

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1838.

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THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

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

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BY AUTHORITY.

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

[PUBLIC—No. 65.]

AN ACT to establish a new judicial district in the Territory of Florida.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the territory included within the present boundaries of the counties of Franklin, Washington, and Jackson, in the Territory of Florida, shall constitute a new judicial district, to be called the Appalachian district, the judge of which shall reside at the town of Apalachicola, or at the town of St. Joseph, in said district.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a judge, marshal, and district attorney shall be appointed in said district, having the same jurisdiction, powers, duties, and liabilities, in all respects, as are now possessed by the judges of the superior courts, respectively, in the Territory of Florida, and the said marshal is hereby required to give the same bonds that other marshals are required to give under the laws of the United States, and the Territory of Florida, to be approved of and recorded as now directed by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said courts shall be held at the times and places now established by law in said district, until changed by the Legislative Council of said Territory; and all process, executed by and returnable to said courts as a part of the district of West Florida, as heretofore organized, shall be as effectual in law as the said district had not been changed; and it shall be the duty of the present marshal of the district of West Florida to execute all process now in his hands, and he shall be responsible in like manner as if this act had not passed.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the judge, marshal, and district attorney shall have the same salaries, fees, and compensation as are allowed and paid to the other judges, marshals and district attorneys in said Territory under the laws of the United States, or the Territory of Florida, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[PUBLIC—No. 66.]

AN ACT to increase and regulate the terms of the circuit and district courts for the northern district of the State of New York.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be four regular terms of the district court of the United States for the northern district of the State of New York in each year; one of which, to commence on the third Tuesday in January, shall be held in the city of Albany; and one, to commence on the second Tuesday in July, shall be held at the city of Utica; and one, to commence on the third Tuesday in May, shall be held at the city of Rochester; and one, to commence on the second Tuesday of October, shall be held at the city of Buffalo. And there shall also be held one other term annually, at such time and in such place within the counties of St. Lawrence, Clinton, or Franklin, as the judge of said district shall from time to time appoint, by a notice of at least forty days, to be published in the State paper of the State of New York, which latter term shall be held only for the trial of issues of fact arising within the said three last-mentioned terms, and nothing herein contained shall prevent the judge of said court from holding special terms thereof at the places above specified, or at any other places in said district, in addition to said regular terms, when he shall deem it necessary.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the term of the circuit court for the said northern district, now required by law to be held annually at Albany on the second Tuesday of June, be hereafter held at Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario, on the Tuesday next after the third Monday of June in each year.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of trying all issues of fact, triable by a jury in the district court of the United States for the northern district of New York, the said district shall be subdivided into three divisions as follows, to wit: all that part of said district lying westward of the west lines of the counties of Cayuga, Tompkins and Broome, shall constitute the western division; the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton, shall constitute the northern division; and all the remainder of the district shall constitute the eastern division. And all such issues of fact shall be tried at a term of said court to be held in the division where the cause of action may have arisen, unless the said court, for good cause shown, shall order such issue to be tried elsewhere. And all issues of fact in the said circuit court to be tried by a jury, where the cause of action may have arisen in the northern or eastern division aforesaid, shall be tried at the term of said circuit court to be held at Albany; and all other issues of fact in said circuit court to be tried by a jury, where the cause of action may have arisen in the western division of said district, shall be tried at

the term of said circuit court to be held at Canandaigua. But nothing herein contained shall prevent either of said courts, by general rule, from regulating the venue of transitory actions, and from changing the same for a good cause to be shown.
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all issues now pending in either of said courts shall be tried at the places above prescribed for holding such court, unless otherwise ordered by said court in pursuance of the authority given in the last section; and no process issued or proceedings pending in either of said courts shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the time and place of holding such court; but all process, writs, bonds, and recognizances, returnable at the next term of either of said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the said court next held according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.
APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No. 67.]

AN ACT ceding to the State of Ohio the interest of the United States in a certain road within that State.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all right or title of the United States, acquired by the treaty of Brownstown, in a certain road from the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the Lake to the western line of the Connecticut Western reserve be, and the same is hereby, granted to the State of Ohio.
APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No. 68.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of certain bonds belonging to the United States.
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 be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell upon the best terms he can command for money in hand, in the markets or of any foreign country, as upon inquiry he shall find most for the interest of the United States, the two bonds held by the United States against the president, directors, and company of the Bank of the United States, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, which will fall due in the month of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, and one thousand eight hundred and forty, being the two last of the four several bonds, dated on the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, given to secure the payment of the sum of one million nine hundred and eighty six thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and four cents each, with interest upon each bond, at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six until paid the said four bonds having been received by the United States as security for the final payment of the stock held by the United States, in the late Bank of the United States, chartered by Congress, and to execute under his hand and the seal of his office, to the purchaser or purchasers of the said bonds, suitable and proper assurances to transfer to the said purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their representatives, or assigns, all the right, title and interest of the United States, of, in, and to the money due and to become due upon the bonds sold and assigned in pursuance of this act.
Provided, That no sale of either of the said bonds shall be made upon terms less favorable to the United States than the par value of the bond sold, at the time of sale, calculated according to the rules for estimating the par value of securities upon which interest has run for a time, but which securities have not reached maturity.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all money received upon the sale of the said bonds, shall be immediately paid into the Treasury of the United States, or placed to the credit of the Treasurer thereof in some proper depository, in the same manner that other moneys, received for dues to the Government, are by law, directed to be paid into the Treasury.
APPROVED, July 7th, 1838.

[PUBLIC—No. 69.]

AN ACT to prevent the issuing and circulation of the bills, notes and other securities or contractions created by acts of Congress which have expired.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where the charter of any corporation which has been or may be created by act of Congress of the United States shall have expired or may hereafter expire, if any director or officer or agent of the said corporation, or any trustee thereof, or any agent or officer of such corporation, or any person having in his possession or under his control the property of the said corporation for the purpose of paying or redeeming its notes and obligations shall knowingly issue, re-issue, or utter as money, or in any other way knowingly put into circulation any bill, note, check, draft, or other security purporting to have been made by any such corporation whose charter has expired or by any officer thereof or purporting to have been made under authority derived therefrom, or if any person or persons, shall knowingly aid and assist in any such act every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement not less than one year nor exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to make it unlawful for any person being such director or officer or agent of the said corporation or any trustee thereof, or any agent or officer of such trustee, or any person having in his possession, or under his control the property of the corporation for the purpose of aforesaid who shall have received or may hereafter receive such bill, check, draft or other security, bona fide and in the ordinary transactions of business, to utter as money or otherwise circulate the same.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which any corporation has been or may be created by acts of Congress of the United States or in which the United States shall have been interested as a stockholder, in which any bills, notes, checks, drafts or other securities made under an authority derived or alleged to have been derived from such act

contains and disputes, I reflect with sorrow and amazement on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind; when I read the several dates of the tombs, of some that died yesterday and some six hundred years ago, I consider that great day, when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.—[Addison.]
From the Hesperian for August.
A STRING OF THOUGHTS.
The world presents an infinity of aspects. Shakespeare called it a stage, and men and women the players. The merchant regards it a great bazaar, in which every thing is an article of trade—the physician looks at it as a great hospital, the preacher looks at it as a church, miscellaneous it is a tavern on the great highway from nothing to eternity, and the black leg this seems a game, in which death holds all the cards and trumps and takes whomsoever he pleases. It is a school house to the pedagogue, a ball room to the dancing-master, and a prison to the turnkey. The sportsman views it as a great field, on which death is the wily Nimrod and men and women his game; while the theological piscator deemeth it a wide fishpond in which, from the whales to the minnows, are nibbling and biting at the gilded bait which the devil throws in.
It is the very insanity of blindness, to walk the earth without seeing the glorious characters everywhere inscribed on the book of Creation. It is the most affluent and comprehensive. Flowers, stars, earth, air and sea, each present varied stores of beauty and truth to the intelligent eye; while ignorance only perceives their external appearances, and is wholly blind to their qualities and esoteric relations. The unenlightened see only the gilt and binding of Nature's volume, while the philosophical read its ever-fresh and inspiring contents.
Conscience is to the moral nature what common sense is to the intellectual. When it is but, the victim of vice is a specimen of moral insanity.
Fame is a dowless virgin whom one must seduce from love and not from lucre.
It is easy to appear to others as we feel ourselves not to be, but it is most difficult to impress a distinct image of our characteristics on another's mind. We generally appear in society as we are not. Frequently, smiles deck our lips, while disgust sits, loathing what we see, on our hearts—our brows are serene while lava tides of passion rush beneath them. Our feet are often on the mountains, while our hearts are in the valleys. We seem to be participating with the crowd, while the lance is clashing with the rainbow and the spirit is charging the deer of the highlands. All should suddenly throw off their masks, heavens! what horrible Makannas like hypocrisy would greet us on all sides.
The old couplet is affluant in meaning:
What care I how fair she be,
If she be not so to me!
It comprehends the principles on which the world regulates its judgments. Whatever is good, or fair, or wise, is so especially if it be so to us. The bigot sees nothing fair in what is foreign to him, or if he sees it, he cares nothing for it, as it is not fair to him. Men are prone to justify themselves to their own hearts by disparaging others. The merits of others are reluctantly allowed, lest their brightness eclipse their own. They view things through the spectacles of selfishness. They dwell on the deficiencies of others, and contemplate their own claims to consideration with a most gratifying complacency. Vanity and selfishness are a pair of pickpockets who replenish our own barren pockets by what they filch from others.
As our barques sail over the ocean of life, Destiny, that most stern and inflexible of Paladins, stands at the helm, shrouded in the solemnity of his own imperishable purposes; and though rocks rise and whirlpools roar around us, we cannot change our courses unless it please our inexorable pilot.—[This is Macbethianism and the doctrine of fatalism, but it is not sense, as every one's experience assures him.]
What would you expect a revelation from Heaven to resemble? Would you imagine that it should be replete with incomprehensible glories, or adapted to the intellectual nature of man? And that it be a spectacle fit only for the contemplation of gods, so intensely radiant with glory as to strike the most eagle-eyed of mortals blind—or fitted to the sagacity of the many? The luster of genuine religion is adapted to every variety of vision. It is like natural light which the humble may contemplate in a taper, while the higher intellects may adore it as it glows and burns in Sirius.
The liberties of this country have every thing to fear from anarchy, and but little from consolidation. The bad humors in the body politic will never be drawn to a head, but they may be diffused through every member, until foul and loathingly diseased, that body, having relinquished the vigor which distinguished its youth, may fall a bloated and unseemly carcass on the world's wide waste, without the dignity of a Cato or the decency of a Cæsar. The ocean of popular tumults and passion will never pile up a throne for the genius of tyranny, but it may wash away the ramparts which surround, and the foundations which support, our glorious Constitution. And unless the headlong course of things is arrested, in some of those who witnessed its struggles in infancy may survive to perform its funeral obsequies.
Where nature has given originality of mind, imitation will be contented, when mediocrity, it cannot succeed. The bow of Ulysses cannot be bent by weak hands.
The tyranny of Rome during the thirteenth century was greater than it was in the reign of Trajan. The elder tyrant was civil, that which came after, was ecclesiastical. The tyranny of churches is the most odious which has yet been invented for the affliction of the body and the binding of the spirit in chains, as the world's history in many a blood-stained page fully evidences.
In an inferior degree of civilization, the fortunes of a nation depend materially on the characters of its princes. In more advanced conditions, the hearts of kings are not the oracles of human destiny, inasmuch as nations

POETRY.

