.

If you want enemies, excel others—if you  
want friends, let others excel you.

MUSIC.—A kiss is the note in the music of  
love. It shows at once to what tune the heart  
is beating.

Love, like the plague, is often communicated  
by clothing and money.

A DANDY.

A thing that is whicker'd, great-coated, and  
inc'd.

Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the  
waist.

Quite a new sort of creatures, unknown yet  
to scholars.

With leads so immovably stuck in their collars  
'That seats like our music-stools about their  
found them.

To twirl when the creatures may wish to look  
round them.

An old bachelor and an old maid are like a  
lock and key, of no use until they come to-  
gether, hence the state is termed wed-lock.

—Boston Herald.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

#### RESURRECTION NOTES.

IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES,

FEBRUARY 12, 1838.

MR. GRUNDY, from the Committee on the

Judiciary, made the following report:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom

was referred that part of the President's

Message which relates to the issuing and re-

issuing of the notes of the late Bank of the

United States, by the bank recently chartered

under the same name, have had the same

under consideration, and present the follow-

ing report:

By the act of Congress chartering the

Bank of the United States, passed on the 10th

of April, 1816, that institution was invested

with all the usual privileges of banking cor-  
porations, and was especially authorized to

issue bills and notes, not less in amount than

five dollars, in the ordinary form of bank

notes, signed by its president and cashier.

These bills and notes, when payable on de-

mand, were made receivable in all payments to

the United States. For the security of these

and its other obligations, the capital stock

was fixed, amounting to thirty-five millions

to be raised and paid by individuals, com-  
panies, or corporations. The remaining seven

millions were paid in by the United States.

The affairs of the corporation were to be

managed by twenty-five directors, five of

whom were to be appointed by the President of

the United States. A committee of Congress

was authorized to examine into the transac-

tions of the bank; and legal proceedings were

to be instituted by the Executive, whenever

any of the provisions of the charter were

violated. The United States were to receive,

half-yearly, a portion of the profits of the in-

stitution, corresponding to the portion of the

capital they subscribed.

It will thus be seen that, during the ex-

istence of the bank, and during the period

when its bills and notes were issued under the

charter, the United States were deriving a

profit from its transactions; that their funds

were pledged for the security of those who

received and held its notes, and that they were

invested (at least so far as the words of the

law went) with some control over its manage-

ment.

By the same law, all the banking powers of

the corporation were limited to the 3d of

March, 1836, after which day they entirely

ceased; although it was authorized for two

years subsequent thereto to use its corporate

capacity "for the purpose of suits for the final

settlement and liquidation of the affairs and

accounts of the corporation, and for the sale

and disposition of its estate; but not for any

other purpose, or in any other manner, what-

soever." The objects of this part of the law

are now to be considered. The intention of

Congress was to provide, after the 3d of

March, 1836, every banking transaction—the

issue of bills, the discount of notes, the lending

of money; in a word, the continuance of all

transactions for the profit of the stockholders.

Its object was to prevent the bank from in-

curring, after that day, any additional liabil-

ity, by which the property either of the United

States or individuals invested in the corpora-

tion might be directly or indirectly bound, and

to require the bank fully to settle its accounts

and dispose of its property, to redeem its ob-

ligations, pay its debts, and collect its assets

before the 3d of March, 1838.

It appears that, on the 15th of February,

1837, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an

ing, at \$6,522,539 40; which would show a re-  
issue of notes that ought to have been cancell-  
ed, amounting to upwards of \$40,000 in less  
than a month.

Thus it appears, that although Congress ex-  
pressly enacted, in granting the charter, that  
the banking privileges of the Bank of the U.  
States should expire on the 3d of March, 1838,  
yet the most important of those privileges, so  
far as the community is concerned—the issue  
of bank notes, made, under the provisions of  
the charter—has continued for twenty months  
after that period, and probably still continues;  
although two years were allowed after the  
expiration of the charter, "for the final set-  
tlement and liquidation of the affairs and ac-  
counts of the corporation, and for the sale and  
disposition of its estate, but not for any other  
purpose," yet now, when the two years are  
nearly at an end, there are in existence, and  
ready to be re-issued, when desired, about  
\$16,000,000 in bank notes, the cancelling of  
which was one of the first and principal duties  
of those who were "to settle and liquidate its  
affairs." No provision was made in the char-  
ter for such a state of things. It is, therefore,  
proper that Congress should at once provide  
for it by appropriate legislation. Such is its  
duty, if the principles of the charter which it  
granted are to be fulfilled. It is no infringe-  
ment of any privilege actually conferred on  
any individual or corporation, or intended to  
be by that charter, and it will at once put an  
end to the erroneous impression which a want  
of it will naturally establish, that the faith or  
property of the U. States continues to be  
pledged for the security of the bank notes bear-  
ing the name of the U. States, and originally  
issued under that pledge. It is due to consis-  
tency that the terms and meaning of the char-  
ter should be guarded and preserved; it is due  
to good faith, that when the charter of the  
United States is withdrawn, by the sale of the  
stock, from liability for the redemption of the  
notes, they should not stand by and permit  
them to be issued and circulated among the  
community, exactly as they were when that  
community formed a part of the capital by which  
they were secured; it is due to their legisla-  
tive functions that the right which they re-  
tained, of examining into the proceedings of  
the bank, and thus virtually promising the  
community the exercise of a superior power,  
should not, at a moment when it is most  
needed for the public welfare, be neglected or  
relinquished, even though their own direct in-  
terest has ceased by the bargain they have  
made.

Not is it with reference alone to the late or  
present Bank of the U. States that such legis-  
lation is necessary. The course adopted by  
these institutions may be pursued by every or-  
derly banking institution, and it is the duty  
of Congress to see that the charter of the U.  
States, may, without greater impropriety,  
be re-issued and circulated after those  
charters have expired, either by the banks  
themselves, or by trustees to whom they may  
transfer them the day before their corporate  
privileges terminate. That some law should  
be passed to prevent and obviate such a pro-  
ceeding, cannot admit of question.

In passing such a law, it is the duty of Con-  
gress carefully to avoid any provision which  
should affect the citizen who holds or receives  
these notes in the ordinary course of trade,  
or who passes or transfers them in good faith  
from hand to hand. It is only those who hold or  
receive them with the means and for the purpose  
of redeeming them; who pass and circulate  
them when they know that they have come in  
to their hands for such a purpose and under  
such obligations, and who neglect or refuse to  
cancel them, when they are bound to do so,  
by the intention of the charter under which they  
were originally made.

Considering this subject, therefore, with re-  
ference to those relations of the United States  
towards the late national bank and to the com-  
munity which are derived from the charter of  
that institution, a prompt and efficient inter-  
ference of Congress is unquestionably demanded.  
They have derived large profits from the re-  
cancellation of these notes, for the redemption  
of which their share of the capital was pledged;  
and they have now withdrawn that share of  
the capital from its former liability; they pre-  
scribed by the charter that all banking privi-  
leges, among which was that of issuing these  
notes, should terminate at a certain period, and  
that period is now passed; they reserved to  
themselves the right, and they imposed on  
themselves the duty, of examining the fulfil-  
ment of the charter, and of doing it, and to do  
this the enactment of such a law is now abso-  
lutely required.

But there are other considerations bearing  
directly on the present situation of the com-  
merce and business of the country, and on the  
respect due from Congress to the laws and po-  
licy of the individual States, which ought not  
to be overlooked. It is a fact that the present  
Bank of the U. States, in actual possession of  
having them within its vaults, and under its  
control, of a fund of bank notes to the amount  
of about twenty millions of dollars over and  
above those in circulation, issued, to a certain  
extent, on the faith of the U. States, and bear-  
ing a corresponding credit. There appears,  
at least in many portions of the country, a  
strong disposition on the part of the banks to  
renew specie payments; but the uncontrolled  
possession of this vast amount of paper money  
will enable the present Bank of the U. States,  
if so disposed, to retard, perhaps to prevent,  
them from effecting that laudable and desir-  
able object. It holds in its hand, under the  
apparent sanction of Congress, an immense fund,  
which it can transport to any part of the coun-  
try at its pleasure, and purchase the notes of  
the State banks, to be returned upon them en  
masse, at the very instant they shall endeavor  
to resume. What is there to prevent this in-  
stitution from sending to New Orleans one or  
two millions of these notes, placing them in  
the possession of any local bank or its agents  
and exchanging them for the notes of banks  
preparing to resume, so that they may be used  
to embarrass and retard their efforts as soon  
as they are commenced? It cannot be said  
that this is proceeding arising from the large  
capital of the present Bank of the U. States, and  
which is not consequent upon the issue of its  
old and uncancelled notes. If the possession  
of those notes which exempts it from the re-  
sponsibility of the adoption of such a course. It  
is the additional credit attached to them from  
being made under a national charter, they are  
now circulated without the responsibility that  
attends those issued under the charter of the  
State; and it is to this cause that may be attri-  
buted the remarkable fact, disclosed in the  
statement of the bank on the 5th January last,  
that while they had on hand five millions  
eight hundred thousand five hundred and  
seventy three dollars and seventy three cents  
of old notes, one million four hundred and  
thirty thousand nine hundred and thirty  
three dollars and thirty seven thousand five  
hundred and ninety nine cents of new notes,  
they had on hand and in transit, making altogether  
no less a sum in their actual possession  
and under their control than nineteen millions  
five hundred and thirty seven thousand five  
hundred and ninety nine dollars and seventy  
three cents of these old notes, when they had

**MR GILES' AMENDMENT.**  
And as the said sums are paid into the treas-  
ury, if any one of said companies should not  
have so far progressed in its operations, as to  
stand in need of its proportion of the same, then  
the Treasurer shall be authorized, with the  
consent of said company, to advance the same  
to any other of said companies; provided that  
such company, to whom the same is advanced,  
shall not receive more than its full quota  
of the whole sum of eight millions of dollars.

**MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1838.**  
**IN SENATE.**  
**DEATH OF MR. CILLEY.**  
A Message was received from the House,  
through Mr. FRANKLIN, their Clerk, notify-  
ing the Senate of the death of Mr. CILLEY,  
of Maine, a Member of the House, and that  
his funeral would take place to-morrow, at 12  
o'clock; whereupon—

Mr. WILLIAMS, Senator from Maine,  
rose and addressed the Senate as follows:  
Mr. President: I came into the Senate this  
morning, exhausted and overwhelmed, to per-  
form the melancholy duty of announcing to  
you and to the Senate of the United States  
the sudden and lamented death of my friend  
and colleague, the Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY,  
a Representative from Maine, in the Congress  
of the United States.  
At the last adjournment of the Senate, Mr.  
CILLEY was in perfect health, full of hope  
and expectation of making himself useful in  
asserting and vindicating the violated rights  
of his State, and in accomplishing himself  
the great questions which now so deeply  
agitate the public mind. Full of zeal and  
ardent patriotism, and of devotion to the great  
cause of human rights, he considered that  
a crisis had arisen when his country had a right  
to claim the services of her sons. He obeyed  
the call of his constituents, relinquishing the  
enjoyments of the domestic circle of a wife  
and three children. He is now a lifeless  
corpse; and his hopes are blasted and destroyed,  
and his constituents are deprived of the ser-  
vices of an able and faithful representative.

Mr. CILLEY was a native of New Hampshire,  
and belonged to one of the most ancient and  
respectable families in that State. Patriotism  
and bravery were his inheritance. His grand  
father was the distinguished patriot and brave  
officer of the Revolution, General CILLEY; and  
his grandfather, Captain Joseph CILLEY, was the  
gallant leader of the heroic charge under  
Colonel Miller, at the battle of Bridgewater  
Heights, in the last war.

Mr. CILLEY was a graduate of Bowdoin  
College, in Maine, and by his superior talents  
and application attained a high standing at the  
bar in that State. He was a good lawyer, an  
able advocate, and a powerful debater.  
From early life Mr. CILLEY was ardently  
attached to the principles of free government;  
a zealous advocate of the rights of the whole  
People, and a determined opponent of "the claim  
of the few to tyrannize over the many."

In 1832, Mr. CILLEY was elected to the House  
of Representatives in Maine, and in 1835 and  
1836 was Speaker of that body; where his powers  
and love of country became so conspicuous,  
that, in 1837, he was elected to Congress in a  
district in which the majority were his political  
opponents.  
Of his conduct here I need not speak, for all  
who hear me and all who knew Mr. CILLEY in  
the other end of the Capitol, will bear testi-  
mony to his ability, to his open, frank and de-  
termined course, to the high order of his talents  
as a debater, and to the respect and ad-  
miration he paid to the rights of others.  
As a man, Mr. CILLEY was warm, ardent,  
generous, noble; as a friend, true, faithful,  
aiding. He was in the meridian of his life,  
aged 35, the past was the earnest of the future.  
In his death Maine has lost one of her  
brightest ornaments, and the nation is bereft  
of a devoted patriot, and an ardent, zealous  
supporter of its free institutions.

The sun which set upon the lifeless corpse  
of my late friend and colleague, rose bright  
and cheering upon his distant fireside circle,  
and the wife of his bosom blessed its gladsome  
beams, and told her innocent children that it  
brought the return of their father one day  
sooner.  
Alas! "nor wife nor children shall see him  
more." Who shall now penetrate that bereaved  
manhood, and witness the tears, the agony, the  
distraction of the widow and the fatherless?  
Mr. President, I cannot. May the Father of  
all mercies be their comforter and their support!

Of the cause and manner of the death of Mr.  
CILLEY I forbear to speak, but allow me to  
say, that it is my solemn conviction that he  
intended no disrespect to Mr. GRAVES, in any  
thing that occurred, and that, in accepting the  
call, he did nothing more than he believed in-  
distinguishable, to avoid disgrace to himself,  
his family, and his constituents.  
Mr. Williams then submitted the following  
resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:  
Resolved, That the Senate will attend the  
funeral of the Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY, late a  
member of the House of Representatives from  
the State of Maine, at the hour of 12 o'clock  
to-morrow, and as a testimony of respect for  
the memory of the deceased, by wearing  
crapes round the left arm for thirty days.  
And, as an additional mark of respect to the  
memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn.  
The Senate then adjourned.

**FUNERAL OF MR. CILLEY.**  
The National Intelligencer of Wednesday  
says: "The funeral of the late Hon. Jonathan  
CILLEY, one of the Representatives in Con-  
gress from the State of Maine, took place,  
from the Capitol, at the appointed time yester-  
day. The Hall and Galleries of the Represen-  
tatives were crowded with Ladies and  
Gentlemen, besides a very general attendance  
of the Senators and Representatives.  
No business was of course, transacted in  
either House of Congress yesterday."

**VOICE OF THE PRESS.**  
**MR. CILLEY.**  
From the Philadelphia Gazette (Wash.)  
Our readers must have observed yesterday,  
in reviewing the official account of the late fatal  
duel at Washington, the impressions of the  
New York Commercial Advertiser, derived  
from rumored information, as to the blame at-  
taching to the second of Mr. CILLEY, in bring-  
ing about his death, were incorrect. Mr.  
Henry A. Wise is the person on whom the  
chief blame of that cold-blooded murder must  
rest. Any one, on meeting him, could say  
with truth, if the query were put into his  
mouth, "How dare you say that?"  
For Mr. Wise, we have never had little ad-  
miration, and less respect—not from any dis-  
position to detract from his merits as a states-  
man—heaven save the mark!—or to deny the  
zeal with which he is said to have supported  
the public cause—but from an utter and in-

**WHIG & ADVOCATE.**  
**EASTON, MD**  
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1838.

**Worthy of Notice.**  
Those of our Caroline friends who may feel  
desirous of settling their accounts either for ad-  
vertising or subscription, will please call on  
Mr. BAILEY in Denton, who is authorized to  
receive the same.

GEORGE DUDLEY, Esq. has been appoint-  
ed a Judge of the Orphans' Court of Talbot  
county, vice Gen. Sol. Dickinson, resigned.

The SIAMSE TWINS are now exhibit-  
ing at the Tavern of Mr. McDowell. See  
advertisement.

The gubernatorial Districts were decid-  
ed by lot on Wednesday last at 12 o'clock in  
the Senate Chamber in the presence of the  
members of both Houses.

The first choice fell to the Eastern District  
which is composed of the Eastern-shore coun-  
ties—the second to the North Western Dis-  
trict, composed of Harford, Baltimore, Car-  
roll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany  
counties. The Southern District, composed  
of Baltimore city and the remaining counties  
of the State, is the last. The election takes  
place on the first WEDNESDAY in Octo-  
ber next. The term for which the Govern-  
or is elected is three years. His salary has  
been fixed at \$4,200. He must be 30 years  
of age, and three years a resident of the Gu-  
bernatorial District from which he is chosen.

**MR. GRADY'S REPORT.**—The able re-  
port of the Judiciary Committee of the U. S.  
Senate, upon the subject of the "resurrection  
notes" issued by the U. States Bank, will be  
found at length in our columns to-day. "It  
exposes in a bold and masterly manner, the  
grasping spirit, the open defiance of law, of this  
tyrannical corporation. Are we a free people,  
living under a system of equal laws? If a poor  
man, impelled perhaps by starvation, violates  
the slightest enactment, he is mulcted or cast  
into a loathsome prison. But the "white stig-  
ma" who commit the most stupi-  
dous frauds, in a marble palace, are above  
all law and responsibility."

**BANK STATEMENT.**—We have received  
the Tabular Statement of the Banks in the  
State of Maryland, prepared by the Commit-  
tee on the Currency of the House of Delegates,  
and will endeavor to lay it before our readers  
next week. We take from it the following  
statement of the Bank at Easton.

Capital under charter	\$271,645 00
subscribed for	271,645 00
paid in	271,645 00
Circulation	94,610 19
Discounts	283,593 32
Deposits	148,962 20
Specie	28,992 82
Doubtful debts due by other Banks	3,021 91
Suspended debts	81,723 06
Indebtedness to New York and Phi- ladelphia	nothing
Amount of loans to brokers	not answered
Largest amount to any one broker	do
Total amount of Discounts to offi- cers and Directors, 1st January 1838.	24,022 82
Largest discount to any one Direc- tor 1st January, 1838.	4,600 00
Amount of Specie to meet liabili- ties	28,992 82

**REPORTERS AND STENOGRAPHERS.**  
Congress has taken steps to bring these pen-  
sioned gentlemen a little within the bounds of  
responsibility. We are glad of it, some of  
them being too miserably debased to be allow-  
ed a place in any decent society, much less up-  
on the floor of the Hall of Representatives.  
The course pursued will act as a check, to  
some extent, upon their libellous and unmanly  
effusions.

The regulations are these:—That the Door-  
keeper be required to execute strictly the third  
and fourth rules of the House relative to the  
privilege of the Hall.  
That no person shall be allowed the privi-  
lege of the Hall under the character of stenog-  
rapher, without a written permission from  
the Speaker specifying the part of the Hall as-  
signed to him.  
That no reporter or stenographer be admit-  
ted under the rules of the House, unless such  
reporter or stenographer shall state in writing,  
for what paper or papers he is employed to re-  
port," &c. and the Speaker is stated that he  
would with great pleasure carry the order of  
the House into execution.

The first No. of Lyford's Baltimore Price  
Current has been received. It is a useful  
paper and will no doubt receive a liberal por-  
tion from those immediately interested in  
commercial matters.

DENTON, Feb. 17, 1838.

Pursuant to notice a number of the citizens  
of Caroline assembled in the Old Fellows'  
Hall in Denton, at 2 o'clock for the purpose  
of forming a Silk Company. The meeting  
was organized by calling Dr. Geo. T. Mar-  
tin to the Chair, and appointing Geo. F. Mar-  
tin, Secretary. After which the meeting pro-  
ceeded to form a company to be called the  
Denton Silk Company, with a capital of \$27,  
000, with the privilege of extending it to \$10,  
000.

On motion, the Company proceeded to make  
choice of seven Directors who are as follows:  
Dr. Wm. A. Tate, John Jump of P. Joseph  
Pearson, William Bailey, Joshua Clark,  
James Dukes and James Sangston, Esqrs.



**REMOVAL.**  
**SOLOMON J. LOWE.**  
HAS removed his Drug and Apothecary Store, two doors above the old stand, formerly occupied by Dr. Spencer, to the Store Room lately in the occupancy of Messrs. Bateman & Co., as a leather store, where he has just received and is now opening a complete and general assortment of  
**Articles in his line.**  
Philadelphia White Lead in Oil, 12 and 25 lbs. Kegs.  
Dry White Lead of paints a variety.  
Lined, Winter Strained, Sperm and other Oils.  
Window Glass 1st and 2nd quality of all sizes.  
Putty, &c. &c. &c.  
Madder, Indigo, Fug Blue, Alum, Copperas, Annatto, Chipped Logwood, and every variety of  
**Dye Stuffs.**  
Best quality Bunch Raisins by the Box.  
Quarter Box of lesser quantity.  
Malaga Grapes, Figs, Candies, &c. &c.  
Lemons, Havana Cigars, best quality chewing Tobacco.  
**PERFUMERY.**  
Florida and Cologne Water, large and small bottles.  
Russia Oil, Cream of Nardus.  
Genuine Farina (German) Cologne.  
Bears Oil, Prentiss' and Arkansas preparation.  
Otto Rose Lip Salve, Fancy Soaps.  
Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shoe Brushes.  
Gum Elastic Blacking.  
Kilmer's Indible Ink, &c. &c. &c.  
Morse's Hygienic Pills, Chapman's Mead's and Busk's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.  
Dr. John Rowand's Vegetable Febrifuge, for Ague and Fever.  
Carpenter's Fluid Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Liver-Wort, Pink-Root, Buchu, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract.  
Dr. Robertson's Stomach Elixir of Health, Nervous Cordia, Gout and Rheumatic Drops.  
Ohring's Balm of Columbia for promoting the growth of the Hair.  
Agency for the celebrated Moskvitus Drops, a certain cure for the Tooth-Ache.  
Agency for Neavitts Ague and Fever Pills. In case of failure, the money to be refunded.  
S. J. LOWE  
Jan. 9

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
TAKES this method of announcing to the public, that he has taken that well known and long established Tavern stand in Easton, and long established Tavern stand in Easton, and long established Tavern stand in Easton,  
**Easton Hotel,**  
LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq.  
He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of  
**Strangers and the Public generally.**  
He hopes that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.  
Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.  
**WILLIAM H. CURTIS.**  
Easton, Jan. 2, 1888.

**COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.**  
THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials  
**Gigs and four wheeled Work,** of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of  
**REPAIRING DONE** in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.  
**Brass or in work Repaired,** Keys Brazed &c. &c.  
All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**  
They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.  
June 6

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and is now opening in his New Store House, a large and extensive assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods,** which he has selected with much care from the latest importations, consisting of a general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,** Amongst which are a number of—Superfine Cloths, & Cassimeres of various shades and col's, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Merinos, Jeans, Vestings, Shillies, Muslin Delane, French Chambray, Calicoes, A complete assortment of Bilks for ladies' dresses, Jaconets, Swiss Cambrics, and other fine Muslins, plain and figured, Bobbinets, Laces, Edgings, Footings, Insertions, Ribbons, assorted, Trimmings of various kinds, Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a variety, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Domestic, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Tickings, Stripes, &c.  
A quantity of Coarse Woollen Goods, as Blankets, Bazines, Flannels, Peterham Cloth, Sailor's Cloth, Linseys, &c. Cotton Yarn No. 4 to 15, Carpet Chain, Raw Cotton, &c.  
An extensive supply of—Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, boys and misses. A large lot of heavy Brogue, Calf Skin and Water Proof Boots for men & boys.—An assortment of Hats and Caps for gentlemen and boys. Wax and grain Calf Skins, Horse Leather, Heavy Kips and side Leather Morocco Skins, Lining, Skins and a quantity of Sole Leather.—An assortment of—Bridles with Blinds, Martingales, Circles, Girths, Bridle Leathers, complete Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars.—An assortment of—Hardware Cutlery, Queensware, China, Glass, and Britannia Ware, Stone Earthen, Tin, and Wooden Ware, Nails by the single pound or keg, of any size, Axes, Hoes, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Double and single barrel Guns.  
A large assortment of Groceries, Consisting in part of—Java, Rio, and St. Domingo Coffee, Young and old Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, Porto Rico & New Orleans Sugars, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rice, Chocolate, Orleans, W. I. and Sugar House Molasses, Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Peach and Apple Brandy, N. E. Rum, Rye and common Whiskey, Madeira, Muscat, Sherry, Port and Lubon Wine, Cordials, Raisins, Almonds, &c.  
With a number of heavy articles—such as Mackerel, Herrings, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Cheese Salt by the sack, St. Ubes Salt by the bushel, Dried Fish, &c. White Lead, pure, No 1 and No 2, Black Lead, Red Oxide, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Prussia Blue, Chrome, Green and yellow, Linseed, White, and Sperm Oils, Castor Oil, Japan, Copal, and Black Varnish, Window Glass and Putty, Rosin, Tar, Turpentine, &c.  
An assortment of Patent and Botanic Medicines.—A pretty fair assortment of Lumber—such as 5, 8, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4 and 6-4 yellow and white pine Boards, Bald Cypress and white pine Shingles, Laths, Lime, &c.  
All of which will be offered on the most pleasing terms. The Subscriber from his long experience in the Mercantile Business, flatters himself to present that the above Stock of Goods have been laid in at unusual low prices, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his Customers and the Public, and to whom he begs leave to return his sincere thanks, for the encouragement already received.  
**WILLIAM POWELL.**  
Wye Landing, Md. October 24, 1837.  
The Subscriber will at all times purchase Grain, or receive on Storage for Freight, as usual. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Good &c.  
W. P.

**BAKING.**  
THE subscriber, grateful for the favors already conferred on her by a generous public, takes this method to inform them that she has removed to the house on Washington Street formerly occupied by Bennett Jones, directly opposite the one she recently lived in, where she intends carrying on the Baking business in its various branches. Her customers can be supplied with **Irish Loaf and Rusk Bread** every evening.—**Also, Sugar and Butter Cakes, Sugar & Ginger Cakes, Pound Cakes** made at the shortest notice and of the best materials.—**Merchants** can be supplied with Cakes at whole sale prices.  
**MILLINERY.**  
The subscriber still continues to carry on the Millinery Business—plain Bonnets neatly made and trimmed—**Straw Bonnets** bleached & pressed in the neatest manner and trimmed in the most fashionable style; she therefore flatters herself that from her knowledge and experience of the above branches of business she will be able to give the most perfect satisfaction to all persons who may patronize her.  
**LILLY CLIFT.**  
Jan. 23

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**  
**SCHOONER**  
**EMILY JANE**  
**Robson Leonard, Master.**  
The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailer and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, or with Mr. Saml. H. Ben will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.  
The subscriber expects in a very short time to supercede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connexion with the present one.  
The Public's Ob't Serv't.  
**JOSHUA E. LEONARD**  
April 4, 1837 (G)

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

**Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.**  
THE Subscriber has sold upwards of 1000 Boxes of the above named Pills, which fully substantiate what Dr. Brandreth has put forth in his advertisements. Within the last 6 months the sale of these Pills has increased very rapidly, and now my sales are about 300 Boxes per month. Hundreds of persons in this county can be referred to, who have been cured by this Medicine when all others have failed.  
**SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.**—Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificate of Agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will change ten years in a State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.  
(Copy of Certificate of Agency.)  
**BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.**  
Security against Counterfeits.  
The within named, R. R. GREEN, Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the states of Maryland and Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America, and this letter, which is signed by me, BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out, of the above popular medicine.  
This letter will be renewed every twelve months. Therefore, should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase; there is doubt.  
Signed B. BRANDRETH, New York, January, 1837.  
R. R. GREEN, General Agent.  
Purchase! ask to see the certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth Pills have one.  
**CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent.**  
Sept 19

**COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.**  
THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials  
**Gigs and four wheeled Work,** of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of  
**REPAIRING DONE** in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.  
**Brass or in work Repaired,** Keys Brazed &c. &c.  
All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**  
They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.  
June 6

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THE subscriber, grateful for the favors already conferred on her by a generous public, takes this method to inform them that she has removed to the house on Washington Street formerly occupied by Bennett Jones, directly opposite the one she recently lived in, where she intends carrying on the Baking business in its various branches. Her customers can be supplied with **Irish Loaf and Rusk Bread** every evening.—**Also, Sugar and Butter Cakes, Sugar & Ginger Cakes, Pound Cakes** made at the shortest notice and of the best materials.—**Merchants** can be supplied with Cakes at whole sale prices.  
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**SOLOMON LOWE,**  
Easton, Jan. 16th, 1838.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE  
**United States' Magazine.**  
**AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW**  
ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party. It has long been apparent to many of the members of the Democratic party in the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people of the United States, and which should be before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character being an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question, will be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.  
Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.  
In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which now goes on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depositary and guardian of the true principles of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.  
The United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach.  
The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking.—The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequence of this paralytic repose from political action, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, intermingling with none and co-operating with all.  
Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to compare in rigor of writing, with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.  
In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiasd by partial or minor views.  
As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to a before.  
A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.  
General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.  
General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.  
A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.  
Military and naval news, promotions, changes and movements, &c.  
Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.  
After the close of each session of Congress an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.  
Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.  
This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine may also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace the past, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.  
Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to popularity particularly the Democratic party, it is not to be understood that its other features referred to above—independently of the desirable object

**COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT; MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.**  
**The Lady's Book.**  
Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical  
**IN AMERICA.**  
A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.  
**Important Announcement,**  
It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which  
**THE LADY'S BOOK**  
AND  
**LADIES AMERICAN MAGAZINE,** WERE UNITED, AND TO BE EDITED BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE, AND MISS LESLIE.  
It is with equal pleasure that he now informs the patrons of the work, that he has made an arrangement with  
**MISS LESLIE,** Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Post, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in editing interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain  
**A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS**  
The subscriber endeavors by extraordinary exertions to shew his gratitude for the very many favours he has received from his kind friends, the public. From among the many female writers of America perhaps no two Ladies could have been selected, whose varied talents are so well calculated to adorn a work like the Lady's Book. When it is also mentioned that  
**MRS. SIGOURNEY,** The Hemans' of America, AND  
**Grenville Mellen,** Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to shew what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.  
Each Number also contains two pages of  
**FASHIONABLE MUSIC**—in many cases original.  
**SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS**  
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Medina, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Greveline Mellen, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimity, A. M. H. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Clunch, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Sedgwick.

**TERMS.**  
The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars, per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars, payable in advance.  
All orders must be addressed to  
**L. A. GODEY,** Literary Rooms, Chestnut street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.  
The Novels of the  
**CELEBRATED D'ISRAELI GODEY'S EDITION.**  
Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wondrous Tale of Alroy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venetia.  
Price of the whole work Three Dollars.  
The Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels will be sent entire for Five Dollars, in advance, postage paid.  
As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with the other popular periodicals he suggests, for the purpose of remittance, the following system of  
**LUBBING.**  
Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels 85  
Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for 5  
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for 5  
Lady's Book and Saturday News, 5  
Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials, 5  
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Celebrated Trials, 5  
Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5  
Marryatt's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5  
November 6, 1837

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

**FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber will sell, at private sale, by  
**Mill, Mill Seat**  
and premises thereto belonging, situated on the main Road leading from Easton to Hillsborough.  
He terms will be accommodating.  
**JACOB LOCKERMAN.**  
Feb. 20

**VARIETY STORE.**  
**CHARLES ROBINSON,**  
HAS just returned from Baltimore, with a fresh supply of GOODS, consisting in part as follows:  
Candies, Almonds, best bunch Raisins, Malaga Grapes, Oranges, Figs, Ground Nuts, Citron, &c.  
Best and common Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, (Butter, Sugar, Soda and Water Crackers),  
Jumbles and Ginger Cakes, Smoking Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Madder, Salt Petre, Alum, Pepper, Ginger, Aleppo, &c. &c.  
The subscriber has also a large selection of School and other Reading Books, such as Geographies and Atlases, Grammars, Spelling Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Arithmetics, Mensurations, Slates and Slate Pencils, Plain and Ruled Copy Books, Ink Powders. Also a large supply of Blank Books, from one to eight quires, of leather and board binding. Parents, Guardians and Trustees of Primary Schools, would do well to call and view his assortment of School Books, and ascertain their prices, and they certainly will purchase, as they are sold at small advance for cash. Also a variety of Toy Books to please children.  
C. R.  
Nov. 21  
N. B. The highest cash price given for Rags.

**CABINET MAKING.**  
THE subscriber again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the support he continues to receive, and now respectfully begs leave to inform them, that he still carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at the same stand, nearly opposite Mr. John Camper's Store, and second door from the corner, where he has on hand and intends keeping, a general assortment of ready made Cabinet Work, of all kinds, such as  
**SIDE BOARDS, BUREAUS, TABLES, BEDSTEADS, &c. &c.**  
He also has a first rate workman, and no pains will be spared in rendering satisfaction to that part of his business. All orders directed to him for coffins or other work will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by the subscriber.  
Country produce taken in exchange to work, also a little cash will be acceptable, particularly from those whose accounts are long standing.  
The public's obedient servant,  
**JAMES S. SHANAHAN.**  
N. B. Two well grown boys from 14 to 16 years of age of moral habits, will be taken at the above business; boys from the country will be preferred.  
Nov. 14

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.  
**OZMON & SHANAHAN**  
April 18th, 1837.  
N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Hens, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.  
S. O.

**Teacher Wanted,**  
For the ensuing Year.  
**A TEACHER** for Primary School, Election District, No 4—School District No 5—competent to teach Grammar, Geography and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any one of the subscribers.  
**ENNA S. MARTIN,** ENNA S. MARTIN, THOMAS YEW.  
Oct 10

**Maryland:**  
**Caroline county Orphans' Court,**  
the 23d day of January A. D. 1838  
On application of Henry Hubbard, Administrator of James Hubbard, (of Test.) late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 23d day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty eight.  
Test,  
**WM. A. FORD,** Regr. of Wills for Caroline county.  
In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Hubbard (of Test.) late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty eight.  
**HENRY HUBBARD,** Adm'r of James Hubbard, (of Test.)  
Jan. 30

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**SOLOMON LOWE,**  
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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1838

VOL. IV-NO. 12

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE  
Edited and published every  
**TUESDAY MORNING,**  
BY  
**GEO. W. SHERWOOD,**  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Non-subscription will be received for less than six months, without the approval of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

3-All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

## POETRY.

### RECIPROCAL LOVE.

To love—to love, and be beloved—  
Is there a brighter joy on earth?  
They only, who its bliss have proved,  
Can know its ecstasy or worth.  
'Tis sweet to love—but, oh! to be  
Beloved again, is doubly sweet!  
It is a flame from Deity,  
A strange, mysterious sympathy,  
Prompting congenial hearts to meet:  
It is a beam from that bright sun,  
Which lights angelic hosts above,  
Melting and mingling into one,  
Two kindred souls—for "God is love."

Sat. factory.—"Hallo, boy! did you see a woodchuck turn round that cliff and run across the meadow?"  
"A woodchuck?"  
"Was he quick? a woodchuck?"  
"Yes! he is a kinder gray varmint!"  
"A longish creature with a tail?"  
"Yes—he is quick or he will gain his hole!"  
"Had it a sharp snout?"  
"Yes, yes!"  
"Like for digging roots 'r' raps?"  
"Yes! I tell you, just such a snout!"  
"Well, I haint seen such a creature hereabouts."

"Enoch Lander" keeps his pen busy in the Boston Journal. He has prepared a Bank Bill which he proposes to submit to the Massachusetts Legislature. We give the two annexed sections to show that "Enoch" knows what he is about, and we respectfully submit his bill to the Currency Committee at Annapolis.

Sec. 2. Every director shall own, in his own right, at least fifty shares; he shall have control of the bank, and be able to receive, write, and repeat the Lord's prayer and Catechism.

"Why, Mr. Fawkes," said Miss Fawkes, "putting down her knitting, 'what in the name of nature is that for?'" "Miss Fawkes," said he, "women folks can't be supposed to understand matters of finance." "Squire," said I, "really don't see into that."

"Why, Enock," said I, "arier whar's past, you must have a strict law, ye see. It's got to be pretty common, I hear, for a man of this name to use a bank, to get two or three others by the button, and give 'em a little ole' fool, and persuade 'em to be directors, and take one share, with an understanding that they're to play dummy, and let the others do as they please. But, if they own fifty shares, then it'll be for their interest to see that the bank don't melt away."

"I see that," said Captain Tarbox, "but I haint coteh the fact of that part about the Lord's prayer and the Catechism." "Why, bless your heart," said the Squire, "it's as plain as a clapboard. It's quite desirable that they should know how to pray to be kept out of temptation, and as the catechism reads, that their hands may be kept from 'picking and stealing.'" "I see it," cried Capt. Tarbox; "excellent! excellent!"

He explained, and in his delight he gave the Squire a smart slap on the left shoulder which threw the old gentleman completely over on his beam ends on the starboard side. Squire Fawkes fell murder as loud as he could bawl; Miss Fawkes threw down her knitting, and Captain Tarbox said he was sorry upon his honor, but that he was so much delighted with the second section, that he couldn't help it no how.

Sec. 6. No President, director, or other officer of any Bank, shall ever be permitted to borrow a dollar therefrom.

"This, ye see," said the Squire, "is a very important section." "I don't quite see into that," said Captain Tarbox. "I'll tell ye," said Squire Fawkes. "A Bank is granted by the Legislature for the public good, and it ought to discount nothing but business paper. It folks must speculate, let 'em hire their money of the Life Office and great capitalists, and for as long a time as they're a mind to. What makes the great cry for money? it's very often owing to this, folks who make great trades, and moonshine; no matter what it is, they've got to pay for't, and so the banks gets drained, and when business folks, that don't speculate, wants a little money for 30, 60 or 90 days, they can't get a dollar out of the bank. Squire, the broker, told me how it's done. It's jest this. The Yallow Leather Breeches Maker's Bank is chartered with a capital of \$50,000. They organize, and go to making money as quick as possible. The directors meet: Mr. Spunker, of the firm of Spunker & Washburn, proposes for \$150,000—12 months on the stock of the Fiji Island Timber Company. The five other directors agree to it right off—done. Fullspeed & Over-all want \$85,000 for 6 months, expecting to renew on their stock in the Peppermint Log-manufacturing factory—done. Mr. Poodle, who has been doing an uncommon safe business in fancy stocks, wants \$50,000—6 months—on the endorsement of his father-in-law, Mr. Noodle, for the same amount, for the same time, on the endorsement of his son-in-law, Mr. Poodle—done. The Mount Horn Loco Foco Association propose for \$200,000—for one year, on the company's stock—done in a minute for every director of the bank belongs to the Mount Horn Company. This section's meant to meet the Honorable David's Difficulty, and the late President Simpson's, and

Mr. Hood's and Mr. Hall J. Howe's, and the rest on 'em. Ye see what directing a bank means down on the seaboard." "Yes," said Captain Tarbox, "I see it. They ought to have liltle water for breakfast, dinner, and supper. I'm heavy with ashames on 'em when I think of the widders and orphans that's got cheated so."

The Editor of the United States Gazette, in his editorial columns, tells the annexed touching story.

CATHARINE McINNES,  
OR THE WONG LETTER BOX.

A amusing incident often occurs by persons mistaking the letter box of stores and offices, in this vicinity, for that of the Post Office. We sometimes find three or four letters in our own letter box, intended for the mails. These we, of course, put on their way.

Standing once at our front window, we observed a young woman, whose face was not visible to us, drop a letter into our box, and on taking it out we found that she had mistaken our establishment for that of the Post Office. It was directed to Thomas—, in Ireland, and the inland postage accompanied the letter, we caused to be sent with some others to the Post Office, and gave the circumstance no further thought.

Busied a few months afterwards in examining the contents of our exchange papers, and amidst such paragraphs as they suggested to us, we did not pay much attention to a gentle tap at the door of our private room, until it was repeated. We then, too anxious to conclude our labors to open to the applicant, bade the one that knocked "come in," and continued our labors without lifting an eye to the door, which was opened quietly, and as quietly closed. We were startled at length with a sweetly modulated voice, inquiring "is there a letter here for me?"

We at once raised our eyes, and saw a female about eighteen years of age—or, as we have of late lost the art of judging closely in these matters, perhaps twenty. It did not make a dimple's difference to her face, and would not have been a boy, but she had the appearance of a five more years past, with nature's own blush, and a slight projection of the mouth that fold of Ireland, even without the softened modulation of voice that belongs to the women of that island. Neatness was all that could be ascribed to her dress—it deserved that.

Letters are frequently asked for in a newspaper office, in reply to advertisements—so we bade the young woman to go to the front office and inquire of the clerks.

She had been there, and there was no one but a boy, who could not give her the information.

So we inquired the name.

"Kitty McInnes; but perhaps it will be Catharine on the letter," said she, "as that is my name."

We looked on the letter rack in the front office, among the "A. B.'s," the "X. W.'s," the "P. Q.'s," &c. but saw none for Catharine.

Returning, we inquired to what advertisement the letter was to be an answer.

"Advertisement—to no advertisement—it would be in answer to my letter."

"And from whom did you expect a letter?" The young woman looked much confused—but apparently supposing the question pertinent, she said, "from Thomas—"

We saw at once that she had, as hundreds before had done, mistaken our office for the Post Office—and the name given was that upon the letter which we had some months before sent from our letter box to that of the Post Office.

"He has not written, then," said Catharine, in a low voice, evidently not intended for our ear.

"But—he may have written."

"Then where's the letter?" said she looking up.

"At the Post Office, perhaps."

And we took Catharine by the hand and led her to the door, and pointed out the way to the Post Office.

"You will ask at the window," said we; "but as the clerks are young men, you need not tell them from whom you expect the letter."

"Not for the world," said she looking into our face with a glance that seemed to say there was no harm in telling us.

We must have used less than our usual precision in directing Catharine to the Post Office, as just as an hour afterwards, when sitting at the window, we saw her at the window, receiving a change and a letter from one of the clerks, and the impatience, shall we say of woman or of love, induced Catharine to break the seal at the door. A glow of pleasure was on the cheek of the pretty girl. We would not have given a penny to be informed that Thomas was well, and was coming in the next packet. We felt anxious to know whether Thomas would come, and the names of such persons rarely appear upon the passengers of the Liverpool packet, being commonly included in that comprehensive line, "and two hundred in the steerage."

So we gave up all hopes of knowing when Thomas would arrive, but concluded that we would see the name with that of Catharine in the marriage list, to which we had determined to keep a steady look.

It was but a short time afterwards that we did indeed see the name of Thomas in the papers. He was one of the passengers in the ship cast away below New York, of whom nearly every soul perished, and Thomas among the rest.

We had never seen Thomas, but had somehow cherished such an interest in his fate, that we felt a severe shock at its announcement—and what must have been the feelings of Catharine, with her ardent, sanguine, Irish temper! Loving deeply as she must have loved, what must have been her feelings!

We paused a few weeks afterwards, to mark the young grass shooting green and thick, in Ronaldson's grave yard, and to see the buds swelling on the branches of the trees that declare that populous city of the dead, when a funeral numerously attended, wound slowly round the corner of the street, and passed into the enclosure.

It was the funeral of the numbers that attend—and as the sexton lowered the coffin down into the narrow house, the place appointed for all the living, we saw engraved upon a simple plate, CATHARINE McINNES.

The story was told. The small sum of money which Catharine had deposited in the savings fund to give a little consequence to her marriage festival, had been withdrawn to give her "decent burial."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

#### SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

In Senate February, 15, 1838.—Upon the bill "to impose additional duties, as depositaries, upon certain public officers, to appoint Receivers General of public money, and to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys of the United States."

