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further answer
to be given; but
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is at hand,
and will be given.
It comes from an
authoritative
source. The report
of the committee
of the banks of New
York, on the resump-
tion of specie pay-
ments, made on the
25th of February
last, and approved
in a formal meet-
ing of the banks of
the city, holds this
language:
"In contemplation of the resumption of specie
payments by the banks of New York, on or before
the 1st of July next, the banks of New York, and
the banks of the other great commercial cities, it
is incumbent on those of New York to adopt all
the measures within the limits of their resources,
which may enable them not only to resume, but
also to maintain specie payments."
The fall in the rate of foreign exchange,
now considerably below par in our city, renders
it absolutely certain, that no exportation
of specie can take place, and more than
probable that a considerable influx may be
expected. The fact, now indisputable, must
have an effect on public opinion, and ought to
remove the apprehensions of those who may
have believed that the resumption of specie
payments would be a source of difficulty, and
that the banks of New York, in the hands of
the J. S. States, are, against foreign demands,
are justified in expecting their co-operation.
If it is obtained, we do not perceive any ob-
stacle to an early, easy, and safe resumption of
specie payments."
A continued suspension on the part of some
of the other great commercial cities, can alone
render the resumption on our part difficult, and
may prevent a free application of the legiti-
mate resources of New York. Yet, such is the
favorable relative state of the balances be-
tween this and the other parts of the Union,
that for the present, at least, but little need be
apprehended from the effect of natural causes,
of deliberate policy, or of any other cause,
of a hostile policy of any kind, which could
be a motive for such, there should be no ap-
prehension on our part. We trust that, sup-
ported by the community of this city, and by
the State, the banks will be able to surmount
all obstacles, and on or before the 1st of July
to resume and maintain specie payments."
From the authentic report, it is seen that
the banks of the city of New York have de-
termined to resume specie payments on or be-
fore the 1st of July next; that they ask no-
thing but the co-operation, or forbearance, of
the other banks, and are afraid of nothing but
the deliberate hostility of some non-resuming
banks in other cities, that is to say, Mr. Biddle's
banks in Philadelphia. This is the language
of the banks of New York. They ask nothing,
and they fear nothing, from the Federal
Government. They fear nothing from the
Sub-Treasurer bill. They declare their only
danger to be in the conduct of the non-resum-
ing banks of some neighboring cities. Now,
which is entitled to most credit in this con-
tention of opinion, the New York banks, or the
Philadelphia banks? Certainly it is a case
in which the opinion of the banks must prevail.
They know their own condition; they know
the condition of others; they have the work of
resumption to perform; and they say they can
perform it. If they can, all other banks must
be able to do it likewise, or must have im-
posed falsehoods upon the country when they
stopped payment last May; for all then declar-
ed that they did not stop from their own weak-
ness, but from the example of New York; and

EAST LONDON LEVING AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. EAST LONDON LEVING AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1838. VOL. IV. NO. 17.

THE WIG AND PROPERTY ADVOCATE.
TUESDAY MORNING.
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,
PUBLISHER.

Independent Treasurer Bill.
SPEECH OF MR. BENTON.
In Senate, Wednesday, March 1, 1838.

Mr. B. would examine some of the objections to the proposed bill. The bill had been introduced by the Hon. Mr. Benton, and had been read twice. It was a bill to create an independent treasury, and to provide for the resumption of specie payments. The bill was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Calhoun, and the Hon. Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Benton's speech was in support of the bill, and he argued that it was necessary for the resumption of specie payments, and for the stability of the currency. He argued that the bill would create an independent treasury, and that it would be able to resume specie payments on or before the 1st of July next. He argued that the bill would be a great benefit to the country, and that it would be a great step towards the resumption of specie payments.

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Year	Balance
1833	1,702,905
1834	3,379,535
1835	6,100,766
1836	6,890,600
1837	8,159,130
1838	4,499,741
1839	7,400,619
1840	6,205,061
1841	7,905,925
1842	6,997,564

Year	Imports	Exports
1833	8,697,906	15,317,071
1834	8,379,535	9,014,233
1835	6,100,766	9,797,955
1836	6,890,600	4,704,533
1837	8,159,130	6,014,960
1838	4,499,741	6,349,476
1839	7,400,619	4,944,000
1840	6,205,061	2,719,773
1841	7,905,925	4,435,915
1842	6,997,564	6,006,240

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Under such auspices, we are confident that we shall sweep the Whigs at the next election, and carry a decided majority in the House of Delegates.

More New Goods. New Spring Goods.
AT WYE LANDING.
THE subscriber has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer GOODS,

All of which he has selected from the latest importations and most fashionable styles, and will sell them on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his friends generally, to call and examine for themselves.

FRESH GOODS.
THE subscribers feeling grateful to their patrons, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a choice supply of
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

among which are some handsome Calicoes, Painted Muslins and Ladies fancy articles, such as
RIBBONS, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, INSERTIONS, EDGINGS, LAOES, &c. &c.

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, all her lands situated, lying and being in Caroline county, within a few miles of Choptank River; the lands are divided in three farms all well timbered.

PRICE CURRENT.
GRAIN.—WHEAT—A sale of 2000 bushels, forward of ordinary quality, has been made at \$1.15. RYE—A cargo of 500 bushels was sold early in the week at 93 cents. Last sale of good Md. at 93 cents.

SPRING FASHIONS.
JOHN SAUTERFIELD,
returns his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same.

Farm for Sale.
A subscriber will dispose of the farm of 125 acres, which he now resides at the Hotel.

Side Land for Sale.
A subscriber has a vacant acre of land, situated on the shore of the Chesapeake Bay, and is offered for sale.

NOTICE.
The subscriber wishes to hire a carriage, that understands the Western style, and will give reasonable wages.

Manchery Sale.
By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will offer at public sale, the premises situated in the town of Denton, Caroline county.

TERMS.
5 dollars the Spring's charge, 8 dollars the mare to be in foal, 3 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom.

PEDIGREE.
SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Ware's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsy, by McCoy's Cub; his great grand dam, Matamoras, by Heath's Childers.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY, the 27th inst. on which day they will appoint Constables & TOLLEES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Talbot, and the adjoining counties, that they have purchased of Mr. Wm. F. Parson, the entire establishment, where they will continue to sell the above mentioned goods.

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

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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.

EASTON ACADEMY.
A PUBLIC Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution, will be held on Thursday and Friday, the 10th and 11th of May, next at the Academy, at which the parents and guardians of the pupils, and the friends of Education, are respectfully invited to attend.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a small farm called MORLING'S ORANGE, situated on a branch of Third Haven River, adjoining the Land of Mrs. Rogers, the late William Hayward, and James Bartlett.

Now Spring Goods.
WILLIAM LOVEDAY,
HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened of his store room, a handsome assortment of

NOTICE.
The Thorough Bred Horse, DUKE OF OXFORD, WILL stand at the subscribers farm, near the Choptank, Wye Mill and Eastern Neck, Talbot County, Queen Anne's County, and Kent County, at each stand once a week.

NOTICE.
The subscriber wishes to hire a carriage, that understands the Western style, and will give reasonable wages.

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

RATCLIFFE.
A beautiful bay with black legs, mare and all, to hand, raised by Henry Hollyday, Esq. will travel the ensuing season through Talbot and Queen Anne's, commencing at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

NOTICE.
The subscribers wish to hire a carriage, that understands the Western style, and will give reasonable wages.

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The subscribers wish to hire a carriage, that understands the Western style, and will give reasonable wages.

Easton and Baltimore Schooner.
PERRY HALL,
Robson Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

EMILY JANE.
JAMES R. LEONARD, MASTER,
WILL leave Easton Point on Sunday morning, the first of April, at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning, until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

Branch Bank at Easton.
March 30th 1838.
THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent on the deposits, which will be payable to the Stockholders in the Branch Bank at Easton, on or after the first Monday of April next.

William C. Ridgway,
CONSULTING AGENT, No. 313 Baltimore St. BALTIMORE.
I prepared for any business that may be intrusted to him, and from his long experience and general knowledge of business, feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to his patrons.

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, on the 1st day of April, 1838.

Remainder of the Post Office at Easton, on the 1st day of April, 1838.

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MARYLAND.
HAS commenced her usual routes, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 6 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye landing and returns next day.

Easton and Baltimore Packet
SCHOONER



PERRY HALL
Robson Leonard, - Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL is a new Boat well fitted and is in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hoghead and all other Freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars; passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't. servant,
J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

EMILY JANE
JAMES R. LEONARD

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above.
J. E. LEONARD.

April 3, 1838.

Branch Bank at Easton.

March 30th 1838. THE President and Directors of the Farm Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of one cent for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders in the Branch Bank at Easton, on or before the first of April.

By Order
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash.

April 3, 1838.

William C. Ridgway,
CONSTABLE, COLLECTOR & GENERAL AGENT, No. 313 Baltimore St. BALTIMORE.

Is prepared for any business that may be entrusted to him, and from his long experience and general knowledge of business, feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who employ him. The public's obedient humble servant.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, on the 1st day of April, 1838.

- Garrison Austin
- Mary Auld
- Suzanne Brownwell
- Jane Barrett
- Solomon Barrett
- Charles Benny
- Anna B. Bond
- Margaret Bond
- John Barrett
- Archibald Benny
- Elizabeth Byrn
- Mary H. Buggs
- David Bunting
- Mary Brown
- Eliza Bowdler
- Mrs. Barrett
- Jerry Bond
- Andrew Callahan
- John Collins
- Samuel Chambers
- Mary Chrome
- Ann M. Council
- Calab Conely
- Wm. Edmondson
- Law Fiddle
- James Floyd
- Wm. B. Faulkner
- E. G. Goldsborough
- Eliza Ann Gossage
- Orlando G. Gordon
- Mrs. Goldsborough
- Sarah J. Greenbank
- James Hopkins
- Charlotte Hamer
- Charles W. Holbs
- Wm. Hayward
- Jacob Howard
- Thomas Hale
- Charlotte Jackson
- Benj. Kerby
- Ann Kerby
- Sally Ann Kerby
- John B. Kerr
- D. Leonard & others
- Rd. T. Larrimore
- Charles L. Lyles
- Thomas Lymore
- Thomas H. Leonard
- Wm. McNeil
- Emily A. Mills
- E. McDowell
- William Matthews
- Rebecca Matthews
- Eliza M. Mackay
- Rev. H. M. Mason
- Wm. E. Nicholson
- Ellen Newcomb
- Henrietta Newcomb
- Edward Newman
- James Nicholson
- Wm. Newman 59
- Joseph R. Price
- James Price
- Capt. Robt. Pairet
- Mary Pickren
- Francis Quinn
- R. R. Ross
- John B. Stichbury
- John C. Sparks
- Stevens & Rhodes
- Thomas Sylvester
- Richard Spencer
- Jesse Shannahan
- Rev. Joseph Spencer
- Jenny Tripp
- Joseph G. Turner
- Harriet Webb
- Maria Willis

Persons calling for the above letters will say advertised.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.

April 3 31

THE STEAM BOAT

HAS commenced her usual routes, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton - returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day.

All passages at the risk of its owner.
April 1, 1838.

MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl which exists on his estate in Talbot County, he informs the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now as well known, that it is unnecessary to extend to the subject - in reference to the deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl - Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight - they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the heads of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

April 10, 1838.

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the State of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

But perhaps the most valuable bed of shell marl in this part of Talbot County, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public, is that which is described in the report as occurring three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being composed mainly of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farm of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Aikison. These beds are in continuous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations, principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of exhibiting them to public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and saluting advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent demand of the same. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur.

NOTICE.

The Thorough bred Horse, UNCLE SAM, Will stand at Deaton, and Fennersburgh, in Caroline county, New Market, and Cambridge, in Dorset county, and Trapps, Talbot county, every week, and the balance of the time in Easton, regulars see Headbill.

Wheat Cradles.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in Easton, begs leave most respectfully to inform his customers and the public generally, that he is still carrying on the Cart, Wheel, Plough, and Waggon Wroughting, at his old stand on Dover street in Easton, where he is, as heretofore, prepared to execute all orders in the most judicious and expeditious manner.

He has on hand a lot of the very best materials for Wheat Cradles which have been seasoned 3 years and is of the natural growth, which he is prepared to make up in the best manner if ordered early. His Cradles is warranted to save well and handle with ease.

JNO. B. FIRBANKS, (G3)

Pump Making, Well Digging, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in the line of business. He can give the best testimonials of his capability to execute work in the neatest manner.

PUMPS repaired at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Persons residing out of the county can address him through the Post office, post paid, and their orders will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant,
EDWARD CARTEY.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,
via, Miles River Ferry.

SLOOP JANE.

JOHN HORNEY - (Master)

WILL leave Miles River Ferry Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, and returning will leave Baltimore every Wednesday following at 9 o'clock (A. M.) for Easton, and continue to sail regularly on the above named days during the season.

THE JANE.

Is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers at the following terms, viz.

Passage and fare, 51 cents for passengers 50 cents, also on barrels 12 1/2 and all other freight in like proportion.

N. B. Capt. John Horney will attend to the business at Easton every Saturday all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, as the owner of the above named (Jane) is determined to spare no trouble or expense to give general satisfaction to all who may patronize his boat.