[From the Democratic Herald.
THE PATRIOT'S APPEAL.
TO THE DEMOCRATS OF MARYLAND.

Beneath my country's flag I move,
And view it proudly o'er my wave;
And sooner than a traitor prove,
Give me a glorious grave.

Ay, sooner let me nobly fall,
In the last trench of liberty;
So perish one, so perish all,
The true brave and free.

Death to that man who dares to give
His blood-bought rights for paltry gold!
On Freedom's land he should not live,
His name should not be told.

Nay, to his bones no tomb be given,
No epitaph his deeds remind;
But rudely be his ashes driven
Unto the ruthless wind.

I would not for all Peru's ore,
Or for Golconda's glittering gold,
Give up—nay not for all their store—
The glorious right I hold.

For this our Fathers fought and fell,
For this they bled and they they bled;
Shall we their rights so basely sell?
Nay, from their glory bled.

Methinks I hear a voice proclaim,
Vengeance upon the dastard son,
Who'd barter, for a villain's name,
The gift of WASHINGTON.

The hour approaches when we stand
A phalanx firm around the Pole;
Then let us strike for Freedom's land—
'Tis the hour to try men's souls.

Shame on the dastard who shall dare
From perfect principles to swerve;
He should not in our councils share,
He has no freeman's nerve.

Spurn the base wretch who would persuade
Thy feet from honor's path to turn;
He will detest the tool thus made,
And the bribed villain spurn.

Be firm, be true, as one unite,
For principles exert your powers;
Fight in one phalanx the good fight,
And the glorious day is ours.

On old Democracy's proud walls,
The flag of freedom still shall wave;
Come boldly forward to polls,
Come to the polls ye brave.
MILFORD BARD.
American Hotel, Baltimore.

THE LOVERS.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.
The watch-light of the lovers stream'd
Forth from their lattice high,
As lost in deep discourse they sat,
While summer winds went by,
The handlog how'd the clouds did lower,
Winds shook the willow's stem,
The clock told out the midnight hour,
What were such sounds to them?

O, steal not on their tranced speech
Of music, and murmured sigh;
Shake not the dew-drop from the rose,
Dim not the opal's dye;
For life hath many a path of thorn
To wound the feet that rove;
But yet no sunnier spot than this—
Break not the trance of love.

COMMUNICATED.—Betty, said a cross
mistress to her help, 'get on the kettle.'
'Ma'am, I can't get on the kettle.'
'Can't? You tell me you can't? I tell you
get on the kettle.'
'Why, ma'am, how can I get on the kettle?
I can't sit on it.'
'Oh, you stupid girl, I want you to put the
kettle on the fire.'
'Yes, yes, ma'am, directly.'
'Now, Betty, tell John to get in the stove;
the weather is getting cold—hurry.'
'John says, ma'am, that he can't get in the
stove.'
'Why can't he?'
'Why, ma'am, he says the door is so small
he can't get in; and if he could, he says he
wouldn't, for it would be very uncomfortable
there.'
'You and John are both dunces; I want him
to bring the stove into the room.'—[Logans-
port Telegraph.]

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

When I look upon the tombs of the great,
every emotion of envy dies within me—when
I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every mor-
tinate desire goes out; when I meet with the
dignate parents upon tombstones, my heart
melts with compassion; when I see tombs of
parents themselves, I consider the vanity of
grieving for those whom we must follow;
when I see kings lying with those who deposed
them, when I consider rivals laid side by side,
or alleged to have been derived from such act

then are regulated by ascertained principles of policy, and are under the influence of the public sentiment of the civilized world.
Profundity of thought is generally purchased at the expense of versatility. To be very profound, it is necessary that the intellectual eye be fixed for a long time on one continuous series of operations; to be versatile, the mind must glance from subject to subject, and brood over none. Profundity plunges to the depths, while versatility skims the surface, of the sea speculation—while the former is going down, the latter is sporting onward on an easy wing.

The thoughts of many writers remind one of dandies—they are extremely well-dressed, but then they have the slight misfortune to be brainless.

One vice invites another, as all our tendencies are gregarious in their nature. The preservation of our first scruples alone secures our temporal salvation. The virtuous man is happy and feels no insuperable impulses towards vice. But the man who has tarnished the original luster of his character by vicious indulgences, feels discontented and strives to find oblivion for the past by precipitating his feelings deeper into the Geyser of vice. To resist the early promptings of sin is to save ourselves; to surrender ourselves to them is to incur the most imminent peril.

A man who expects to do an intellectual business in this world should, in the selection of a partner through life, choose one who can bring some capital into the concern.

Impromptus are generally, like much of Sheridan's wit, cut and carved for the occasion. The following is an exception to the general rule:

I love thee girl, e'en as the saint
Loves his bright dream of Heaven!
And if such love were sinful deemed,
For mine I'd be forgiven.
For loving graces such as thine
Is only loving what's divine.

The victory which Charles Martel gained over the Saracens in the eighth century was one of the most important events in modern history. But for it, who can fancy what condition of Europe would have been, for in all probability the Mohometan flood would have dashed against the Alps, and the standard of the Prophet would have supplanted that of the Pope above the ruins of the Colosseum.

How the brilliancy of Charlemagne's character is dimmed by some of his infamous edicts! He found schools and libraries, advanced commerce and established law. These were glorious efforts for his age; and how ill they comfort with the most sanguinary edicts against those who professed baptism and ate flesh during Lent!

You may as accurately determine the shape and number of the roots of an unknown plant from its flowers branches and leaves, as the internal natures of some men by their outward manifestations.

To believe that minds are equal by nature and that after differences are referable to the forfeitures of life and education, is to have faith in an intellectual agrarianism which would invade the domains of truth and level down the proud aristocracy of mind.

THE TOMB OF KOSCUSKO.—Mr. Stephens, in giving an account of his visit to the Cathedral Church at Cracow—"allied in its history with the most memorable events of Poland; the witness of the ancient glory of her kings and their sepulchres"—after describing the tombs of Wladislaw le Bref, Kasimir the Great, and the Sigismunds, says:

On the lower floor of the church, by the side of Poniatowski, the Polish Bayard, is the tomb of one nobler in my eyes than all the kings of Poland or of the world. It is of red marble, ornamented with the cap and plume of the peasant of Cracow, and bears the simple inscription "T. Kosciusko." All over the church I had read elaborate panegyrics upon the tenets of the royal sepulchres, and I was struck with this simple inscription, and remembered that the white marble column reared amid the magnificent scenery of the Hudson, which I had often gazed at from the deck of a steambot, and at whose base I had often stood, bore also in majestic simplicity the name of "Kosciusko." It was late in the afternoon, and the group of peasants, two Poles from the interior, and a party of the citizens of Cracow, among whom were several ladies, joined me at the tomb. We could not speak each other's language; we were born and lived thousands of miles apart, and we were strangers in our thoughts and feelings, in all our hopes and prospects, but we had a bond of sympathy at the grave of Kosciusko. One of the ladies spoke French, and I told them that, in my far distant country, the name of their nation's idol was hollowed; that schoolboys had erected a monument to his memory. They knew that he had fought by the side of Washington, but they did not know that the recollection of his services was still so dearly cherished in America; and we all agreed that it was the proudest tribute that could be paid to his memory, to write merely his name on his monument. It meant that it was needless to add an epithet, for no man would ask, who was Kosciusko.

GOVERNOR TROUP.
We are gratified to perceive that this gentleman has declared himself in favor of the Constitutional Treasury. The Augusta (Geo.) Constitutionalist says:

"We have seen a letter from Governor Troup, very recently written, in which the views of this distinguished citizen are strongly and explicitly given in regard to Sub-Treasury and a National Bank. Governor Troup considers the questions of an Independent Treasury and a National Bank as of paramount importance to the people, and about which there should be no difference of sentiments. He takes the affirmative side of the question at issue, contends that there should be in the South but a united voice for an Independent Treasury and against a National Bank, and looks upon the questions at present agitated as fundamental principles of the Government."

MR. CALHOUN.
Extract from a letter from Mr. Calhoun to a committee of the State Rights party of Richland County S. C.

The first step is to fix on the leading principles of the party; and here, fortunately, there can be no diversity of opinion. We have a living standard of the principles of our party, in which all who bear the name of Republican and State Rights men, are agreed, however they may differ in other respects. I refer to the Virginia Report, and the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98. The great and leading principles asserted in those documents are, that ours is a federative system of Government, to which the States, and not the individual citizens, are parties; that the Constitution ought to be strictly construed, and, as far as consolidation, or the concentration of the systems in the General Government, must necessarily lead to despotism. These being acknowledged to be the principles of the party, a question, between us and our friends, who have separated from us on the present occasion, is, which of the two, separation or the union, of the Government and the banks conforms most strictly to them? Let us examine, taking the principles in the order in which they stand.

Which then, of the two, is the most favorable to the Federative character of our system? We may well leave this point to be decided by our old opponents, the Federal or National party, which, under all changes of names, have been so true to their principles and policy. Which are they in favor of, the separation, or the union? The answer is easy. On no question or any other occasion, have they ever been more united. From their leaders down, throughout the entire rank and file, there is no division in their ranks; all being bitterly hostile to the separation, and cordially attached to the union of Government and banks; and well may they be so. Of all measures, the union of Government and banks has the most powerful tendency to consolidation, and is, of course, the most hostile to the Federative character of our system; and never did the great original leader of the Federal or National party, Alexander Hamilton, display greater energy, or greater boldness, than in consummating this union, and in his own responsibility, in direct defiance of law by his Treasury order of '93. It has done more to consolidate the Government, and destroy the Federative character of our political system, than all other measures put together; and, if it should become the established policy, it would, in the end, inevitably draw all the powers of the system into the vortex of the General Government.

Without going fully into the reasons of this opinion, I shall present two views that are in my mind conclusive. The certain effect of the union, whether it be a league of State banks, or a Bank of the United States, is to throw the entire weight of the banking system (by far the most powerful interest in the community), on the side of high duties and taxes, extravagant expenditures, and large surpluses; and that, because the greater these the greater the profits of the banks when united with the Government, but, when separated, the less.

The reasons for this are so obvious, and have been so fully explained on other occasions that need not be repeated here. It has never, indeed, been denied or controverted. Assuming, then, the fact to be so, the necessary result of the connection is to cast the whole influence of the banking system, with its irresistible weight, on the side that aims to enlarge the powers of the General Government, to draw within its vortex every object of expenditure, and to favor the policy best calculated to increase its revenue and disbursements, and keep up an overflowing Treasury, or, in a word, in favor of consolidation, and against the States.