I regard this measure, which has been so much denounced, as very little more than an attempt to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of 1816, and the deposit act of 1826. The former provides that no notes be issued by depositaries of public money, and that the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys of the United States.

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confidence, both in the experiment and the experimenter. He cannot be more confident in making this second trial, than he was in the first; and, if I doubted the success then, and preferred the Sub-Treasury to his league of banks, he must excuse me for still adhering to my opinion, and doubting the success of his second trial. Nor ought he to be surprised, that those who joined him in the first should be rather shy of trying the experiment again, after having been blown into the air, and burnt & scalded by the explosion. But if the Senator has been unfortunate in failing to secure the co-operation of those who aided him in the first trial, he has been compensated by securing the support of those who were then opposed to him. They are now his zealous supporters.

I, in contrasting their course then and now, I intend nothing personal. I make no charge of inconsistency, nor do I intend to imply it. My object is truth, and not to wound the feelings of any one, or any party. I know that to make out a charge of inconsistency, not only the question, but all the material circumstances, must be the same. A change in either, may make a change of vote necessary; and, with a material variation in circumstances, we are often compelled to vary our course, in order to preserve our principles. In this case, I conceive that circumstances, as far as the present situation of the country is concerned, have materially changed. Then the option was between a recharter of the late bank, and a league of State banks; but now the former is out of the question, and the option is between such a league and a total separation from the banks. This being the alternative, they may well take that which they rejected in 1834, without subjecting themselves to the charge of inconsistency, or justly exposing themselves to the imputation of change of principle, or opinion. I acquit them, then, of all such charges. They doubtless think now, as they formerly did, of the measure which they then denounced and rejected, but which a change of circumstances now compels them to support. But in thus acquitting them of the charge of inconsistency, they must excuse me, if I should avail myself of the fact, that their opinion remains unchanged, as an argument in favor of the bill against the substitute. The choice is between them. They are in the opposite scales. To take from the one is, in effect, to add to the other; and any objection against the one, is an argument equally strong in favor of the other. I then do avail myself of their many powerful objections in '34 against the measure which this substitute proposes now to revive. I call to my aid, and press into my service, every denunciation they then uttered, and every argument they then so successfully urged against it. They, no, do (for I was then, as now, irreconcilably opposed to the measure) charged against it, and proved what we charged, that it placed the purse and the sword in the same hands; that it would be the source of boundless patronage and corruption, and fatal to the independence of the currency of the country; and I now avail myself of these, and all other objections, then urged by the bill, to enter into a contest with the substitute, as if you were again to rise in your places and repeat them now, and of course, as so many arguments, in effect, in favor of the bill; and on their strength I claim your vote in its favor, unless, indeed, still stronger objections can be urged against it. I say stronger, because time has proved the truth of all that was then said against the measure now proposed to be revived by this substitute. That was an prediction, and it may be, urged against the bill, however strong they may appear in argument, remain yet to be tested by the unerring test of time and experience. Whether they shall ever be realized, must be admitted, even by those who may have the greatest confidence in them, to be at least uncertain; and it is the part of wisdom & prudence, where objections are equally strong against two measures, to prefer that which is least uncertain; and it is the part of wisdom & prudence, where objections are equally strong against two measures, to prefer that which is least uncertain; and it is the part of wisdom & prudence, where objections are equally strong against two measures, to prefer that which is least uncertain.

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on you the responsibility of its defeat, and give those you oppose, all the advantage of having surprised it without any of the responsibility that would have belonged to it, had it been adopted. Had a different course been taken, had you joined in adding to extend the custody of the laws over the public revenue, in the hands of the Executive where your own acts have placed it, and for which you, of course, are responsible, throwing the blame at the same time on those to whom you attribute the present disordered state of the currency, the burden of the responsibility, you would have stood ready to profit by events. If the Sub-Treasury, contrary to your anticipation, succeeded, as patriots, you would have cause to rejoice in the unexpected good. If it failed, you would have the credit of having anticipated the result; and might then, after a double triumph of sagacity and foresight, have brought forward your favorite measure, with a fair prospect of success, when every other had failed, and you not taking this course, you have just the only prospect of establishing a National Bank.

Nor has your course, in my opinion, been fortunate for the country. Had it been different, the currency question would have been decided at the called session; and had it been decided then, the country would this day have been in a much better condition—at least the manufacturing and commercial section to the North, where the derangement of the currency is felt the most severely. The South is comparatively in an easy condition.

Such are the difficulties that stand in the way of the substitute at the very threshold. Those beyond are vastly greater, as I shall now proceed to show. Its object, as I have stated, is to revive the league of State banks; and the first question presented for consideration is, how is this to be done? how is the league to be formed? how simulated into life when formed? and what, after it has been revived, would be the true character of the league or combination? To answer these questions we must turn to its provisions.

It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall select twenty-five specie-paying banks, as the fiscal agents of the Government, all to be respectable and substantial, and that the selection shall be confirmed by the joint vote of the two Houses. It also provides that they shall be made the depositaries of the public money, and that their notes shall be receivable in the dues of the Government; and that in turn, for these advantages, they shall stipulate to perform certain duties, and comply with various conditions, the object of which is to give to the Secretary of the Treasury full knowledge of their condition and business, with the view to supervise and control them, acts as far as the interest of the Government is concerned. In addition to these, it contains other and important provisions, which I shall not enumerate, because they do not fall within the scope of the objections that I propose to urge against the measure.

Now I ask what does all this amount for? What but a proposal, on the part of the Government, to enter into a contract or bargain with certain selected State banks, on the terms and conditions contained. Have we the right to make such a bargain is the first question; and to that, I give a decided negative, which I hope to place on constitutional grounds, that cannot be shaken. I intend to discuss it, with other questions growing out of the connection of the Government with the banks, as a new question, for the first time presented for consideration and decision. Strange as it may seem, the questions growing out of it, as long as it has existed, have never yet been presented or investigated in reference to their constitutionality. How this has happened, I shall now proceed to explain, preparatory to the examination of the question which I have proposed.

The union of the Government and the banks was never legally solemnized. It originated shortly after the Government went into operation, not in any legal enactment, but in a short order of the Treasury Department, of not much more than a half a dozen lines, as if it were a mere matter of course. We thus glided imperceptibly into a connection, which was never recognized by law till 1816, (if my memory serves) but which has produced more important consequences, and has had a more important control over the destiny of this country, than any of the mighty questions which have so often and deeply agitated the country. To it may be traced, as their seminal principle, the vast and extraordinary expansion of our banking system, our excessive import duties, unconstitutional and profuse disbursements, the protective tariff, and its associated system for spending what it threw into the Treasury, followed in time by a vast surplus, which the utmost extravagance of the Government could not dissipate, and finally, by a sort of retributive justice, the explosion of the entire banking system, and the present prostrated condition of the currency, now the subject of our deliberation.

How a measure, fraught with such important consequences, should at first, and for so long a time, have escaped the attention and the investigation of the public, deserves a passing notice. It is to be explained by the false conception of the entire subject of banking, which at that early period universally prevailed in the community. So erroneous was it, that a bank note was then identified in the mind of the public with gold and silver, and a deposit in a bank was regarded as under the most safe and sacred custody that could be devised. The original impression, derived from the Bank of Annapolis, where every note or certificate in circulation was honestly represented by an equal and specific quantity of gold or silver in bank, and where every deposit was kept as a sacred trust, to be safely returned to the depositor, when demanded, was extended to banks of discount, down to the time of the formation of our Government, with but slight modification. With this impression, it is not at all extraordinary that the deposit of the revenue in banks for safe keeping,

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### WHIG & ADVOCATE.

#### EASTON, MD

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1838.

We are indebted to the Hon. F. Thomas for his attention in forwarding us public documents.

T. J. Carter, Esquire, member of Congress from Maine, died at Washington on Wednesday last.

Messrs. P. F. Thomas and George W. Sherwood were yesterday elected Town Commissioners, & a tie occurred between Messrs. T. Dawson and P. W. Stewart.

A portion of Mr. Calhoun's able speech upon the Independent Treasury Bill, now pending in the U. S. Senate, will be found in our columns to-day. Mr. Calhoun takes a fair and comprehensive view of the subject, and handles it in a masterly style.

The election of Governor and other State officers took place on the 13th inst. in New Hampshire.

The Kent Bugle announces its preferences for Genl. Emory, as the Whig gubernatorial Candidate.

Now is the time to organize, deliberate, and act, if we intend to throw off the shackles of our State rulers at all. Victory is only to be secured by unflinching perseverance on the part of every man who is opposed to the miserable, unprincipled course of the junta in our State, whose word is law—whose object, gain! Shall we remain with our arms quietly folded and witness the reckless career of those cut purses of the State, and make no effort to check it? Will we bow our backs like slaves to enable such men to mount to place and preferment, without some struggle to mend our condition? Every honorable exertion should be timely made—every man should become aroused to that sense of duty which he owes to his State, his children and himself.

More than half the session of Congress has passed away, and but little business has been done. A bill for the defence of the North Western Frontier, and another making an appropriation for the continuance of the Seminole War, are about the only two of an important public nature yet passed. A reckless opposition—violent and vindictive—appears determined to retard the public business by neither acting themselves nor suffering others to act. The people are not blind to these things. They have already witnessed with regret and mortification the course pursued by a certain clique in Congress, who forgetful of their duty as legislators, think of nothing but broil and excitement. The money of the people is consumed in malignant debates of neither interest nor profit to the public. Bloating harangues for political effect—speeches for sectional purposes, and equally unimportant debates, not unfrequently constitute the chief business of a portion of the Representatives.

If their purgation did consist in words, they are as innocent as grace itself!

STATUTE OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. Simmons has introduced a proposition in the House of Delegates, to procure a statue of the Father of his country to be placed in the Senate Chamber, on the spot occupied by him, when he resigned his commission to the Congress of the United States, and for that purpose, the Governor be authorized to employ our countryman Horatio Greenough, or any other distinguished sculptor, either in America or elsewhere, as he may select to perfect the said statue.

Mr. Hambleton from the committee on finance, to which was referred the resolution releasing the securities of Marcy Emmitin, former collector of Caroline county, from certain interest therein mentioned, reported favorably thereon, and was assented to.

Mr. Hambleton presented the memorial of Joseph Graham, late sheriff of Talbot county, for further time to collect his fees, which was read and referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

A call is made in the Philadelphia papers under the signatures of about 1300 citizens, headed by George Wolf to express their sentiments in favor of a total separation of Bank and State, and against the Harrisburg instruction resolutions.

MORE LEGISLATIVE INJUSTICE.—The House of Delegates have passed a Registry Law for the city of Baltimore by a party vote of 42 yeas (Whigs) and 34 nays (Repubs.) We view this act as one too intolerant to be borne by men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them. Baltimore is to be whipped into submission to an insolent and imbecile Whig executive, and her freemen shackled by laws as odious as they are unconstitutional. There is no difference between the enduring of a wrong and the living in the fear of it.

#### Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican

WASHINGTON CITY, March 5, 1838.

In the Senate to-day, after the morning hour, Mr. Merrick of Maryland took the floor to deliver a speech on the Sub-Treasury Bill—he was opposed to it of course, and as I had some curiosity to listen to a man of whom I hear so much, I went to the gallery. The "Maryland orator," was on the floor, hard at it, and as he tugged and trudged over the ground I pitied him. He had scarcely opened his speech before the galleries were cleared—not a lady remained behind, and after the lapse of ten minutes, ten or twelve gentlemen were to be found in the gallery assigned them. This was a keen rebuke, and for the soul of me, I could not but reproach the unknowns for the orator of Maryland that he thus exhibited. But the rebuke or dullness did not end here. The gentleman had continued his discourse only about fifteen minutes, before the seats of the Senators were almost entirely vacated—even the Whigs could not withstand this extraordinary and unnatural infliction of dullness.

As I was about departing, it occurred to me, that it would be well enough as a matter of curiosity to "count the House," and the result there were ELEVEN Senators in their seats, and there were FOUR spectators in the galleries! Messrs. Clay and Webster, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bayard of Delaware, were the only Whigs that remained. They remained of course, to give the man countenance. All however, held their seats very unseasonably, and appeared to be waiting for an opportunity to dodge out without being noticed.

Mr. Clay was reading a book which very much resembled Hovel's Games; and Mr. Webster, I am told, was re-perusing the beautiful pages of the "Journal of the Hartford Convention." Such was the amount of the attention that was paid to the "able speech" of the illustrious Senator from Maryland.

Before this day, I never heard Mr. Merrick speak, I never saw him. His speech this morning was a fair specimen of the gentleman's powers, I am, I confess, at a loss to conjecture, what state of party madness could induce the Legislature of Maryland to send him to the United States Senate. He is dull, insipid, uninteresting, and as a public speaker, is absolutely beneath the dignity of criticism. His speech appeared to be made of detached scraps and old saws collected from the musty effects of defunct statesmen and did not contain a single idea that bore the least semblance to originality.

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Mr. Merrick, if he should be visited by the unwelcome criticism of the press, he must find fault with his eloquence and his ability; and he had not held him up to the world, as one of the Lions of the day, he might have quietly passed through the world unnoticed, unknown, and unobjectioned to public criticism. His speech could not have been gratifying to those who act with him in politics, and if it were possible to repeat it literally, and as spoken, it could not fail to subject him to universal ridicule. Let me advise him to retire, and to give immediate orders to his publishers, hereafter not to blow their trumpet in his behalf.

It is rumored here that Wise has had some good feelings returning upon him, and that he has, as he has right to do, accused Webb and others of making an unjustifiable use of his name; and it is added, and I fancy not without cause, evinced a determination to place himself in opposition to the views of the Whigs, which has cowardly and miserably attempted to throw all the odium growing out of the duel of Saturday week on his shoulders to exonerate Webb and Graves.

I should not be at all surprised, if Webb should soon find Wise one of his most implacable foes. The Whigs as a party, got Wise into the position of a second, and now that the assassin has been found, they are disposed to make him responsible for the death of the dead. Do you think that Wise will quietly pocket such an insult, or sanction conduct so cowardly?

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Mr. Davis of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution proposing that both Houses of Congress adjourn on the 14th of May next. It was rejected. I wish it had passed, and offering it Mr. Davis with my best thanks, no matter what his politics may be.

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Yours, &c. J.

From the Cumberland "Advocate"

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 13, 1838.

MR. HAYNE:—Below I give you a copy of a letter, which has been in print, with the names, and which furnishes a key to the whole story of the sixteen Democratic Elections going into the Electoral College in 1838. The opinion that no pledge had been given, but when the letter is read it will serve as corrective to that denial. I am furnished with the original letter by John S. Sellman, Esq., with the privilege of taking a copy—which I do verbatim (liter-

You will find it dated November '19' and is signed by '19' of the '21' Electors, and was this day after the passage of the Reform Bill, read or made known in a meeting composed of '19' Democratic Electors of the Legislature, who had met for political purposes. The letter is in these words—

SENATE CHAMBER, Annapolis, November 19th, 1836. Sir:—Your note of this day asking us to say whether in a letter addressed to you on the 29th ultimo, by some of the undersigned, and which forms a part of the published correspondence between you and them, the term "Constitutional Reform" was to be understood in a particular sense specified by you, has been received, and in reply we beg leave respectfully to inform you that those words were used not in a restricted but in their full and most comprehensive sense—that it is intended in that letter to convey the idea, that in the opinion of those who signed it, in which opinion the undersigned fully concur: (should the required Electoral quorum be obtained) a Senate would be elected, whose known principles would lead them to endeavor to effect all such amendments of the Constitution as the interests and happiness of the people of the State might require, in doing which, they would of course select any mode, by CONVENTION or otherwise, consistent with the principles and provisions of that instrument, which their enlightened judgments, due regard being had to the wishes of the People and the vigorous interests of the State, might determine to be the best.

We have the honor to remain your very obedient servants.

(Signed) B. J. Heard, James Kent, H. Brauner, S. Dickinson, W. Williams, Wm. W. Lake, Thos. G. Pratt, H. Franklin, Richard Beall, Andrew Bruce.

Such is the letter, sir, word for word and comma for comma, as it is written, and I wish you to publish it as it is, in order to the justification, especially, of the fee of the "19" who went into the college, and also to show the People that what Reform we have got, has been forced from our opponents rather than fear from any particular loss they had for it. Do this and you will much oblige a friend of the objects had in view by the "19".

Yours, &c.

From the Globe.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.—We had on Saturday the promised adjustment of accounts between Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, in regard to the matters growing out of their late speeches.—Mr. Calhoun took up Mr. Clay's mis-statements of facts, and the charges predicated thereon, and proceeded to demonstrate the utter recklessness of the Senator from Kentucky in making both facts and inferences. Mr. Clay showed his own sense of the untenable positions he had assumed by abandoning them, and betaking himself to other charges of inconsistency, for which he ransacked the whole career of the Senator of South Carolina. He retreated upon nomination, and did not content himself with assailing Mr. Calhoun, but treated with perfect derision and contempt those who were his command, in speaking him of the apprehended collision with that State, which had filled every patriotic bosom with anxiety, in perfect scorn, and compared her military array to that of a mock muster of little boys, dressed up in paper caps, flame colored sashes, and wooden weapons, marching about a body of grenadiers, accoutred with all the destructive power of modern warfare. He ridiculed the idea that such puissance as South Carolina could command, could influence the action of Congress, and his friends on the compromise of himself; and he flatteringly told Mr. Calhoun that Mr. Clayton of Delaware, touched with the distressed condition of the Nullifiers, had besought him to interpose and save them from being lamed. This compassionate feeling, and the fear that Gen. Jackson would break down the whole tariff system, and that he would do some dreadful thing with the action of his command, induced him to unite in adjusting the tariff. This flag, and much of the same sort, about other verged political transactions, were the subtleties to which Mr. Clay resorted to escape from the untenable issue made in his late speech with Mr. Calhoun.

The most extraordinary part of Mr. Clay's conduct in this gladiatorial encounter which he provoked, was his personal allusions and total contumaciousness in the confidential respect in which private conversations are held among gentlemen, who, in their intercourse, never expect such friendly and unguarded communications as ever to be brought up publicly, and to answer an inimical purpose. If it could have been supposed that the private talks which Mr. Clayton or Mr. Calhoun had with Mr. Clay, were ever to be repeated in the discussions of the Senate by the latter, those who relied on his command, in speaking him to unite in adjusting the tariff. This flag, and much of the same sort, about other verged political transactions, were the subtleties to which Mr. Clay resorted to escape from the untenable issue made in his late speech with Mr. Calhoun.

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figures"—a logic which will have more weight with the people than all the air-woven arguments of the Opposition orators. Mr. B's speech was emphatically a speech for the people. Assuming no positions but those based upon facts, derived from the most authentic records, and expressed in a style simple, lucid and nervous, calling things by their right names, and disclaiming all affectation of delicacy where he deems it his duty to speak unwelcome truths, he added—if any effort could add to his reputation as one of the most effective speakers that ever addressed the Senate of the United States.—Globe of Wednesday night.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. Grayson's resolutions, affirming the validity of the contracts made with the Internal Improvement Companies, after having been amended without affecting their main object, were adopted by a vote of 46 to 34—as follows: Affirmative.—Messrs. Cassin, M'Daniel, Usilton, Welch, Gale, Brown, Simmons, Hughes, Orrick, Rietau, Ely, Turner of Baltimore, Kerr, Jones, Carroll, Adams, Lennom, Frazier, Eccleston, Goldsborough, Tall, Simpers, Swan, Grason, Roberts, Harrison, Wilmer, Maulsby, Carter, Turner of Car., Jump, of Car., Giles, Hillen, Gallagher, McKinnell, Mann, Rentch, Beam, White, Dawson, Neff, Blotcher, Hudleson, Sprigg, Boyle, of Car., Slower—46.

Negative.—Messrs. Tuck, (Speaker) Hopewell, Crane, Iglehart, Higgins, Sellers, Parran, Duke, Kent, Matthews, Denny, Boyle, of Talbot; Jump of Talbot; Conneys, Evans, Bowie, Ghieslin, Combs, Alexander, Townsend, Hearn, Powell, Biser, Geyer, Ent, Craner, Williams, Fo-wood, Nelson, Boon, Swingly, Whitmer, Berret, Powder—31.

They subsequently passed the Senate by the following vote: Affirmative.—Messrs. Thomas, (Pres't.) Bruce, Goldsborough, Hambleton, Jones, Kent, Ricard, Tibball and Wright—9.

Negative.—Messrs. Cottman & Purnell—2.

A Michigan Whig paper publishes the speech of Gov. Clay of Alabama in favor of the settlers on the public lands, and eulogizes it as the speech of the Hon. Henry Clay.—Not a bad joke, when it is known that Henry Clay denounced the settlers in unmeasured terms, and Gov. Clay replied in behalf of their rights.

The House of Delegates have agreed to the proposition of the Senate to adjourn the present session on the 26th inst.

The Bill to allow the "Thompsonians" to sue for professional services has been rejected by a vote of 31 to 20.

The Whigs in Nashville have been in the habit of claiming a large majority in that city. At an election for Sheriff and other officers on the 3d inst., it resulted that all the successful candidates were good staunch friends of Mr. Van Buren, and his Administration.—Mr. John Bell may be able to tell us whether this small sign is worth any thing in the way of reaction.—Balt. Rep.

MISSISSIPPI.—Governor McNutt of Mississippi has issued his proclamation ordering a new election for members of Congress to take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th of April next. The Legislature adjourns on the 15th ult. after a session of forty-seven days.

WRITTEN FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Editor,—

It is not my purpose to speak of Intemperance as an abstract subject, but in a manner and style that will I trust, enlist both the attention and feelings of the most casual reader, and while the subject may arouse the mind to a just reflection on the monstrous evil, it may also engage it by a simple recital of incidents which are not entirely without some foundation in truth. If the humble efforts of your correspondent have the effect of procuring one ray of conviction to the mind of the young and profligate who are sporting with the poison Intemperance, he will feel greatly repaid.