Miles River Ferry, April 10th, 1838.

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have taken the shop on Washington street, between the Stores of Solomon J. Lowe and Olden & Hopkins where they are prepared to carry on the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS, in all its various branches.

They solicit a share of public patronage, pledging to execute their work in the most durable manner and on reasonable terms.

THOMAS CLARK,
CAIN M. CLARK,
THOS. CHILCUTT.

April 10 3w

The Union Tavern

IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling, lately attached to it. The proprietor, with the patronage of Travellers and citizens of the county and the neighboring counties. He wishes to please all persons shall be regulated and unobtruded; and as that respectable veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has been in the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold fast & equal position with any other individual in the State at the private rooms of the Union Tavern, Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from noise and interruption, and shall receive strictest attention.

For the patronage of the Judges and Council, who attend the Courts, sitting in the town, solicited and every possible attention to comfort and convenience is promised.

For the tables belonging to this establishment will be largely extended and improved, and the utmost care of horses will be given.

For Terrapin and Oyster papers prepared for the carriage will be in complete order for the conveyance of the Pennsylvania.

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

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber having discontinued his business in this place, and intends leaving the State on or about the last of April, he hereby requests all those indebted to him, to settle for their claims as an account, before the 25th of April, will be closed, and to go into other hands for collection. All who comply with this request, will much oblige the subscriber and save themselves other trouble to themselves and him.

WM. F. PARROT
April 3, 1838.

N. B. He has sold out his entire establishment to Messrs. Chilcutt Johnson and Wagon, by whom in future the business will be conducted. The old customers will not find every attention paid to their work, and every exertion used to give general satisfaction.

W. F. PARROT

TOBACCO STICK,

MARCH 24th, 1838.

THE citizens of Maryland and the adjacent States are now informed that the best tobacco ever raised in the State, is now being put in the market at the above village. The tobacco will remain in this neighborhood for a few days longer. County rights are offered for such terms as will be much to the interest of purchasers. He would like to sell to some individuals a privilege of one half or three fourths of his Patent, for several States, in such a manner, that the payments will be easy. He refers to the report of some gentlemen on Tobacco Stick, in regard to the draft on the State, and the amount of business done in the State.

WM. J. MCGEEHEE
April 2 31

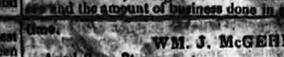
NOTICE.

THE undersigned commissioners appointed by Talbot county Court, to value and divide the real estate of Robert Collinson, deceased, late of Talbot county, according to the provisions of the Act of the Assembly in that behalf 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 10th 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.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Two very valuable Stud Horses, sired by



'Rinaldo'

AND JOHN RICHARDS.

THE subscriber will sell on a credit, recently loan to enable the purchaser to make handsome profits on the above Horses - or if not sold in a short time he will hire them out for the season. For further particulars, apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
Easton April 3, 1838 4w.

TUSCARORA

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 business, and now, respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials.

Gigs and four wheeled Waggon, the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They wish all who are 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 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.

All kinds of Brass or in work repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

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 9 11 (G)

Collector's Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for County Taxes due for the years 1836 and 1837 are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of May next, my deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that date without respect to persons.

WM. B. TRIPPE.

May 1 3w

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, and 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.

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 beg leave to inform them, that he has removed to the above address, 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, BEDSTRADES, &c. &c.

He also has a first rate Haircase, and no pains will be spared in rendering satisfaction to that part of the business. All orders directed to his office 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.

J. S. S.
Nov. 14 11

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, and the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

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

JOSEPH D. ROBERTSON
Feb. 20 11 (G3w)

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 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. SIGOUNEY, The Hemans of America, and

Grenville Mellen, are contributors to the periodical, it will be useless to waste a column in endeavoring to show what is apparent in 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.

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COACH GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.

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Gigs and four wheeled Waggon, the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They wish all who are 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 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.

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Orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants

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

June 9 11 (G)

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Oxmon and Shanahan, has 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.

OXMON & SHANAHAN.
April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Oxmon, 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 a little cash, 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.

Wanted for the present year.

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

THOS. CASSON,
ROBT. RAISON,
EDWD. FLYNN,
Trustees.

Jan. 11

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,
DANIEL WOODEN,
JAS. M. HOPKINS,
Trustees.

Bay Side, Talbot county,
Jan. 9 11 (G)

COMBINATION OF LITERARY TALENT; AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lady's Book, Having a Large circulation, has 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 arrangements 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 patron 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 editing interest. In the pages of the Lady's Book, her powerful aid will

be added to the talents of Mrs. Hale, and in addition to the talents of 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

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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 Spruce, Philadelphia.

Mr. Catron

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1838. VOL. IV. NO. 10.

GENERAL

GEORGETOWN

Advertisements for three lines for each week...

FROM THE

The Lord, the Lord, the Lord...

FROM THE

Gain the crown, gain the crown...

FROM THE

And lo, the Lord, the Lord...

For the purpose of the General Assembly... Sec. 1. And be it enacted, That each election for Senators shall be conducted...

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION...

Sec. 1. And be it enacted, That each election for Senators shall be conducted...

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be...

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the same person shall in no case be nominated by the Governor...

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the same person shall in no case be nominated by the Governor...

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FOUR LETTERS TO MR. BIDDLE.

From the Boston Courier, (Whig).

To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.

No. 1.

April 10, 1838.

Dear Sir,

I am perfectly aware of the fact, that you are the author of the suspension of specie payments...

I am perfectly aware of the fact, that you are the author of the suspension of specie payments...

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S AD

in Louds. State of Maryland, CAROLINE COUNTY, to wit:

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1838

VOL. IV. NO. 20

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
Published every
TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
W. S. SILVERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS 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, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, 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.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, April 14th, 1838.

In pursuance of authority contained in an order of the House of Delegates, I hereby direct the acts of Assembly passed at December session, 1836, entitled "an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland," chapter 137, and the act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of the Baltimore City Court, and the Register of Wills in the several counties of this State," chapter 224, and confirmed at the subsequent session, to be published once a week for three weeks successively in the following papers, to wit:—

Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; Patriot, Chronicle, American, Transcript and Sun, Baltimore; and in all the papers published in the several counties of the State.

J. H. CULBRETH,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 224.

An act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts, the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the confirmation of this act, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint the clerks of the several county courts, the clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, the Register of Wills throughout the State, and that the persons so appointed shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments; provided nevertheless, that the persons who shall respectively be in office at the time of the confirmation of this act as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the Court of Appeals, as clerk of Baltimore City Court, and as Registers of Wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that the persons so appointed shall be deemed to be appointed as clerks of the several county courts, as clerks of the Court of Appeals, as clerk of Baltimore City Court, and as Registers of Wills, shall not be subject in any respect to the operation of this act, until from and after the first day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

CHAPTER 197.

An act to amend the Constitution and Form of Government of the State of Maryland.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the term of office of the members of the present Senate shall end, and be determined whenever, and as soon as a new Senate shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and a quorum of its members shall have qualified as directed by the constitution and laws of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That at the December session of the General Assembly for the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and forever thereafter, the Senate shall be composed of twenty-one members, to be chosen as hereinafter provided, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted, That at the time and place of holding elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, let delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and under the direction of the same judges by whom such elections for delegates shall be held, an election shall also be held in each of the several counties of this State and in the city of Baltimore respectively, for the purpose of choosing a Senator of the State of Maryland, and from such county or said city, as the case may be, whose term of office shall commence on the day fixed by law for the commencement of the regular session of the General Assembly, next succeeding such election, and continue for two, four or six years according to the classification of a quorum of its members; and at every such election for senators every person qualified to vote at the place at which he shall offer to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, shall be entitled to vote for one person as senator; and of the persons voted for as senator in each of the several counties and in said city, respectively, the person having the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be declared and returned as duly elected for said county or said city, as the case may be; and in case two persons possessing the required qualifications shall be found on the final casting of the votes given, in any one of said counties or said city, to have an equal number of votes, there shall be a new election ordered as hereinafter mentioned; and immediately after the Senate shall have convened in pursuance of this election under this act, the Senators shall be divided into three classes; the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second

class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third thereof may be elected on the first Wednesday of October in every second year; and elections shall be held in the several counties and city, from which the retiring Senators came, to supply the vacancies as they may occur in consequence of this classification.

SECTION 4. And be it enacted, That such election for Senators shall be conducted, and the returns thereof be made, with proper variations in the certificate to suit the case, in like manner as in cases of elections for delegates.

SECTION 5. And be it enacted, That the qualifications necessary in a senator shall be the same as are required in a delegate to the General Assembly, with the additional qualification that he shall be above the age of twenty-five years, and shall have resided at least three years, next preceding his election, in the county or city in and for which he shall be chosen.

SECTION 6. And be it enacted, That in case any person who shall have been chosen as a senator, shall refuse to act, remove from the county or city, as the case may be, for which he shall have been elected, die, resign, or be removed for cause, or in case of a tie between two or more qualified persons in any one of the counties, or in the city of Baltimore, a warrant of election shall be issued by the President of the Senate for the time being, for the election of a senator to supply the vacancy, of which ten days notice at the least, excluding the day of notice and the day of election, shall be given.

SECTION 7. And be it enacted, That so much of the thirty-seventh article of the constitution as provides that no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, if he shall qualify as such, shall hold or execute any office of profit during the time for which he shall be elected, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 8. And be it enacted, That no senator or delegate to the General Assembly, shall during the time for which he was elected be appointed to any civil office under the constitution and laws of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments thereof shall have been increased during such time; and no senator or delegate, during the time he shall continue to act as such, shall be eligible to any civil office whatever.

SECTION 9. And be it enacted, That at the election for delegates to the General Assembly for the session of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and at each succeeding election for delegates, until after the five delegates shall be elected in and for Baltimore city, and one delegate in and for the city of Annapolis, until the promulgating of the census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, when the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as a part of Anne Arundel county, and her right to a separate delegation shall cease; five delegates in and for Baltimore county; five delegates in and for Frederick county; and four delegates in and for each of the several counties respectively, hereinafter mentioned, to wit: Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Saint Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Allegany.

SECTION 10. And be it enacted, That from and after the period when the next census shall have been taken and officially promulgated, and from and after the official promulgation of every second census thereafter, the representation in the House of Delegates from the several counties and from the city of Baltimore, shall be graduated and established on the following basis, that is to say, every county which shall have by the said census, a population of less than fifteen thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect three delegates; every county having a population by the said census of fifteen thousand souls, and less than twenty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect four delegates; every county having by the said census a population of twenty-five thousand, and less than thirty-five thousand souls, federal numbers, shall be entitled to elect five delegates; and every county having a population of upwards of thirty-five thousand souls federal numbers shall be entitled to elect six delegates; and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled to elect as many delegates as the county which shall have the largest representation, on the basis aforesaid, may be entitled to elect; provided, and it is hereby enacted, that if any of the several counties heretofore mentioned, shall not, after the said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty shall have been taken, be entitled by the graduation on the basis aforesaid to a representation in the House of Delegates equal to that allowed to such county by the ninth section of this act at the election of delegates for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, such county shall, nevertheless, after said census for the year eighteen hundred and forty, or any future census, and forever thereafter, be entitled to elect the number of delegates allowed by the provisions of said section for the said session, but nothing in the proviso contained, shall be construed, to include in the representation of Anne Arundel county, the delegate allowed to the city of Annapolis in the said ninth section of this act.

SECTION 11. And be it enacted, That in all elections for senators, to be held after the election for delegates, for the December session eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the city of Annapolis, shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SECTION 12. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly shall have power from time to time to regulate all matters relating to the judges, their place and manner of holding circuit, time, place and manner of holding returns thereof, and to divide the several counties into election districts, for the more convenient holding of elections, not affecting their terms or tenure of office.

SECTION 13. And be it enacted, That so much of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the Council, to the Governor, and to the clerk of the council, be abrogated, abolished and annulled, and that the whole executive power of the government of this state, shall be vested exclusively in the Governor, subject nevertheless to the checks, limitations and provisions hereinafter specified and mentioned.

SECTION 14. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint all officers of the state whose offices are or may be created by law, and whose appointment

shall not be otherwise provided for by the constitution and form of government or by any laws consistent with the constitution and form of government; provided, that this act shall not be deemed or construed to impair in any manner, the validity of the commissions of such persons as shall be in office under previous executive appointment, when this act shall go into operation, or alter, abridge, the tenure, quality, or duration of the same, or of any of them.

SECTION 15. And be it enacted, That the Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in any such offices during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire upon the appointment of the same office, or at the expiration of one calendar month, ensuring the commencement of the next regular session of the Senate, which ever shall first occur.

SECTION 16. And be it enacted, That the same person shall in no case be nominated by the Governor, a second time during the same session, for the same office, in case he shall have been rejected by the Senate, unless after such rejection, the Senate shall inform the Governor by message of their willingness to receive again for their consideration, and in case any person nominated by the Governor for any office, shall not be rejected by the Senate, it shall not be lawful for the Governor at any time afterwards, during the recess of the Senate, in case of vacancy in the same office, to appoint such rejected person to fill said vacancy.