The next effect is not less clear, that it will most certainly, in the end, lead to the establishment of a great National Bank, to control the State institutions. This, the National, or Whig party, as they are called, themselves clearly see, and have the candor to acknowledge. They know full well that the State bank system must fail, however modified, as a fiscal agent of the Government. It has twice failed already, and the causes which render it incompetent are daily increasing in force; and it is now supported by the National party expressly on the ground of its incompetency, and that its failure will lead to the establishment of a National Bank—a measure so favorable to the principles of policy, and therefore so ardently desired by them. That such an institution is, and has ever been, opposed to the State Rights and Republican creed, we have the high authority of the Virginia report itself, a portion of which is intended to prove its unconstitutionality and dangerous tendency.

But it is said by some of our friends, who have separated, that the Independent and Constitutional Treasury must fail, and that its failure would lead to the same result, and that it is on that account they oppose it. It is a sufficient answer to this state that such is not the opinion of the two great parties who support or oppose that measure. The former is known to be as hostile to a National Bank as the latter is ardently in favor of it, and it may with confidence be asserted, that the zeal of the one for the measure, and the ardor of the other against it, would speedily abate, if either thought it would fail, and lead to the result supported.

The next inquiry is, which of the two conforms the most closely to the principles of strict construction, and a rigid adherence as possible to the letter of the Constitution? On this point there can be no doubt. No one ever has, or can pretend to raise a constitutional objection to the separation of Government and Banks. That the former has the right to collect its dues in the legal and constitutional currency of the country, and keep and disburse its revenue by its own responsible officers, appointed for the purpose, is beyond the possibility of a doubt. Far different is the union, whether we regard it with a National Bank, or an organized league of State Banks. Either is full of constitutional objections, and neither can be maintained on the principle of strict construction. On that principle a National Bank, or, if that difficulty did not exist, where to constitute it, as the agent to regulate the exchanges, and as the credit of the community? What power has the Constitution delegated to the Government over either; and how can such power be inferred, but by the boldest construction? The banks are State institutions, created by their authority, and for their peculiar uses, and there is no construction of the Constitution, that

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would enable the General Government to regulate or control them, that would not equally authorize it to regulate or control any other of the domestic institutions of the States, including that in which we of the South have so deep an interest. I might greatly extend these questions, and ask, what right has the Government to give the banks the public money in the Treasury to be loaned out, or used as they may think proper, for the purchase of land, or to receive the notes of local banks, or any other medium, except the legal currency, in its due? But, enough has been said, to show, beyond all controversy, that as far as strict construction of the Constitution is concerned, the measure we support is decidedly more conformable to State Rights than that which is supported by the friends who have separated from us.

That a departure from a system of strict construction must, in some degree, lead to consolidation, and that, in turn, to the overthrow of our free republican institutions, and the establishment of despotic power, is so fully established in the celebrated Virginia report, as to render it unnecessary to say more in addressing those who profess to belong to the old State Rights Republican party of '98. I might, indeed, greatly enlarge on this point here, and show, that of all unconstitutional measures, the union of the Government and the banks is the most directly subversive of Republican principles, by destroying that equality between citizen and citizen, and pursuit and pursuit, which lies at the bottom of all Republican Governments. It clearly gives great and desirable advantages to those engaged in banking, and to the business of banking, over all other pursuits, and those engaged in them. This no one would doubt, if the same advantages were conferred on an individual. Suppose, for instance, that the Government should select any individual, and contract to give him the exclusive advantage of having his notes received in the dues of the Government, and to give him the use of the public money from the time he collected it till it was disbursed; is there a man so dull as not to see the immense advantages it would confer on him, compared to the rest of the community, that it would give him, to a vast extent, a control over the exchanges, the credit, and commerce of the country, and, through them, over all other pursuits? Is it not also clear that a similar advantage, conferred on any combination of individuals, would tend to increase the power, by adding their individual influence to that bestowed by the Government? And is it not equally clear, that the conferring of such powers on chartered monopolies of large capital, and possessors of important rights, with all the means of promoting an interest, would be to render it still more formidable, and destructive of all equality between them and the rest of the community, and, of course, destructive of the very basis of our free republican institutions? But, all this is so clear as to require no illustration, and to supersede the necessity of dwelling longer on it.

As concisely as I have presented my reflections, I have said enough, to establish, beyond all controversy, that if there has been any departure from the principles of the party, we, who advocate the separation of the Government and banks, cannot be charged with it. Our friends, who have separated from us, may think that the measure we support is expedient, weak, or impracticable; but I do not think that, on a review, they must concede to us strict adherence, at least, to the old landmarks of the party. This is a strong position to occupy. When we reflect how much depends on maintaining the Federal character of our system, how much on a rigid adherence to the Constitution, and a successful resistance to consolidation, and all attempts to destroy that Republican equality, which is the pride of our institutions, we may well bear many such objections to our measure, even if well founded, for what are these in comparison to the maintenance of great fundamental principles? We are urged against free institutions generally, compared to despotic, which, for convenience, promptitude, and simplicity, far exceed the former.

In conclusion, permit me to offer the following sentiment:
The present crisis: In many respects similar to that of '98, but vastly more important, as to the question immediately involved, and the magnitude of the consequences to follow.

With great respect,
J. C. CALHOUN,
Col. R. H. GOODWIN, Chairman, &c.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The following will give some notion of the plaudits heaped on the Abolitionists, of whom there are, according to the Rochester Democrat, a hock-penny press, some 20,000 attached to the Whig party in State of New York.

From the Vermont Chronicle.
Scarcely any man in modern days, has stood higher in the estimation of the whole civilized world than General Washington. As a patriot, a sincere, enlightened, and unswerving friend of freedom and the rights of man, and a devoted Christian, he has been held in the gaze of an admiring world, and seldom if ever, has a voice been raised to question his claim to this high honor. But it seems all this is a delusion—the very reverse of truth. The honor of this discovery is due to the advocate of the New England anti-slavery society, whose delineations of his true character we proceed to copy.

1. In religion he was a hypocrite.
2. Call the slave holder by that gospel name you please, his profession of religion is insulting hypocrisy—Liberator.
3. As to honesty, he was a thief.
4. His religion and Christianity are insufficient to actuate his obedience to the eighth commandment—thou shalt not steal—B.

5. He was a kidnapper.
For he is a man thief, a stoner the first rank, and guilty of the highest kind of theft, who is contented to steal by the law of Moses—B.
6. He was habitually guilty of perjury.
Every man stealer who takes the oath of office in the United States, commits willful and corrupt perjury; and during the whole period of his continuance in office, he is living with the guilt of habitual false swearing attached to him—B.

7. He is now in hell.
And unless he repents, with all other workers of iniquity, will have to take his part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone—B.

At least such was the doom for which his general character prepared him, and there is no evidence that he escaped it; even by a death bed repentance, for he lived and died a slave holder.
The description of the true character of Washington is found in forty six lines in the fourth and fifth columns of the Liberator, 2 May 18th. By a more extensive, and yet more laborious search, we might grove by testimony equally conclusive, that he was a "robber,

(proof E. Wright) that he was a tyrant, (Mr. Garrison passim), and that he deserves many other equally opprobrious names. We hope men will learn to be consistent on this subject, and if they believe the Legislature and its partisans, speak of Washington according to his true character.

THE BANK'S BOND-MAN.

As the Hoco party are making great efforts to disseminate the issue of bank bills under the title of Bond's Speech, we would commend the following to their attention, suggesting at the same time the propriety of giving it place as an appendix to that slanderous document.

From the Zanesville Aurora.
WHIGS, READ AND BLUSH!
Democrats, read and ponder!

THE INFAMOUS BOND AND THE BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The Hillsborough Gazette gives the astounding fact, to the world, that the Bank of the U. States has bought up the honest and patriotic Bond, and he is now indebted to Biddee's Bank to the amount of

\$11,330 00

His property is mortgaged to this amount, and no wonder he paid Biddee by publishing his falsehoods about the Administration, and now known why Dr. Duncan is reviled by the Federal press, and by the violent Bank Congressmen.
He exposed the corruptions of the men; and here we have a confirmation of his assertions. What will the honest say to Bond's perfidy to the people?
The Bank satellite had the halter about his neck when he penned his lying speech! The proofs are incontrovertible.
Read it, ye Bank politicians, and shrink from the gaze of the upright in heart—banish yourselves from the light of Heaven! Read the fact, Republicans, and see the treacherous conduct of those who misrepresent you in the halls of legislation. To the honest of all parties we say, why will you longer be deceived? Why will you give your votes to those whose hands are tied to the despotic car of the degrading political slave-shave? Leave their contaminating influence! Seek redress at the polls, and purify the Augean stable of its filthiness.

Vote down the panders of a moneyed power; let them no longer enslave you, keep you in fear and uncertainty, and sell you, as they are sold, "like cattle in the market." Rouse to the rescue of your invaded rights! Arm for the conflict! The struggle will be contested, such by inch; but, when your liberties are invaded, why seek in helplessness and inactivity the cause of the manifold outrages on your dearest interests? By the love you bear for your country—the labor, toil, and privations of our immortal ancestors—by the spirits of the departed dead, who bear witness to their patriotism, and of those who peril fame, and fortune, and reputation, for your sakes—by the blessings of freedom, and by the happiness of your friends, families, and all you hold sacred, we conjure you to redeem your country from the yoke of the despotic and unchristianizing influence! Seek redress at the polls, and purify the Augean stable of its filthiness.

The following mortgage, the details of which we have curtailed, is copied from the Chillicothe Advertiser of September 20, 1831.

THIS INDENTURE.

Made this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty one, between

WM. KEY BOND
and Lucy Bond, his wife, of Ross county, in the State of Ohio, of the one part, and the Bank of the United States of the other part—WITNESSETH, whereas the said William K. Bond owes and stands indebted to the said President, Directors and Company of the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES in the sum of

ELEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS.

Now to be repaid by the said William K. Bond and Lucy Bond his wife, in consideration of the said debt or sum of money so due and owing to the said President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States aforesaid, and for the better securing the payment thereof, have granted, bargained, sold, conveyed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto them, the said President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, one equal undivided sixth part of all those tracts of land, with a Rolling Mill, and a certain Forge commonly called Rapid Forge, thereon erected, &c. &c.

From the Ball. Republican.
GO AHEAD, descendants of the heroes of BATAVA & GULFORD! Stand fast sons of the old MARYLAND LINE! Your countrymen, the descendants of the men of Bunker and Breda have set you a bright example in Maine, where the Stars never sparkled with more dazzling brilliancy nor the Stripes were ever so "well laid on" by the "hugie paw" of Democracy.

The result of the contest in Maine is a strong and impressive lesson for the Democracy of the Union to be "up and doing." To recussitate olden reminiscences; to remember the hard battles we have fought and won; to come one and all to the polls—to give an hour, a half day or even a day to the country; to rouse our energies and by "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull together" should now be the one undivided object, keeps us constantly before us, and we shall diminish the proud edifice of Federal Whiggism, whose foundation is arrogance and whose walls are cemented by the sweat of the operative, hard-working classes. Come forth, ye independent yeomanry of the land.
"Come as the wind comes when navies are stranded."