"Tis to thy rules, O temperance! that we owe All pleasures, which from health and strength can flow."

It was in the Spring of 1821 that I became acquainted with Edward. He was a very young man, of respectable connections, and with all a polished gentleman. He was a last friend; for he was free and open, and possessed an urbanity of manners that could not fail to win the confidence and admiration of all who knew him. His temperance was warm and enthusiastic; and though he was rather of a volatile disposition, yet at times he was subject to dejection from trivial causes, and melancholy would occasionally quite unman him. Not long after our acquaintance I had the pleasure of seeing him with the beautiful Louisa, bowing before the Altar of Hy-men, and all his earthly wishes crowned with the happiness of possessing the affections of a young and ardent companion.

Circumstances called the author of this from the scene of his friends' happiness, nor did I return for several years. The first inquiry I made was after Bedford & his beautiful Louisa. I liked with a heavy heart to be informed that he had been married. I had anticipated, I found the dejected look of my cheeks, Imperceptibly a tear stole down my cheeks, and my half choked utterance instinctively muttered, "Oh! man how variant is thy life!" I became quite replete under the intelligence, and very many times drew from my pocket the miniature I had purchased, to refresh my recollection with the beauty of Louisa. Here I would stand, while one day strolling the streets of our large city, and I had been anticipated. Those receptacles were gods in my eyes, money on time, and observing a miniature that was so perfect a likeness of my friend's wife, curiosity prompted me to engage it if not redeemed at the expiration of the time allowed by the broker. He did me the time had long since elapsed, and I could purchase if I so desired. I do so, and the determination of having a little playful sport with my friend on my return. But that sport, as the sequel will show, caused a very different kind of feeling from what I had so long anticipated. A deep, sorrowful, and indignant consternation hurried me to the residence of my once happy friends.

On arriving at their residence my heart sickened and my tongue faltered. But I could not for forget those on whom prosperity once shone, because black adversity had usurped its place. The house exteriorly betokened poverty and gloom. The beautiful honey-suckle that used to clamber in graceful folds about the portico, was gone; & the stately Elm, beneath whose overhanging branches the flame of love first kindled in the heart of Bedford and Louisa, now looked a mournful monument brooding over the sad reverse that had occurred.

I approached the door. Not a voice was heard. I quietly rapped; as gently indeed as though I was afraid of disturbing the repose of one that might be sleeping. My rap was answered by a little boy, the very counterpart of Bedford, I enquired for his father.—The

House of Delegates have passed a Registry Law for the city of Baltimore by a party vote of 42 yeas (Whigs) and 34 nays (Repubs.) We view this act as one too intolerant to be borne by men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them. Baltimore is to be whipped into submission to an insolent and imbecile Whig executive, and her freemen shackled by laws as odious as they are unconstitutional. There is no difference between the enduring of a wrong and the living in the fear of it.

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Gravely of the government without... Daniel, Simmons, of Baltimore, Lem-... Harrison, of Car... Sprigg, of Hopewell, Par... Boyle, Evans, of Town... on, Bon, -31. rate by the (Pres.) Jones, -9. -2. wishes the favor of... Henry... of the... to be rejected... in that... all the... whether... of Mis... to take... of forty... to speak... both... to arouse the... of... to be a very... and... and... could not... was... at times... quite un... the beu... of Hy... of this from... I re... inquiry... my infor... to the... my cheeks... in my life... intelligence... my pocket... my... Here... into one of... that... if it not... me had long... if I de... of my friend... the sequel... kind of... anticipated... of my once... But I... had usurp... betokened... bony... statey Elm... of Bedford... monument... had occur... if I de... of my friend... the sequel... kind of... anticipated... of my once... But I... had usurp... betokened... bony... statey Elm... of Bedford... monument... had occur...

little lisping fellow with half-choked utterance, replied: "Pa, has not been home all night, sir," casting his eyes towards the floor as if ashamed of his squalid appearance. Just at this moment I heard a female voice bid him invite me in. I knew its mellow tones, they had not yet lost their sweetness. But Oh! what a change.

Louisa immediately recognized me, and a flood of tears bespoke her gratification. She recounted to me in a perfect rhapsody of female eloquence each little particular that had transpired since my absence, but preserved a dignified and staid observance, over her language in reference to the conduct of Bedford. I could never of learned his foibles from her. The purity and love of the wife for her husband nobly presented themselves on the occasion, & assured me that the plighted faith of the wife was still present and unaltered, though the husband had violated the duties he had solemnly promised to perform. The easy and graceful figure of Louisa just barely lingered in the fading recit of the wife, and as she sat with tearful eyes entwining her fingers in the ductile ringlets of her little boy, who she now assured me, was all she had to live for, a glance from her large laded blue eyes revealed to me the truth of all that had been told me. The piano, whose notes as her symmetrical fingers once glided over its keys, gave pleasure and pastime to many a delightful evening, was still there, but on recurring to those times a told me for three years its keys had been untouched.

I sought the lost Bedford, & found him a wreck of what he had been. He had run riot in dissipation, and the mark of the drunkard was upon him. He appeared repentant, for poverty had made him so. I assured him with a brother's fondness, contrition and remorse were now at work. His seared heart yielded to repentance, and a flood of tears sealed his determination. We prepared to return to his home. He grasped my hand with frenzied agony—saying, my friend, this is the anniversary of my wedding day. If I possessed the world, he continued, I would give it all to regain one little relic of my first love. Poor Louisa! she who has been more than a mother, more than a wife, has been so deeply wronged—so cruelly injured, I fear I can never repay her for her fidelity. So dejected had I been, that in a fit of drunken frenzy I rudely snatched from her neck the miniature of herself and basely bartered it away to satisfy the damning demon that controls me. Oh God, could I regain that little token—this moment would I fall at her feet—rest it to her, and again become a man, a husband, and a father! Drawing the purchased miniature from my pocket, I presented it to her, and she took it with a sob and a tearful smile, as if to show it by redeeming his word. He grasped it with delight—he pressed it to his quivering lip—seized my arm, and a short time found us in the presence of Louisa. He did fall at her feet—but he could not utter a word. The wife and little son, with agonizing tears, clung to him with unyielding fondness. After a brief pause—he fulfilled his purpose. The miniature was replaced, and solemnly did he call on Heaven to witness his vow. He swore to cast aside the chains of intemperance that had so long bound him to disgrace, to misery, and to almost infamy. Never shall I forget the beam of hope that lighted up the emaciated countenance of the wife. "Then we are again happy!" she exclaimed—the cup of misery that had been filled already to overflowing has been dashed away—the heart that has been so long bound by the leaden cords of despair, now vibrates freely again, and hope and happiness have set up their lamp in the midst of penury and grief.

**DEMOCRATIC REACTIONS—SMALL SIGNS.**  
—We have seen the returns from a large number of counties in New York, in which elections have been held for municipal officers, and the result shows the democracy rallying in solid column to the rescue. The Albany Argus says:

The results of the town elections continue to show the upward and onward course of the Democracy, and to afford the surest presage of their success throughout the State at the next great trial.

The Evening Post, referring to the late results, says:

"DEMOCRATIC REACTIONS.—We continue to receive further evidence of the progress of Democracy in the town elections of this State. They are truly gratifying, and present the firmness of the people in a light that most gladden the heart of every true patriot."

**MAINE ELECTIONS**  
THE FIFTEEN.—Gorham has done nobly! The result is her earnest of what the whole State will do next September. The Democratic Lion has been aroused—the redemption of the State draws nigh.

**GORHAM ERECT!**  
"He has met the enemy and they are ours" The annual meeting for town officers in Gorham was held on this day; and a heavier vote was thrown than on any similar occasion in said town. The Federalists exerted themselves to the utmost. The councillor and town representative were both at the polls, having (as we suppose) journeyed from Augusta for that purpose. The Moderator, Town Clerk, Selectmen, Treasurer, etc., are all Democrats. At the election for State officers last September, the Federal representative had 40 more votes than the Democratic candidate. The Democratic selectmen were this day elected by 25 more votes than were thrown for Mr. Councillor Robie, Mr. Representative Holton and Mr. Benjamin Skillings, the Federal candidates.

In the result of this election the representative may see "THE HAND WRITING UPON THE WALL."

**ANOTHER.**  
We learn the election in Standish resulted in a Democratic gain from last September, about ONE HUNDRED.

**PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.**  
Extract from a letter, dated Reading, Pa. March 8, 1838.

Messrs. Blair and Ryves: I hasten to give you the result of the special election for a member of Congress, in place of H. A. Muhlenberg, in the Reading district: George M. Keim, (Democrat) 860 William Shomo, (Federalist) 14 Scattering 2

The remaining districts will be in proportion. The Federalists cannot gain even a foothold in Old York. Governor David R. Porter is our candidate for Governor. We will send him out of our county with at least 4,000 majority. Mark my prediction.

General Keim is a staunch friend of Mr. Van Buren, opposed to a National Bank, and in favor of the Independent Treasury.

**THE BEMIS CASE.**—The Annapolis Republican says that the Legislature have concluded that the Executive shall appoint a committee to proceed to Harrisburg upon this unpleasant subject, who is besides charged with representing the views of the Legislature of Maryland, in relation to the subject of fugitive slaves and the rights of their owners.

**Rumors.**—Important dispatches are said to have been received by Mr. Fox, the British Minister. Conjecture intimates that they refer to the conduct of our disorderly republicans along the northern boundary, and that Mr. Fox may demand his passports.

**Defaulter.**—The first teller of the Montreal (Branch) Bank, at Quebec, was committed to the jail of that city, on the night of the second, charged with defalcation to the amount of \$55,000.

**Specie.**—The schooner Essex, Capt. Cotterell, is below from Tampoco, with \$15,000 in specie.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

**Large Legacy.**—The Newark, N. J. Advertiser, says:—It is stated that Samuel Euno, of Burlington, in this State, has left a legacy of \$15,000 for the education of coloured youth.

A "pleasure excursion" to Europe is said from Baltimore on the 1st May next, to occupy about nine months time in its completion. Passage \$500. The vessel will touch at the principal and most remarkable ports in Europe, and likewise, many desirable points on the Mediterranean, in Asia and Africa.

A work man in office, says some one, is like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring eternally but to no purpose, and in constant motion without getting on a jot.

The United States Gazette answers none of our questions—not even that relative to Judge Hopkinson, which we presume might be easily answered. That gentleman said, in speaking of the New York election, that he rejected to see the old Federal party again coming into power.—Pennsylvania.

The resolution passed by the popular branch of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requiring the resumption of specie payments by the banks of that State on or before the 16th day of May next, has been lost in the Whig Senate by a vote of 17 to 13! The people can have no difficulty, by this time, in saying which is the legitimate rag-currency party.

**Democratic Nomination.**  
Gen. DAVID PORTER, of Huntington county, was yesterday nominated as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. We are sure that we speak the public sentiment when we say that this nomination will be received with approbation by the Democracy of the State. General Porter has been an active and undeviating advocate of the people's rights, and on all occasions has exhibited an abiding attachment to the Democratic principles bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary fathers. In his nomination the Democracy have a forerunner of success, and in his election, which is inevitable a guarantee that the affairs of this great and growing Commonwealth will be conducted upon the principles which so much distinguished the palmy days of Simon Snyder. To talents of a high order, General Porter unites all the qualifications which are so much to be desired in a Chief Magistrate of one of the first States in the Union.—Pennsylvania Reporter.

**From the Charleston Mercury.**  
**MR. CLAY'S DEVOTIONAL CHARACTER**  
The great leader, having utterly run ashore for arguments against the Treasury bill, has changed his mode of attack, and by his own account, elevated himself to prayer for Nicholas Biddle, and against the "specie policy." But it being somewhat of a novelty to Mr. Clay, he seems to have made the trifling mistake of supposing that blowing a trumpet over his newly discovered piety, was the properest way to convince mankind of his sincerity. However, there is some apology for him, in the fact that the Senate would certainly not have discovered his devotional pursuits in time to have brought them to bear upon the passage of the Treasury bill, if he had not so far constrained his modesty as to make the disclosure himself. As this is a most interesting point in the political history of Mr. Clay, we insert a communication which has just been handed us touching the question.

Messrs. Editors: I have just perused, in the Courier of yesterday, an article from the Baltimore American, purporting to be the remarks of Hon. Henry Clay delivered before the Senate of the United States on the 16th instant, and representing Mr. Clay to have said "he had prayed to the Great God of Heaven to aid him in the task," "prayed to God to give him strength in the present hour." &c. now, what was all this prayer for? Can it be possible that Mr. Clay invoked God to aid him, and give him strength to stand in his place in the Senate of the United States to declare as a "solemn truth" that which he could not but have known to be false—"let the all-wise and just God, I will not notice his vent of spleen against Gen. Jackson, but proceed to his remarks on the bill to restrain the issue of the late United States Bank notes, when he assumes by question to declare "that the United States Bank notes are better, and will command a greater value than Treasury Notes," and that "United States bank notes are better than the notes of any other bank." Now, Mr. Clay must have known that there has been no time, since the issue of Treasury Notes, that they were better, and of greater value in Philadelphia, than United States Bank notes have, for the last eight months, been sold in New York at 1 to 2 per cent. below the notes of the city. Mr. Clay must have known these facts, and it is hard to believe that he would have so blasphemed as to invoke God to aid him to promulgate known falsehoods.

**Gov. Veazy voted by his own Whig Senate.**  
—We understand there has been a wonderful flare up at Annapolis among the Whigs. It is known that upon the passage of the Res. Bill, the Governor's Council was abolished and a Secretary of State to be appointed instead. Under the reform, the Governor nominates and the Senate confirms, if they think proper. Mr. Culbreth, who had been clerk to the Council for many years, was nominated by Veazy as Secretary of State. The Senate would not concur in the nomination and thus put their immediate veto upon the Governor, who took it in great indignation. The leaders of the great whig party are set by the ears, which is ominous of their speedy downfall. They don't pull well together in the traces since reform is the order of the day. Culbreth is thrown overboard and the Senate

seem disposed officially to drown him. We guess Veazy as well as Culbreth must be in pretty much of a pucker. How hard, that the whig Governor's own Senate, brought in under his own immortal proclamation, should treat his excellency in this scurvy manner.—Dor. Aurora.

**DIED**  
In this town on the morning of the 16th inst. HENRIETTA M., daughter of Joseph K. and Eliza J. Neal, in the seventh year of her age, after a protracted illness of nearly 12 weeks. Throughout the agony of this lengthened confinement, she sustained herself with a fortitude to be expected only of maturity. Although we heartily condemn fulsome panegyrics indiscriminately lavished upon the "dead"—yet we cannot, in common justice, to the endeared memory of the deceased little one, suffer her to pass quietly from among her numerous friends, and youthful companions, without offering some slight memento of respectful consideration. Among the little circle of her associates she was esteemed mild, gentle and courteous—with her seniors, she was unassuming and respectful to an "extraordinary degree." To her Teachers, she was most sincerely attached, and we believe, obedient, and as she was wont to say, "loved them dearly." Towards her parents, she practised humility, kindness, and an entire submission—often anticipating their wishes and in no instance recollecting, gave pain by forward disobedience. Thus encircled by virtues promising all that the fondest could have hoped for, she has gone to Him, who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of God." (G)

**PRICE CURRENT.**  
BALTIMORE, March 19.

**GRAIN.**  
The navigation of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries is now open for the season, and within the last two or three days there have been numerous arrivals from various points of the Bay, but very little Corn.

**WHEAT.**—A parcel of Maryland good red, the only one which has come under our notice during the week, was sold some days ago at \$1.66.

**CORN.**—Until within about ten days past, the demand was almost exclusively for white corn, for Southern markets, and prices of White were from 10 to 15 cents bushel higher than those of Yellow—Since then, however a change has been going on in the market, and while the demand for White for the So. A. has nearly ceased that of Yellow for the Eastern cities has improved. White has accordingly fallen off in value, and Yellow advanced, and to-day sales of White have been made at \$1.62 cents, and yellow at 65 a 66 cents. The rate here named are believed fairly to represent the sales of the market to day.

**RYE.**—We quote at \$2 a 84 cents.

**Attention Guards.**  
VCU will assemble at your Drill Room on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for Drill, and the transaction of business. Punctual attendance is requested.  
By order,  
J. O. SATTERFIELD, O. S.  
March 20

**Agricultural Notice.**  
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Samuel Hambleton, Esq. on Thursday the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
A punctual attendance of the members is requested.  
By order,  
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.  
March 20

**FOR CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON VIA ANNAPOLIS.**  
The steamboat RELIEF, Capt. J. D. Williams, will leave the Maryland wharf on Friday, the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock A. M. and return on Saturday, the next day, touching at Annapolis for Baltimore, a d. on the same route on Tuesday the 20th inst. and return the next day as above.  
Cambridge and Easton papers will insert the above and hand their account to Capt. Turner  
March 20th

**NOTICE.**  
The Thorough Bred Horse,  
**DUKE OF OXFORD.**  
WILL stand at the subscribers farm, near the Chappel, Wye Mill and Easton, in Talbot County—Queenstown and Centreville, in Queen Anne's County—at each stand once a fortnight. The above Horse is sired by the imported horse John Richards, his dam by Chance Medley, grand dam Caroline White Foot, which is the same grand dam of Gen. Emory's Lady Clifton. For further particulars see Handbills.  
ENNALLS MARTIN.  
Talbot County, Md. March 20th, 1838.

**RATCLIFFE.**  
A beautiful bay with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, raised by Henry Hollyday, Esq. will travel the ensuing season through Talbot and Queen-Anne's, commencing at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. He will stand each alternate week in the above named counties—at the following places—Easton, St. Michaels and Trappe; at Centreville, Queenstown and Kent Island. He will be let to Mares on the following terms:—5 dollars the spring's chance, 10 dollars to ensure, and 3 dollars the single leap; in each case 25 cents to the groom.  
As to bone, figure and action, it is believed this horse is excelled by none in the county, the public however, will judge for themselves upon these points. Ratcliffe was sired by Mr. Randolph's fine horse Rinaldo, his dam by Wm. R. Stewart's Messenger (who obtained the prize at the Easton Cattle Show); he by the celebrated horse imported Messenger—Ratcliffe's grand dam was a thorough bred mare raised by John Edmondson, Esq.—Thus it appears that he is descended from the finest blood in this country. Sir Archy on the part of his sire, and imported Messenger on the side of his dam.  
EDWARD ROE.  
Talbot county, March 20

**LOST**  
ON the 9th instant, in Easton, a gold pencil case and a gold finger-ring with hair ornament. A reward of \$4 will be paid to the finder if left with Mr. McDowell at the Union Tavern.  
March 13 31

**PAINTING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he executes all kinds of  
**PAINTING**  
in the most neat and elegant manner. He can generally be found at the shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, where all orders for SIGNS, ODD FELLOWS APRONS & BANNERS, &c. &c.  
EDW. S. HOPKINS.  
March 13 31

N. B. Those who wish Aprons for the contemplated procession in April, will please call early to afford time for execution.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. on which day they will appoint Constables & on TUESDAY the 3d of April, to appoint supervisors of public roads. Applicants are requested to have in their applications previous to the day of appointment to the Clerk. The Commissioners will also set every TUESDAY and SATURDAY for four successive weeks to hear appeals, commencing on TUESDAY the 24th day of April. Persons wishing any alteration made in their assessments are requested to make it known within the time limited.  
Per order,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk.  
March 13, 1838.

**Land for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale, all her lands situate, lying and being in Caroline county, within a few miles of Choptank River; the lands are divided in three farms all well timbered.  
For further information apply to the subscriber residing in Easton, or to Daniel Coker, Esq. who lives near the lands, and who is authorized to make sale of the same, and will at any time show the lands to any one desirous of purchasing.  
R. D. HANDS.  
March 13, 1838.

N. B. The farm on which Jas. Chase now resides, & the farm on which John B. Blades resides, will be for rent the ensuing year, if not sold before the 1st day of August next.  
R. D. H.

**NOTICE.**  
The Thorough bred Horse,  
**UNCLE SAM,**  
Will stand at Denton, and Federalburg, in Caroline county, New Market, and Cambridge, in Dorset county, and Trappe, Talbot county, every other week, and the balance of the time in Easton, for particulars see Handbills.  
March 6, 1838.

**Blacksmithing.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and dispatch, which it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.  
He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HOUSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.  
The public's obedient servant,  
E. McQUAY.  
Feb. 27

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot county Court, to value and divide the real estate of Robert G. Elliott, late of Talbot county, according to the provisions of the Acts of the Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at the dwelling house on the farm of said deceased situated in the Bay-side, on Thursday the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which we were appointed.  
JOHN KEMP,  
JOSEPH BRUFF,  
JAMES M. SETH,  
EDWARD COVEY,  
WILLIAM W. LOWE.  
Feb. 20 5w

**WANTED**  
To purchase, a negro woman from 25 to 40 years of age, who understands plain cooking. A liberal price will be given for such an one, who will not be taken out of the State. She will be purchased either for life or a term of years, and is wanted expressly for a private family.  
Apply to the Editor of the Whig for further information.  
Nov. 28

**Wanted for the present year,**  
A Teacher of moral habits, for Primary School, Election District No. 4, School District No. 2, in Talbot county, competent to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any of the Trustees.  
THOS. CASSON,  
ROBT. RAISIN,  
EDWD. FLYNN.  
Trustees.  
Jan. 11

**Teacher Wanted.**  
WANTED for Primary School in Election District No. 3, School District No. 5, a person of moral habits, competent to teach the different branches of an English education. Early application can be made to any one of the undersigned Trustees.  
JOSEPH BRUFF,  
DANIEL WEEDEN,  
JAS. M. HOPKINS.  
Trustees.  
Bay Side, Talbot county, }  
Jan. 9 (G)

**Cattle Show & Fair.**  
FOR the Exhibition and sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Household Manufactures; to be held at Easton, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 1st, 2d and 3d days of November next; commencing at 10 A. M. on each day.  
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, have Resolved; that the said Show and Fair, be held at the place and times above mentioned; and that the following premiums be offered, and awarded, to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of them—viz.