SECTION 17. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, within the period of one calendar month next after this act shall go into operation, and in the same session in which the same shall be confirmed, if it be confirmed, and annually thereafter during the regular session of the Senate, and on such particular day, if any, or within such particular period as may be prescribed by law, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a Secretary of State, who shall hold his office until a successor shall be appointed, and who shall discharge such duties, and receive such compensation, as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 18. And be it enacted, That in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor at any time after this act shall go into operation, the General Assembly, if in session, or if in the recess, at their next session, shall proceed to elect by joint ballot of the two houses, some person, being a qualified resident of the gubernatorial district from which the Governor shall be elected, to be Governor for the residue of said term; and in every case of vacancy until the election and qualification of the person succeeding, the Secretary of State, by virtue of his said office, shall be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, or in case he shall refuse to act, remove from the state, die, resign, or be removed for cause, the person filling the office of speaker of the House of Delegates shall, by virtue of his said office, be clothed, *ad interim*, with the executive powers of government.

SECTION 19. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the Governor, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of January next, shall continue for the term of one year, and until the election and qualification of a successor, to be chosen as hereinafter mentioned.

SECTION 20. And be it enacted, That at the time and places of holding the elections in the several counties of this State, and in the city of Baltimore, for delegates to the General Assembly for the December session of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and before the said term is taken, and in every third year thereafter, an election shall be held for a Governor of this State, whose term of office shall commence on the first Monday of January next ensuing the day of such election, and continue for three years, and until the election and qualification of a successor; at which said election every person qualified to vote for delegates to the General Assembly, at the place at which he shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for Governor, and the person voted for as Governor shall possess the qualifications now required by the constitution and form of government, and the additional qualification of being at least thirty years of age, and of being one of having been for at least three whole years before, a resident within the limits of the gubernatorial district from which the Governor is to be taken at such election, according to the priority which shall be determined as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, the state shall be, and the same is hereby divided into three gubernatorial districts as follows: the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the Southern District; Baltimore, Harford, Carroll, Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, shall together compose one district, and until its number shall be determined as hereinafter provided, shall be known as the North-western District; and for the purpose of determining the respective numbers and order of priority of the districts in the name session in which this act shall be confirmed, if the same shall be confirmed as hereinafter mentioned, and on some day to be fixed by concurrence of the two branches, the speaker of the house of delegates shall present to the President of the Senate, in the Senate Chamber, a box containing three ballots of similar size and appearance, and on which shall severally be written, Eastern District, Southern District, North-western District, and the president of the Senate shall thereupon draw from said box the said several ballots in succession, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot first drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the first gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen Governor at the election first to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding

election, shall be taken from the said first district; and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot secondly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the second gubernatorial district, and the person to be chosen Governor at the second election to be held under the provisions of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election for Governor forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said second district, and the district, the name of which shall be written on the ballot thirdly drawn, shall thenceforth be distinguished as the third gubernatorial district, and the person to be held under the provision of this section, and the person to be chosen at every succeeding third election forever thereafter, shall be taken from the said third district; and the result of such drawing shall be entered on the journal of the Senate, and be reported by the speaker of the House of Delegates on his return to that body and be entered on the journal thereof, and shall be certified by a joint letter to be signed by the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Delegates, and be addressed and transmitted to the Secretary of State if appointed, and if not, as soon as he shall be appointed, to be by him preserved in his office.

SECTION 21. And be it enacted, That the General Assembly, shall have power to regulate, by law, all matters which relate to the judges; time, place and manner of holding elections for Governor, and of making returns thereof; and that until otherwise directed, the returns shall be made in like manner as in elections for electors of President and Vice President, save the form of the certificate shall be varied to suit the case; and save also that the returns, instead of being made to the Governor and Council, shall be made to the Senate, and be enclosed under cover to the Secretary of State by whom they shall be delivered to the president of the Senate at the commencement of the session next ensuing such election.

SECTION 22. And be it enacted, That of the persons voted for as Governor, at any such election, the person having, in the judgment of the Senate, the highest number of legal votes, and possessing the legal qualifications and resident as aforesaid, in the district from which the Governor, at such election is to be taken, shall be Governor, and shall qualify in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws, on the first Monday of January next ensuing his election, or as soon thereafter as may be; and all questions in relation to the number or legality of the votes given for such and any person voted for as Governor, and in relation to the returns, and in relation to the qualifications of the persons voted for as Governor, shall be decided by the Senate, and in case two or more persons shall be found to have an equal number of votes, the Senate shall have power to decide between them, and shall choose one of them to be Governor and shall qualify accordingly.

SECTION 23. And be it enacted, That no person who shall be elected and act as Governor, shall be again eligible for the next succeeding term.

SECTION 24. And be it enacted, That the elections to be held in pursuance of this act, shall be held on the first Wednesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and for the election of delegates on the same day in every year thereafter, for the election of Governor on the same day in every third year thereafter, and for the election of senators of the first class, on the same day in the second year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the second class, on the same day in the fourth year after their election and classification, and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter; and for the election of senators of the third class, on the same day in the sixth year after their election and classification and on the same day in every sixth year thereafter.

SECTION 25. And be it enacted, That in all elections for Governor, the city of Annapolis shall be deemed and taken as part of Anne Arundel county.

SECTION 26. And be it enacted, That the relation of master and slave, in this State, shall not be abolished unless a bill so to abolish the same, shall be passed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, and shall be published at least three months before a new election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by a unanimous vote of the members of each branch of the General Assembly at the next regular constitutional session after such new election, nor then, without full compensation to the master for the property of which he shall be thereby deprived.

SECTION 27. And be it enacted, That the city of Annapolis shall continue to be the seat of government, and the place of holding the sessions of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, and the high Court of Chancery.

SECTION 28. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution and form of government, then and in such case, this act, & the alterations and amendments of the constitution therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said constitution and form of government, any thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 84.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, an act to amend the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the act, entitled, an act to amend the constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, chapter one hundred and ninety-seven, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed.

All rivers have their sources in mountains or elevated lakes, and it is in their descent from these that they acquire that velocity which main sustains the future currents.—Philosophical and Physical Geography.

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL ANECDOTES.

From Sir J. Barrow's Life of Lord Howe.

Origin of the Uniform of the Navy.—Some old admirals in one of their clubs resolved, "that a uniform dress is useful and necessary for commissioned officers, agreeable to the practice of other nations," and a committee was appointed to wait on the Duke of Bedford, then first lord of the admiralty. Admiral Forbes was finally selected for this office. He was shown into a room surrounded with dresses. On being asked which he thought most appropriate, he said, "one with red and blue, or blue and red, as they were our national colors." "No," replied his grace "the king has settled it otherwise; he saw my duchess riding in the park a few days in a habit of blue faced with white, which took the fancy of his majesty, & he ordered it to be the uniform of the royal navy; and in 1717 it was established accordingly.—Red has now superseded the white, and thus his late majesty, William IV., has restored us our national colors.

THE RED FLAG AT THE MAIN.—It is generally known that, until the early part of the present century, the red flag at the main had no existence, but it is not known why the three classes of that rank should have been left incomplete. In allusion to this, a story is carried off our red flag of a full admiral, who stole it from Sheerness or Chatham when he blockaded the Thames, Sir John Barrow remarks—that whether England ever had a red flag at the main or not remains at this day an undecided question; as is also that of this color having only two classes, whilst the white and blue squadrons were complete. An admiral of the white then held the highest rank in the navy, except the admiral of the fleet. The battle of Trafalgar, if it did not restore, contributed mainly to give the navy the red flag at the main. A new edition of the general instructions was then preparing, which came out the following year, and in them the three ranks of the three colours were made complete. When captain of the Magistrate, in a gale of wind on the lee shore, off the coast of France, induced him to anchor. In the course of the night it blew tremendously, but Howe having made all snug with two anchors ahead, went off deck to his cabin, where he took up a book; presently, however, the lieutenant of the watch came down in great haste, and with a face of alarm said, "I am sorry to inform you, my lord, that the anchors are coming home." "They are much in the right, replied Howe, coolly. "I don't know who would stay abroad such a night as this?"

TIT FOR TAT.—Santeuil, a poet of the 17th century, returning one night to the abbey of St. Victor, at eleven o'clock, was refused admittance, and was obliged to wait until the door opened at a late hour. A good *garçon* to be tolerated; and at last the poet slipped a piece of gold under the door, which was opened immediately. When fairly in, the poet had left a book on the stone, where he was sitting during the dispute, and begged the porter to go for it. Encouraged by the generosity of the poet, the man readily complied. In the meanwhile Santeuil fastened the door, and the porter, half naked, was obliged to stand knocking in his turn. "I cannot let you in," said the poet; "I am very sorry for it; but the prior has given positive orders not to have the doors opened at so late an hour." "I let you in," said the porter, in a very humble tone. "So you did," replied Santeuil; "and I will do you the same turn for the same price." The porter, not liking to lose in the street, and fearful of slipping his place, slipped the piece of gold under the door again, saying, "I thought a poet's money would not stay long with me." And so he gained admittance.

Banking Company Arrested.—A gang of counterfeiters consisting of eleven of the directors of a company, were arrested in Mobile on Sunday night the 29th ult. It appears that they are a part of the gang which are infesting the western and south western country. Their counterfeiters were chiefly on the City Bank of New Orleans, and on the Bank of the United States, the last of which they have been selling at a premium. They also had some Texas money. About \$5000 in all was found in their possession. One of them who was employed to pass off the money, was first arrested, and on being tied to a tree and threatened with the Lynch code, he made a confession of his sins, and gave such information as led to the arrest of the others. These directors parted with their president at New Orleans a few days previously, it having become dangerous for them to remain there.

Absence of mind.—Mr. Imlach, late minister of the Methodist church near Dundas, was remarkable for his absence of mind. In his remark one day he said "O Lord bless all ranks and degrees of persons, from the king on the dunghill to the beggar on the throne. Then recollecting himself, he added, "I mean from the beggar on the throne to the king on the dunghill!"

In modern times, not only the Mahometan and Greek, but the Roman Catholic service is rendered more attractive to the worshippers, by the rich smoke of the incense rising in clouds from the silver censer, and wafting its balsamic perfume to every part of the church. Not to make any learned research into the religious origin of this observance, we may say that the fine odor of the frankincense, besides its ceremonial use, serves at all events to counteract the various exhalations arising from the breath of a redundant crowd.

It is the custom among the Turkish women to black the inside of their eyelids, not only as an ornament, but as a means of strengthening the sight.

Many quail under the apprehension of persecution: some are sored by it; some pass through the suffering, the bitter suffering, of popular hatred, with a strength which intermits less and less, and come out of it with new capacities for enjoyment, with affections which can no longer be checked for want of sympathy, and with an object in life which can never be overthrown.—Miss Martineau.

Flowers.—How much of the poetry of life springs from flowers! How delicate a pleasure is it to witness the orange blossom or

Japanica for the bride—to arrange a bouquet for the invalid—to throw simple flowers into the lap of childhood—and to pull rue-buds for the girl of whom they are the emblem.

FOUR LETTERS TO MR. BIDDLE.

From the Boston Courier, (P.M.)
To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia.
No. 2.

Boston, April 16, 1838.
Sir—"The credit system of the United States and the exclusive metallic system, are now fairly in the field, face to face with each other; one or the other must fall. There can be no other issue. It is not a question of correcting errors or reforming abuses, but of absolute destruction; not which shall conquer, but which shall survive. The present struggle, too, must be final."

I quote the most extraordinary sentence that ever fell from pen of a financier. Is it indeed true, that the people, nine tenths of whom are not concerned in making up the singular issue you present, are to be kept depending upon the irredeemable paper of irresponsible banking institutions throughout this country, because you affirm that a Senator of the United States, and sundry other extravagant politicians, choose to agitate the question of a purely metallic currency? Are you, Mr. Biddle, and your nine hundred banking associates, to feel yourselves justified in stepping forward into your politics, poisoning our sense of moral obligation as well as the sources of our industry, because our rulers choose to be a little wrong headed? God forbid. The people will settle their own affairs in their own way. They will select representatives, who will be better fitted to take care of their interests, than your present situation you can possibly be. They have not entrusted those interests to your care. Your province is, and this is all, your task of you, to take care and make good your promises—to take measures to pay them, as you say you pay your foreign creditors, in the equivalent for specie. Farther than this they ought not to allow you to pass. And of all things, not to stretch your power over their political rights. To starve them into submission to elect as their Chief Magistrate, whom you point out, is not so safe as to leave them to exercise their own discretion. For depend upon it, Mr. Biddle, an independent man, the dominion of banks will be quite as bad as the domination of radicals.