Come as the farmers of Maine came to the battle, and the victory must be yours—Your country appreciate your patriotism and your country will reward the free and unrestrained exercise of the glorious right of suffrage. Never mind the threats, the panic cry, the intemperance of your federal whig opponents. Let the worst come, and the free West has millions of broad acres at your disposal almost "with an money and without price" where like independent republicans you may "sit under your own vine and fig tree, none daring to make you afraid." Come forth ye working men of every occupation! The West too, is for you, "a land flowing with milk and honey," when your prescription shall have accomplished the object of its petty tyranny. Stand out like men. Come up to the help of the cause of the PEOPLE—the cause of Democracy.

To the Polls then, when the day of battle comes. To the Polls—let the sun rise upon you, girdled for the struggle, and it will give you the shouts for the triumph of free principles. Voters freemen should vote. Do as your brethren in Maine have done. Do as the Democracy of Jersey and of Pennsylvania

would assuredly do. Do as even in Little Delaware it is hoped the Democracy will do.

To the Polls then, on the 3d of October, Freeman of Maryland! You lead in the van of this galaxy of the Old Dominion? Let your glory be an example to those who bring up the rear in the order of battle. Do your duty and ALL WILL BE WELL.

THE EYES OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNION ARE ON MARYLAND.

LET THEIR ANNOXIOUS GAZE BE GRATIFIED WITH A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

Editorial Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept 3d, 1833.

GENTLEMEN:—The political elements are in great commotion in Maryland, and the Democrats are taking a bold stand for the coming election. This is the first year that the people of this State have been permitted to vote directly for their Governor. This circumstance alone, unconnected with other minor reforms reluctantly wrung from the last Legislature by the power of popular opinion has a tendency to rouse popular feeling and remind the freemen of Maryland that they possess rights, which from a long period of non-user under the old regime, they had become almost persuaded had been irrevocably surrendered. The consequence is, that new life is being infused into the political mass heretofore comparatively inert, and a spirit of active inquiry is rising up, where formerly all was apathy and indifference. These things seem to augur well for the future progress of correct principles, and if the Republicans do not elect, Grason this year, and achieve it once the deliverance of the State has been long oppressed, they will at least make a breach into the hitherto impregnable bulwark of the enemy, and render success at a coming day certain and complete. In the city of Baltimore the finest spirit prevails, though the Republicans will lose much by the refusal of many qualified voters to submit to the federal exaction of the registry law—a law by the way enacted by Whigs wherever they have the power—but even an approximation to which, (although under express instructions given by themselves) by a Democrat, they regard as a violation of the rights of the citizen, and an attempt to muzzle the fair expression of the popular will!

WHIG EXTRAVAGANCE IN MARYLAND.

In 1833 the Whig Legislature of Maryland appointed a committee to examine the Penitentiary of the State during the recess. The expenses attending it were nearly as follows:
Expenses of committee a clerk, \$3,500
Cash paid Lucas and Deaver for printing—about 250
Do J. Hughes for re printing same 350
Do W. McNeil do 350
Report of the committee rule and figures work in form to print—paid to J. Hughes 250
To printing Bill—26 pages 26
Worth of time consumed in the Legislature, 3 days 1,500
Total 86,226
Here then is six thousand two hundred and twenty six dollars of the Peoples money through away by the Whigs without a single cent of benefit. The Penitentiary is not a whit better now than it was before the committee acted. Members, do you want Whig rulers? If so, for them, and you will yet have to pay for it out of your own pockets

Mr. Biddle eulogy of the Independent Treasury System:
Extract from the report of Mr. Biddle's speech to the stockholders of the United States Bank, on the 28th February, 1836, as given in the National Intelligencer of February 27, 1836
The new charter had the advantage over the old one in its exemption from the expenses of doing the business of the government, in loan offices, and pension agencies—and in transferring the public funds without charge—"In its separation from all the duties of the general government—an untarnished connection—beneficial to neither the bank nor the government."

"IT WAS AN ORIGINAL MISFORTUNE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE BANK, THAT IT WAS A SINE QUAE CONNECTED WITH BUSINESS IN OFFICE. The instincts of political power make that association dangerous; useful to neither party, injurious to both."

From the Boston Daily Advocate.
"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT OF THE PEOPLE IS NEVER WRONG, AND ALWAYS EFFICIENT."
This is one of the happiest sentiments that ever fell from the polished pen of President Van Buren. It was uttered in a private correspondence, in reference to his conduct in the election of 1828, when it was feared by him, and confidently believed by the Whigs, that Federalism would triumph in New York. It has been rescued from its private repository, and deserves to stand as the motto of Democracy in all times that try principles. It sustained Mr. Van Buren with abiding faith in the people in 1824, and it is the secret of his success in 1828, and it is the secret of his success in 1832. How apply this sentiment applies now to Maine—How nobly has the "sober second thought" of a virtuous, generous and high-minded people there, come to the rescue of some of the most important principles in the human speculations that led to the panic of '28. Maine has, nevertheless, been foremost in shaking off the miasma. The "sober second thought" of the people has spoken in a language of thunder. It re-verbates through the land, striking terror and dismay to the soul of every Whig Bank Aristocrat and bankrupt speculator—the desperate men of all classes, who seek to live by any means but honest labor—the bullies and brawlers, who, like genuine cowards have been the most insolent in faced triumph, and who will now be the meekest and most craven in defeat.

Thank God, and the people of Maine, the Democracy can now walk abroad, even here, in the city of Federal despotism, free from insult. The overbearing insolence of the money maniacs, State officers, (as well as other cities) has sunk into a sneaking pretension of the coming wrath of the people. Instead of insulting every Democrat they meet, they now look imploringly upon us to spare a thousand dollars to Maine. They literally shiver at the bare mention of an asterisk word, thinking you mean the news from Maine. Recently a Vermont or New Hampshire Whig, or any other Whig, associated with a farmer, could not enter a Whig counting room to make a purchase, without being insulted for his political opinions. Now the poor devils that used to vent their spleen on the Webster dinner also tremble, as though money is a terror, than one of those men in their stores, lest they should whisper MAINE in their ears. But Democrats are generous, and never insult a fallen foe. 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BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
CHARLES ROBINSON
SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.

Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are never appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Talbot County, you are respectfully requested to give the following and attentive perusal.

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE, Every living being has two distinct principles in his nature: one—

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE AND THE OTHER—
THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.
So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.

When the principle of death, sickness takes place.
How is this accounted for?
By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which each hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—the other secretaries of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from a living body under the influence of disease in a malignant state; or sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretors can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the body, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

Purge!—Yes—I say purge! The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so mighty an explanation. Yes purged be that aim in the head, the back; the bowels, the feet, the stomach, the side, the throat.—Does it arise from internal or external cause,—I still say purge! For know this self evident truth, that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers—which cannot by possibility seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. Hippocrates says: "Purgation expels what must be expelled, and patients find relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is my grandfathers pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purge in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 16 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant.
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 3rd. door from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH M. D. also by
R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. If it cannot be shown, DO NOT PURCHASE.
July 21, 1838. 1y

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 it equaled, shall be surpassed by none.
He still continues at his old stand at the corner of the woods, with a full supply of STEEL, IRON and Coal, ready for HORSE SHOEING. All kinds of edge tools made and repaired. All kind of plough work; also HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CART WORK, &c.
The public's obedient servant,
E. McQUAY.
Feb. 7

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber now having entire control of the shop lately occupied by Chilcutt, Johnson and Weeden, begs leave respectfully to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, at the old stand in Washington st. nearly opposite to the store of Wm. Loveday, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage. He will give his personal attention to cutting, and will warrant his work to fit well. Having good workmen employed he will execute all orders in his line with neatness, durability and despatch, and in the most approved style.
The public's ob't serv't,
JOSHUA CHILCUTT.
July 24th, 1838.—1f

Notice to Contractors.

Eastern Shore Rail Road, MARYLAND.

FORTY miles of the Southern end of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or nearly all that lies in Somerset county—and about 12 or 14 miles of the Northern end in Cecil county, will be ready for grading by the 24th of SEPTEMBER. In Somerset, the work will be light, as the country is generally level and the road had except the crossing of Rivers and Creeks will be formed chiefly from the side drains. In Cecil, there will be a great deal of heavy excavation and embankment, in a stiff clay soil. In both counties, but chiefly in Somerset, there will be much grubbing and clearing to be done. The work will be divided into suitable sections and the first lettings will be for the grading of the road, for culverts and drains, and for grubbing and clearing, separately, or together.

The work with the plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other necessary information will be shown by the Engineers along the line, and at the office in Princess Anne. Sealed and endorsed proposals, accompanied by satisfactory references, will be addressed, until the 20th September, to the Chief Engineer at his office, in Princess Anne, and from that time until the 24th at the City Hotel in Baltimore, at which time and place, the several bids for the work will be acted on. Neither partnership, nor sub-contracts will be recognized.

Princess Anne Somerset county Md. }
August 21st, 1838. }

ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that there will be an Election held in the several Election Districts in Talbot county on WEDNESDAY the 31 day of October next, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of Maryland—also a member of Senate, and a Deputee, to represent Talbot county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, and a County Commissioner for District No. 4.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Shff.
Sep. 11, 1838.

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 one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, passengers will be expected to take their 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

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.
J. E. LEONARD.

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 workman in 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 servant
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.
June 6 1f (G)

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 known by the name of the

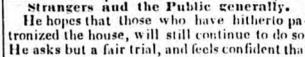
DENTON HOTEL

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 1f

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



'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

SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD, Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. He has just received his

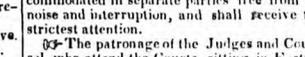
SPRING FASHIONS.

And is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and despatch.
He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be refunded, or the goods replaced.

N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, being the most approved and correct published.
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.

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

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

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

His carriages will be in constant attendance on the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.
E. McDOWELL.
Easton, Talbot county, Md. }
Nov. 14, 1837. }

CLARK'S

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

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

JOHN CLARK.
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

"Matchless Sanative."
THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of
CONSUMPTION, and all affections of the lungs.
He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.
HENRY THOMAS.
August 21, 1838.

A Valuable Mill

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Mill, Mill seat and fixtures with about SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND attached, belonging to the heirs of Noah Chance, dec'd, known as Chance's Mill, situated within two and a half miles from Greensborough, and five from Denton, near the road from the former to the latter places. The Mill is in good order for the manufacture of Flour and meal with two feet and a half head of water on an overshot wheel which scarcely ever wants for water, buildings in tolerable order, a further description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the property, which will be shown by the present tenant, Hugh Kirkpatrick or the subscriber at Spring Mills near Denton. The terms will be accommodating and title indisputable—it not sold by the last of September it will then be for rent to a good tenant, the terms will be low.

BACILD. G. CHANCE.
Spring Mills Caroline county, Md.
N. B. The subscriber wants a MILLER immediately to take charge of his Mill, a single man could be preferred to come well recommended. To such liberal wages will be given for the balance of this year as well as for the next year 1839.
B. G. C.
August 21 6w

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 his can offer on very moderate terms. He invites his friends and the public generally to an examination of the same. (G)
Easton, April 10

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 1f

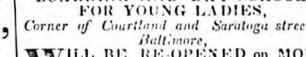
MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage, both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.
August 7, 1838.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced her usual routes, leaving Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock for Annapolis, Cambridge and Easton—returning 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.