**HORSES.**  
For the best Stallion, thorough-bred and over 3 years old \$10 00  
For the best Stallion not thorough-bred and over 3 years old 10 00  
For the best Stallion, of any blood and under 3 years old 8 00  
For the best brood Mare, 10 00  
For the best Filly, 8 00  
For the best Saddle-horse, 5 00  
For the best Harness-horse, 5 00

**Asses and Mules.**  
For the best Jack, over 3 years old, 10 00  
For the best Mule over 3 years old, 8 00  
For the best do under 3 years old, 6 00

**CATTLE.**  
For the best Bull over 2 years old 10 00  
For the best do under 2 years old 10 00  
For the best do do 5 00  
For the best Milch-cow over 3 years old, 10 00  
For the best do under 3 and over 1 year old, 8 00  
For the best do of any age, 5 00  
For the best yoke of working Oxen, 10 00  
For the best heifer 8 00

**SWINE.**  
For the best Boar, 8 00  
For the best Sow, 8 00  
2d best do 6 00

**SHEEP.**  
For the best Ram, 6 00  
2d best do 4 00  
For the best pair of Wethers over 2 years old, do do under 2 years old, 4 00

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new and deserving the patronage of the Society, 10 00  
For the 2d best do 8 00

**HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.**  
For the best sample of domestic sewing Silk, 2 00  
For the best pair knit Silk Stockings, of domestic Silk, 2 00  
For the best sample of Cocoons, not less than 5 lbs. 2 00  
For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards, 4 00  
For the best piece of Kersey, cotton warp, for laborers, not less than 10 yards, 4 00  
For the best piece of Flannel not less than 10 yards, 4 00  
For the best piece of Cassinet not less than 10 yards, 4 00  
For the best piece of Carpeting not less than 20 yards, 6 00  
For the best Hearth Rug, 4 00  
2d best do 3 00  
For the best Counterpane, 2d best do 3 00  
For the best piece of linen Sheetting not less than 12 yards, 4 00  
For the best piece of table Linen not less than 10 yards, 2 00  
For the best Table Cloth, 4 00  
For the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards, 4 00  
For the best pair of knit woollen Stockings, 1 00  
For the best pair of knit cotton do 1 00  
For the best pair of knit thread do 1 00  
For the best pair of Laborer's Shoes, 2 00  
The Stockings to be of a size for a man or woman.  
The dyeing of all domestic Fabric to be done at home; in awarding the premiums, regard will be had to the beauty of the colors, figure and texture, as well as to the durability of the articles.  
For the handsomest specimen of Fancy work, not subject to the above restrictions, 3 00

**BUTTER.**  
For the best sample of fresh Butter, not less than 5 lbs. 4 00  
2d best do 3 00  
For the best sample of poted Butter, not less than 5 lbs. and not less than 3 months old, 4 00  
For the 2d best sample under the same restrictions, 3 00  
A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will prove acceptable.

**FERMENTED LIQUORS.**  
For the best sample of domestic Wine, 2 00

**CROPS.**  
For the best crop of Irish Potatoes for one acre, 5 00  
For the best crop of Turnips, of any variety, from 1-4 acre, 5 00  
For the best crop of Sugar Beet, from 1-4 acre, 5 00  
For the best crop of Mangle Wurtzel from 1-4 acre, 5 00  
For the 10 best contiguous acres of Wheat, 13 00  
For the best acre of corn, 5 00  
For the best average acre of a crop of corn, of not less than 40 acres, 10 00  
For the greatest net profit, actually obtained from an acre in one year, 6 00  
An average sample of one bushel must be offered for Exhibition; and in no case will a premium be awarded, unless satisfactory evidence be produced to the Judges, that the ground has been accurately surveyed, the crop produced carefully measured by the bushel, and the sample selected in the presence of not less than two competent and disinterested witnesses.

**PLOUGHING MATCH.**  
For the best ploughing with two horses or mules, 5 00  
For the best do with Oxen, 5 00  
To the successful ploughman in each case, 2 00

No article will be entitled to a premium, unless the bona fide owner of the same be a resident of the Eastern-shore of Maryland, and a subscriber to the Show. The rules and regulations for the management of the Cattle Show, will be published in due season.  
S. HAMBLETON, Chairman.  
T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.  
March 6th, 1838.

**The Union Tavern,**  
IN EASTON, MD.

THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling house lately attached to it. The proprietor, solicits the patronage of Travellers and citizens of Talbot and the neighboring counties. His exertions to please all persons shall be redoubled and unremitting; and, as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair & equal competition with any other individual in his line. At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

The patronage of the Judges and Counsel, who attend the Court sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.

The Stables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved immediately, and the utmost care of horses will be taken.

For Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

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

E. McDOWELL.  
Easton, Talbot county, Md. 7  
Nov. 14, 1837.

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

**Fall and Winter FASHIONS**  
and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and wishes gentlemen to call and see his card of fashions, containing of the latest improvements and most approved styles.

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

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Talbot county Court, to value and divide the Real Estate of James G. Elliott, late of Talbot county, deceased, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at the residence of the said James G. Elliott, in Talbot county, on Thursday the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.  
WILLIAM ROSE,  
CORNELIUS SHERWOOD,  
THOMAS HOPKINS,  
SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM,  
WM. POWELL.  
COMMISSIONERS.  
Feb. 13

**VERY SUPERIOR FARM AT AUCTION.**—part of which is adapted for the cultivation of Peaches—within a few miles of Baltimore, on MONDAY MORNING, April 16th, 1838, at ONE o'clock, at the Exchange, where a plat may be seen. The subscriber will offer that extensive Tract, embracing 1150 acres in Anne Arundel county, and lying on the Patuxent nearly three miles—where there are numerous Landings and deep Waters, and a part of the same on Rock creek. It is only 15 miles from Baltimore, and with the present facilities may be said to have the choice of Washington City, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets; about four hundred acres are cleared. Thirty of which are good Meadow land, the remainder is well timbered. There are four tenements upon the Tract, with never failing streams of Water. The soil is well adapted for the growth of Bye, Oats, Corn, Tobacco, &c. and fruits of almost every description. For the cultivation of Peaches there are but few if any superior localities in the country. The land is high, and not subject to severe frosts; in its neighborhood the raising of this species of fruit has and is now carried on very advantageously—besides other advantages there are on the land about 20,000 cords of Hickory, Oak, Pine and Chestnut Wood, which from its proximity to the water and steady market renders it valuable. The Tract will be sold either together or separate as may suit—and the plat is now at the Auction Room. Persons visiting the place will be shown any part, and can form an essential value.

Terms: one third cash, on the day of sale, 1-3 in 12 and 1-3 in 18 months with interest. To be secured by bonds with approved security.  
H. W. BOOL, Jr. Auct.  
to the proprietor, Charles S. Hammond, Frederick, Md.  
Baltimore, Feb'y 20th, 1838—mar 6 wts

**FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale a small farm called

**MORLING'S GRANGE,**  
situated on a branch of Third Haven River, adjoining the Land of Mrs. Rogers, the late William Hayward, and James Bartlett, containing between fifty and sixty acres of land, with Wood Land, supposed to be sufficient for the use of the Farm.

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

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

**TO RENT.**  
A pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, till the end of the present year—enquire at the Drug Store of

SOLOMON J. LOWE.  
Jan. 1838.

## REMOVAL.

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

Articles in his line.

Philadelphia White Lead in Oil, 12 1/2 and 25 lbs. Kegs.  
Dry White Lead of paints a variety.  
Lime, Water Strained, Sperm and other Oils.

Window Glass 1st and 2nd quality of all sizes.  
Putty, &c. &c. &c.  
Madder, Indigo, Fig Blue, Alum, Copperas, Annatto, Chipped Logwood, and every variety of

## Dye Stuffs.

Best quality Bunch Raisins by the Box.  
Quarrier Box or lesser quantity.  
Malaga Grapes, Figs, Candies, &c. &c.  
Lemons, Havana Cigars, best quality chewing Tobacco.

## PERFUMERY.

Florida and Cologne Water, large and small bottles.  
Russia Oil, Cream of Nardus.  
Genuine Parina (German) Cologne.  
Boars Oil, Prentiss' and Arkansas preparation.

Otto Rose Lip Salve, Fancy Soaps.  
Hair, Nail, and Shoe Brushes.  
Gum Elastic Blacking.  
Kilmer's Indelible Ink, &c. &c. &c.  
Morison's Hygeian Pills, Chapman's Mead's and Bick's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

Dr. John Rowland's Vegetable Febrifuge, for Ague and Fever.  
Carver's Fluid Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Liver-Wort, Pink Root, Buchu, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract.

Dr. Robertson's Stomach Elixir of Health.  
Nervous Cordial, Gout and Rheumatic Drops.  
Ollridge's Balm of Columbia for promoting the growth of the Hair.

Agency for the celebrated Moskovitus Drops, a certain cure for the Tooth-Ache.  
Agency for Newville's Ague and Fever Pills in case of failure, the money to be refunded.

Jan. 9

## NEW GOODS.

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

## Fall and Winter Goods,

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

## DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are a number of—Superfine Cloths, & Cassimeres of various shades and col., Sattinets, Circassians, Merinos, Jeans, Yacones, Shalims, Mulin Delano, French Chantz, Calicoes, A complete assortment of Silks for ladies' dresses, Jaconets, Swiss Cambrics, and other fine Muslins, plain and figured, Bobinets, Laces, Edgings, Footings, Insertions, Ribbons, assorted, Trimmings, of various kinds, Fancy Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a variety, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Domestic, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Tickings, Stripes, &c.

A quantity of Coarse Woollen Goods, as Blankets, Baizes, Flannels, Peterham Cloth, Sailor's Cloth, Linsey, &c. Cotton, Yarn No. 4 to 15, Carpet Chain, Raw Cotton, &c.

An Extensive supply of—Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, boys and misses, A large lot of heavy Brogans, Calf Skin and Water Proof Boots for men & boys—An assortment of Hats and Caps for gentlemen and boys. Wax and grain Calf Skin, Horse Leather, Heavy Kips and side Leather Morocco Skins, Lining, Skins and a quantity of Sole Leather—An assortment of—Bridles with Blinds, Martingales, Circles, Girths, Bridle Leathers, complete, Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars—An assortment of—Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, China, Glass, and Britania Ware, Stone, Earthen, Tin, and Wooden Ware, Nail by the single pound or keg, of any size, Axes, Hoes, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Double and single barrel Guns.

A large assortment of Groceries, Consisting in part of—Java, Rio, and St. Domingo Coffee, Young and old Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Porto Rico & New Orleans Sugars, Leaf and Lump Sugar, Rice, Chocolate, Orleans, W. I. and Sugar House Molasses, Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Peach and Apple Brandy, N. E. Rum, Rye and common Whiskey, Madeira, Muscat, Sherry, Port and Lisbon Wines, Cordials, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

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

An assortment of Patent and Botanic Medicines—A pretty fair assortment of Lumber—Such as 5, 3, 4, 4, 5 and 6-4 yellow and white pine Boards, Bald Cypress and white pine Shingles, Lard, Lime, &c.

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

## WILLIAM POWELL,

Wyo Landing, Md. Oct. 24, 1837.  
The Subscriber will at all times purchase Grain, or receive on Storage for Freight, as usual. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods &c. W. P.

## NOTICE.

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

SOLOMON LOWE,  
Easton, Jan. 19th, 1838.

## COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



## MAKING.

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

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

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

Jan. 6

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

'Easton Hotel,'

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

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

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.  
Easton, Jan. 2, 1838.

## BAKING.

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

Boarders by the day, week, month or year, will be accommodated upon reasonable terms.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.  
Easton, Jan. 2, 1838.

## MILLINERY.

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

LILLY CLIFT.  
Jan. 25

## BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber having become sole proprietor of the Blacksmith Shop, at Hook-town, formerly occupied by Mr. E. McQuay, is now prepared to execute in his line, CASTEL AXES made and repaired, and at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges to attend to all orders in his line of business with promptness and despatch.

JOSIAH C. ROBINSON.  
Feb. 20

N. B. All persons indebted for the past year to the subscriber, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same by note or otherwise.

WILLIAM POWELL,  
Wyo Landing, Md. Oct. 24, 1837.

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

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

JOHN KEMP,  
JOSEPH BRUFF,  
JAMES M. SETH,  
EDWARD COVEY,  
WILLIAM W. LOWE.

Feb. 20

## Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

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

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following Plan to secure the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificate of agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in a State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.

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

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

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

Signed, B. BRANDRETH.  
New York, Jan. 1, 1837.

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

CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent.  
Sept. 19

COUNTERFEIT BRANDRETH PILLS CAVEAT EMPTOR!—LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

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

Some few months since, while suffering under a severe indigestion, I accepted to the advice of my friends and made trial of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, although I confess with little faith in their efficacy, having made trial of the usual remedies peculiar to my complaint without avail. I accordingly sent to the office in Charles street, procured a 25 cent box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the malady under which I laboured was eradicated from my system. A sense of gratitude induces me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received more real benefit from the use of a single quarter dollar box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me. I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety but with beneficial results. For my own part I shall use no other, so long as I possess in my own person such ample testimony of the invigorating and salutary properties under all circumstances. The last three or four weeks, I have spent in the city of Washington, my business requiring my presence in that City. From change of water, diet, or some other cause my bowels became much disordered and having exhausted the box of Pills I obtained in Baltimore, I went out in quest of more. I made various inquiries, and at length despairing of success, as a last resort I stepped into a Drug Store, and asked if they had any of Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

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

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

Dr. The Counterfeit 'BRANDRETH PILLS,' alluded to by Mr. Reese in the above communication are purchased as (he has himself made known,) at a Drug store, in Washington City. The Druggist of whom he bought, says he purchased them in the City of Baltimore, from Messrs. J. & N. POPPLEN No. 7 Liberty street.

Aug 31

## PROSPECTUS OF THE United States' Magazine AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

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

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply.

A periodical which should unite with the attributes of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated of than is possible for the newspaper press, a magazine of this character being an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, confuse, and perplex the popular mind, as they are presented by their friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by their opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

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

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

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

Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to particularly the Democratic party, it is not intended to exclude any other features referred to above—Independently of the desirable object

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IN AMERICA. A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement, It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

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

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

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

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

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

MRS. SIGOURNEY, The Hems of America, AND Grenville Mellen, Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is apparent that the Lady's Book will stand unrivalled among the periodicals of the country.

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

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

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

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

he Novels of the CELEBRATED D'ISRAELI. GODEY'S EDITION.

Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wondrous Tale of Atroy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venetia.

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

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

LUBBING. Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels \$5  
Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels, for 5  
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17, 5  
Lady's Book and Saturday News, 5  
Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials, 5  
Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Celebrated Trials, 5  
Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5  
Marryatt's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5  
November 6, 1837

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

CHARLES L. RHODES  
Jan 30

## FOR SALE. Mill, Mill Seat

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his Mill, and premises thereto belonging, situated on the main Road leading from Easton to Hillsborough.

Terms will be accommodating. JACOB LOCKERMAN.  
Feb. 20 61

## VARIETY STORE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 14

DISSOLUTION. THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.  
April 18th, 1837.

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

S. O.

Teacher Wanted, For the ensuing Year. A TEACHER for Primary School, Election District, No. 4—School District No. 6—competent to teach Grammar, Geography and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any one of the subscribers.

EDWARD ROE, THOMAS YEW.  
Oct 10

Maryland: Caroline county Orphans' Court, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1838.

Application of Henry Hubbard, Administrator of James Hubbard, (of Thos.) late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have her

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1838

VOL. IV. NO. 13

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

In edited and published every  
TUESDAY MORNING,

BY  
**GEO. W. SHERWOOD,**  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

ALL communications to insure attention should be post paid.

## POETRY.

From the Southern Literary Messenger.  
**LYNES TO A WILD VIOLET;**  
FOUND IN THE WOODS OF ALABAMA.

By Henry Thompson.  
Type of thy God, in nature dress,  
Emblem of innocence and rest,  
Why hid'st thou in the sunless glade  
Those lonely lines which sure were made  
To woo the light?  
Hast thou not left the cold world's scorn  
The with'ring blight of rayless morn,  
That thus within the woodland gloom,  
In ivy shade you've wont to bloom,  
So far from sight?  
And wilt thou fade in lonely bower,  
Pale, gentle, melancholy flower?  
Shall kiss the cold and dewy earth  
In autumn day?  
Or wilt thou sympathize with me  
And there sweet sympathy impart,  
And give beneath the dew of grief  
Those lonely hues so bright and brief  
To slow decay?  
Ah! no, I will not thus intrude,  
To mar thy gentle solitude,  
For thou art pure and undefiled,  
Lonely and beautiful and wild,  
A forest queen!  
Bloom on in thy secluded dell,  
Sweet flower! till thy silent glade,  
In God's own purity array'd,  
Perish unseen.

surely you as their friend, should be more punctual in paying them, than if you were their political enemy, besides, it would show your attachment for them and the good cause which they advocate.

"I thought of settling my subscription when I was in town last," said Isaac, winching from the table, "but the money which I received for my produce was better than usual, and I disliked to part with it."

"Why certainly, you would not pay them in bad money, Isaac," you would not pay them in bad money, Isaac; but sometimes I am obliged to take uncurrent paper, and I prefer paying my debts with that, when I can get it off—O, these banks, these banks!—Any way—that sort would suit the printers just as well, as they don't keep it long. My neighbor Jenks said he passed off some on them that nobody else would take, and they did not refuse it."

"Shame on you, Isaac," exclaimed the good old lady. "You would not, I hope, imitate the example of that unscrupulous fellow Jenks—who he would give the Parson out of half his stipend, and pay the balance in true."

"Yet he paid the printers, grandma," interrupted a little flaxen headed miss who stood beside her grandfather's knees.

"Well, well, I will call and pay them," said the gentleman, not a little nettled—for an article I read in their paper the other day, was worth twice the amount of the subscription.

"And you know, grandma, you said that that piece about the current paper saved you twenty dollars, which you would have taken from the Yankee pedlar; again interrupted the little girl.

"Yes, it did so Mary—and for that when I go to town, I'll pay off my old score, and next year in advance, into the bargain."

Mr. Isaac—kept his word, like an honest man. And whether because his conscience smote him, about the uncurrent money, or because he was convinced of the excellence of the arguments of his amiable spouse, and rosy cheeked grandchild, we cannot say;—but that as it may, we assure our readers, that our pockets rang with the tangible proof of Isaac's piety and patronage until we paid our debts. Now, we feel assured, that if the good ladies in the town and country, and throughout all creation, as the most veritable nondescript Major Jack Downing, would say, only keep how the heart and hand of the poor printer is gladdened and warmed by the welcome salutation of such a man as Isaac, they would read the language of the good old book—"Go thou and do likewise."

ment, in common with gold and silver. If the banks perform their part, we shall be found in honor and good faith to perform ours. It would be a complete contract, as obligatory as if signed, sealed, and delivered. Such is the inducement.

The next question is, will it be adequate? Yes, abundantly adequate. The battery is strong enough to weaken the dead to life; the consideration sufficient to remunerate the banks for whatever sacrifice they may be compelled to make, in order to resume payment. It is difficult to estimate the value of these high privileges, or prerogatives, as I might justly call them. They are worth millions. If you were to enter into a similar contract with an individual, I doubt not that he could sell out in open market for at least fifty, forty, or fifty millions of dollars. I do then the more ample to effect what the proposed act would do, in the way of remuneration—and difficult it will turn out to be when tried—the inducement will prove all sufficient. But the resumption, however desirable, may be purchased too dearly; and such would prove to be the case, should the project succeed. Not only is the offer too great, but the mode of effecting it is highly objectionable. Its operation would prove not less disastrous than the bargain has been shown to be unconstitutional, which I shall now proceed to establish.

The offer will have a double effect. It will act as a powerful stimulus to resumption, but will at the same time with equal force excite a struggle among the banks, not only to resume themselves, but to prevent others from resuming. The reason is clear. The advantage to each will increase, as the number of the resuming banks decreases; and of course, the great point of contest among the strong will be to restrict the proffered prize to the smallest number. The closer the monopoly the greater the profits. In this struggle, a combination of a few powerful and wealthy banks; the most respectable and solid, as designated in the residue. Their fall will spread desolation over the land. Whatever may be the fate of others in this desperate contest, there is one in relation to which no doubt can be entertained: I refer to the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, a long name and a misnomer; and which, for the sake of brevity, but with no personal disrespect to the distinguished individual at its head, I shall call Mr. Biddle's bank. That, at least, will be one of the winners. Its vast resources, its wealth and influential connections, both at home and abroad, and the skill and ability of the officer at its head, and what is less honorable, the great resource it holds in the notes of the late United States Bank, of which more than six millions have been put into circulation, in violation, to say the least, of a trust, constituting more than five-sixths of its circulation, and which it is not bound to pay—with the still greater amount on hand, making in the whole more than twenty-six millions, and which may be used in the same way, if not prevented—would place it beyond all doubt among the victors.

He starts without proper weights, and will lead the way from the first. Who the others may be is uncertain; this will depend mainly upon his good will and pleasure. It may be put down as certain, whoever they may be, not unobtainable in his interest or aggrandizement. But the mischievous effect will be limited to the death-like struggle, in which so many must fall and be crushed that might otherwise weather the storm. The forced resumption, for such it will be in effect, would be followed by wide-spread desolation. It is easy to sink to suspension, but hard to return to resumption. Under the most favorable circumstances, and when conducted most leisurely and cautiously, the pressure must be severe; but, if coerced or precipitated by bankrupt laws or temptations such as this, it will be ruinous. To make it safe and easy must be the work of time. Government can do but little. The disease originates in excessive indebtedness, and the only remedy is payment or reduction of debts. It is estimated that when the banks suspended payments, the community was indebted to them the enormous sum of \$475,000,000. To reduce this within the proper limits, is not the work of a few days, and can be but little aided by us. The industry, and the vast resources, of the country, with time are the only remedies to be relied on for the reduction; and to these, with the State Legislature as the public opinion, the resumption must be left. To understand the subject fully, we must look a little more into the real cause of the difficulty.