Let me put this question in another light; and connect it with the very question upon which you write your letter—the expediency of a resumption. Supposing for a moment, that Mr. Van Buren should take up the issue you have deliberately tendered to him. Supposing the battle between your allied banks and the exclusive metallic system should be fought, and Mr. Van Buren should be regularly elected President, would you not be justified, in that event, in coming to your present arguments for excusing yourself from redeeming your obligations to the people, who decide against you? Or rather, do you not perceive that you are setting a trap, in which you may yourself be ultimately caught? What greater argument can be used against you, than that drawn from your disposition to tamper with the politics of the country with so little scruple, as to be willing to persevere in a deliberate violation of your engagements, for the sake of embarrassing the Government? As a citizen of the people, I confess, while I disavow any approbation, in any apparent course of administration, I plead guilty to not a little jealousy of the influence of banks upon our institutions—and that I could not see, with composure the president of a great bank like yours, telling us, with a tone of authority, what you will and what you will not do, and upon what conditions. General Jackson was too dictatorial in his legitimately acquired situation, to make me relish the style any where, for least in so very improper a quarter as that from which you write. In telling of that you will do as our army did at New Orleans, standing firm, and the cotton bales, until the enemy had left the country, we appear to refer to in your parallel as "an enemy?" Do you mean the administration of the General Government? And that you intend to overturn it? But supposing for a moment that you should not succeed; where will you stand then? And what justification will you have for implicating your commercial honor in questions, with which that honor neither has nor can have any but a forced connection?

Having frankly stated my objection to the main position of your letter, I now propose to examine with the requisite calmness and deliberation, some of the reasons assigned by you against an immediate resumption. After making a contrast between the present condition of the country and that in which it was in 1836, your strongest objection is to the difference in the course of the Government now and at that time. Then, you say, "I called the banks; now, it is hostile. And you certainly do your best to magnify the extent of this hostility. I agree with you in this, that the Government committed a most enormous error of judgment, in suffering you and your associates to impute to them, with the least appearance of plausibility, the motives which you do impute. A very large number of honest men are now so convinced of the truth of what you say, that whether, true or not, the effect is equally bad upon them and the public interest. Confidence is the great want of the time, and confidence will never spring up, without some positive manifestation, on the part of the Government, that what you say is not true. For some reason or other, best known to it, that manifestation is not yet made. Yet that you are correct in your criticism, I do not believe; for the simple reason, that they appear to me as extravagant as to make out Mr. Van Buren, what he certainly is not, mad. If it would be madness in any man to issue Treasury Notes, not wanted for the express of the Government, merely for the sake of collecting bank notes, with which to make demands upon the banks. Depend upon it, Mr. Biddle, no President of this nation would venture to do such a thing; and if he did; it would be perfectly safe in you to leave the correction in the hands of the people.

I may be wrong, but it appears to me the Administration has as yet shown no wish to attack the Banks—any farther than to make out Treasury Notes, not wanted for the express of the Government, merely for the sake of collecting bank notes, with which to make demands upon the banks. Depend upon it, Mr. Biddle, no President of this nation would venture to do such a thing; and if he did; it would be perfectly safe in you to leave the correction in the hands of the people.

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I may be wrong, but it appears to me the Administration has as yet shown no wish to attack the Banks—any farther than to make out Treasury Notes, not wanted for the express of the Government, merely for the sake of collecting bank notes, with which to make demands upon the banks. Depend upon it, Mr. Biddle, no President of this nation would venture to do such a thing; and if he did; it would be perfectly safe in you to leave the correction in the hands of the people.

draw up. That issue is hard money or paper money. You maintain that the Administration is entirely for hard money, and, therefore, you will give nothing but paper money. But do you not perceive that in forcing this issue, you put yourself upon the feeble leg? If you make the people take the alternative, as you present it, if you make the Administration take the best side of the question, as you state it, whose fault will it be, if it goes against you? The Administration has as yet said nothing to justify the extreme to which you would drive it, far less to justify you in catching up the opposite extreme. That opposition extreme is, by your own admission, irredeemable paper money. It can be nothing else, because the credit system, when abused, as it has been, inevitably produces it, and yet you tell us that we must not now think of the abuse or of reform. We must take gold and silver exclusively, or paper, with all its abuses. "There can be no other issue." Now I will insist upon it, that the people make no such issue—that they approve the credit system, within reasonable limits and under sufficient restraints; but if you insist upon denying those limits and refusing those restraints, you must take the consequences which may flow from your violent and extreme course. The people never will sanction, for a length of time, irredeemable paper money.

In the course of this letter, I have ventured to doubt the truth of the motives of action which you impute to the administration, for the sake of raising an argument to release you from assuming your obligations. But supposing that I now grant you all your premises, I nevertheless deny that it has the power to hurt you, or any other sound bank in the country. And a strong argument in favor of my denial is to be drawn from the very tone of your letter. A tone, which you would never have indulged in, if you had not felt that instead of your being at the mercy of the government, it was more likely to be at yours. You knew the administration had been defeated in the popular elections. You knew that it could not carry its measures, excepting in a very qualified form, in the National Senate, and that it was doubtful if it could do so, in any shape whatsoever, in the House of Representatives. You knew that it had no revenue at command—that the expenditures were daily overrunning the receipts—and that the issue of treasury notes authorized by law, barely kept up the motion of the machinery. How then could you venture to ascribe to the administration any power of doing you injury if you decided upon returning to specie payments? Particularly if we are to believe in your confident statement of the condition of your bank. "The great prerogative of strength," you tell us, "is not to be afraid of doing right." Then why do you profess a fear, which you cannot seriously entertain, of the influence of the government which you are defying, for the mere purpose of fortifying yourself against the performance of one of your most imperative duties?

For, I do maintain, it is your duty to resume specie payments as soon as it is possibly can, and that without any reference to what you suppose may be the interests of the country at large. Those interests are not now in your keeping. You derive all your authority from the Legislature of a State, and that Legislature you should look for the signs of approval of your conduct. I now ask you, Mr. Biddle, do you find them there? Has not one branch of it at least, unequivocally expressed its disapprobation of your course? Do you mistake the character of the people of your State, if they do not agree with their representatives. They are proverbially a people who demand the idea of a debt, who do not imagine a man rich, because he counts his millions on both sides of his books—who do not believe in the modern theory, that credit is capital in any sense in which the words may be used. To them, of what consequence is the coming of a second cotton crop, compared to the loss of \$3,600,000 a year in the depreciation of your paper, not to speak of that by all the other banks in the State, whose conduct your course influences?—They hold that your duty to them is to redeem your bills in specie, and nobody can doubt that in this they are right.

With respect to this matter of the second cotton crop, as connected with the system of foreign exchange, it is of so much importance, that I must reserve the discussion of it for an entire letter.

Very respectfully,
A CITIZEN.

Mr. James M. Scott, the contractor who was engaged in erecting a steeple upon the Methodist Church in Natchez, fell to the ground from the height of ninety feet, and expired in four hours.

The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle mentions the arrival of General Scott in that city, on the 2d inst., on his way to assume the command of the forces in the Cherokee Nation.

The Seventh Ward Bank is drawing bills on England in sums of \$1. and upwards, a safe and convenient opportunity for persons desirous of remitting small sums to the old country.—N. Y. Star.

Thomas Bradford, Esq. successor to Doctor Franklin, and the oldest Printer and Editor in the Union died on Monday, the 7th inst. at Philadelphia, in the ninety fourth year of his age.

A Sucker.—A man in Monroe, Highland county, Ohio, the other day sucked five dozen and eight eggs in less than ten minutes, for a wage of a shilling. The paragraph stating this is headed "hard to beat." If the man were well beaten he would be made custurd of.

Michigan Banks.—The Legislature of Michigan have passed an order directing the Banks of that State to resume specie payments June 16th.

Pittsburg, Minn.—This ill-fated city was the scene of another destructive conflagration on the 20th April. Nearly a whole square was destroyed. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

Bank Robbers.—Alfred A. Dwight and Sherman D. Dix, two of the officers of the Bank of Kensington, Michigan, recently absconded with about \$40,000 of the paper of said bank, fraudulently abstracted.

We have known some men to become actually poor by simply quitting work and crying hard times. But there are other instances on record where men have acquired quite a competency by minding their own business, and coming in when it rained.—Man Ado.

Tremendous.—The Philadelphia banks have agreed to redeem in specie all their bills under one dollar. What distress there will be in the city of the 36,000 Bank when the six-cent shin-plasters disappear?

EASTON MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1839.

NOTICE.

We respectfully give notice to all persons in arrears to the Whig office for the years 1838 and 1837 to settle their accounts by the first of June, or we will be compelled to place them in the hands of an officer for collection. The present week will afford many an opportunity to liquidate their debts and have their names placed among the punctual patrons that honor our subscription list.

CONVENTION

To nominate a candidate for Governor meets in Baltimore on Thursday the 31st inst.

DELEGATES FROM TALBOT.
Easton District—James L. Martin, Wm. Hayward, Joseph Marshall, Geo. W. Sherwood, P. F. Thomas.

St. Michaels—Joseph Caulk, Morris O. Colston, A. B. Harrison, William W. Lowe, Charles H. Rigby.

Trappe—Wm. B. Willis, Jno. Newnam, Dr. Jno. A. Clough, Peter Webb, Thomas S. Hayward.

Chappel—Daniel Lloyd, Charles Jump, Wm. Rose, Jno. S. Blake, Jesse Scott.

The committees are empowered by a resolution passed at the time of their appointment to fill any vacancy that may occur.

The May Term of Talbot County Court commenced yesterday. Present, Judges Chambers, Hopper and Eccleston.

Snow.—The Cumberland Advocate says that on the 8th inst. snow was three inches deep at Frostburg, in Allegany County. On the 10th ice was seen at Cumberland as thick as a knife blade.

Treasury note bill passed.—We are happy to state that the Treasury note bill has passed. The opposition in Congress has been defeated, and all things look well again. Our friends remained firm, and the schemes of a faction have been triumphantly defeated. The bill passed about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night by a vote of 106 to 99.

FORGERY.—Mr. William Bromwell, a merchant of Baltimore, whose character has hitherto stood above reproach, has been detected in extensive forgeries, by which one or more banks and various individuals, it is said, will sustain considerable loss. By forging duplicates of the notes of his country customers and using them as collateral securities, he has to \$100,000. He has since absconded.

The second letter of a "Citizen" from the Boston (Whig) Courier, appears in our columns to-day. Read it carefully, it is a triumphant exposure of the false issue that Mr. Biddle in his recent letter so lamely endeavored to establish. The remaining two will appear in our next.

THE RIGHT WAY.—A Mr. Washington Burgess, of Frederick County, challenges Mr. Henry Nelson, to give him that satisfaction which is recognized by gentlemen as the proper mode of settling controversies. To which Mr. Nelson publishes the following reply:

LINGANORE, April 30th, 1839.
Sir—I received your note challenging me to mortal combat, which will be presented to the grand jury in due time. Yours,
HENRY NELSON,
Washington Burgess.

The Whigs claim the election of Messrs. Prentiss and Word in Mississippi by a majority of from 3 to 500.

Paris, the Democratic candidate to Congress from Maine has been elected by about 700 majority.

LISS BANKS, (V. B.) has obtained the return as Representative in Congress from Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. PATTON.

Philadelphia Election.—Democratic Triumph.—The election of Commissioners in the District of Moyamensing, Philadelphia city, has resulted in the election of the democratic ticket by a handsome majority.

The like result was had in Southwark. That the democratic party in the county of Philadelphia will in October next, triumphantly elect their county ticket, and the majority in the county for the democratic candidate for Governor, David R. Porter, will probably be from 1500 to 2000 votes over Joseph Ritner, the antislavery.

In addition to the burning of the Pennsylvania Hall, we learn by last night's mail, that on Friday an attempt was made to burn the Orphan School for colored boys, in Thirteenth near Callow hill street.

The Hall was only finished about a week ago. So much for Abolitionism!

Among the passengers arrived here on Monday last by the steamer Sitka, we notice the name of THOMAS WILDEY, Esq. Past Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who is now on a visiting every Lodge throughout the southern and western sections of the United States. His arrival was very opportunely as the Brethren were assembled at their Lodge Room prior to joining the grand procession for laying the Corner Stone of the New Theatre. From the manner of his reception and the high estimation he is held by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, we have no doubt his sojourn with us will be as gratifying to himself as agreeable to the L. O. F. We had heard of the old fellow's Society, but must have heard at the same time the name of that persevering brother, Wildey, mentioned with every mark of respect and esteem by the Fraternity.

The old gentleman looks as well, and as hearty as he did when he visited New Orleans, five years ago.—New Orleans Courier of the 9th May.

"Fourteen mortal hours," says the National Intelligencer were consumed on Saturday week last, by the House of Representatives in discussing the bill to provide means for the Treasury. The House did not adjourn until 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The people will be told by the opposition that the National Treasury is bankrupt, and every species of sophistry about loans and taxes will be resorted to, to persuade them, that the wheels of Government are stopped, and that she is unable to meet the demands against her. The Whigs are now zealously laboring to force her into a resort to loans, that Mr. Clay may be better enabled to work his way to the Presidency. The friends of the administration, on the other hand, honestly and correctly repudiate the contracting of a National Debt, when the Government possesses ample funds for all her financial purposes, though not immediately available. For instance, she has twenty-eight millions on deposit with the States, four millions on merchant's bonds, on which an extension of time was granted for their payment, and about seven millions due by the U. S. Bank and the late Deposite Banks, and receivable this year. The revenue of the Government paid in has been equal to anticipation. But the cancelling of five and a half millions of Treasury Notes, which were received in payment of public dues, and which, by the late act, cannot be re-issued, caused the temporary embarrassment. This difficulty can be easily obviated by Congress allowing other notes to be issued in their stead, and which alone is desired by the friends of the Government. No new taxes or loans are needed nor desired, and we hope the electing tricks of the opposition in Congress will be met in a manly manner and nakedly exposed by the Republican members.