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.
WM. POWELL.
Wye Landing, May 29

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his Carding Machine at Fowling Creek, Caroline County, is now in full operation and in first rate order for the reception of work, he having undergone considerable expense by fitting her out with almost an entire new set of cards. He flatters himself that those favoring him with their work will not have cause of complaint, but on the contrary, the dispatch and neatness of the performance of his work, will merit their entire approbation.

Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's store, will be taken by the subscriber every Saturday & returned on the following. Wool left at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's will also be taken, carded and returned at the same places by the subscriber.—It will be expected that wool sent to the mill will be well picked and greased, with direction on the bundle whether to be once or twice carded.—For once carding the price will be 5 cts, for twice carding 7 cts.

DILEHA SPARKLIN.
Fowling Creek, Caroline County Md.
July 24, 1838

To Rent

THE subscriber has two farms which he will rent to good Tenants. A lease will be given for three years.
ROBERT W. RASIN.
hapelCdist. Talbot Co., Aug. 18, 1838 1f

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 7th day of September, A. D. 1838.

On application of John Newnam, Adm'r. of Thomas Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of September, 1838.
JOHN NEWNAM, Adm'r. of Thomas Bowdle, dec'd.
Sep. 11 3w
The Dorchester Aurora will please copy the above advertisement and charge this office.

COMBINATION

OF LITERARY TALENT; MRS. HALE AND MISS LESLIE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

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

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

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

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

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Arline Lee Hents, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. E. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Medina, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Caine, Alexander Divinity, A. M., H. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Miss Charlotte S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Church, Constant Gushoff, Mrs. Sedgwick.

TERMS.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars, per annum, or Two Copies for Five Dollars, payable in advance.
All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY, Literary Rooms, Chestnut street, one door below Seventh, Philadelphia.

The Novels of the CELEBRATED D'ISRAELI.

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

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

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

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

WOOL.

The subscriber continues the sales of wool on commission, and is prepared to make liberal advances, if required, on wool consigned to him for sale.
LYMAN REED.
No. 227. Market Street, Baltimore.
Baltimore, Sept. 11, 1838.

MARL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable shell marl, which exists on his estate in Talbot County 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 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 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl—Those wishing to purchase will send address William B. Smyth, Easton, Md. Vessels going to 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. Aikson. 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 enlisting them into public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials and salubry advice as to a just estimate of its value in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now a progress of experiment. South of these banks is the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur."

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. S. O

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 5th inst, a negro man named JOHN SHADEN, very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; has rather a down look when spoken to, but very humble and submissive; has a scar on his face near the temple, but not recollected on which side; also a scar on the chin, occasioned by the cut of a knife. The said negro is a good labouring hand on a farm, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new tow-line trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-barred cassinet pants, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white jeans pantaloons, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersay trousers, dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some other clothing not recollected. It is supposed a small black woman, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new tow-line trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-barred cassinet pants, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white jeans pantaloons, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersay trousers, dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some other clothing not recollected. It is supposed a small black woman, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new tow-line trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-barred cassinet pants, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white jeans pantaloons, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersay trousers, dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some other clothing not recollected. It is supposed a small black woman, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new tow-line trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-barred cassinet pants, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white jeans pantaloons, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersay trousers, dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some other clothing not recollected. It is supposed a small black woman, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new tow-line trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-barred cassinet pants, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white jeans pantaloons, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersay trousers, dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1838.

VOL. IV.-NO. 40.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

Is edited and published every

TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

GEO. W. SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents

per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinuance until the arrears are set-

tle, 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.



BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

CHAPTER 172.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH CERTAIN POST ROUTES AND TO DISCONTINUE OTHERS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

From Unity to Thorndike.
From West Edlington to East Edlington.
From Gardner, via Light's Corners and Seersmont, to Belfast.
From Saco, by Goodwin's Mills, to Alfred.
From Acton corners, via Milton Mills and Union village, to Middleton corner, New Hampshire.

From Alfred to Newfield.
From Eden to Bar Harbor.
From Waterville, via Clinton, Troy, North Dixmont, and Hermon, to Bangor.
From Dover, via Lower village, Atkinson, Wingate's corner and Milo village, to Killbuck.

From Fish's Mills (in township number four, in the sixth range west from the east line of the State) to Matawanekag point.
From Bangor, via South Levant, to Siston.
From Madras, via Westley.
From Lewiston falls, at Danville, by the river road, to Livermore falls.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
From Lancaster, via Whitefield and Carroll, to White Mountain.
From Colebrook, via Errol and Letter B, to Andover, Maine.

From North Haverville, via Woodville, West Bath, Lyman, North Lyman, West Littleton, and Lower Waterford, to Pingreeville.
From Peterborough, via Jeffrey, Factory village and Rindge, to Winchendon.
From Union village, via Brookfield, North Wolfborough and Water village, to Tutonborough.

From Exeter, via East Kingston, South Hampton, and Newtown, to Haverhill, Massachusetts.
From Concord, via Bow, East Danbury, and Centre Goffstown, to Piscataquis village.
From Bedford, via Goffstown, Hopkinton, Warner, and New London, to Hanover.

From Eaton, via Freedom, North Parsonsfield and Limerick, to Hollis, Maine.
From Kingston, via Brentwood, Epping, Nottingham, Northwood, Pittsfield, Barnstead, and Gilman iron works, to Guilford.
From Landaff, over Sugar hill, to Franconia.

From the centre of Washington by East Washington, to the Upper village in Hillsborough.
From Pittsfield by the store of George Nutter in Barnstead, over New Durham Bridge, by Middletown, Wakefield, Union Village, Milton Mill and Acton, to Alfred, in Maine.

VERMONT.
From Barton, via Irasburg, Coventry, and Troy, to Richford.
From Fayville, via Clarendon and Clarendon Springs to West Rutland.
From Jeffersonville, via Waterville and Belvidere to Montgomery.

From East Bridgewater, via John A. Conant's and J. W. Jenkin's stores, and East Acton, to South Weymouth.
From Worcester, via Milbury, Sutton, West Sutton, and East Douglas, to Douglas.

CONNECTICUT.
From Hebron, via Exeter meeting-house and over Goshen hill, to Bozrahville.
From West Hartford, Connecticut, to Tolland, Massachusetts.
From New Haven, via Fair Haven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Madison, North Killingworth, Chester Hadlyme, and Salem, to Norwich.

From the house of Robins Tracy, on the Colchester and Middletown turnpike, thence to the East Haddam and Colchester turnpike, by the store of H. and B. Palmer, and from thence through Meadville, to East Haddam meeting-house.

NEW YORK.
From Salubria, via West Cathin, and Hornby, to Palmyra post.
From New station, via Port Ontario and Lonsdaleville, to Ellensburg.
From Wadon, via Waterville corner, to Singville.

From North Blenheim, via Gilboa and Prattville, to Clovesville.

From Granville four corners to Middle and West Granville.
From Schenectady, via Rotterdam, the church in the centre of Princeton, and Maria-ville, to Braham's corners.

From Flushing to Manhasset.
From Poughkeepsie, via Crum Elbow, Pleasant plain, Clinton hollow, Sluitt's store, Clintonville, Milan, and Rock city, to Red book.

From Castle, via Portageville and Mixville, to Hume.
From the store of Charles F. and J. C. Hammond and Company, Essex county, via Samuel Muadock's at Long point, to the old fort at Crown point, then across Lake Champlain, to Chitney point, in Addison, and through Addison and Panton, to Vergennes, Vermont.

From Malden, via Wynkoopville, to Irvingville.
From Attica, via Orangeville and Wetherfield springs, to Pike.

From Pine plains, via Gallatin, Ancram, and Copake, to Hillsdale.
From Angola, via Collins centre, to Springville.

From Aurora, via Griffin's mills, to Springville.
From Clay, via Phoenix, to Fulton.
From Somers, via Southeast and Patterson, to Pawlings.

From Buckville, via Pratt's hollow, Stock-bridge and Bennett's corners, to Oneida castle.
From Troy, via Postenkill, to Berlin.

From Ellenville, via Greenfield. South-west settlement, Wakeman's settlement, and Miller's settlement, to Monticello.
From Harper-field centre, via North Harpersfield, to South Worcester.

From Lexington to West kill.
From East Hampton to Amogansett.
From Clermont, via Elizaville and Jackson corners, to Montross.

From Norwich, in Chenango county, by Smyrna, Earlville Poolville, East Hamilton, North Bookfield, and Sangerfield centre, to Waterville, in Oneida county.
From Elkharts, via Pleasant valley, to New-kirk's mills, Fulton county.

From Berne and Waldenville, to Gallu-ville.
From Mexicoville to C. J. Loss.
From Edicted to Newfield.

From East Solon, via Truxton, Fabius, Pompey, and Janesville, to Syracuse.
From Darien centre, via Pembroke, to Alabama.

From Lowville, Lewis county, New York, via Daysville, Bellfort, Indian river, Diana and Harrisville to South Edwards, St. Lawrence county.
Discontinue as follows:

From Hyde Park to Stanfordville, and from Rhinebeck to Clintonville.
From Lodi (Persa post office) to Colton centre.

NEW JERSEY.
From Tom's river via Dover furnace, New Egypt, Jacobstown, and Recklesstown, to Bechtelstown.
From New Brunswick, by Millstone, to Flemington.

From Hackettsville, to Belvidere.
PENNSYLVANIA.
From Humberburg, via Michael Travers's, Ross Corbett's mills, R. D. Lawson's mills, Orr's tavern, Kittanning, and George Ross's mills, to Leechburg.

From Apollo, via McAllister's, Pitt's mills, Lower Crooked creek, salt works, and Kittanning, to Orville.
From Reading, via Mollstown, Hunter's forge, Kneeseville, Michael Shaffer's and Feaserville.

From Shelocta, via Warren and North Washington, to Pittsburg.
From New Alexandria, via New Derry, to Johnston.
From Greenburg, via Murraysville, Logan's ferry, Alter's store, North Washington, McIlwaine's store, and Congruity meeting-house, to Greenburg.

From Brownsville, via Greenfield and Columbia, to Monongahela city.
From Cannonburg, via Venice and Webster's, to Racoon.
From Stumptown, via Mount Zion, to Lebanon.

From Mexico, through Tuscarora valley, to Waterford.
From Mercer to Westley.
From Newcastle, via Eastbrook, to Harlandville.

From Newcastle, by Pulaski, Sharon, and Clarksville, to West Greenville.
From Shamokin, via Coal post office, to Fountain springs, Schoolkill county.
From Montoursville to John Barber's mills, Plunket-creek township.

From Galeton, via the first fork of Bennett's branch of the Sinecunning creek, to Caledonia.
From Hazleton, via East Sugarloaf, to Wilkesbarre.
From Cumberland, Maryland, via Wellersburg, to Berth.

From Bath in Klocknerville.
From Philadelphia, via Frankford, Eox, Chase, Huntington, Sorrel horse, Davisville, Richborough, Newtown, Dolington, and Taylorville, to Pennington, New Jersey.
From Shermansville, by Fitzer's mill Lucinda Furnace and John Walter's settlement, to Tomesta.