This enormous debt was incurred in prosperous times. The abundant means of the banks from the surplus revenue, and a combination of other causes, induced them to discount freely. This increased the circulation, and with its increase, its value depreciated, and prices rose proportionally. With this rise, enterprise and speculation seized the whole community, and every one expected to make a fortune at once; and this in turn gave a new impetus to discounting, and the result was a swelling tide burst its barriers and deluged the land. Then began the opposite process of absorbing the excess. If it had been possible to return it back to the banks, the sources from which flowed, through its debtors, the speculative, enterprising, and business portion of the community, the mischief would have been, in a great measure, avoided. But circulation had flowed out into other reservoirs; those of the moneyed men and bankers, who hoard when prices are high, and buy when they are low. The portion thus drawn off and held in deposit, either in banks or the chests of individuals, was an effectually lost, as far as the debtors of the banks were concerned, as if it had been burnt. The means of payment were thus diminished; prices fell in proportion, and the pressure increased as they fell. Though the amount in circulation be greatly reduced, yet the banks are afraid to discount, lest, on resumption, the hoarded mass of deposited gold, by individuals or other banks, should be let loose, and, in addition to what might be put in circulation should discounts be made, would cause another inundation to be followed by another suspension. How is this difficulty to be safely surmounted, but by unlocking the hoarded means? And how is this to be done, without deciding the currency question? This is the first and necessary step. That done, all will be well to calculate, and determine what to do. The period of inaction and uncertainty would cease, and that of business revive. Funds that are now locked up, would be

brought again into operation, and the channels of circulation be replenished in the only mode that can be done with safety. Thus thinking, I am now and have been from the first in favor of an early decision, and averse to all coercion, or holding out temptation to resume: leaving the disease to the gradual and safe operation of time, with as little tampering as possible. In the mean time, I hold it to be unwise to cease discounting, and to adopt an indiscriminate system of restraint. Its effects are ruinous to the business of the country, and calculated to retard, rather than to accelerate a resumption. The true system, I would say, would be to discount with business paper as freely as usual, and curtail gradually on permanent debts. The former would revive business, and would increase the debts to the banks less than it would increase the ability of the community to pay them.

Having now shown how this league, or combination of banks, is to be formed and carried, with the difficulties in the way, it remains to determine what will be the true character and nature of the combination when formed. It will consist of State banks retaining their original powers, that of discounting and all, without being in the slightest degree impaired. To these the substitute proposes to add important additions: to receive their notes as gold and silver in the public depositories; and to give them the use of the public depositories, and the fiscal agent of the Government, to be placed under the immediate supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury. Now what does all this amount to? Shall I name the word—be not startled: A BANK—a Government bank—the most extensive, powerful and dangerous, that ever existed. This substitute would be the act of incorporation; and the privileges it confers, so much additional banking capital, increasing immensely its powers, and giving it an unlimited control over the exchanges of the country.

The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Rives) was right in supposing that this new trial of the experiment would be made under very different circumstances from the first, and would have a different termination. That, too, like this, was a bank—a Government bank, as distinguished from the late bank, to which it was set up as rival, and was at the time conspicuously designated in debate. But the circumstances are indeed different—very different, and so would be the result of the experiment. This bank would not be the same as the late bank, for the latter had no authority, and this would in despatch. I will explain.

The former failed not so much in consequence of the adverse circumstances of the times, or any essential defect in the system, as from the want of a head—a common sense—to think, to will, and decide, for the whole, which was indispensably necessary to ensure concert and give unity of design and execution. A head will not be wanting now. Mr. Biddle's bank will supply the defect. His bank has not one of the essential elements, as I have shown, but would also be one of the twenty-five to be selected. If there should be the temerity to omit it, the present project would share the fate of its predecessor. Mr. Biddle's bank, at the head of those excluded, would be an overmatch for the selected, in skill, capital and power; and the whole league would inevitably be overthrown; but if selected, it would be certain. Its vast capital, its extensive connections, its superior authority, and his skill, abilities and influence, would place it at the head, to think and act for the whole. The others would be as dependent on him, as the branches of the late bank were on the mother institution. The whole would form one entire machine, impelled by a single impulse, and making a perfect contrast with its predecessor in the unity and energy of its operations.

Now would not the late bank be less desirable, as a single power; but which would gain the ascendancy—whether the Government would be the bank, or the bank the Government is neither certain nor material; for which ever it might be, it would form a despotic monarchy. (If I may be permitted to unite an English and a Greek word,) altogether irresistible.

It is not a little surprising that the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) whose watchful jealousy could detect, as he supposed, the embryo of a Government bank in the bill, should overlook this regular incorporation of one by his own substitute. Out of the slender material of Treasury warrants and drafts to pay public creditors, or transfer funds from place to place, as the public service might require, and four principal receivers to keep the public money, he has conjured up, with the aid of a vivid imagination, a future Government bank, which he holds up, with the utmost confidence, would rise like a cloud, at first as big as a hand, but which would soon darken all the horizon. Now, it is not a little unfortunate for his confident predictions, that these seminal principles from which the bank is to spring, have all existed from the commencement of our Government in full force, except the four receivers; without showing the least tendency to produce the result he anticipates. Not only so, but every civilized Government has the power to draw Treasury warrants and transfer drafts; nor has the power in a single instance terminated in a bank. Nor can the fact, that the money is to be kept by receivers contribute in the least to produce one. The public funds in their hands will be as much beyond the control of the Executive, as it was in the vaults of the banks. But, to shorten discussion, I would ask, how can their be a bank without the power to discount or to use the depositories; and out of which of the provisions of the bill could the Treasury by any possibility, obtain either; under the severe penalties of the bill, which prohibits the touching of the public money, except on warrants or drafts drawn by those having authority, in due form, and for the public service.

But the danger which an excited imagination anticipates here, under the bill would exist in sober reality, under the substitute. There it would require neither fancy nor con-

jecture to create one. It would exist, with all its facilities and endowments complete; discount, deposits and all, with which, immense means, guided by a central and directing head and blended and united with the Government, so as to form one great mass of power. What a contrast with the bill! How simple and harmless the one, with its four principal receivers, twice as many clerks, and five inspectors, compared with this complex and mighty engine of power! And yet there are many, both intelligent and patriotic, who oppose the bill and support the substitute, on the ground that the former would give more patronage and power than the latter. How strange and wonderful the diversity of the human mind!

So far from being true, the very fact of the separation of the Government from the banks, provided for in the bill, would, of itself, be the most decisive blow that could be given against Government patronage, and the union of the two the most decisive in its favor. When the notes are received in the public depositories as cash, and the public money deposited in their vaults, the banks become the allies of the Government on all questions connected with its fiscal action. The higher its taxes and duties, the greater its revenue and expenditure; and the larger its surplus, the more their circulation and business, and, of course, the greater their profit; and hence, on all questions of taxation and disbursements, and the accumulations of funds in the Treasury, their interests would throw them on the side of the Government, and against the people.

All this is reversed, when separated. The higher the taxation and disbursements, and the larger the surplus, the less would be their profit; and their interest in that case would throw them with the people, and against the Government. The reason is obvious. Specie is the basis of banking operations; and the greater amount they can command, the greater will be their business and profits; but when the Government is separated from them, and collects and pays away its dues in specie instead of their notes, it is clear that the higher the taxes and disbursements, and the greater the surplus in the Treasury, the more specie will be drawn from the use of the banks, and the less will be left as the basis of their operations, and, consequently, the less their profit. Every dollar withdrawn from them would diminish their business four-fold at least; and, hence, regard to their own interest would inevitably place them on the side to which I have assigned them.

The effects on the politics of the country would be great and salutary. The weight of the banks would be taken from the side of the tax consumers, where it has been from the commencement of the Government; and placed on the side of the tax payers. This great division of the community necessarily grows out of the fiscal action of the Government. Take taxation and disbursement together, and it will always be found that one portion of the community pays into the Treasury, in the shape of taxes, more than it receives back in that of disbursement, and that another receives back more than it pays. The former are the tax payers, and the latter the consumers; making the great, essential and controlling division in all civilized communities. If, with us, the Government has been thrown on the side of the consumers, as it has, it must inevitably be regarded as the enemy of the tax payers; hence, in consequence, at all times, steadily and powerfully on that side. It is to this mischievous and untidy alliance that have befallen us, and the great political degeneracy of the country. Hence the protective system; hence its associated and monstrous system of disbursements; hence the collection of more money from the people than the Government could require; hence its vast and corrupting surpluses; hence Legislative abuses and executive usurpations; and finally, hence the prostration of the currency and the disasters which give rise to our present deliberations. Revive this fatal connection, adopt this substitute, and all this train of evils will again follow, with redoubled disasters and corruption. Refuse the connection, adopt this bill and all will be reversed, and we shall have some prospect of restoring the Constitution over the country to their primitive simplicity and purity. The effect of the refusal on the patronage of the Government would be great and decisive. Burke has wisely said that the "revenue is the State in modern times." Violence and coercion are no longer the instruments of Government in civilized communities. Their reign is past. Every thing is now done by money. It is not only the sinews of war, but of politics; over which, in the form of patronage, exercises above all limited control. Just as the revenue increases, or diminishes, almost in the same proportion is patronage increased or diminished.

But admit, for a moment, that neither the separation nor the connection would have any sensible effect to increase or diminish the revenue, and that it would be of the same amount, whether the bill or substitute should be adopted, yet, even on that supposition, the patronage of the latter would be a hundred fold greater than that of the former. In estimating the amount of patronage of any measure, it is particularly to be taken into the calculation; the number of persons who may be affected by it; their influence in the community, and the extent of the control exercised over them. It will be found, on comparison, that the substitute combines all these elements in a fair greater degree than the bill, as I shall now proceed to show. I begin with the former.

The bill provides, as has been stated, for four principal receivers, eight or ten clerks, and a suitable number of agents to act as inspectors, making in the whole, say 25 individuals. These would constitute the only additional officers to keep and disburse the public money. The substitute, in addition to the officers now in service, provides for the selection of 25 banks to be taken from the most powerful and influential, and which would have, on an average, at the least, 100 officers and clerks, and would throw in its weight certainly 2,500 persons, who would be directly interested in the banks, and, of course, under the influence of the Government.

As to the relative influence of the officers and the selected banks, and, of course, under the influence of the Government.

As to the relative influence of the officers and the selected banks over the community, every impartial man must acknowledge that the preponderance would be greater on the side of the latter. Admitting the reasonableness of the receivers and the other officers provided for in the bill, and the officers & stock-

holders of the banks to be individually the same, still the means of control at the disposition of the former would be as nothing compared to that of the latter. They could not touch a cent of public money. Their measures would be limited to their salary, which would be too small to be felt in the community. Very different would be the case with the officers and stockholders of the banks. They, of all persons, are by far the most influential in the community. A greater number depend on them for accommodation and favor, and the success of their business and prospects in life, than any other class in society; and this would be especially true of the banks connected with the Government.

It only remains now to compare the extent of the control that may be exercised by the Government over the two, in order to complete the comparison; and here again the preponderance will be found to be strikingly on the same side. The whole amount of expenditure under the bill would not exceed \$30,000 or \$40,000 annually at the very farthest; and this constitutes the whole amount of control which the Government can exercise. There would be no requisites, no contracts, jobs, or incidental gains. The officers and salaries would be all. To that extent, those who may hold them would be dependent on the Government and thus far they may be controlled. How stands the account on the other side? What value shall be put on the public depositories in the banks? What on the relative patronage of the two measures, if the Government? What on the amount of control which the Government can exercise? There would be no requisites, no contracts, jobs, or incidental gains. 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be too powerful; so much so, in fact, as to destroy the banks. His argument is, that specie would be always at a premium, and that it would be impossible for the banks to do business, so long as that was the case. His fears are groundless. What he dreads would be but a temporary evil. The very fact that specie would bear a premium would have the double effect to diminish paper circulation, and increase the importation of specie, till an equilibrium between the two would be restored, when they would be at par. At what point this would be effected, is a little uncertain; but the fear is, that with our decreasing revenue, instead of the specie being increased to excess, it would not be increased sufficiently to give the desired stability to the currency.

If we are to believe the Senator from Virginia, and others on the same side, we owe almost all our improvements and prosperity to the banking system; and if it should fail, the age of barbarism would again return. I had supposed that the basis of our free occupation, and the hereditary intelligence and energy of the stock from which we are descended; but it seems, that all these go for nothing, and that the banks are every thing. I make no war on them. All I insist on is, that Government shall separate from them, which I have assigned, both now and formerly. But I cannot concur in attributing to them our improvements and prosperity. That they contribute to give a strong impulse to industry and enterprise in the early stages of their operation, is true. Nothing is more stimulating than an expanding and depreciating currency. It creates a delusive appearance of prosperity, which puts every thing in motion. Every one feels as if he was growing richer, as prices rise, and that he has it in his power, by foresight and exertion, to make his fortune. But it is the nature of stimulus, moral as well as physical, to excite at first, and to depress afterwards. The draft which first causes us to terminate in corresponding depression and weakness; nor is it less certain that the stimulus of a currency, expanding beyond its proper limits, follows the same law. We have had the exhilaration, and the depression has succeeded. We have had the pleasure of getting drunk, and now experience the pain of becoming sober. The goal is gone and the evil has succeeded; and on a fair calculation, the latter will be found to be greater than the former. Whatever impulse the banking system was calculated to give to our improvement and prosperity, has already been given; and the reverse effects will hereafter follow, unless the system should undergo great and radical changes; the step towards which, would be the adoption of the measure proposed by this bill. I have, Mr. President, finished what I intended to say. I have long anticipated the present crisis, but did not expect its arrival in any time. When I saw its approach, I resolved to do my duty, be the consequences to me what they might; and I offer my thanks to the Author of my being, that he has given me the resolution and opportunity to discharge what I honestly believe to be that duty on this great subject.

### MARYLAND AFFAIRS.

From the Frederick Citizen.  
**A GLOOMY PROSPECT.**  
We invite attention, to the following article, taken from the "Potomac Advocate," (a Whig paper,) of Georgetown, in which the financial condition of Maryland is exposed. The people of Georgetown were to meet, and decide upon the propriety of soliciting the United States to re-cede to this State, all that part of the District of Columbia, which lies west of Rock Creek. The article we have republished, is assigned to show, to the people, the condition in which they will be placed, if becoming citizens of Maryland.

We are rapidly approaching a crisis, when enormous taxes, or a violation of the faith of this State, by actual bankruptcy, will be inevitable. This Press has raised a warning voice again and again to awaken the people from their lethargy—but in vain. We have battled almost single handed, against the stupendous speculations, into which our rulers have imprudently and rashly plunged. The Whig papers generally until the folly was consummated, encouraged the vast appropriations and wasteful expenditures of the public treasury, involving a train of foreign loans, of many millions, until after becoming appalled at their own work, they confess their error, and retract, and thus confess their own fears for the result of that policy which they themselves have advocated. They would not, and they will not even now, give to their readers light and information, as to the conduct of our State Administration. Instead of so doing, they cover up and conceal its misdeeds. The Democratic press (unfortunately we think) bestow too much attention upon National affairs; and thus the men who are plundering the people of Maryland, do so without restraint, almost without notice. We will not however be discouraged, Frederick county has waked up. Our recent elections show, that the people in this section of the State, demand a change of rulers.—The ball of "reform in the State administration," is in motion, and will increase in size, as it progresses until it bears down every obstacle, and crushes beneath it the many abuses, which have so long been suffered.

### FROM THE POTOMAC ADVOCATE.

Fellow Citizens:  
I come now to the attempt to redeem my promise, to place before you an estimate of what will probably be our tax paying liabilities if receded to Maryland; and I regret that the documents which I have to refer to relative to the finances of that State, are not more diffuse. It is a report by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Delegates, made during the present session of that House, and is in a condensed form, and consequently difficult to be (nearly) understood, by those who, like ourselves, have not possessed a previous knowledge of the Maryland finances. I have still been enabled to gather from it what is in the main, the present condition of the treasury of that State; as well as to ascertain such data as will assist you, and I, fellow citizens, in making a tolerable guess at what will be the tax paying liabilities of our citizens, after she shall get fairly underway with the debts which she has obligated herself to contract for her various canal and railroad projects.

The debt which Maryland is now paying of interest for, amounts to about \$5,000,000. Of this amount there is owing to her by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, \$2,000,000. And the Baltimore & Susquehanna Railroad company 1,000,000. Which would lead to the supposition that, before she made the above advances to those two companies, her debt was 2,000,000. Prior to 1828, Maryland's permanent debt was \$5,000,000; the annual interest on which, (what she paid in 1837,) \$271,536. And her ordinary expenses (supposed permanent) for 1837, 287,770. Total annual expenses of the State, with a debt of only \$5,000,000. The present income of the State appears to be as follows: From incidental and unfaithful sources, from \$220,000, to \$251,080. From the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for interest on the States loan to the canal, of \$2,000,000, 120,000. From the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad company, for interest on the States loan of \$1,000,000 to said company, 60,000. From the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, for interest on the States loan of \$1,000,000 to said company, 6,000. From the Penitentiary, 4,500. Total permanent revenue of the State of Maryland, \$440,500. Which deduct from permanent expenditures, amounting to 559,000. Leaves an annual deficiency of the State for, for some years, been met by extraordinary receipts, such as cannot and are not expected to continue—to wit: Bank notes, profits on the States reserved stock, sold by the Treasury last year, in the Merchants Bank of Baltimore; and also \$225,000 of the share of the United States surplus revenue, deposited in the Bank of Baltimore, in 1836, and made applicable to the support of its Government. This deposit, by drawing from it the sums necessary to meet deficits of the Treasury over its receipts for the years 1836 and 1837, is now reduced to \$123,000; and this balance, together with such chance receipts as may happen to be paid into the State Treasury, the committee calculates will carry her, without a direct tax, until the end of the year 1840. What she is to do after that they do not say; but we will guess:

The subscription of 1837 to the Chesapeake and O. Canal, 3,000,000. The subscription of 1837 to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 3,000,000. The subscription of 1837 to the Susquehanna Railroad, 1,000,000. The subscription of 1837 to the Eastern Shore Railroad, 1,000,000. The subscription of 1837 to the Maryland Canal, 500,000. The subscription of 1837 to the Annapolis Canal, 500,000. Total, \$14,000,000. The annual interest on this debt at 6 per cent. is \$840,000. Add to which the State's current (permanent) expenses 287,000. And you have, as to the total annual demand, which will come against her Treasury, whenever she shall create all the stock for the subscriptions above set down, the sum of 1,027,000. Her finances have, however, calculated on a basis on these loans of twenty per cent.; this on the \$9,000,000 will amount to \$1,800,000. And would reduce her debt to \$12,200,000, and of course reduce the annual demand on her Treasury, by the amount of the annual interest on \$1,800,000, say 63,200. Still leaving her annual expenses at the sum of \$953,800. Now deduct from this the amount of her present revenue, and which the committee sets down as permanent, 440,500. And we have an annual deficit of \$513,300. This deficit is to be paid out of the dividends of the Canal and railroad stocks; or, failing to get it from these works, she must resort to a direct tax on the real estate of the commonwealth. It is probable that at the stock of the Annapolis canal will not be created, that work being hopeless; but to offset this, the stock for the Maryland (lateral to Baltimore) canal will be created, and before the work, which no estimate makes to cost less than \$4,000,000, is completed the State's present subscription thereto will in all probability, be quadrupled—so that in no event will her debt be less than the above estimate, \$12,200,000. Now, my fellow citizens, as sure as you and I have seen our town staggering under a load of debt which we knew it could not pay, a debt which every reflecting citizen viewed with utter dismay, so sure will we or our children see the State of Maryland in a similar or worse position, unless her railroad subscriptions shall produce a profitable return in the shape of dividends; and this, for one, do not believe they ever will.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. REPRESENTATIVES.

Counties.	Democrat.	Federalist.
Rockingham	23	23
Stafford	19	17
Merrimack	21	8
Hillsborough	20	15
Cheshire	5	20
Sullivan	7	11
Grafton	2	15
Coos	12	
	132	109

### RESULT OF THE ELECTION. GOVERNOR—ISAAC HILL, elected by a least three thousand majority.

Councillors.—Democrats—4. Federalist 1. Senators.—Democrats 8. Federalists 4. GOVERNOR.

### MAINE COMING RIGHT.

The Augusta Age says—"Already have towns enough been registered to change the political ascendancy of the State, and put the majority on the other side is the House of Representatives. Gorham and Farmington (now represented by Federalists) have already been mentioned. We have now to add Cumberland, Waterford, New Sharon and Water-vill, in which the democrats have carried the day, and which are represented in the Legislature by Federalists.

THE ALPHABET OF REQUISITES FOR A WIFE.—(BY AN ELDERLY BACHELOR.)—A wife should be amiable, affectionate, artless, affable, accomplished, beautiful, benign, benevolent; chaste, charming, candid, cheerful, compliant, charitable, civil, constant; dutiful, dignified, elegant, easy, engaging, entertaining; faithful, fond, faultless, free; good, graceful, generous, governable, good humored, handsome, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded; intelligent, interesting, industrious, ingenious; just; kind, lively, liberal, lovely;

To meet this charge, our sole resource would be by direct taxation, and a tax of 70 cents in the \$100, on the present valuation of our property, would be required to raise the amount. In addition to this tax for municipal and judicial expenses, we should (provided the railroad speculations of the State prove abortive, and it is the universal opinion that they will,) have to raise our proportion of the fund necessary to enable the State to meet the annual deficiency of the Treasury. This deficiency I have estimated at \$513,300. But the canal will lay the interest on its portion, which is \$3,000,000 at 6 per cent. is 180,000. Leaving the annual deficit of the State Treasury \$333,300. Now I find, by a publication under authority of the Mayor of Baltimore, that the taxable property of the State is set down at \$102,000,000. To this add the Georgetown valuation, 2,400,000. And we have a total of \$104,400,000. Now, a tax of 40 cents in the \$100, on this sum, gives a gross amount of \$417,600; which, after paying the expenses of its collection, would perhaps leave a net sum amounting to the above deficiency of \$333,300, and this 40 cents in the \$100, which our property would be taxed for the Maryland debt, added to the 70 cents, which it would be taxed to pay our municipal and judicial expenses amounting in the whole to \$110 in the \$100, would be the least annual tax that would forever thereafter be imposed on the taxable property of this town. And it, during the two last years of our canal debt we found it impossible to pay a tax of 75 cents, which is the highest that the Corporation ever imposed, how think you that we shall be able to stand a perpetual annual tax of \$110. The property of this town cannot stand it, my fellow citizens, and beggary and ruin would be the certain consequences of such a state of things.