Every effort will be made to delude the people, and nothing left undone to keep alive the distracting excitement that naturally arises from an overwrought panic; for distress and excitement comprise the only ailment of the opposition, while prosperity and quietness become the invigorating spirit of the Democracy.

Mr. Bell, one of the leaders of the opposition in Congress, proposes the following resolution, which we are happy to say, from all the indications we can gather will be calmly but zealously opposed and defeated by the Republicans. The bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means will undoubtedly pass, and the Government relieved from the poisonous fogs of the opposition, which threaten to fasten upon her the weight of a national debt.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report to this House forthwith a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to raise, by loan, the sum of two millions of dollars, to supply any demands upon the Treasury, to meet which there are no available means on hand."

The Baltimore Republican in commenting on this scheme of the opposition very correctly asks, "can any one mistake the meaning of this? Ponder it, and do you not perceive that there are special reasons why the loan is so ardently adhered to? The truth is, the federal opposition have thrown the whole machinery of the Government into embarrassment, and they are now at the crisis when they are to make the most of their hand. Let our friends remain firm—let them breast themselves as a man against the schemes of faction. We ourselves, have no fear of the result. All things will work right in the end—Democracy must triumph. THE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS CAME A YEAR TOO LATE TO AFFECT THE ELECTION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN—AND TWO YEARS TOO EARLY TO PREVENT HIS RE-ELECTION. Mark that."

Mr. Cambreleng, which will place the matter in its proper light before the reader.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FRIDAY MAY 11, 1839. TREASURY NOTES.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the committee took up the following bill. A BILL to carry into effect an act approved the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, "to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause Treasury notes to be issued, according to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes," approved the twelfth day of October last, in place of such notes as have been, or may be, issued under the authority of the act aforesaid, which have been, or may hereafter be, paid into the Treasury and cancelled.

Mr. CAMBRELENG congratulated the committee on the resumption of its labors after so long an interval. The delay was unfortunate. It had been not only embarrassing to the Treasury, but highly injurious to the public creditors, and to all in any manner connected with the public services. It is an extraordinary occurrence, that Government, whose receipts and expenditures, in proportion to its annual receipts and expenditures, were more ample than those of any other Government, should, by mere delay in legislation, be unable to discharge its obligations for current expenditures.

All that the Treasury require is the full benefit of the act of the 12th October, as is proposed by the bill under consideration. That act authorized an issue of ten millions of Treasury notes, redeemable in twelve months from the date when issued, for the purpose of enabling the Government to collect, in the mean time, an equal amount which was receivable in 1838 from our banks and merchants. Had these Treasury notes been redeemed after the expiration of the twelve months, that is, between October, 1839 and June, 1839 the Treasury would have been able to meet all its engagements without any other financial measures. They were, however, made receivable for customs and lands, and about five millions and a half had been already paid into the Treasury and cancelled. It becomes necessary, therefore, in order to secure to the Treasury the benefit of the October act, to authorize an issue of Treasury notes equal to the amount paid into the Treasury and cancelled prior to the period fixed for their redemption. This was the extent of the aid the committee proposed, notwithstanding the impression here, that twenty millions would be required.

We have heard much said here and elsewhere about a bankrupt Treasury, loans and a public debt. Such statements and anticipations are without foundation. Were it otherwise, I trust the bankruptcy of our Treasury, and the prospect of a public debt, would not be subjects of rejoicing to any gentleman. What, sir, was the origin of these Treasury notes, about which so much has been said? The country was in the midst of a commercial revolution, and Congress assembled for the purpose of exercising all its constitutional powers, through its financial measures, to relieve trade as far as it was practicable. There was no bankruptcy of the Treasury. The resources of the Government were ample, but the public creditors were unable to meet their engagements. We had extended the credit to the Bank of the United States to one, two and three years, and were about to postpone the payment of our cus-

tom house bonds to twelve and fifteen months, and the debt of the deposite banks still longer. Thus twenty millions of dollars of the revenue of 1837, '38, and previous years, were postponed to 1838, '39, and '40. To grant this indulgence, it was necessary to make a temporary use of our credit for one-half of the amount of our existing resources. Such was the origin of the Treasury note act of October.

The present embarrassment of the Treasury does not arise from any deficiency of resources, but from the mode of executing the act of October. The rate of interest on the notes was discretionary with the President, not exceeding six per cent per annum. Had he directed none to be issued under six per cent, most of them would have been taken up by capitalists or remitted abroad. The Treasury would have been protected, and no supplementary act would have been necessary. But there existed a suspension of specie payments, a derangement of exchanges, and severe commercial embarrassment. The immediate interest of the Treasury was deemed subordinate to the general interests of the country. These interests were consulted by furnishing the public debtors with an additional medium of payment, and different sections of the Union with facilities of exchange. Nearly two millions were issued at a nominal rate of interest, nearly three at the Treasury nine months before they were due; and this is the origin of its temporary embarrassment.

There is nothing, sir, in the past or present condition of the Treasury, nor in the prospect ahead, to warrant this charge of bankruptcy, or to authorize a public debt. In October last, although we had drawn eight-and-twenty millions from the Federal Treasury and transferred it to the States, we had still due six millions from the United States Bank, eight millions from deposite banks, and six millions from our merchants, making twenty millions. In January last, with little more than two millions of our credit outstanding, we had due us and in the Treasury eighteen millions; and at this moment, if the debts due us from our banks and merchants, arising from the revenue of former years, were paid, we should have a balance of fifteen millions in the Treasury, even after paying off five millions and a half of Treasury notes.

The resources of the year too, are sufficient to meet every demand upon the Treasury for ordinary and extraordinary purposes, if the act of October is carried into effect. On the 1st of January we had half a million in the Treasury. Treasury notes not then issued amounted to 7,000,000. The amount receivable from merchants and banks in 1838 is about ten millions, and if the revenue from customs and lands should amount to fifteen millions and a half, (being three millions less than the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury,) the aggregate resources of the year would be thirty-three millions of dollars. In a long season the appropriations are made at a late period. It is not, therefore, probable that the demands upon the Treasury, during the year, will exceed thirty-one millions.

Should, however, the resources of the year fall below the foregoing estimate, or the demands upon the Treasury exceed even thirty-three millions, we should still not be justified in resorting to a loan when we have a reserved fund of seven millions and a half due us in 1839 and '40 from the deposite banks and the Bank of the United States. The prospect of our future revenue every thing is encouraging. Confidence and trade are evidently reviving. We must not, therefore, be alarmed because such a resemblance whatever between the condition of the country in 1815 and 1838. At the former period we had passed through eight years of commercial restriction and war. Millions of capital had been suddenly transferred to new channels. Confidence had been destroyed and trade impoverished for years. Such was our condition in 1815, when we suddenly commenced a wild career of speculation, which continued 1816 and 17, and arrested in 1818. The result was, that all classes and trades, and particularly every section of the country. But such was not the condition in 1835, when the speculations of that and the following year commenced. These were founded on a vast and solid capital, and accumulations of twenty years of peace and prosperity. The revolution of 1837 overwhelmed trade, but there never was a period when the country possessed more substantial wealth, or enjoyed more general prosperity. Some cities in the Union, where they attempted to postpone the payment of the debts now yet unpaid, but in the present prosperous condition of the country trade must soon revive.

There are other and gratifying evidences of a restoration of confidence and a revival of trade. Our northern banks have resumed specie payments earlier than was anticipated twelve months ago, and much earlier than they would have done had this administration yielded to the demands of trade. We can now, sir, look back calmly upon the events of the past year, and judge of the conduct of all parties. The time is rapidly approaching, when intelligent and candid men will do justice to the administration, for its firmness in rejecting the counsels of fear, and in disregarding the denunciation of phrenzy—for its elevated patriotism in sacrificing temporary popularity to preserve the supremacy of the laws and the welfare of the Union. Had the President faltered for a moment—had he imitated the timid and temporizing policy of some of our State Governments; had he adopted the suggestions of some of the statesmen of both houses of Congress; had he yielded one inch of constitutional ground; violated the laws, and sanctioned the collection of the revenue in depreciated State bank paper—who could have anticipated the period when the banks of any state in the Union could have resumed specie payments?

The firmness and wisdom of the Executive have saved us from years of embarrassment, and from a precedent which would have proved equally fatal to our currency and destructive of all integrity among men. The country will do justice to all who disregard considerations of popularity when called upon to discharge the highest of constitutional duties.

This resumption, sir, is powerfully sustained, and our northern banks have nothing to fear. At no former period have our foreign exchanges and currency been so well fortified. They are strongly sustained by an annually increasing export of cotton, and a tide of emigration to this continent. Latterly the stocks and bonds of every kind transmitted abroad for investment, form what is equivalent to a heavy item in our export trade. But a country, and of no ordinary power, has suddenly fortified the banks in their resolution to resume specie payments. The troubles in Canada, the establishment of a Vice Royalty, and the introduction of a British army to sustain it, most sensibly affect our foreign exchanges, as they have done already. This is no temporary aid. The Government now established in Canada may be considered as permanent, while Great Britain holds her Northern possessions, and such a Government can only be supported at an expense of many millions annually. All these causes combined must create a heavy drain upon Great Britain for merchandise and specie. The latter is protected

by our coin law of 1834, which encourages the importation of European gold, and tends to secure its circulation in this country. All the banks in the Union may now resume with safety, except the Southwestern. These will not resume till it ceases to be the interest of the cotton speculating banks to depreciate the currencies of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

But among the most encouraging events of the day, is that great reform measure—the free banking law of New York. The passage of that act ought to be a subject of general congratulation; for whatever animates the centre must give an impulse to every part of our commercial system. The union which has so long existed—the mutually embarrassing and corrupting union—between banking and legislation, is dissolved, and I trust, forever. The question is not entirely settled. Whether paper, when substituted for the current coin of the country, is a public or private concern, is a question which remains to be adjusted hereafter. It would have been well, too, had these associations been founded on utility, and not on selfishness. But the great commercial point is gained. It is now the legitimate office of trade, and not the officious province of Government, to regulate the amount of capital which trade may deem it expedient at any time to employ in the business of banking. This simple and just proposition has been wisely appreciated, and successfully acted upon, for more than a century in Scotland. It was introduced into England in 1826, and must eventually become the policy of every enlightened government.

The free banking law of New York almost not only affect sensibly the trade of the Union, but operate more powerfully than all our legislative experiments, State or Federal, upon the exchanges, and local currencies of the States. Trade, which can alone regulate exchanges, has been chained down by restrictions of the centre of its power and of our circulations. New York has been, from the commencement of our Government, the victim of unjust and oppressive legislation, State and Federal. This government has made two experiments—in 1791, and in 1816—to create an artificial centre of trade and circulation. It has attempted by the mere power of law to place the commercial metropolis of the Union at the natural centre and regulator of its exchanges and commercial system—under the control and direction of a Federal banking general. While we were thus treated by the Federal Government, our own State government, denied us even the humble privilege of defending ourselves. We were not permitted to exercise our natural right to regulate the amount of our banking capital. The State Government usurped this office, and we were obliged to employ about one fifth of the amount necessary to sustain our own credit, and the exchanges of the Union. When our periodical revolutions came, the pressure of our credit did not fall upon the point selected by the Federal Government, but the whole commercial system of the U. States pressed upon New York, the natural centre of exchanges. We had no banking capital adequate to the pressure, and trade was prostrated. We are now free. Banking will hereafter keep pace with and regulate all other trades; and increase in a ratio to the accumulation of wealth, and enlargement of commercial credit. Prepared at the natural centre of trade with a broad foundation of banking capital, we shall be ready to receive the pressure of commercial credit, and to moderate the shock of every revulsion.—We need no chartered regulator State or Federal. Our own banking law, the perpetual charter of free trade, is all we require to bid defiance to all attempts to interfere with the interest of the country that the Federal Government should never again unite banking with legislation, and that it should confine itself to its constitutional duty of regulating the coinage, and preserving a broad and solid basis for the local currencies of our confederacies.

With such evidences of a revival of confidence, and trade, and an increase of revenue, and with outstanding resources more than equal to any amount we now require, we are not authorized to resort to loans, or to make any other than a temporary use of our credit, by carrying into effect the Treasury Note act of October last. As to the sale of the two bonds of the Bank of the United States, even if practicable at all to dispose of bonds of the denomination of two millions each, it would not answer the purpose of this bill; nor, at this time, afford any relief whatever to the Treasury. The Treasury will have collected a sufficient amount of its postponed debts to pay off all the Treasury notes, before the amount could be realized from the sale of these bonds. That proposition is not designed, however, to interfere with this bill; it is admitted not to be that measure the Treasury now requires.—Should such sale be authorized and effected, it will, however, so far diminish the amount of Treasury notes to be issued.

The measure proposed is the only one applicable to the actual condition of the Treasury.—I am aware of, and justly appreciate the general objections to Treasury notes. A concurrence of gentlemen, that where there is a deficiency of resources, Treasury notes ought not to be substituted for a direct loan. We are not, however, in that condition, and are not, therefore, justified in creating a public debt. Treasury notes of no denomination should be issued to raise money, when there are no immediate resources existing to redeem them. They never should be issued of small denomination to circulate as currency. These notes are not designed for either of these purposes. We have resources in hand to redeem them, and notes of fifty dollars and upwards cannot interfere with the circulation of our current coin.