From Polesy's mills, via Blacksville to Waynesburg.
From Forest lake, by the Choconut-creek road, to Union New York.
From Leroy, via Granville, and Leonard's hollow, to Springfield.

From Sweden, via Ulyses, to Harrison valley.
From Wrightsville, via Yoholi, Grahamville, and McCall's ferry, to Peach bottom.
From Hart's cross roads, by Limes's mills, to Conneautville.

From Blakely to Thompson, Susquehanna county.
From Butler, via Prospect, and Portersville, to Newcastle.
From Mauch Chunk to Nesquehoning.

From Mauch Chunk to Stroudsburg, to Honchale, by Cherry ridge, Purdy settlement, Paupack and Eastern Sterling, to Labor's post office, Monroe county.
From Unity, by Petersburg, and Mount Jackson, Pennsylvania, to Newcastle.

From Wadon, via Waterville corner, to Singville.
From North Blenheim, via Gilboa and Prattville, to Clovesville.

From Pittsburg, by Ellicott's store, Clinton and Murdockville, to Fair View.

From Florence, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, via Cometsburg and Fair View, to Welshville, Columbiana county, Ohio.

From Abington centre to Providence, in Luzerne.

From Margaretta Furnace to Bangor Forge in the County of York.

From Le Roy Post Office, by Calvin W. Churchill's in Greenville, Nathaniel Albin's in Troy, to the Post Office in Troy, to the Post Office in Springfield, Bedford county.

From Stevensville, in Pike, to the Post Office kept by William Warfield in Orwell, Bradford county.

DELAWARE.
From Smyrna, in Kent county, to the village of Lettsac.

From Mildford to Cambridge, in Maryland, passing through Williamsville, Maraby hunting bridge, Collin's cross roads, Lowe Hunting creek and Newmarket.

MARYLAND.
From Queenstown, via Centreville, Ruthersburg, Nise bridges, Greensborough, and Willowed Grove, to Dover, Delaware.

From Main's post office, via mouth of Sidelinghill creek and Tunnel, to Oldtown.

From Elkton to Warwick.
From Princess Anne, via Turd's store, to S. Myster's, Somerset county.
From Princess Anne, via Kingston, to Rehoboth.

VIRGINIA.
From Chamblsburg to the Big Lick, Botetourt county.

From Fincastle to Giles court house.
From Mount Airy to Meadville.
From Fossilford to Mari-n.

From Charlotte court-house, via Walkin's store, Wytheburg, Jeffrey's store, and Oakley, to Clarksville.
From Lowmans, via the forks of Hughs river, Preble's mills, and Creel's mills, to Parkerburg.

From Belleville, via Muses' bottom, mouth of Sandy creek, and Ripley, to Point Pleasant.
From Morgantown, via Dent's mills, and David Snider's, to Rivesville.

From Newbern, via High rock, to Cranberry Plains.
From Floyd court-house to Cranberry Plains.
From Winchester to Pittsburg, along the northwestern turnpike road.

From German settlement, via Westernford, to Gladly creek cross-roads.
From Rye valley to Sinclair's bottom, Smyth county.

From Jonesville to Turkey Cove, Lee county.
From Alexandria, via Winter-hill, to Drainsville.

From Lockhart's tavern, Frederick county, to Wadensville, Hardy county.
From Salem, North-Carolina, via Madison, to Martinsville.

From Salem Virginia, via Newcastle, to the Sweet Springs.
From Grayley bridge, via Fayetteville, to Beckley.

From Rye valley, Smyth county, to the mouth of Wilson creek, Grayson county.
From Lebanon, Russell county, via Nash-fore Hanaker's store, to Richland, Tazewell county.

From Patrick court-house to Mount Airy, North Carolina.
From Liberty, Bedford county, via Buch-anan, to Pattonsburg.

From Parkersburg to Belpre, Ohio.
From Summersfield, Pennsylvania, to Brand-donville Virginia.

From Grayson court-house to Grayson Sulphur springs.
From Speedwell, via Cripple creek, to Aus-tinville, Wythe county.

From Thiberville to Brock's gap.
From the northwestern turnpike, at or in the vicinity of James Curry's, to Booth's ferry, on Tygart-valley river.

From Middle-land bridge, on the north-western turnpike, to Lowan, Lewis county.
From Buttstown, down the valley of the Little Lenawha, to Elizabethtown.

From Drummondtown, Accomack county, by Locustville and Smithville on the sea-side road of said county to Pangoteague.
From Hillsborough to Harper's Ferry.

From Lovesville to Berlin, in the State of Maryland.
From Clarksburg, via Ten-mile, to Shins-ton, the county of Harrison.

From Logan court-house to Red Sulphur Springs.
From the Natural Bridge post office, in Rockbridge county, via Daggart's springs, to Clifton forge.

From Brandonville, in Virginia, to Bryant's post office, in Fayette county, in the State of Pennsylvania.
From Beckley's mills to Reuben Stut's.

From Coveseville to Fuba's mill.
From Blue Sulphur Springs, via Gwin's springs, thence down Lick creek to New river, up same to the mouth of Greenbrier river, to Palestine, thence to Lewisburg.

NORTH CAROLINA.
From Ford creek, via Fashtam, Hancock's store, or Leather's cross-roads, to Chapel hill.

From Weldon to Halifax; thence to or near Entick, Waynesborough, and South Washing-ton, to Wilmington, thence to Charleston, South Carolina.

From Lincolnton, via Hoyleville, Spring mills, and Erasmus, to Yorkville South Carolina, and returning via Catawba creek.
From Waynesborough, via Whitefield mill and Jericho, to Strains.

From Pabena court-house, South Carolina, through Maxon and Haywood counties, up down the Tuskegee river, by John B. Love's and Scrop Euloe's to Sevierville, Tenn.
From Falls post office to Catawba-creek post office.

From Statesville to Mount Airy, Surry county.
From Middletown, Hyde county, to some point on the Chickamauga banks, in said county.

From Hillsdale to Madison, on Dan river.
From Hillsborough, by Samuel N. Fae's store and Mount Willing, to Rock creek or Engleman's post office.

From either Fair Bluff or Porter S m p l e offices to either Leesville or Lumberton.
From Shiloh, by Dred Bozman to White Marsh office.

From Newwood's store, via Backy-riv springs and Jacob Elords, to Mount Comfort.

From Beatty, on Black river, via James

Alley, to J. R. Corbett's.
From Cartilage to Greensborough.

From Newcastle, by Brer creek, Mulber-ry gap, Laurel-spring, and John Williams's, in Ashe county, North Carolina, to the mouth of Wild creek, Virginia.

From Pleasant garden, by Turkey Cove, through Yancy county, North Carolina, to Edgewood, Tennessee.

From Washington to Portsmouth and Ocracoke.
From Fayetteville, up the Cape Fear river, on the west side, to McNeil's ferry, Blalock's store, Raleigh, Johnson's store, and Draugh's store, to Fayetteville.

From Raleigh to Gray Sill's.
From Hillsborough to Boxborough.
From Gaston, via Henderson, to Raleigh.

From Henderson to Williamsborough.
From Hillsborough to Chapel Hill.
From Seagle's store, via Peter Warlick's store, to Mull grove.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
From Damascus to Mooresborough, North Carolina.

From Athens, Georgia, to Lauren's court-house.
From Stantonville to Pendleton.

From Sumterville, by Plowden's mills, and Brimston, to Jacksonville, South Carolina.
From Youngsville, via Hazlewood, Pa-cesville, and Turber's, to Chester court-house.

From Marion court-house, by Allen's bridge, (on Little Peece,) Harleesville, and Clin, to Bednetsville.
From King's tree, by Murray's and Lanud's farms, on the Santee river to Georgetown.

From Lynch's creek post office to Conway-borough.
From Mount Willing to Lexington court-house.

From Pickens court-house, Mullen's fort, Aquilla, Georgia, thence by Clearmont, Beck-elder's Retreat, and Pendleton, to Pickens court-house.

From Union court-house, via Hancockville, to Limestone springs in Spartanburg district.
From Charleston to Walterborough, by the way of the South Carolina railroad and George's station.

From Decatur, De Kalbe county, via Hancockville, to Goudsville, to Hancockville.

Discontinue as follows:
From Walter's ford to Mullen's ford.
To much of route number two thousand two hundred and fifty-five as extends from Lee-ville to Mount Willing.

From Lexington Court House, to Doctor W. G. Wagon's store, in Edgfield District.

GEORGIA.
From Canock, via Double-wells, Craw-fordville, Green, and Baldwin's store, to Greensborough.

From Danielville, via Maryville, Winn's store, Amadaville, and Pieman's, to Montevideo.
From Gainsville to Clarksville.

From Cherokee court-house, Alabama, via Chatoga, Obitown, Hopkinsville, Beavers, and Pleasant Hill, to Island town.

From Treasday's post office, via Beavers, to Almona, in Broomtown valley.
From Campbelltown, via Huntville, Par-lier's cross-roads, (on the High-tower river,) to Cassville.

From Elberton to Carnesville.
From Macon, Bibb county, Georgia, via Pine-level, Fort Valley, Bartlett, and Macon county, to Americus.

From Sparks, via Powellton, to Double-wells.
From McDonough, via Chamber's store and Hancock's to Sandtown.

From Lombardy, via Sweet-water iron works, Willis Howard's, and James Stone's, to Louisville.

From Forsyth, via Van Buren and Herring-ton's store, to Fayetteville.
From Decatur, De Kalbe county, by Pace's ferry, on the Catahoochee to Marietta, Cobb county, Georgia.

From Brunswick, via Benjamin Life's and Wayne court-house, to Holmesville.
From Macon, Georgia, by Lumpkin, in Stewart county, to Irwinton, Alabama.

From Lafayette, in Walker, Georgia, to Rossville, in the same county.
From Athens in Georgia, via Monroe, Wilcox county, Lawrenceville, Gwinnett county, Canton, Cherokee county, Casville, in Cass county, Rome, in Floyd county, to Sommersville, Morgan county, Alabama, and Hums to Decatur, in said State.

From Columbus Georgia, via Fort Mit-cherl, Florence, Georgia, and to intersect the steamboat mail line Bainbridge, Georgia, for Appalachian route to St. Joseph's, Florida.

FLORIDA.
From Tallahassee, via Alligator to Jack-sonville.

From Monticello, Jefferson county, to the Golden Spring, Suwannee river.
From Langbury, Camden county, Georgia, via Burnt-ferry, to Haddock's, Florida.

From Tallahassee, via Iola, to St. Joseph.
From Haddock's to Jefferson, Georgia.
From Monticello, via the Mineral springs, to Jacksonville.

KENTUCKY.
From Jeffersonstown to Harrodsburg, by Chaplin and Taylorville.

From Shelbyville to Harrisonville.
From Pickett, by the mouth of Pond creek, to Logan court-house, Virginia.

From Springfield, Tennessee, by Keys-burg and Trenton, to Hopkinsville.
From Graysville, to Nashville, Tennessee.

From Columbia via Alexander Walker's and Joseph Nelson's jr, to Edminton.
From Somerset to Jamestown.