### WHIG & ADVOCATE. EASTON, MD. TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1838.

Democratic Convention. Our friends in the Legislature, have recommended the holding of a Convention in the city of Baltimore on THURSDAY, the last day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor under the Reformed Constitution. We are gratified to find an indication on the part of the Democratic Republicans throughout the entire State for action—prompt and energetic action. By such means alone can we succeed in displacing the present corrupt power in Maryland.

### Democratic State Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, March 15th, 1838. At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Members of the Legislature of Maryland, held this evening, Col. JAMES E. LYNCH, of Baltimore county, was appointed Chairman, and PETER WILMER, of Queen Anne's county, and HENRY MCKINNEL, of Baltimore city, Secretaries. On motion of Mr. William F. Giles, of Baltimore city, It was Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions to be submitted to an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday evening next, 19th inst.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE—DEMOCRACY VICTORIOUS.

New Hampshire, it seems, notwithstanding the efforts, the outcries, and the misrepresentations of federalism, is true as steel to the cause of the people. By the subjoined extracts from the New Hampshire Patriot, it will be seen that Governor Hill has been re-elected by a majority of at least three thousand votes, and we have likewise succeeded in electing four of the five Councillors, eight of the Senators, and a majority varying from twenty to thirty good men and true in the House of Representatives—not only this, but the democratic vote is by far the largest ever before given in the State.

This result is the more cheering and glorious, as the opposition strained every nerve to conquer the people, and resorted to means of the most outrageous and unjustifiable nature. The Patriot says—"No election in this State was ever contested as has been this election. Thousands of dollars contributed in Massachusetts and elsewhere have been expended by the federal whigs on this election to furnish the means of deceiving the people, to hire runners, to purchase votes, and to employ men who were not legal voters or who did not belong to the State, to change the results in several of our towns. If the State had been left to itself means and appliances had not been furnished to operate upon us from abroad—we should have beaten the federal party in this election by a majority at least as great as that in November, 1832, when that majority ranged between six and seven thousand.

After recapitulating the various devices of the enemy to gain the election by the vilest slanders against Governor Hill, by flooding the state with newspapers and pamphlets from Boston and Washington, by sending horde of hired agents into every district, and by other means of a similar deception, the Patriot adds that many who did not belong to the State voted at the election, and that probably from fifteen hundred to two thousand votes have been added to the federal votes by importations from Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont.

With all these odds against them, and with no other aids than the usual number of democratic newspapers belonging to the State, the democracy of New Hampshire have proved themselves invincible, and their unflinching virtue will be hailed with applause throughout the Union.

Report on the Currency.—Mr. Sprigg, chairman of the committee appointed by the House of Delegates upon the Currency, and which committee was charged with the duty of examining the condition of all the Banks in this State have made their final report.

Mr. Williams, of Harford, (not a member of the Committee,) immediately proposed a substitute for the report of the committee. We understand that Mr. Grason, who is a member of the committee, intimated a design of offering a substitute also. We are reluctantly compelled to defer the publication of the Report until next week.

We invite attention to an article in today's paper under the head of "Maryland Affairs." A gloomy prospect is indeed presented, and facts and figures are given from a source we least expected, to prove the condition of our State.

Frequently have we adverted to the condition of our State affairs, and raised a warning (though an humble voice, in opposition to the course pursued by those in authority in our State. The people complain of enormous taxes, and yet they bear them with a "patient shrug." The opposition papers "cover up and conceal the misdeeds" of our State Government, and unfortunately there are too many unwilling to believe what comes from the democratic side; but in the article alluded to, they have the facts from a paper of their own party, and we presume that that at least will insure it a careful perusal.

New Hampshire Erect!—We place before our readers to day the glorious result of the New Hampshire election, by which it will be seen the enemy is routed, and the Democracy victorious. Governor Hill is re-elected, and so a majority of Democratic Senators, Councillors and Representatives are returned. The ghost of the Opposition is laid forever in New Hampshire. The people have triumphed over their enemies, free negro suffrage, and all!

MAINE.—The Granite State is rallying to the support of her old principles, and enough returns have been seen to show that she is repenting of the sin of which she was last year guilty. Let the good work go on, even to the extermination of every vestige of federalism within her borders!

We learn from Washington, that the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the late duel, will probably make their report early this week. Washington Irving is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for the Mayorship of New York.

modest, merciful, mannerly; neat, notalid; obedient, obliging; pretty, pleasing, peaceable; pure; righteous, sociable, submissive, sensible; temperate, true; virtuous; well-formed, and young. When I meet with a woman possessed of all these requisites, I will marry!

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THE U. S. MAGAZINE & DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—We have received the 4th No. of this highly interesting work. Its contents consist of an original article on Cotton and its connection with the currency—political Portraits with pen and pencil—Several ably written literary articles, and a spirited and well written paper under the title of "The Martyrdom of Cilley." Gentlemen desirous to subscribe can see the work by application at our office.

### SUB-TREASURY BILL.

It will be seen that this bill has passed the Senate. It is confidently believed it will pass the House. The Whig members of the Legislature have recommended an early day in June as the time for holding their Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Gen. Scott has arrived in Washington. "MAKE WAY FOR N. HAMPSHIRE! GET OUT THE BIG GUN." So said the New York Express, and so say we.

Last night's mail confirms the result given in another column of the complete overthrow of the Opposition in New Hampshire. The Whig papers are as dumb as oysters on the subject Gov. Hill has been re-elected by a greater vote than was ever before given in that State for any candidate for political office. The Democracy of New Hampshire is invincible.

There is no news of interest from Canada. All appears quiet there.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WHIG.

BALTIMORE, March 17th, 1838. I consider the speech of Mr. Strange (U. S. Senator) from North Carolina, on the Independent Treasury Bill as one of the most polished and classical productions that has come under my eye. It is replete with the most striking illustrations drawn from an excellent and refined imagination, and abounds throughout with the weapons of the logician. I think I do not say too much for it, when I say that it is equal to Burks' speech against Warren Hastings.

The Whig have at last succeeded in forcing the adoption of a Registry law to apply exclusively to this city. It will do them no good, for every honorable man of their party is already ashamed of it. The working portion of the community are to a man opposed to it. It originated with the office-holders of the State who already see sufficiently through the mist of the coming election, that the days of their stay in the land of Israel are numbered. Go they must, they have sucked all the blood from the system of the State, and vulture-like they still cling to the carcass; but the Health officers are about, and they will in October next commence the removal of all the nuisances which have for the last twelve years rendered the air foul by their corrupt exhalations.

CONGRESSIONAL FROM WASHINGTON. SATURDAY NIGHT, 10 o'clock. In Senate the Sub-Treasury Bill being still under discussion. After Mr. WHITE finished his speech, Mr. KING, of AL. moved an amendment, the effect of which was to put off for a year, or until August 1839, Mr. Calhoun's hard money section of the Bill. The amendment was carried, 43 in 9.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Cuthbert's amendment to strike out Mr. Calhoun's hard money section, which was carried by yeas 21, nays 21. The question then came up on Mr. Tipton's amendment, which provided that the public revenues may be paid "in the legal currency, Notes of Banks which are payable on demand." This amendment was lost 30 to 30.

Mr. WEBSTER then offered an amendment, the effect of which was to do away with the specie circular by making no distinction between the kinds of funds to be received for Public Lands and those for Custom House dues. Mr. Webster's amendment was then adopted, 37 to 14.

Mr. CALHOUN in warm terms, and under deep feelings of excitement, said he should oppose the bill as amended. The yeas and nays were then called upon the third reading of the Bill as amended, and the vote stood as follows: Yeas, Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Howard, King, of Tenn., McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27. Nays, Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ky., Crittenden, Davis, Grady, Knapp, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Ind., Southern, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—25.

As soon as the Vice President declared the vote, the Senate adjourned. The House adjourned about five o'clock without taking any vote upon the Appropriation Bill.

We are pleased to see how generally the resolutions of Mr. Grason in relation to the currency, are copied by Democratic papers. In the words of the "Globe," they are "fitted to stand as articles of a political creed for Republicans," and as such, they receive the hearty encomiums from our friends in every quarter. It will be a proud day for the party in Maryland, if by their united energy and determined spirit they shall be able to put such a man as William Grason in the Executive Chair of the State. It would be really a triumph of "intellectual aristocracy" over its bastard counterfeit, imbecility and assumption.

The New York "Gazette" (Whig,) makes the following remarks in reference to Mr. Wise's statement. It is utterly impossible for W. to renege himself in the good opinion of even his own party.—The blood of Cilley is brandied into his own brain.

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for the statement of Mr. Wise in relation to his share in the duel between Mr. Graves and Mr. Colley, we certainly do not hold it fair to comment upon it, but it is fair to ourselves in the mean time, to say that when we published that statement, it was for anti-slavery reasons that will not probably be considered either by himself or his friends, but considered at will by no means place that gentleman on any better ground than he occupied before its appearance.

On Thursday last, a salute of 100 guns was fired from Bunker's Hill, in honor of the birth day of Andrew Jackson. May the incorruptible patriot, live to be thus remembered for many revolving years, by his grateful fellow citizens. The remembrance of his honored name will never die.—Balt. Rep.

**MORE REACTIONS IN MAINE.**  
At the election in Cumberland yesterday, (12th), the Democrats carried all before them—that town is now represented by a Federalist in the Legislature.  
In Waterford, Oxford county, also represented by a Federalist, the Democrats have carried the day.—Eastern Argus.

One of the best acts of the present Legislature, passed the House of Delegates on Tuesday. It was Mr. Kistean's Bill, which prohibits the Chancellor, the Judges of the several county courts, and of the Courts of Appeal, from holding any office in any Banking Institution. Upon motion of Mr. Gallagher the Judges of the Baltimore City Court were also included in the bill, which passed the House by a majority of 14—all the Democratic members present, and ten or twelve whig voters present. The speaker well for the House, but we have our doubts about its passage through the Senate. The probability is, that an influence will be brought to bear in that body, which will defeat it.

The question was taken on Mr. Rives' substitute for the sub-treasury bill, in the U. S. Senate on Wednesday last, and the substitute negatived—yeas 22, nays 30.

Mr. Williams' bill for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, passed the House of Delegates on Wednesday by a vote of 55 to 14.

**"HER COMMERCE DESTROYED."**  
Vide Senator Tallmadge.  
We get the following from this morning's Intelligencer:  
PICTURE OF NEW YORK HARBOR FOR ONE DAY.—Not to mention the 11 packets which have arrived since the 6th of this month from London, Liverpool and Havre, there came in on Sunday the following splendid fleet, which nearly covered our beautiful bay with its imposing canvass; namely, 9 ships, 23 mks, 17 brigs, 23 schooners, and 3 sloops, making in all 63 sail, among which were 23 vessels from foreign ports, a greater number than has been known for two years.—N. Y. Star.

**"HER BUSINESS ANNIHILATED."**  
Senator Tallmadge.  
Business.—Yesterday's Journal of Commerce contained two hundred and forty-one new advertisements, besides ships, auctions, and steamboats; and at the same time more than a column (all new and in type) were left over for want of room. This shows that business is not extinct here; or more exactly, that there are some goods YET ON HAND.

Mr. Webster concluded yesterday, in the Senate, his great speech—we may say the greatest of all his speeches—on the Constitution and the Union, their origin, powers, and obligations. The solemnity and eloquence of his close were as impressive and soul-stirring as his argument had been transcendent and unanswerable.  
It was but the other day, that we had occasion to inform our readers, that Mr. Clay had been delivered of one of the most over-throwing speeches ever uttered by man. Greece was Rome—the British Parliament nor the American Congress, had ever heard any thing half its equal. Mr. Webster, however, it appears, has gone a step beyond him. The "Intelligencer" like a cloth-dealer, marks this new fabric, as extra-extra-superfine. It was Daniel's great speech—it was the greatest of all his great speeches—it was solemn, it was eloquent; it was impressive, it was soul-stirring; it was transcendent, it was unanswerable. Walker nor Noah Webster has a word sufficiently expressive, nor Johnson a term grand enough, to reach the quality of this unwarped effort of the God like. Bless us, but these Whig editors do luxuriate in bigness. They are animated hyperboles—walking sesquipedalians, and our common vernacular has a most vulgar flavor to their magniloquent palates. Well, we think the poor Sub-Treasury bill will yet survive it all, and it may be, grow the stronger from the crushing weight of all this Whig eloquence. We shall see.—Balt. Rep.

**MR. BUCHANAN.**  
The annexed from Senator Buchanan, sets to rest the slander so freely promulgated against that gentleman by the Whig press and Whig speakers.  
To the Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Courier.  
WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1838.  
Sir, I have this instant, perused the letter of J. F. Gore, published in yesterday's Inquirer. His late official station, as a member of the Convention, induces me to notice the stale slander which he again repeats; and which I now pronounce to be utterly and absolutely false, no matter from what source it may have proceeded, or shall proceed. I never did, upon any occasion, public or private, whether at the Court-house at Lancaster, or elsewhere, declare that "I knew I had a drop of Democratic blood in my veins, I would let it out," or any word to that effect. This ridiculous story is without a shadow of foundation.  
The first version of the story was, that I had used the expression in an oration which I had delivered, at the Court House in Lancaster, on the 4th of July, 1815. The oration itself disproved this assertion; and then, after Mr. Cox had made it a subject of debate before the Reform Convention, in May last, before the papers at Harrisburg solemnly announced that the expression had been used by me, on the floor of the House of Representatives, in this city, in reply to Governor Floyd of Virginia, and that it could be proved by a gentleman who had formerly been a Democratic representative in Congress, from Pennsylvania. The scene is now again shifted to the Court House in Lancaster, and a certain Anthony McGinnis, is the witness. He states, that "a number of years ago," "one evening," whilst I was addressing a political meeting, there assembled, he had heard me use the expression already stated, "in an emphatic manner," "with my right hand elevated above my head," "He does not state the year, nor about

the year, when this expression was used, nor the name of any other person who was present at this public meeting.  
It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Cox, that if I had uttered such a sentiment as that attributed to me, in the Court-house at Lancaster, it would have been heard by hundreds of people; that it would immediately have become the subject of universal remark, and universal condemnation; and that it would have severely and justly commented upon in the newspapers of the day. Had it been true, there would have been no occasion for him to resort to Anthony McGinnis, to prove the charge; nor to a conversation alleged by Mr. Ford to have been held with Mr. Peter Stensdal, who, although a respectable, is an aged man; and from a defect of memory, incident to that period of life, must have founded what may have been stated to him by others, with what he had heard himself. But I again repeat, no matter who has been or shall be the witness, the tale is utterly and absolutely false.  
Shortly after the slander was made a subject of debate by Mr. Cox, in the Reform Convention, a number of the friends and most respectable citizens of Lancaster, without distinction of party, signed a certificate disprizing the charge, so far as it was possible for a negative to be proved, which was placed and still remains in the hands of one of my friends. After what had been said in reply to Mr. Cox, by Mr. Porter and Mr. Reigart, who must either have heard the expression, had it been used, or heard of its immediately after, I deemed it wholly unnecessary then to publish this certificate.  
Yours, very respectfully  
JAMES BUCHANAN.

**MARRIED.**  
On Sunday the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. JOHN LEAVERTON, to Miss ANN MARIA JONES, all of this county.

**DIED.**  
In this county, on the 9th instant, THOMAS ESCATE, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.  
In this county on Sunday, after an illness of 6 weeks, BENJAMIN DENNY, Jr. aged about 40 years.  
In this county, on Thursday morning last, NICHOLAS THOMAS, Esq., departed this life, in Caroline county on Monday the 9th inst., Mrs. NELLY DODD, wife of Richard Dodd, in the 30th year of her age. Mrs. Dodd has left a husband and two small children to mourn her departure.

**PRICE CURRENT.**  
Baltimore, March 26.

**GRAIN.**  
WHEAT—Very nearly all the importations of foreign wheat referred to in our last, have been put into store. Holders are unwilling to sell at the lately prevailing rates; & at the same time there seems to be no disposition on the part of millers to buy, in the present inactive state of the Flour market. We have therefore no sales to report, except a single parcel of inferior foreign red at \$1.45. There are no parcels of domestic wheat at market.  
CORN.—In the early part of the week sales of yellow were made at 63 a 65 cents, and of white at 60 a 68 cents. We note a little improvement in the prices of yellow, sales having been made to day at 69 a 70 cents.  
RYE.—A sale of 1000 bushels good Maryland has been made at 82 cents. We quote at 80 a 82 cents.

**JUST RECEIVED**  
AT THE DRUG & APOTHECARY STORE OF  
SOLOMON J. LOWE.  
A large and complete assortment of  
ARTICLES IN HIS LINE.  
J. R. Rowand's Tonic Mixture and Pills for Ague and Fever.  
J. R. Rowand's Alternative or Compound Spirituous Extract of Sarsaparilla, entirely void of Mercury in any form whatever, for Chronic diseases or complaints of long standing—Syphilis, &c. &c. one bottle of the Alternative contains the essence of from forty to six Bottles of the ordinary preparations of Sarsaparilla.—No medicine more efficient as a "spring purifier" and to promote recovery after an attack of Acute disease.  
Dr. Dyott's celebrated Medicines.  
Morrison's Hygeian Pills, Dr. Chapman's Meads and Buck's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, Carpenter's Saratoga Powders, Carpenter's Fluid Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Buchu, Liverwort, Pink Root, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract for Ague and Fever, Dr. Judkin's Specific Ointment, Shann's and Sellers Liver Pills, Philadelphia White Lead, Ground and Dry Lewis' manufactory.

**Paints, Paint Brushes, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, &c. &c.**  
**Dye Stuffs a variety.**  
Dutch Madder, Sp. Indigo, Fig Blue, Alum, Copperas, Annatto, Chopped and Stuck Logwood, Cochineal, &c. &c.  
**PERFUMERY.**  
Florida and Cologne Waters, large and small bottles.  
Russia Oil, Cream of Nardus and Bears Oil for the growth of the hair.  
Genuine "Antique German Cologne."  
Oto Rose Lip Salves, Tin and wood Boxes, Fancy Soaps, English Windsor Soap, French and American do.  
Hair, Teeth, Nail, Flesh, Plate and Shoe Brushes.  
Malaga Grapes, Bunch Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Fresh Oranges and Lemons, Candies, &c.  
Superior Havana Cigars and Cavendish Tobacco.  
Agency for Moskvitus Drops, a certain cure for the tooth ache.  
Agency for Thos. J. Neavitt's Fever and Ague Pills, if after following the directions in the use of these pills, a cure is not performed, the money in every instance shall be refunded.

**FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,**  
Likewise just received and for sale by  
SOLOMON J. LOWE.  
Easton, March 27, 1838

**FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his  
**Mill, Mill Seat**  
and premises thereto belonging, situate on the main Road leading from Easton to Hillsborough.  
A terms will be accommodating.  
HENRY HUBBARD, Adm'r of James Hubbard, (of Thos.)  
Feb. 20 61

### AUCTION.

THE subscriber having some time since declined the Grocery and Variety business, offers for private sale the contents of the Store, comprising a variety of articles such as is usually kept—they will be sold very low. If they should not be disposed of before Tuesday 2d of April, they will be, on that day, offered together with many other articles, at Public Auction. Terms of sale, six months credit on all sums over \$5 dollars, with approved security and interest from the day of sale, all under \$5 dollars, CASH.  
J. H. McNEAL.  
March 27 3t

**The Thorough-Bred Horse**  
**VAN BUREN,**  
Will stand at Easton Greenborough and at the subscriber's stable near Wye on the 23d inst. during the present season. The quality & blood of the Horse are good; he has bone, figure and action. He was sired by the celebrated Maryland Eclipse—dam by Young Hickory, or Allston's Hickory. G. dam by Citizen (by Pacolet), g. g. dam by Rodney.  
Rodney was a black Horse, and brought to Maryland about the year 1802 or 3, and was purchased by Mitchell Russum of Jno. Mitchell, of Chester county in Pennsylvania, and was reputed a full bred Horse.  
He will commence at Greenborough on Friday the 23d inst., at Easton on the 27th, and alternately will stand at each of the other above named places.  
CORNELIUS SHERWOOD.  
Talbot county, March 27 3t

**The Dey of Algiers.**  
This well known Stallion will stand this season in Easton, Centreville and Denton. The terms will be same as last season. He is only to be seen to command admiration. His terms are made low so as to accommodate all. His pedigree can be seen by reference to handbills.  
EDWD. N. HAMBLETON.  
March 27 3t

**NOTICE.**  
The Thorough bred Horse, **UNCLE SAM,** Will stand at Denton, and Federalsburg, in Caroline county, New Market, and Cambridge, in Dorset county, and Trappe, Talbot county, every other week, and the balance of the time in Easton, for particulars see Handbills.  
March 6, 1838.