Our case, sir, is simply this: we are to receive before the close of the year a sufficient amount from the banks and the merchants to redeem all the notes we may authorize, and we propose to make a temporary use of our credit to avoid the necessity of a loan, for which we have no occasion whatever. We only ask the benefit of the Treasury note act of October last. Upon a question of such obvious expediency, I shall no longer detain the committee.

A Hard Place.—Mr. James Black, being interrogated upon his oath, before Allegany county court, how long a man could live in Old-town, in that county, without fighting? answered—"The Angel Gabriel himself could not help fighting if he were to live there."

It is stated in a letter from New York that at Lewiston, on the frontiers, the novels of Capt. Murray, have been made a bonfire of, on account of its being too impure.—Captain Drew and his brave comrades who cut out the Caroline.

Federal Whiggery.—The Boston Atlas says "the present era is profitable to 'heavy capitalists, and they have a deep interest in their continuance.' Pretty fair confession!

Care for Wounds in Cattle.—It is said that the most aggravated wounds of cattle are easily cured with a portion of the yolks of eggs, mixed with Florence spirits of turpentine. Keep the parts injured several times a day, and a cure will be soon effected.

Mr. Sherwood.—Sir: I discover that there has been a change in the primary school law of Talbot County. My purpose is, at present, to give your readers a sketch of the history of the free school system of Talbot, and try, if possible, to point out the cause that has produced the present effect. Some time, on or about the year '31, Mr. Bruff, then a member of the Legislature of Maryland, from Talbot, procured the passage of the law known as Bruff's law, which provided that certain funds, therein particularly described, should be appropriated to the use of education in Talbot County.

The operation of this law was a matter of complaint amongst the people of Talbot, because it created a distinction between the rich and the poor. In proof of this position, I have only to point the readers to the election of Richard Spencer and P. Horney to the Legislature of Maryland, who procured the passage of a law providing for a general system of education in Talbot County.

This law (commonly known as Spencer's law) was objectionable to a certain portion of the community, because it compelled the rich man to pay proportionally for the education of the children of the poor man and widow, and brought them into the schools upon an equal footing; the tuition being paid out of a common fund raised by a system of general taxation upon the assessable property of the county, and every man paying according to his worth. The question here, very naturally arises, did the people approve this law? Unhesitatingly answer in the affirmative. I have but to refer the reader to the result at the next election. When the people were called upon to express their opinion of that law, they spoke through the ballot box, in a voice as loud as thunder, and in a language not to be misunderstood.—This, then, was the law of the people, passed in their sovereign capacity; and I hold the doctrine that was held by one of the opponents of this law, who, before the people, for a seat in the Legislature, said "that the people make it a law and the people can annul its provisions."

The question then arises did the people revoke their former action? I answer no! Ah! But the people petitioned the Legislature to alter or repeal the law, and they have amended the law, not repealed it, any who oppose the law. Well, let us see how true it is, that the people petitioned for an amendment, or repeal of the law; and whether the present law is not a virtual repeal of the people's law. Who petitioned the Legislature to amend or repeal the law? Did a majority of the people of Talbot County? I answer no. Not more than one tenth of the voters of the county signed the petition. Then the people did not repeal, alter, or amend the law. But a junta, in and about Easton, a regular dynasty, which undertake to wield the unsheathed sword of opposition to republican principles in Talbot County, got up this petition, and took much trouble in getting signers to it. Who was foremost in the affair? The advocate of making physician's bills debts of preference. Avarice proposed the one, and avarice conceived the other! This act is in keeping with the doctrines of the rulers of Maryland, "take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor." But who voted for the amendment, they call it? John B. Kerr and Spny Denny; the other two delegates having "dodged the question." Now, by reference to the vote on the law of the people's choice at its ratification, it will be found that there was every bit of a positive hatred for that law, for they voted against it, and carried out their opposition in the passage of the recent substitute. The people who voted for the amendment, but the noble junta, of some dozen or fifteen men about Easton, was the source of the opposition.

I shall try to show that the present law is a virtual repeal of the people's law, and not an amendment, as it is said by some to be. What is an amendment? It is to make the thing to which it is applied better. Now, does the act of the last Legislature make the old law better? By no means; for the old law was in successful operation, notwithstanding all the opposition that could be thrown in its way.—Ah! But say its opponents, "it is so complicated that no one could probably understand it," and therefore it ought to be made more plain."

But this objection is refuted by the known fact that it was made so plain in a communication in one of the newspapers of Easton about 3 years since, that every man who attended themselves became ashamed of their pretended ignorance of the manner in which it could be carried into operation, and set to work and put it in operation. But how did they do it? by doing every thing in their power to make it oppressive and burdensome to the people; the first year's taxes were not collected until the second year which made two year's taxes in one year to be paid, and School Houses to be erected in the same year, all of which came upon the people at one dash, and they were told that this is the rate of tax under the old law, yet the people paid the taxes, and the law with all the opposition, went into operation.

But the present cannot go into general operation because the funds raised are not sufficient to make the distributive share of each district an object for a teacher to engage to keep the school, unless he could have assurance of a certain number of scholars at a fair rate of tuition besides, which cannot be had in many of the districts.

Then the old law did raise all the funds actually necessary to carry its provisions into operation, and its provisions were such as to give to the people a trial of the general system of Primary Schools which brought every man's child to the school on an equal footing, and which was one of the greatest objects of the law. The distinction that was created between the rich and the poor by Bruff's Law was done away with. Inasmuch therefore, as the present thing called an amendment draws the same line of distinction between rich and poor as was the leading feature of Bruff's law. It virtually repeals the Spencer law, and leaves the people where Bruff's law found them, which law the people have said (by their ratification of Spencer's law) they would not have. But say the opponents it is very different it gives a great deal more money than Bruff's law. But here let me remind the reader that it is not so much the lack of funds in the present system as the line of distinction it draws. By making it the duty of the trustees of the several schools to determine who is and is not able to pay for the schooling of their children, the law for the purpose is to be set upon the children of those who may perchance not be able to educate them.

This distinction is intolerable. It cannot be submitted to only through the force of necessity in yielding to the law that imposes it. People of Talbot you have the power; will you submit to or reject the law that has been given you by Mr. Kerr?

I propose to trouble your readers again on this subject, as soon as I can get that much time.

TALBOT.

AT I
In accordance with the Democratic Convention held at the purpose of Mr. purpose of Mr. in the gener of Baltimore month for the ble candidate rylan, and WHITELE N. ROBINSON

After the was on motion Resolved, pointed by resolutions in ing; Whereupon and James who after following paper adopted.

When the formed Com exercise the nals of their where in becomes ne many capmen upon licies, the currencc of Resolved able and pu our warme we have in Resolved Barrasse produced bit system; character i the people Resolved heretofore the banks to the issue future a ru the future promise from the Resolved Banks to ability is mand it, to the con Resolved alarm the institution Resolved the Legis past as to the Resolved various ish an ges of the rity, and than an alect subj State w of the old tion evin idded firm and tort of U Resolved cratic re in Mary nothing cessary Resol Convent 31st inst from county Resol own demel

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Some of the papers are mentioning oil and charcoal as an antiseptic for arsenic. The best antidote is not to take it at all, and particularly to keep it out of way of children.

Democratic Republican Meeting AT DENTON, MAY 15, 1838.

In accordance with previous notice the Democratic Republican voters of Caroline county met at Mr. Richard Costin's Hotel for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent them in the general convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on Thursday the 31st of this month for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Governor of the State of Maryland, and organized by calling Dr. W. M. WHITELEY to the chair, and appointing N. ROBINSON, Secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated, it was on motion Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting;

Whereupon, James Sangston, Wm. Bailey and James L. Bartol, Esqrs. were appointed, who after retiring, returned and reported the following preamble & resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the time is fast approaching when the people of Maryland, under the reformed Constitution, will be called upon to exercise the privilege of choosing a Chief Magistrate of the State for the first time in the annals of their history by the popular voice; and whereas in times of great public excitement it becomes necessary for the people in their primary capacity to make known their sentiments upon matters of National and State policy, the calamities under which they labor, originate themselves from them and prevent a recurrence of similar evils, therefore

Resolved, That the course of the present able and patriotic administration is entitled to our warmest admiration and support, and that we have the fullest confidence it will be sustained by the American people.

Resolved, That the recent pecuniary embarrassments of the country have been solely produced by the ruinous expansion of the credit system; that they are temporary in their character and that the substantial prosperity of the people is unimpaired.

Resolved, That the connexion which has heretofore existed between the government & the banks has furnished an undue stimulus to the issues of bank paper and tended to produce a ruinous overaction in trade—and that the future prosperity of the country will be promoted by separating the money of the people from the affairs of the Banks;

Resolved, That the continued refusal of the Banks to resume specie payments after their ability is manifested and the public interest demand it, is a violation of their solemn promises to the community.

Resolved, That we view with solicitude and alarm the political character of the Banking institutions are assuming.

Resolved, That we look upon the policy of the Legislature of this State for some years past as extravagant, unwise and dangerous to the best interests of the community.

Resolved, That we cannot approve of the various innovations made upon the long established and acknowledged rights and privileges of the people of this State by State authority, and can look upon it in no other light than an attempt to bring the people into perfect subjection.

Resolved, That the dominant party in our State would never have consented to a reform of the old constitution but for the determination evinced by the people, and that we are indebted for the present reform solely to the firm and decided stand taken by the 19 Electors in the State Electoral College.

Resolved, That the prospects of the Democratic Republican party at the coming election in Maryland are highly flattering, and that nothing but union and determination are necessary to insure success.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 31st inst., and that 15 delegates be appointed, five from each district to represent Caroline county in said Convention.

Resolved, That each district nominate its own delegates; whereupon the following gentlemen were nominated.

UPPER DISTRICT. William Turner, M. W. Hardeste, Nathan Whitby, John Thrawley, John M. Cannon.

MIDDLE DISTRICT. Peter Johnson, N. Robinson, Jas. L. Bartol, Dr. Wm. Whiteley, Jas. Saulsbury.

LOWER DISTRICT. Robt. T. Keene, Daniel Cheezum, Daniel Hubbard, Jas. B. Rumbold, Richard Stephens.

Which nominations were unanimously concurred in.

On motion, it was resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Eastern Shore Whig, Freedom's Sentinel and Baltimore Republican.

WM. WHITELEY, Ch'n. N. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Queen Ann's county, was held at Mr. GALE'S Hotel on Thursday last, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention which assembles in the City of Baltimore on the 31st instant, to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State. On motion KENNEY HARRISON, Esq. was called to the Chair, and SAMUEL R. OLDSON, Esq. and H. VANDERFORD, Jr. appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the Chair on motion of W. A. Spencer, Esq. a Committee of one from each district was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and also to nominate five suitable persons from each district to represent this county in the Baltimore Convention. The following gentlemen composed said Committee:—L. Roberts, J. Collins, William A. Spencer, Charles R. Stevens and James H. Wilson, Esqrs.

The Committee having retired, the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Thomas W. A. Spencer, Esq. After the Chairman had finished his remarks the Committee returned and reported the following resolutions, which were introduced by an appropriate speech from W. A. Spencer, Esq. and adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That we feel the fullest confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the present Chief Magistrate. That we approve of the firm and patriotic course of the administration, and believe that the measures which they recommend and pursue, will contribute to the happiness and prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That the pecuniary difficulties which many of our citizens have recently suffered, are the consequences of an undue expansion of the credit system, and an overaction in every branch of trade. That the connexion which has heretofore existed between the Government and banking corporations, contributed more than any other cause to produce that overaction; and that the separation of the money

of the people from the business of banks, is the best means of preventing a recurrence of similar evils in future.

Resolved, That we feel confident that the substantial prosperity of the country is unimpaired,—that the pecuniary embarrassments of the people are temporary in their character, and that the resources of the country and the energies of the people cannot fail, soon to restore the body politic to a healthy condition.

Resolved, That the passage of the Reform bill by the Legislature of Maryland, is a gratifying evidence of the progress of free principles amongst us—and that this bill, wrung from the reluctant hands of our adversaries, is a new confirmation of the truth that "when the people speak, their rulers dare not disobey."

Resolved, That we consider the recent Registry Law passed by the Legislature of Maryland for the city of Baltimore, as a high handed legislative usurpation of the rights of the citizens of that city, as a direct effort to force upon the mechanic and laboring man of that city, new and unheard of legal restrictions as to the right of suffrage, and that we will unite in expressing our deep detestation of the law, and our determination to expunge it from the statute book of the State of Maryland.

Resolved, That we regard the prospects of the friends of the Administration of the General Government, at the approaching election in Maryland, as flattering in the highest degree;—but that to counteract the constant and insidious efforts of our adversaries, we must be active and united.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor,—that we cordially co-operate with our fellow citizens of other counties in holding that Convention, and

Resolved, That we appoint the following gentlemen to represent Queen Ann's county in said Convention:—

DISTRICT No. 1. George N. Newnam, Christopher Goodband, Thos. Hewitt, Thos. Fogwell, Thos. Britain.