From Newcastle to Wallaceville. Henry county.
From Greenville, by the mouth of Mud-dy river, to Morgantown.

From Wadsworth to Paducah.
From Stephensport to Booneport.

From Princeton, by Cold Springs and Montezuma, to Providence.
From Princeton, by Millville and Ferry corner, to Canton.

From Williamstown to Warsaw.
From Pias spring, by Motter and Locust grove, on the Ohio river, to Augusta, Tennessee.
From Burkesville to Livingston, Tennessee.

By Charles N. Lewis's, to Blansville, Law-

rence county.
From West Liberty, by Joseph Adkin's, to Little Sandy Saline.

From Greensburg to Edminton.
From Bowling Green, by the lock and dam on Big Barren first below Bowling Green, by the lock and dam on Green river next below the mouth of Barren river, by Morgantown, and by the lock and dam near the mouth of Muddy river, to Hartford.

From Chaplin, by Hobb's mill and Paoli, to Maxville.
From Witcher's cross roads, by the house of Isaac Pijkin and Reuben Roark and Grey Cook, to Tompkinsville.

From Henderson to Carlow.
From Monroe, Hart county, by Salt-works, on Little Barren river, to Edminton.

From Lawrenceburg, by the way of Van Buren, to Taylorville.
From Chaplin to Harrodsburg.

From Monticello, via Albany, to Burke-ville.
From Glasgow, Kentucky to Hartsville, Tennessee.

TENNESSEE.
From Lynchburg, by W. W. Gill's store, Elijah Flack's, and Petersburg, to Cornersville.

From Easton, by Forked Deer turnpike and Ripley to Fulton.
From Paris, by Caledonia, Fleming's, Christmasville and Shady Grove, to South Gibson.

From Pikeville, by James L. Loyd's, Thomas's cross-roads, Wheeler Hanson's, Kirkland's, Hilliard's, and Shelton's, to Oat's landing.
From Purdy, by Rosson's bridge and Mat-tamora, to Ripley.

From Savannah, by Cedar hill and Haa-king's ferry, to Carrollsville.
From Sevierville to Sweden turnance.

From Gallatin, by Cross-plains, Keasburg and Allinsville, to Elkton.
From Mast's, by Shady, crossing the Stone mountain at Bakers' gap, thence by Elijah Dougherty's in Johnson county; thence to Roane's creek, and up the same to Taylors-ville, Ashe county, North Carolina, to Taylorsville, Tennessee.

From Lagrange to Tusculumbia, Alabama.
From Sulphur springs, by Horsby's ferry, to Decatur.

From Mount Pleasant, via Napier and Car-ton's iron-works, Lawrence county, via Buckner and Dixon's store, to Waynesbor-ough.

From Somerville, by Brown's store, Starkey Hodge, Littlejohn's, Germantown and Titus bridge, to Heronham, Mississippi.
From Carrollville to Lexington.

From Liberty, by Short mountain, to Man-chester.
From Cox's creek, Knox county, to Mount Bethel, Roane county.

From Perryville, by Cub-creek springs, to Lexington.
From Red-play, Monroe county, to Austin Glen's on Cane creek, same county.

From Red bridge, Hawkins county, to Al-len's station, same county.
From Kingsport, along the Stanly-valley road, to Rogersville.

From Maryville, by Montvale springs, Cheese, Valley river, and Blairsville, to Dal-longa, Georgia.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
WM. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tem.
Approved, July 7th, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

POETRY.

CREATION AND REDEMPTION.

By Archdeacon Spencer.

"Let there be light!"—were the words of creation,
That broke on the chaos and silence of night;
The creations of Mercy were kindled to light,
Subdued into being, and kindled to light.

"Let there be light!"—The Great Spirit descended,
And flash'd on the waves that in darkness had
Slept;
The dew on his glory a giant ascended,
The dew on the earth their mild radiance wept.

"Let there be light!"—and the fruits and the bow-ers,
Responded in smiles to the new-lighted sky—
There was scent in the gale, there was bloom in the
Sweet sound for the ear, and soft hue for the eye.

"Let there be light!"—And the mid eye of woman
Beam'd joy on the man who this Paradise sway'd;
There was joy—"till the foe of all happiness human
Crept into those bowers—was heard—and obey'd."

"Let there be light!"—were the words of salvation,
When man had defeated life's object and end,—
Had waded from his glorious and glad elevation,
Abandoned a God and confirm'd a feud.

"Let there be light!"—The same Spirit eternal
That lighted the torch when creation began,
Lead aside the bright beams of his Godhead eternal,
And wrought as a serraunt, and wept as a man.

"Let there be light!"—from Gethsemane springs,
From Golgotha's darkness, from Calvary's tomb,
The Shiloh has triumph'd and death is o'ercome.

From the Boston Morning Post.

JOHN C. CALHOUN AND THE CRED-IT SYSTEM.

A FINAL APPEAL TO ALL REAL MEB-CHANTS.

The opinions of Mr. Calhoun in regard to the credit system are by many persons quite misunderstood. Such misunderstanding should be corrected, both from justice to Mr. Calhoun, and from regard to truth itself. It has been supposed that this distinguished statesman was in favor of the Independent Treasury, because he was opposed to a credit system. Nothing can be more untrue than this statement of the question. Can any thinking merchant, who reflects upon the recorded sayings and recorded doings of John C. Calhoun, lay his hand upon his heart and say that Mr. Calhoun is hostile to the mercantile community? No; we verily believe that Mr. Calhoun is in favor of the mercantile community, and that he is in favor of the Independent Treasury, because it is one step, and the first one, to systematize credit. It is also frequently affirmed that Mr. Calhoun aims, by means of the Independent Treasury, to destroy the banks. This

has been sometimes said to be mad. He who looks at inches before his nose, and there stops, is very apt to regard him as crazed who only bounds his view by nature's own horizon. We admit, however, that in his contests with the money power, which now seeks to trample the country, Mr. Callahan is a noble hero. He is mad, we say, when he stands in the presence of King Agrippa, and all the while spoke words of "truth and soberness."

We address the Boston merchants. It is to be John C. Callahan, his general character as a public man, such as his position at the present moment, and such his opinions in regard to the credit system; are not those worthy of the most serious attention and regard? One thing is most clear. Either the system supported by Mr. Callahan or one of a similar character, must be adopted, or else we must rush once more into the embraces of another National Bank. Let us, before we madly do so, contemplate that result. The deceptive argument most frequently made use of in support of a great National Bank is, that such an institution is needed to control the smaller banks, and keep them within proper bounds. To any one who is disposed to press this argument, we thus reply: So, then, you want a National Bank on the same principle upon which you would call in a great bully to keep naughty boys in good order. Be it so. But before you do so, let us have we beseech you, some security against the bully himself. Let us have a law which gives the title boys a sound thrashing, and become swollen with rage and self-conceit, he may perchance turn upon us well-behaved and orderly citizens, who are minding our own affairs, and subject us, in a quiet way, to the polite operation of lynching. The precise difficulty lies within the compass of a nutshell. It is this. It is impossible to create a bank with power sufficient to control all the others, without giving it at the same time a power which would be uncontrollable. When heavy bodies cease to descend, when streams roll back to their sources, when the circle is squared, when the secret of perpetual motion is discovered; then, and not till then, talk of governing by paper charters such an institution! ENTAILMENT SUCH A BANK, AND THE ENTIRETY OF THE PEOPLE ABOVE THE PEOPLE. In 1816, the Republican party were beguiled and led astray by the plea that such a bank was needed to restore specie payments. Thank heaven and not Nicholas Biddle, that miserable pest exists no longer. We thus come back to the ground which Alexander Hamilton had the honesty and manhood to avow. A National Bank must now be asked for as a Federal, monetary, political machine. In other words, we are asked to change our form of Government. Now, if we are prepared to change our Government, let us have a human sovereign at once. We know not how it may be with others, but for our own poor selves, we would prefer to serve a Queen Victoria, a creature of mortal mould, of flesh and blood, and kindly human sympathies. God saves us from the tyrannical of a moneyed corporation, armed with the thunder of omnipotence! We have been old to listen to the warnings of Experience. Come, then, thou grey haired monarch, and lead us in the way of wisdom. What say'st Experience? Shall this her voice and cries aloud, that a moneyed, political machine is the most corrupt, detestable, and dangerous engine in a Republican Government, that the world has ever seen. Must we renounce it? Is it to be a public man, nothing? Is turning the vote of legislative assembly, by base largesses, nothing? Is retaining the highest professional service in the country, by enormous fees, nothing? Is buying the press nothing? Is tampering with religion, and the denying of it to independent men, nothing? Is gambling in the stocks nothing? Is the raising and the lowering of the price of all property, produce, and labor, by external contractions and expansions of the currency, until paper money, which should be fixed and determinate in its value, has been made more fluctuating than the commodities it was meant to purchase, nothing? Above all, is the creation of distress in the money market, and the falsely laying it to the charge of the Administration—is all this NOTHING? And it is such a moneyed power when in opposition to the Government, what if this moneyed power and Government itself should concentrate and combine together? where then would be liberty? Like Louis, embraced by the loyal serpent. In the coils of such a monster liberty would die. No; we recall those words, liberty in this country never dies. Whilst ungalloped necks refuse to bow beneath the yoke of oppression, whilst unpolitic hands spurn back dishonorable bribes, whilst fearless hearts knock against the doors of free bosoms, the people will be redeemed, though we flow out their liberties through the first and the whirlwind of a revolution.

Again, we address ourselves to the merchants of Boston. Now we reason, now we export, now we use the world of peace loving, order-loving, country loving remonstrance. Time was when the name of Boston merchant was sterling from one end of the country to the other. It is so now! Shall not that time return again? The press is unmoored—the avenues to the popular ear and eye are commanded. The night of fanaticism, delusion, and humbug, draws to its close. Behold a star in the East. The Magi come with frankincense and myrrh, to do their homage, and present their oblations. We recur once more to the name of the statesman, which we have placed at the head of this article, and conclude with the expression of our deliberate opinion, that if this beloved Boston is in coming years to be, in truth, the headquarters of sound principles, it can only be by the aid of a constitutional currency, and by union under the Constitution.

JUSTICES AND JUDGES.
During a hasty perusal of the Constitutions of the different States, the following memoranda were made of the mode of appointment and tenure of office of the Judges and Justices of the Peace. We have believed that it is its publication at this time may be acceptable to some:—(C. Ham'g, Reps.)

ALABAMA.—Judges of the Supreme Court elected by the Legislature, and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

CONNECTICUT.—Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Legislature—the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts—all other Judges and Justices of the Peace 1 year.

DELAWARE.—Judges hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace 7 years.

GEORGIA.—Judges of the superior court elected for 4 years—Justices of the inferior courts appointed by the Legislature during good behavior—Justices of the Peace appointed by the inferior courts and commissioned by Governor during good behavior.

INDIANA.—Judges appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years—Justices of the Peace elected by the people for 5 years.

ILLINOIS.—Judges elected by the Legislature during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

KENTUCKY.—Judges and Justices of the Peace appointed by Governor and Senate, during good behavior.