**RATCLIFFE,**  
A beautiful bay with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, raised by Henry Hollday, Esq. will travel the ensuing season through Talbot and Queen Anne's counties, at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th inst. He will stand each alternate week in the above named counties—at the following places—Easton, St. Michaels and Trappe; at Centreville, Queenstown and Kent Island. He will be let to Mares on the following terms:—5 dollars the spring's chance, 10 dollars to ensure, and 3 dollars the single leap; in each case 25 cents to the groom.  
As to bone, figure and action, it is believed this horse is excelled by none in the county; the public however, will judge for themselves upon these points. Ratcliffe was sired by Mr. Randolph's fine horse Rinaldo, his dam by Wm. R. Stewart's Messenger (who obtained the prize at the Easton Cattle Show); he by the celebrated horse imported Messenger—Ratcliffe's grand dam was a thorough bred mare raised by John Edmondson, Esq.—Thus it appears that he is descended from the finest blood in this country. Sir Archy on the part of his sire, and imported Messenger on the side of his dam.  
EDWARD ROE.  
Talbot county, March 20 1f

**Teacher Wanted.**  
WANTED for Primary School in Election District No. 2, School District No. 5, a person of moral habits, competent to teach the different branches of an English education. Early application can be made to any one of the undersigned Trustees.  
JOSEPH BRUFF,  
JOSEPH WEEDEEN,  
JAS. M. HOPKINS, Trustees.  
Bay Side, Talbot county,  
Jan. 9 1f (G)

**Maryland;**  
Caroline county Orphans' Court,  
the 23d day of January A. D. 1838  
ON application of Henry Hubbard, Administrator of James Hubbard, (of Thos.) late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 23d day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty eight.  
Test, WM. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.  
In compliance to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Hubbard (of Thos.) late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the thirteenth day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of January, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty eight.  
HENRY HUBBARD, Adm'r of James Hubbard, (of Thos.)

### Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Samuel Hambleton, Esq. on Thursday the 29th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.  
A punctual attendance of the members is requested.  
By order,  
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

**FOR CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON VIA ANNAPOLIS.**  
The steamboat RELIANCE, Capt. J. D. Turner, will leave the Maryland wharf on Friday, the 10th inst. at 7 o'clock A. M. and return on Saturday, the next day, touching at Annapolis for Baltimore, and go on the same Route on Tuesday the 20th inst. and return the next day as above.  
Cambridge and Easton papers will insert the above and hand their account to Capt. Turner.  
March 20th

**LOST**  
ON the 9th instant, in Easton, a gold pencil case and a gold finger-ring with hair ornament. A reward of \$4 will be paid to the finder if left with Mr. McDowell at the Union Tavern.  
March 13 3t

**PAINTING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he executes all kinds of  
**PAINTING**  
in the most neat and elegant manner. He can generally be found at the shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, where all orders for SIGNS, ODD FELLOWS APRONS & BANNERS, &c. &c. will meet with attention and dispatch.  
EDW. S. HOPKINS.  
March 13 3t

**NOTICE.**  
THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. on which day they will appoint Constables & on TUESDAY the 3d of April, to appoint supervisors of public roads. Applicants are requested to hand in their applications previous to the day of appointment to the Clerk. The Commissioners will also set every TUESDAY and SATURDAY for four successive weeks to hear appeals, commencing on TUESDAY the 24th day of April. Persons wishing any alteration made in their assessment are requested to make it known within the time limited.  
Per order,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk.  
March 13, 1838.

**Land for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale, all her lands situate, lying and being in Caroline county, within a few miles of Choptank River; the lands are divided in three farms all well timbered.  
For further information apply to the subscriber residing in Easton, or to Daniel Chas. zum, Esq. who lives near the lands, and who is authorized to make sale of the same, and will at any time show the lands to any one desirous of purchasing.  
R. D. HANDS.  
March 13, 1838.  
N. B. The town on which Jas. Chase now resides, & the farm on which John D. Bishop resides, will be for rent the ensuing year, if not sold before the 1st day of August next.  
R. D. H.

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot county Court, to value and divide the real estate of Robert Collier, deceased, late of Talbot county, according to the provisions of the Acts of the Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at the dwelling house on the farm of said deceased situated in the Bay-side on Thursday the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to proceed in the business for which we were appointed.  
JOHN KEMP,  
JAMES BRUFF,  
JAMES M. SETH,  
EDWARD COVEY,  
WILLIAM W. LOWE.  
Feb. 20 5w

**WANTED**  
To purchase, a negro woman from 25 to 40 years of age, who understands plain cooking. A liberal price will be given for such one, who will not be taken out of the State. She will be purchased either for life or a term of years, and is wanted expressly for a private family.  
Apply to the Editor of the Whig for further information.  
Nov. 29 1f

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

**NOTICE.**  
**The Thorough Bred Horse,**  
**DUKE OF OXFORD:**  
Will stand at the subscribers farm, near the Choptank, Wye Mill and Easton, in Talbot County—Queenstown and Centreville, in Queen Anne's County—at each stand once a fortnight. The above Horse is sired by the imported horse John Richards, his dam by Charles Medley, grand dam Caroline White Foot, which is the same grand dam of Gen. Emory's Lady Chiffon. For further particulars see Handbills.  
ERNEST MARTIN.  
Talbot County, Md. March 20th, 1838.

### Cattle Show & Fair.

FOR the Exhibition and sale of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Household Manufactures; to be held at Easton, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 1st, 2d and 3d days of November next; commencing at 10 A. M. on each day.  
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, have Resolved; that the said Show and Fair, be held at the place and times above mentioned; and that the following premiums be offered, and awarded, to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of them.—viz.

**HORSES.**  
For the best Stallion, thorough-bred and over 3 years old \$10 00  
For the best Mule not thorough-bred and over 3 years old 10 00  
For the best Stallion, of any blood and under 3 years old 8 00  
For the best Brood Mare, 8 00  
For the best Filly, 8 00  
For the best Saddle-horse, 5 00  
For the best Harness-horse, 5 00

**Asses and Mules.**  
For the best Jack, over 3 years old, 10 00  
For the best Mule over 3 years old, 8 00  
For the best do under 3 years old, 5 00

**CATTLE.**  
For the best Bull over 2 years old 10 00  
For the best do under 2 years old 10 00  
For the best Heifer under 3 and over 1 year old, 8 00  
For the best do of any age, 5 00  
For the best Ox of working Oxen, 10 00  
For the best do of any age, 8 00

**SWINE.**  
For the best Boar, 8 00  
For the best Sow, 8 00  
For the best do 2d best do 6 00

**SHEEP.**  
For the best Ram, 6 00  
For the best do 2d best do 4 00  
For the best Ewe, 5 00  
For the best do 2d best do 3 00

**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
For the best Agricultural Machine or Implement that may be considered new and deserving the patronage of the Society, 10 00  
For the 2d best do 8 00

**HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.**  
For the best sample of domestic sewing Silk, 2 00  
For the best pair knit Silk Stockings, of domestic Silk, 2 00  
For the best sample of Cocoons, not less than 5 lbs. 2 00  
For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards. 4 00  
For the best piece of Kersey, cotton warp, for laborers, not less than 10 yards. 4 00  
For the best piece of Flannel not less than 10 yards. 4 00  
For the best piece of Cassinet not less than 20 yards. 5 00  
For the best Hearts Rug, 4 00  
For the best Counterpane, 4 00  
For the best do 2d best do 3 00

**For the best piece of linea Sheetting not less than 12 yards. 4 00**  
**For the best piece of table Linen not less than 10 yards. 4 00**  
**For the best Table Cloth, not less than 10 yards. 4 00**  
**For the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards. 4 00**  
**For the best pair of knit woollen Stockings, 1 00**  
**For the best pair of knit cotton do 1 00**  
**For the best pair of knit shoes, do 1 00**  
**For the best pair of Laborer's Shoes, do 2 00**  
The Stockings to be of a size for a man or woman.

**BUTTER.**  
For the best sample of fresh Butter, not less than 5 lbs. 4 00  
For the best do do do 8 00  
For the best sample of potted Butter, not less than 5 lbs. and not less than 3 months old. 4 00  
For the 2d best sample under the same restrictions. 3 00  
A statement of the manner of making and preserving it will prove acceptable.

**FERMENTED LIQUORS.**  
For the best sample of domestic Wine, 2 00

**CROPS.**  
For the best crop of Irish Potatoes from one acre, 5 00  
For the best crop of Turnips, of any variety, from 1-4 acre, 5 00  
For the best crop of Sugar Beet, from 1-4 acre, 5 00  
For the best crop of Mangle Wurtzel from 1-4 acre, 5 00  
For the 10 best contiguous acres of Wheat, 10 00  
For the best acre of corn, 5 00  
For the best acre of a crop of corn, of not less than 40 acres, 10 00  
For the greatest net profit, actually obtained from an acre in one year, 5 00  
An average sample of one bushel must be offered for Exhibition; and in no case will a premium be awarded, unless satisfactory evidence be produced to the Judges, that the ground has been accurately surveyed, the crop produced carefully measured by the bushel, and the sample selected in the presence of not less than two competent and disinterested witnesses.

**PLOUGHING MATCH.**  
For the best ploughing with two horses or mules, 5 00  
For the best do with Oxen, 5 00  
To the successful ploughman in each case, 2 00  
No article will be entitled to a premium, unless the bona fide owner of the same be a resident of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and a subscriber to the Show. The rules and regulations for the management of the Cattle Show, will be published in due season.  
S. HAMBLETON, Chairman.  
T. Tilghman, Secretary.  
March 6th, 1838.

**A VERY SUPERIOR FARM AT AUCTION**—part of which is adapted for the cultivation of Peaches—with a few miles of Baltimore, on MONDAY MORNING, April 16th, 1838, at ONE o'clock, at the Exchange, where a plan may be seen.  
The subscriber with other Anne Arundel County, embracing 1150 acres in Anne Arundel county, and including on the same numerous Landing and deep Water, and a part of the same on Rock Creek. It is only 13 miles from Baltimore, and with the present facilities may be said to have the choice of Washington City, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, about four hundred acres are cleared. Thirty of which are good Meadow land, the remainder is well timbered. There are four tenements upon the Tract, with never failing streams of Water. The soil is well adapted for the growth of Rye, Oats, Corn, Tobacco, &c. and fruits of almost every description. For the cultivation of Peaches there are but few if any superior localities in the country. The land is high, and not subject to severe frosts; in its neighborhood the raising of this species of fruit has and is now carried on very advantageously;—besides other advantages there are on the land about 20,000 cords of Hickory, Oak, Pine and Chesnut Wood, which from its proximity to the water and steady market renders it valuable. The Tract will be sold either together or separate at may suit—and the plan is now at the Auction Room. Persons visiting the place will be shown any part, and can form an essential value.  
Terms: one third cash, on the day of sale, 1-3 in 12 and 1-3 in 18 months with interest, to be secured by bonds with approved security.  
H. W. BOOL J. Auct.  
or to the proprietor, Charles S. Hammond, Frederick, Md.  
Baltimore, Feb'y 20th, 1838—mar 6 wts.

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

**TEST FASHIONS.**  
JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his  
**Fall and Winter FASHIONS**  
and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, with neatness and despatch.  
Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his card of fashions, consisting of the latest improvements and most approved styles.  
Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their various styles, warranted to fit and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.  
Jan. 9, 1838 1f

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by Talbot county Court, to value and divide the Real Estate of James G. Elliott, late of Talbot county, deceased, according to the provisions of the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, do hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall meet at the late residence of the said James G. Elliott, in Talbot county, on Thursday the 22d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the business for which we are appointed.  
WILLIAM ROSE,  
CORNELIUS SHERWOOD,  
THOMAS HOPKINS,  
SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM,  
WM. POWELL, Commissioners.  
Feb. 13

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

**TO RENT,**  
A pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, till the end of the present year, enquire at the Drug Store of  
SOLOMON J. LOWE.  
Feb. 13, 1838.

REMOVAL.

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

Philadelphia White Lead in Oil, 12 1/2 and 25 lbs. Kegs. Dry White Lead of paints a variety. Lined, Winter Strained, Sperm and other Oils. Window Glass 1st and 2nd quality of all sizes.

Putty, &c. &c. &c. Madder, Indigo, Fig Blue, Alum, Copperas, Annatto, Chipped Logwood, and every variety of

Dye Stuffs.

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

PERFUMERY.

Florida and Cologne Water, large and small bottles. Russia Oil, Cream of Nardus. Genuine Parfums (German) Cologne. Bears Oil, Prentiss' and Arkansas preparations. Otto Rose Lip Salve, Fancy Soaps. Hair, Teeth, Nail and Shoe Brushes. Gum Elastic Blacking. Kidder's Indelible Ink, &c. &c. &c. Morrison's Hygienic Pills Chapman's Mead's and Busk's Anti Dyspeptic Pills. Dr. John Rowand's Vegetable Effluvia, for Ague and Fever. Carpenter's Fluid Extracts of Sarsaparilla, Liver-Wort, Pink-Root, Buchu, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract. Dr. Robertson's Stomach Elixir of Health. Nervous Cordial, Gout and Rheumatic Drops. Oldridge's Balm of Columbia for promoting the growth of the Hair. Agency for the celebrated Moskvitus Drops, a certain cure for the Tooth-Ache. Agency for Nevitt's Ague and Fever Pills. In case of failure, the money to be refunded. S. J. LOWE. Jan. 9

NEW GOODS.

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

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

DRY GOODS,

Amongst which are a number of—Superfine Cloths, & Cassimeres of various shades and col's, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Merinos, Jeans, Vestings, Shobbies, Muslin Delane, French Chintz, Calicoes, A complete assortment of Silks for ladies' dresses, Jaconets, Swiss Cambrics, and other fine Muslins, plain and figured, Bobinets, Laces, Edgings, Footings, Insertions, Ribbons, assorted, Trimmings of various kinds, Fancy Shawls and Blankets, in a variety, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Domestic Bleach'd and Brown Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Tickings, Stripes, &c.

A quantity of Coarse Woolen Goods, as Blankets, Baizes, Flannels, Peterham Cloth, Sailor's Cloth, Linseys, &c. Cotton Varn No. 4 to 15, Carpet Chains, Raw Cotton, &c. An extensive supply of—Boots and Shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, boys and misses, A large lot of heavy Brogan, Call Skin and Water Proof Boots for men & boys—An assortment of Hats and Caps for gentlemen and boys, Wax and grain Call Skins, Horse Leather, Heavy Kips and side Leather Morocco Skins, Lining, Skins and a quantity of Sole Leather—An assortment of—Bridles with Blinds, Martingales, Circles, Girths, Bridle Leathers, complete, Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars, An assortment of—Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, China, Glass, and Britannia Ware, Stone, Earthen, Tin, and Wooden Ware, Nails by the single pound or keg, of any size, Axes, Hoes, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Double and single barrel Guns.

A large assortment of Groceries,

Consisting in part of—Java, Rio, and St. Domingo Coffee, Young and old Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Teas, Porto Rico & New Orleans Sugars, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rice, Chocolate, Orleans, W. I. and Sugar House Molasses, Champagne Brandy, Holland Gin, Peach and Apple Brandy, N. E. Rum, Rye and common Whiskey, Maliera, Muscat, Sherry, Port, and Lisbon Wines, Cordials, Raisins, Almonds, &c.

With a number of heavy articles—as Mackerel, sterrings, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Cheese Salt by the sack, St. Ubes Salt by the bushel, Dried Fish, &c. White Lead, pure, No 1 and No 2, Bitck Lead, Red Oxide, Spanish Brown, Venitan Red, Prussia Blue, Chrome, green and yellow, Lineded, Whale, and Sperm Oils, Castor Oil, Japan, Copal, and Black Varnish, Window Glass and Putty, Rozin, Tar, Turpentine, &c. An assortment of Patent and Botanic Medicines.—A pretty fair assortment of Lumber—Such as 5, 8, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4 and 6-4 yellow and white pine Boards, Bald Cypress and white pine Shingles, Laths, Lime, &c.

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

WILLIAM POWELL.

Wyo Landing, Md. October 24, 1837. The Subscriber will at all times purchase Grain, or receive on Storage for Freight, as usual. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Good &c. W. P.

NOTICE.

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

SOLOMON LOWE,

Easton, Jan. 1838, 1837.

COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



MAKING.

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

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

Also, all kinds of Brass or in work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead. W. J. (G) June 6

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

Easton Hotel,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY S. LOWE, Esq. He pledges himself to render his house as comfortable as any on the shore, and every attention will be paid to the wants of Strangers and the Public generally. He trusts that those who have hitherto patronized the house, will still continue to do so. He asks but a fair trial, and feels confident that his constant exertions to please will prove satisfactory.

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

BAKING.

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

MILLINERY.

The subscriber still continues to carry on the Millinery Business—in plain Bonnets neatly made and trimmed—Stays Bonnets bleached & gassed in the neatest manner and trimmed in the most fashionable style; she therefore flatters herself that from her knowledge and experience of the above branches of business she will be able to give the most perfect satisfaction to all persons who may patronize her.

LILLY CLIFT.

Jan. 23

BLACKSMITHING.

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

JOSIAH C. ROBINSON.

Feb. 20 (G) N. B. All persons indebted for the past year to the subscriber, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same by note or otherwise.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very flattering encouragement he has received from them. Grateful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the same. After twenty-four years experience in the business he thinks he can assure them that their orders shall be fulfilled with that neatness, durability and despatch, which if equalled, shall be surpassed by none.

He will continue at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CRIVATORS, CART WORK, &c. The public's obedient servant. E. McQUAY. Feb. 27

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

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

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.

Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificate of Agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance years in a State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.

(Copy of Certificate of Agency.)

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Security against Counterfeits.

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

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

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

R. R. GREEN, General Agent.

Purchaser! ask to see the certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth Pills have one.

CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent. Sept 19

COUNTERFEIT BRANDRETH PILLS CAVEAT EMPTORI!—LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

IF he is a duty incumbent on an individual who has been relieved by a good Medicine to publish his case for the benefit of mankind, how much more is it his BOUNDEN DUTY to give notice to the community when he has been injured by a DRUG falsely called a medicine, and which has been named upon a genuine catholicon. Under these impressions the subscriber deems it his imperious duty to state the following facts:

Some few months since, while suffering under a severe indisposition, I acceded to the advice of my friends and made trial of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, although I sincerely doubt if I had not been cured by the use of the usual remedies peculiar to my complaint without avail. I accordingly sent to the office in Charles street, procured a 25 cent box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the malady under which I laboured was eradicated from my system.

A sense of gratitude induced me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received more real benefit from the use of a single quarter dollar box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me. I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety, but with a constant and increasing efficacy. For my own part I will use no other, so long as I possess in my own person such ample testimony of their invigorating and salutary properties under affliction. The last three or four weeks, I have spent in the city of Washington, my business requiring my presence in that City. From change of water, diet, or some other cause my bowels became much disordered and having exhausted the box of Pills I obtained in Baltimore, I went out in quest of more. I made various inquiries, and at length desisting of success, as a last resort I stepped into a Drug Store, and asked if they had any of Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

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

ANDREW REESE,

Conway street, between Hanover and Sharp streets. Baltimore.

The Counterfeit "BRANDRETH PILLS," alluded to by Mr. Reese in the above communication are purchased as (he has himself made known,) at a Drug store, in Washington City. The Druggist of whom he bought, says he purchased them in the City of Baltimore, from Messrs. J. & N. POPPLEN, No. 71 Liberty street. Aug 31

PROSPECTUS OF THE United States' Magazin AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

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

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply.

A periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the medium of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated diction than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character became an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates.

By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract and confuse the public mind, and which are frequently misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and righteously informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

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

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

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

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking.—The Democratic body of the Union, standing as its principles are, and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

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

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

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

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

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

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

Military and naval news, promotions, changes and movements, &c.

Foreign intelligence. Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Lady's Book.

Having a Larger circulation than any other Monthly Periodical IN AMERICA.

A COLOURED PLATE OF THE LATEST FASHIONS IN EVERY NUMBER.

Important Announcement.

It was with sincere pleasure that the publisher mentioned last season, the arrangement by which

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

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

MISS LESLIE, Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Poole, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in lending interest to the pages of the Lady's Book. Her powerful aid will contribute to the above every number of the work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

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

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

Are contributors to the poetical department, it will be useless to waste argument in endeavoring to show what is apparent among the periodicals of the country.

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

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hunt, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. Medina, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. W. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimity, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. J. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Cluelch, Constant Guillou, Mrs. Sedgwick.

TERMS.

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

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

The Novels of the CELEBRATED D'ISRAELI GODEY'S EDITION.

Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wonderful Tale of Alroy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venetia.

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

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

LUBBING.

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels, \$5

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for 5

Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for 5

Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17, 5

Lady's Book and Saturday News, 5

Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels and Celebrated Trials, 5

Bulwer's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5

Marryatt's and D'Israeli's Novels, 5

November 6, 1837.

HADDAWAY'S FERRY.

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

CHARLES L. RHODES. Jan. 30

FOR SALE. The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his

Mill, Mill Seat

and premises thereto belonging, situated on the main Road leading from Easton to Hillsborough.

His terms will be accommodating. JACOB LOOCKERMAN. Feb. 20

VARIETY STORE.

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

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

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

The subscriber has also a large selection of School and other Reading Books, such as, Geographies and Atlases, Grammars, Spelling Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Hymn Books, Arithmetics, Mensurations, Slates and Slate Pencils, Plain and Ruled Copy paper, Ink Powders. Also a large supply of Blank Books, from one to eight quires, of leather and board binding. Parents, Guardians and Trustees of Primary Schools, would do well to call and view his assortment of School Books, and ascertain his prices, and they certainly will purchase, as they are sold at a small advance for cash. Also a variety of Toy Books to please children. C. R. Nov. 21

N. B. The highest cash price given for Rags.

CABINET MAKING.

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

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant, JAMES S. SHANNAHAN.

N. B. Two well grown boys from 14 to 16 years of age of moral habits will be taken at the above business; boys from the country will be preferred. J. S. S. Nov. 14

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible. OZMON & SHANAHAN. April 18th, 1837.

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

Teacher Wanted,

For the ensuing Year.