DISTRICT No. 2. Dr. Washington Finly, Samuel R. Oldson, James Dudley, James Collins, John Rigby.

DISTRICT No. 3. Kenney Harrison, Pere Wilmer, John B. Thomas, Daniel Newnam, John Smith.

DISTRICT No. 4. Wm. Hambleton, Chas. R. Stevens, John E. Gibson, John M. Earickson, Jacob W. Legg.

DISTRICT No. 5. Pere B. Tolson, Valentine Bryan, Thomas DeCoursey, James H. Wilson, Chas. Brown.

Resolved, That the Committee from each district have the power to fill any vacancies in their body which may occur.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet again at this place, on Tuesday the 12th day of June next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sentinel, the Eastern Whig, Baltimore Republican, and all the Democratic papers in the State.

KENNEY HARRISON, Ch'n. SAMUEL R. OLDSON, Sec'taries. H. VANDERFORD, Jr.

FROM THE LINCOLN PATRIOT.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. CILLEY.—On Thursday last, in company with a number of our citizens, we visited Plimoth, for the purpose of paying our last sad tribute to the remains of the beloved and lamented Hon. Jonathan Cilley.

At about 1 o'clock, the relatives and a number of the friends of the deceased assembled at his late dwelling, and proceeded from thence to the Rev. Mr. Woodhull's Meeting House, where the appropriate funeral services were performed.

The sermon was delivered by the Reverend Job Washburn, and was an effort which has reflected much credit upon him—he reverted to the stand which Mr. Cilley had occupied in the town, in the State, and in the Nation, and the loss that each has sustained by the hand of violence thus depriving the public and society of so valuable and useful a member.—He then, in a feeling and impressive manner, addressed the widow and relatives of the deceased—and he portrayed the kind and indulgent husband, the affectionate father, and the worthy and dutiful son, there were not a few who shed a sympathizing tear to his memory.

And could the murderers of the noble, high minded Cilley, have been present on that touching occasion, and seen the heart-stricken widow of his bosom bowed down with grief, the worn countenance of her aged father, the sorrow of each of his relatives and immediate friends, and the feeling manifested by all on that truly melancholy occasion, a scene would have been presented to them which would haunt their recollection as long as memory did its office.

After the sermon and prayer, Mr. Washburn announced the 528th Hymn, from Winchell's Watts, of the selection—and before reading, he said there was a singular circumstance attending the selection of this Hymn, which he would relate. It was in substance as follows:—On the Sunday succeeding the Saturday on which Mr. Cilley was shot, Mrs. Cilley took her Hymn Book and incidentally opened to this place, as she read this Hymn, her sensations were peculiar, so much so, as to induce her to take her pencil and mark the Hymn. At the time she did not know that Mr. Cilley lay dead, or had the most distant thought that his life was in jeopardy—so far from it, she did not suppose from her feelings that anything was about to happen to him, but more particularly to herself. For weeks after she had learned the melancholy fate of her husband, she did not think of the circumstances attendant upon the reading of this Hymn—and it was not until the same peculiar sensation came over her which she experienced at the time she read it, that the thought of it again recurred to her mind. She then turned to it—and to enable the reader to see how truly it pictured out her case, how appropriate the sentiments contained in it, we have subjoined it.

Far, far o'er bill and dale on the winds stealing, List to the tolling bell, mournfully pealing; Hark! Hark! it seems to say, As melt the sounds away, So life's best joys decay, Whist! new their teeling.

Now through the charmed air slowly ascending List to the mourner's prayer, solemnly bending; Hark! Hark! it seems to say, Turn from those joys away, To those joys which ne'er decay, For life is ending.

O'er a father's dismal tomb, see the orphan bending, From the solemn church-yard's gloom hear the dirge ascending; Hark! Hark! it seems to say, How short ambition's way,

Life's joys and friendship's ray In the dark grave ending.

So when our mortal ties death shall sever, Lord, may we reach the skies where carols come never; And in eternal day, Joining the angel's lay, To our Creator say, Homage forever.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HALL.

We copy from the U. S. Gazette of Friday, the following account of the destruction of the Pennsylvania Hall on Wednesday evening last. It was used by the abolitionists we believe, as their general place of meeting.

During most of the day, yesterday, large numbers of persons were standing round the Hall, and it was evident there was a purpose of injury.

In the afternoon the Mayor went to some of the leading members of the society owning this building, and represented to them the great danger of continuing to hold their meetings, and he especially urged upon them the propriety of not assembling that evening, as he had every reason to believe that there was an organized band prepared to break up the meeting, and that the walk must be by the company, this could not be done without personal injury and loss of life. It was agreed to forego the evening meeting, and the mayor took the keys, and went out and addressed the persons then in the street, stating that there would be no meeting, and requested them as good citizens to retire. The people cheered the mayor, who returned to his office, placing persons to bring information of any attempt at injury, calling around him all his disposable force, and having some volunteers.

Early in the evening notice was given that a crowd had come down the street and was attacking the North side of the Hall; the Mayor hastening up Fifth street to Cherry with his force, and when he met the crowd, which was dense and numerous, he sprung his rattle, and his police called upon the people to sustain the Mayor, but not one person appeared to give aid. It was then seen that those who had assailed the building, had broken open the doors and lower windows—obtained entrance & were beating out the upper windows. By this time the Mayor and his police had attempted to arrest the course of destruction—but they were assailed with clubs, and almost every one severely wounded. Col. Wilmouth, the Sheriff, also made an attempt to restore peace and save the building, but he was attacked, severely bruised, and narrowly escaped.

We learn that the persons inside then gathered the benches, chairs and books in a heap, set fire to them and then left the Hall. The engines hastened to the conflagration, but the firemen were not allowed to play on the building, but directed to play upon those houses endangered by the flame, so that before 10 o'clock the whole wood and iron of the Hall was entirely destroyed—and shortly afterwards the crowd, which consisted of many thousands, began to disperse.

We give the above statement as we gathered it at a late hour. We have no time to indulge in any reflections upon the outrage against the laws and the city's character.

A Card Party.—It is related of Madame DuDefun, that three of her friends brought a card table to her bed side, and at her request, her last illness, she taking a hand. As she lay in the midst of an interesting game, her partner played dummy for her, and thus the three quietly played it out, and settled the stakes before they called the servants to notify them of the very important demise of their mistress.

Pay of Congress.—It is stated in the Madisonian, that the pay of the members of both houses of Congress, including the Vice President, who receives \$5,000 per year, and Speaker of the House, who receives \$16 per diem, amounts to \$2,181 per day.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 17th inst. by the Rev. M. Hazel, Mr. JOHN BARWICK to Miss CHARLOTTE FRAMPTON, all of Talbot County.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. HENRY JOHNSON, to Miss SARAH A. WOOLCUTT, all of this Town.

On the 17th inst, by the Rev. James V. Potts, Mr. WILLIAM P. LEAVERTON, to Mrs. MARY E. LEONARD, all of Talbot County.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, Mr. RICHARD LIVINGSTON, of this city, to Mrs. SUSAN CAROLINE LOCKERMAN, of Easton, Md.

DIED.

On yesterday morning in Ferry Neck, after an illness of four days, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son of Henry Townsend, aged 15 years 6 months and 22 days.

In this County on Friday morning last, Capt. DAVID ROBINSON.

PRICE CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, May 21. GRAIN.—Wheat—No domestic Wheats at market for a considerable time past.

Corn—Prices have been pretty steady throughout the week, at 69 1/2 cents for white and at 70 1/2 cents for yellow. A sale of very prime white to day at 71 cents.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Thursday the 30th instant, at his residence near Easton, all his

Household & Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Farming Utensils; and a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale, are a credit of three months for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Terms of sale to be complied with before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Attendance given by WILLIAM COX. May 22

Look Out.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for arrears of Postage will not forward pay the same, as I am determined to give such no further credit; if they do not more punctual to their promises every quarter. This notice is not intended for those who have remembered the beginning of the quarter. HENRY THOMAS, P. M. Easton, May 22

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A public meeting of the Talbot County Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Protestant Meeting-house, on Tuesday the 22d inst at 7 1/2 o'clock, when it is expected that Christian Keener, Esq. of Baltimore will address the meeting. And other gentlemen also are expected to address the meeting. By order of the Board of Managers. J. B. FIRBANKS. May 22, 1838.

WANTED.

A youth of thirteen or fourteen years of age to learn the Tailoring business—one from the country would be preferred. Apply to. JOSHUA CHILCUTT. May 22, 1838.

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court, 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

On application of Sophia E. Skinner, Administratrix of Richard Skinner, late of Caroline county, deceased: It is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

Test—W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Richard Skinner, 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 fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1838.

SOPHIA E. SKINNER, Adm'x. of Richard Skinner, dec'd. may 22 3w

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

On application of Thomas N. Baynard, administrator of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, deceased: It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of May, A. D. 1838.

Test—W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Kent county in the State of Delaware, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Cannon Atwell late of Kent county in the State of Delaware, 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 fifth day of December next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1838.

THOS. H. BAYNARD, Adm'r. of Cannon Atwell, dec'd. may 22 3w

THE STEAM BOAT.

HAS commenced her usual route, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Eton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day. All baggage at the risk of its owner. April 3, 1838.

MARYLAND.

HAS commenced her usual route, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Eton—returns the next day. She likewise leaves Baltimore every Sunday at 8 o'clock for Annapolis, St. Michaels and Wye Landing and returns next day. All baggage at the risk of its owner. April 3, 1838.

ESTRAYED.

From the subscriber on Tuesday the 4th ult, two Milch Cows, one black and white, the other mostly red, marks not recollected.—Whoever will have the above cows delivered to the subscriber or give him information where he may get them again, shall be liberally rewarded. JACOB C. WILLSON. Easton, May 15 3t

ESTRAYED.

Or stolen from Easton, on Monday evening the 7th of May, a small dark bay Horse, Brills and Saddle. Any person seeing or hearing from such a horse will please inform the subscriber, and they shall receive liberal compensation. JOSIAH C. ROBINSON, Hook-Town, Talbot county, Md., May 15

ESTRAYED.

Left the stable of E. Rozell, on Tuesday last, a small Sorrel Horse, four years old, has a light mane and tail, slender built, supposed to have made his way towards Caroline county. Whoever will return him to me in Easton, shall receive TEN DOLLARS & all reasonable charges paid. J. D. DUNCAN. Easton, May 15

New Spring Goods.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY, HAS just returned from Baltimore, and has now opened at his store room, a handsome assortment of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

adapted to the approaching season, which he thinks he can offer on very moderate terms.—He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same. Easton, April 10 (G)

More New Goods,

AT WYE LANDING. THE subscriber has just returned from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Spring and Summer GOODS,

All of which he has selected from the latest importations and most fashionable style, and will sell them on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites his friends generally, to call and examine for themselves. WM. POWELL. Wye Landing, Talbot county, Md. May 1 1t

FRESH GOODS.

THE subscribers feeling grateful for past favors, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a choice supply of

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

among which are some handsome Calicoes, Painted Muslins and Ladies fancy articles; such as

RIBBONS, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, INSERTIONS, EDGINGS, LACES, &c. &c.

Also a complete assortment of FRUITS AND CONFECTIONARY, GROCERIES, CHINA,

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, &c. &c. All of which have been selected with great care and are now opening at the old Stand opposite the Market House, and will be offered at a small advance for CASH or country produce.

Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to give them an early call. O. L. DUNSON & HOPKINS. April 10th, 1838.

N. B. Those who are in arrears with us will confer a great favour by calling and liquidating their respective accounts. O. & H.

Spring and Summer GOODS

STEVENS & RHODES Would inform their customers and the public, that they have received a full supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS, some of which are reduced much below last Spring's prices. Also, just received a few fashionable silk Hats, of Baltimore manufacture, which will be sold low, being out of their line.

They will take in exchange for Goods, Tow Linen and striped cotton, leathers and Quills. May 15 3w

DENTON HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT. I WILL SELL OR RENT for one or more years, that well known and commodious

Brick Tavern

situate in the town of Denton, at present occupied by Mr. Richard Costin, & for some years past occupied by Mr. Abraham Griffith, and

DENTON HOTEL

This property is commodious and comfortable, and possesses many advantages as a Public House. To a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity offers for doing a profitable business. Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Those wishing to purchase or rent are requested to examine the property.

For terms apply to James Sangston, Esq. Denton, or to MARCELLUS CAIN, Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md. may 15 1t

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will dispose of the farm adjoining to where he now resides at the Hollow-Wall. The farm consists of 125 acres of good land—the tenements are a comfortable dwelling and all the necessary out buildings. It has a sufficient quantity of Wood Land for the use of the farm. He will sell the farm at private sale, if application be made before the 22d of May instant; if not sold at private sale it will be disposed of on TUESDAY 22d of May inst. at public sale, in the town of Easton, to the highest bidder, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock.

The terms of sale are: one half cash, and the balance secured by good bond and security at twice amount. JOSEPH P. HARRIS. may 1 1t

A CARD.

THERE are now one or two vacancies in the School of Dr. Spencer, at BEVERLY, 12 miles below Easton. It is desired by him, that none but those who design to study the classics should make application for admission. The terms are \$2.00 Board per week. 45-00 Tuition " year. May 16 3w

State of Maryland,

CAROLINE COUNTY, to-wit: PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the session of the General Assembly, on the 18th of October, 1828, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John C. Clayland, for the benefit of the said act, and the supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of October next for the final hearing of said application of John C. Clayland, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court at the Court House, in the town of Denton, on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice, by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Eastern Shore Whig, at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday, after the second Monday in October next.

Given under my hand, this 18th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

WILLIAM JONES, True Copy. Test. JOS. RICHARDSON, Clerk. ma15

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE DRUG & APOTHECARY STORE OF SOLOMON J. LOWE, A large and complete assortment of ARTICLES IN HIS LINE.

J. R. Rowland's Tonic Mixture and Pills for Ague and Fever. J. R. Rowland'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 "Aurifer" contains the essence of from four 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 Hygeine Pills, Dr. Chapman's Meads and Buck's Anti Dyspeptic Pills, Carpenter's Sarsaparilla, Buchu, Liverwort, Pink Root, Carpenter's Compound Tonic Extract for Ague and Fever, Dr. Junia's Specific Ointment, Stimulants and Sellers Liver Pills, &c. &c. Philadelphia White Lead, Ground and Dry Lewis' manufactory.

A general assortment of Paints, Paint Brushes, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, &c. &c.

Dye Stuffs a variety.

Dutch Madder, Sph. Indigo, Fig Blue, Alum, Coppers, Annatto, Clupped and Stick 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." Otto Rose Lip Salves, Tin and wood Boxes, Fancy Soaps, English Windsor Soap, French and American Odors.

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Talbot county Court by the Clerk thereof, and to me directed and delivered at the suit of William Chaloner against Manlove Hazel, will be sold on TUESDAY the 22d day of May, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, the following property, viz: All the right, property, claim or estate of the aforesaid Manlove Hazel, either at law or equity, of, in and to that large Frame House and Lot or parcel of Land, situate in the town of Easton, on Washington and Goldborough streets, where Greenbury Turbutt, Esq. now resides, and part thereof occupied by Mr. Ennalls Rozell as a hat store, & adjoining the Farmers' Bank of Maryland and the large brick store house of Robert W. Kennard, at present occupied by William Loveday, being the same lot of land that was conveyed by Ennalls Rozell to the said Manlove Hazel by a Deed bearing date the 28th day of May, 1835, and containing in quantity what it may, or be the number or name what it may, with all the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging. Also a House and Lot on Goldborough street in the aforesaid town, where John Ringross now resides, with all the buildings and appurtenances with the improvements thereon—Also all that lot or parcel of land situate near Easton, which was conveyed to said Manlove Hazel by John B. Firbanks, by a Deed dated the 14th day of July, 1836, be the quantity what it may, with all singular the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of F. Facias, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by JOHN HARRINGTON, Shff. May 1 1838

MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County in forms the Agricultural community, that he is now ready to deliver, of the above article, any quantity that may be required, by giving him timely notice.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent per bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth and contains from 4 to 5 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl—Those wishing to purchase will please address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's landing where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

April 10, 1838

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, in as much as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oysters succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavour was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of exhibiting them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur."

Easton and Baltimore Packet SCHOONER



PERRY HALL.

Robson Leonard, Master.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that the Schooner PERRY HALL, has commenced her regular trips between Easton Point and Baltimore, and will leave Easton Point on every Wednesday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore; and returning will leave Baltimore on Saturday morning at nine o'clock for Easton; and continue to sail on the above named days during the season.

THE PERRY HALL, is a new Boat well fitted and in complete order for the reception of Freight and Passengers.

N. B. Freight for a Hoghead one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to pay the cash, all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. T. H. Dawson & Sons in Easton, or handed to Samuel H. Benny, on or before Tuesday evening accompanied with the cash will meet with prompt attention.

The public's ob't. servant,
J. E. LEONARD

April 3, 1838.

The Subscriber also informs the public that the Schooner,

EMILY JANE.

JAMES R. LEONARD

MASTER.

WILL leave Easton Point, on Sunday morning the first of April at nine o'clock for Baltimore, and continue to leave Easton, on every other Sunday at nine o'clock in the morning until further orders; and returning, will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday. All orders for the Emily Jane, will be received on the Saturday evening previous to her starting.

N. B. Freight, Passage, &c. as above
WILLIAM B. SMYTH.

NOTICE.

I have appointed my brother, J. H. Smyth, agent for me, during my absence, for the sale of marl.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH.
May 8-38

New Spring Goods.

WM. H. & P. GROOME,
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their entire supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they will sell at unusually low prices.
May 1 1838

The Union Tavern,

IN EASTON, MD.



THE subscriber having taken a new lease of this COMMODIOUS ESTABLISHMENT, including the private dwelling houses 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 unremitted; 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.

37-The patronage of the Judges and Council, who attend the Courts, sitting in Easton, is solicited and every possible attention to their comfort and convenience is promised.

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

39-Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

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

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

Collector's Last Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber for County Taxes due for the years 1836 and 1837 are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the tenth day of May next—my deputies have positive orders to proceed with execution after that date without respect to persons.

WM R. TRIPPE.
May 1-3w

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 Hearse, 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.

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

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 1838

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.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move to Baltimore this fall, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts by the 1st day of June. All those who do not settle their accounts by that time, will be proceeded against according to law.

May 7
G. TURBUTT.

N. B. The subscriber will sell on liberal credit 2 Gigs, 1 Cart, 3 head of Horses, and a few Sheep and Cattle.

G. T.

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 still continues 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, CULTIVATORS, &c. work, &c.

The public's obedient servant,
E. McQUAY.
Feb. 7

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.

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.
June 6 1838 (G)

The Thorough Bred Stallion,



SASSAFRAS,

THE subscriber has procured the services of this noble animal, for the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the present season.

For compactness of form, strength and fine action, he challenges comparison with the first horses of the country. In his colour, a beautiful mahogany bay, he cannot be surpassed. To be admired, it is only necessary that he be seen.

His Pedigree. (as will be seen by the annexed statement from General Forman) is equal to that of any horse in our country. A cross from him and our best country mares, for saddle, gig, and carriage horses, could not be surpassed, if equalled, by breeding from any other horse in Maryland.

TERMS.

5 dollars the Spring's chance, 3 dollars to insure a mare to be in foal, 3 dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom, payable as follows, the spring's chance on or before the 1st Sept. next, the insurance on or before the 1st Feb. 1839, the single leap at the time of putting the mare to the horse.

A mare insured, and parted with, before known to be in foal, the insurance to be paid.

JAMES HARWOOD.
Easton, May 1, 1838.

PEDIGREE.

SASSAFRAS was bred by me; he was got by Warr's Godolphin; his dam, Rosalia, got by the imported horse Express; his grand dam, Betsey-Bell, by McCarty's Cub; his great grand dam, Temptation, by Heath's Childers; his g. g. grand dam, Maggy Lauder, by Doctor Hamilton's imported horse Figure; his g. g. grand dam by the imported horse Othello; his g. g. g. grand dam by Spark, who was imported by the first Governor Ogle, Godolphin was got by Col. Baylor's Godolphin, out of a Starling Express was got by Post-Master, out of a Siphon mare, and was imported. Cub was got by York, his dam by Silver Legs, out of the imported mare Moll Brazen, Heath's Childers was got by Baylor's Fearnought, his dam an imported mare. Figure was imported by Doctor Hamilton. Othello, imported by Governor Sharp, was got by Crab, out of Miss Slamerkin. Spark was imported by the first Governor Ogle.

SASSAFRAS is much approved as a foal-getter. His produce have been remarkable for their good form, good disposition, and truth in harness. Godolphin, the sire of Sassafra, had

1 cross of old Diomed, (sire of Sir Archy.)
2 crosses of old Shark, imported,
2 crosses of Old Fearnought, imported,
1 cross of Kitty Fisher,
1 cross of Jinny Dismal.

T. M. FOREMAN.
Sassafra's stands, for the season, other than Easton, will be stated in posting-bills.
Easton, May 1, 1838.

NOTICE.

The Thorough bred Horse, UNCLE SAM, Will stand at Denton, and Federalburgh, 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.

NOTICE.

The Thorough Bred Horse, DUKE OF OXFORD.



WILL stand at the subscribers farm, near the Chapel, Wye Mill and Easton, in Talbot County—Queenstown and Centreville, in Queen Ann'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-Ann's, commencing at Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant. 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 Kinloch, 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 1838

George Town Road Races.



A sweepstakes will be run on Wednesday the 30th day of May next, two miles heats, entrance \$100, half forfeit—4 subscribers, viz. Richard S. Thomas, B. C. Red-Jacket, 5 years old by Blackiston, B. F. Betsy Medley by Grey Medley, 4 years old. George W. Spencer, G. H. John Dull by John Richards, 5 years old. Thos. S. Buchan, C. H. Cecil Eclipse, by Marshall Ney, 7 years old—Closed 2d April.

Second Day—Mile heats for gate and both money—entrance TEN dollars, free for any thing. The winner the preceding day excepted.

Third Day—Half mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of THIRTY DOLLARS—entrance TEN dollars. The winners of the preceding day excepted.

The rules of the Central Course Jockey Club to govern.

J. T. DUNBAR, Proprietor.
April 24

Easton and Baltimore Packet, via Miles River Ferry.

SLOOP JANE.

JOHN HORNEY—(MASTER.)

WILL leave Miles River Ferry Sunday morning at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore, and returning, will leave Baltimore every Wednesday following at 9 o'clock (A. M.) for Easton, and continue to sail regularly on the above named days during the season.

THE JANE,

is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers at the following terms viz.

Passage and fair \$1, freight on hogheads 50. cents, ditto on barrels 12 1-2, and all other freight in like proportion.

N. B. Capt. John Horney will attend regularly at Easton every Saturday, all orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, as the owner of the above named (Jane), is determined to spare no trouble or expense to give general satisfaction to all who may patronize his boat.

Miles River Ferry, April 10th, 1838.

Pump Making, Well Digging, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that he has located himself in Easton, where he is prepared to attend to all orders in his line of business. He can give the best testimonials of his capability to execute work in the neatest manner.

PUMPS repaired at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Persons residing out of the county can address him through the Post office, post paid, and their orders will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obedient servant,
EDWARD CARTEY.
Easton, April 10 1838

TAILORING.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Talbot, and the adjoining counties that they have purchased of Mr. Wm. F. Parrott, his entire establishment, where they will carry on the above business, in all its varieties. They solicit the public patronage, and a continuation of the old customers, pledging themselves to execute their work with neatness, durability and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

Every attention will be paid to the latest FASHIONS, and by care to business they hope to merit a liberal support.

JOSHUA CHILCUTT,
HENRY JOHNSON,
FRISBY M. WEEDEN.
Easton, April 3, 1838.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.



The subscribers have taken the shop on Washington street, between the stores of Solomon J. Lowe and Oldson & Hopkins where they are prepared to carry on the

BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS,

in all its various branches.

They solicit a share of public patronage, pledging to execute their work in the most durable manner and on reasonable terms.

THOMAS SYLVESTER,
CALIN M. CLARK,
THOS. CHILCUTT,
April 10 3w

TUSCARORA.



For the accommodation of those who have applied for the services of this superior animal, (since the forty mares to which he was limited were engaged) and of any others who may desire them, he will be let to mares from the fifteenth of June to the first of August, at the following reduced rates; Chance—eight dollars, payable at three months after the expiration of the season. Insurance—twelve dollars payable at nine months after the expiration of the season, if the mare has been impregnated or parted with. Twenty-five cents to the groom. A deduction of one fourth will be made from the above rates, where payment in full is made before the time specified.

Stands—At Easton every Tuesday—at the Trappe every Saturday and at his stable Oxford Neck.

T. TILGHMAN.
April 10th, 1838.

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., 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. SIGOUNEY,

The Hemans' of America, AND Grenville Mellen,

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

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

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. I. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hens, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Mrs. 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. W. Wells, Grenville Mellen, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conroy, Alexander Dinitry, 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, Constantine 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.

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels, \$5
Lady's Book and Marryatt's Novels, for 5
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17, 5
Lady's Book and Saturday News, 17, 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

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 false 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 the box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At this 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.

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

CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent.
Sept 19 1838

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 passed upon him under the name and seal of some of the genuine catholics. 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 conceive 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 of Charles Street, No. 25, 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 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, and 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, and 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 the sequel was a most 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 the disease, and my head wretchedly distressed, and by my legs from the ankle to the knee a burning agony passing through, prevented an interval of a moment's repose. Of course I became seriously attacked. Unable to prosecute my business, I hastened back to my family in Baltimore. After my arrival I despatched my son to Dr. Brandreth's office, with the box and the remaining Pills I had were genuine. Mr. Green the General Agent convinced me that I had been undergoing a perilous experiment in the use of a base and mischievous 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 am now convalescent although not perfectly recovered from the vile effects of that pernicious drug. I may here add that the purchasing of this one box of counterfeit Pills has cost me from Fifteen to Twenty dollars.

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

37-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. ZOPFLEN

No. 7 Liberty street. Aug 31