LOUISIANA.—Judges appointed by Governor and Senate during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

MARYLAND.—Judges hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace 1 year—appointed by Governor and Senate.

MAINE.—Judges and Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor and Council—Judges during good behavior but not beyond the age of 70—Justices of the Peace for 7 years.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor and Council—the first during good behavior and the latter for 7 years.

MISSISSIPPI.—Judges appointed by the Legislature and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

MISSOURI.—Judges by the Governor and Senate, and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may direct as to number, duties and duration in office.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Judges appointed and hold their offices as in Massachusetts—Justices of the Peace for 5 years.

NEW YORK.—Judges of the Supreme Court appointed by Governor and Senate, to hold their office during good behavior or until they are 60 years of age—Judges of the inferior Courts hold their offices for five years, Justices of the Peace nominated by the Supervisors, and commissioned for 4 years.

NEW JERSEY.—Judges of the Supreme Court hold their offices for 7 years—elected by the Council and Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Judges appointed by the Legislature—during good behavior—Justices of the Peace appointed by the Representatives and commissioned by the Governor during good behavior.

OHIO.—Judges appointed by the Legislature for 7 years—Justices of the Peace elected by the people for 9 years.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Judges and Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor alone during good behavior—the latter without limitation as to number.

RHODE ISLAND.—Judges elected by the Assembly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Judges elected by the Legislature and hold their offices during good behavior.

TENNESSEE.—Judges appointed by the Legislature, and hold their offices for 12 years—Justices of the Peace elected by the people for 6 years.

VIRGINIA.—Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts elected by the Legislature and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

VERMONT.—Judges and Justices of the Peace elected annually by the Legislature.

From the Baltimore Republican.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.
With their usual audacity, the money power of the city, Messrs. Blair and Sweetser, were yesterday in reference to a most disgraceful outrage committed in the vicinity of this office on Wednesday night. There now needs no question as to which is the real mob party. The whole course of the opposition from the very commencement of the campaign has been one of bravado outrage. We have already referred to their ruffianly attack upon a democratic procession in the upper part of the city a week or two since, and at the time remarked upon the infamous appeal made by that loco-poco the Chronicle, in which the loco-poco were called upon to arm themselves for the commission of violence. We held up the poor dastard who conducts that paper, to deserved condemnation for thus stimulating a turbulent spirit among the rash and reckless ever too ready for the commission of violence and hinted at the probability of such appeals bringing a deep stain upon the city, which her citizens might long have cause to regret. Such a result was only prevented on Wednesday night by the forbearance of the great mass of the Democracy then assembled to learn the returns of the election as they were given from our window. Up to the time of the ruffianly attack from those in front of the Chronicle office, we never saw a more orderly collection of people any where under similar circumstances. The origin of the attack was from the loco-poco. This assertion we make upon the authority of those who witnessed its commencement, and from one gentleman particularly, who is not enough of a partisan to have any prejudices in the matter. From these sources we assert as fact, that the bloody outrage of Wednesday night was commenced by a party in front of the Chronicle office who seized upon the drum of some boys who were amusing themselves, who upon the aggression made their appeal for redress to some of those on the outskirts of the assembly in the lower part of the street, and who in a little skirmish retreated to their original off-lying party. The first pistol was fired opposite the Marine Bank and by a Whig. This was the first we heard of the matter & and it was this murderous commentary upon the advice of the fellow, who to the disgrace of the press has charge of the "Chronicle," signal for the general melee, which had not been for the prudent appeal to the pride and patriotism of our friends by Major Hille, would have been but another meddlesome blot on the good name of Baltimore. Even at the height of the turbulence a large portion of the party at our door remained perfectly quiet, leaving the returns, without mingling in any manner in the affray. The slanderous articles in the loco-poco presses of yesterday were inhumanly false from beginning to end. They were intended for effect in order to draw off from their own party the just reprobation which their ruffianly acts so richly deserve. Had we foolishly to spread the outrages not threatened but actually committed on this office before the community, in order to procure public sympathy or the protection of the City Guards, we might tell of two attempts to burn our premises within the last six months, worked off and the cases turned topsy-turvy on the floor, and other similar acts of violence. We were silent because we hoped through watchfulness to catch the aggressors and to administer that summary punishment which we shall feel justified in using upon those who would make such attempts upon our premises for the gratification of their own or the political hatred of others, and it may be of higher game.

In regard to our course during the campaign we have nothing to rebuke ourselves with. We have carefully abstained from all personal attacks upon the legislative candidates of the opposition. With but two exceptions, their names have not even been mentioned by us, and but two or three harmless squibs have been left off at either of those where names we have used. We have condemned every thing calculated to excite a mischievous excitement, and peacefully inclined ourselves, but hoped that the election might have passed off with a like disposition. We have witnessed with the last month, a strong inclination on the part of the Whigs to produce riot and disorder. The campaign has been a heated one and necessarily so from the very circumstances connected with the contest. None but a cold incendiary would willingly have added fuel to the fire which but a breath might have kindled into a most destructive flame. Yet what has been the conduct of many of those whose position among the opposition gives them a mischievous influence. Infall, personal attack, slander, threats and bullying never more disgracefully marked any party. They have proved themselves to be the real mobsters and destructives.

THE WHIG EASTON, MD.
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 9, 1856.

VICTORY.
TALBOT REDEEMED.
GRASON'S MAJORITY 134.
AVERAGE WHIG MAJORITY IN 1856, 157.
AVERAGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN 1856, 157.
THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET ELECTED.

We congratulate the people of Talbot for having thrown off the time-worn yoke of a mis-called modern whiggery. The people here seem to feel the wrongs that a selfish political job in this State have endeavored to fasten upon them, and like freemen worthy of their liberties, they have broken under the shackles of oppression, and stood boldly forward in vindication of their rights. Talbot seems gloriously behind her sister counties, and her name foremost in the great regeneration of the State. Instructed freemen have spoken—Democracy triumphed—and the rights of the people will now be regarded. Though the people, for a time, may submit to legislative wrongs, they will ultimately refuse to be trampled in the dust, and their oppressors will be indignantly rebuked through the ballot-box, the only safeguards of liberty, whenever they attempt to infringe the sacred rights of freemen.

Talbot, magnanimous Talbot, deserves the thanks of the whole Union!

HUZZA FOR THE 2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!
Every county in Mr. Grason's district has spoken in a manner not to be misinterpreted. Will Mr. Grason disregard the "signs of the times" or shall he?

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate stands 10 Democrats and 10 Whigs—the Senator from Montgomery was elected by our party and is claimed by it, which will give us 11 majority. The House stands 37 Democrats and 37 Whigs. There is a tie in Kent between Messrs. Kirby (Dem.) and Constable (Whig) and a tie in Frederick between Messrs. Geyer (Dem.) and Beckenbaugh (Whig).

Col. Samuel Moore has received the Democratic Republican nomination for Mayor in the City of Baltimore.

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Election Returns for 1856.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Districts	Total
Democratic Ticket	
For Governor	
William Grason	197 230 142 163 732
For Senate	
Nicholas Martin	195 230 166 164 755
For House of Delegates	
P. F. Thomas	208 233 149 163 753
Daniel Lloyd	201 232 138 171 742
M. O. Colston	194 237 139 158 728
For County Commissioner	
R. Arringdale	194 230 139 163 725
Whig Ticket	
For Governor	
John N. Steele	160 193 152 87 598
For Senate	
Joseph Bruff	159 201 127 86 573
For House of Delegates	
John B. Kerr	153 191 131 90 565
Geo. Dudley	155 198 150 84 587
Jno. H. Harris	158 198 153 80 589
For County Commissioner	
Thos. O. Martin	163 201 152 85 601

ELECTION RETURNS FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

Districts	Total
Democratic Ticket	
For Governor	
William Grason	216 116 245 577
For Senate	
John Boon	211 131 243 584
For House of Delegates	
M. W. Hardcastle	220 121 215 556
R. L. Keene	219 119 250 588
J. B. Davis	214 108 236 558
Whig Ticket	
For Governor	
John N. Steele	200 202 161 563
For Senate	
Thos. Burchenal	194 186 180 560
For House of Delegates	
W. M. Hardcastle	195 202 173 570
Wm. Orrell	199 194 173 566
Willis Charles	192 193 193 578
Burchenal DEFEATED. Steele's majority only 6! Keene and Hardcastle elected.	
QUEEN ANN'S.	
For Governor	
Wm. Grason	686
For Senate	
B. Goldsborough	674
House of Delegates	
Wm. A. Spencer	671
Geo. Wilner	678
L. Roberts	676
Whig Ticket	
For Governor	
John N. Steele	641
For Senate	
Edw. Burns	658
For House of Delegates	
Farlee	650
Wright	660
Hensley	652
For County Commissioner	
Anthony Harrison	651
Whig	675

KENT COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Wm. Van Buren	544
J. N. Steele	536
Wm. Grason	529
Constable	535
Lawell	539
Gale	513
Promrose	535
Kirby	531

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Whig	Dem.
Wm. Van Buren	141
J. N. Steele	146

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Wm. Grason	847
Senate	857
Thomas Breerwood	857
Assembly	865
Ayres	820
Purnell (C) Del.	800
Whitelock	800
Holland	800
Irvine	1113

WHIG.

Whig	Dem.
T. J. H. Eccleston	1073
Henry Page	1090
Henry L. McNamara	1073
Joseph Nicols	1069
Whitefield Woolford	1062

CARROLL'S FIRST FRUITS.
303 majority for GRASON! where our most liberal claim never exceeded 200! Let Maryland hoodoo go take warning!

CARROLL COUNTY—COMPLETE.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Governor	1646
Steele, Governor	1343
Maulsby, Senate	1623
Shriver, Senate	1365
Woff, Del.	1668
Cockey, D.L.	1348
Atlee	1803
Atlee	541
Shower	1620
Scott	1333
Boyle	1623
Wampler	1343

BALTIMORE CITY.
GOOD WORK FOR SIX MONTHS.
In APRIL the loco-poco majority was 620, On WEDNESDAY, it was reduced to 117!!

Whig	Dem.
Grason Gov'r	6074
Steele Gov'r	6191
Stamp Senate	6039
Stewart Senate	6208
Belt Delegate	6040
Pitts Delegate	6226
Seidenstricker	6026
Ridgely	6205
Gallagher	6087
Leary	6201
Gallagher	6149
Stansbury	6087
Watson	6149
Prattson	6025
Collins	6200

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason Gov'r	2152
Steele Gov'r	1477
Ely Senate	2478
Williamson Sen	1383
Risau Del.	2441
Carroll Del.	1510
Winder	1424
Orrick	2451
Childs	1377
Turner	2350
Haughey	1322
Block	2377
Goodwin	1392

COMMISSIONERS FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Walker	787
Trimbale	505
Welsh	767
Chapman	516

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason Gov'r	2532
Steele Gov'r	2532
McElreath, Sen	2411
Potts, Senate	2370
McPherson, Del.	2569
Thomas, Del.	2351

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	2225
Steele, Gov'r	1964
Wason, Sen.	2187
Kerchner, Sen.	2008
Wharton, Del.	2221
Jacques, Del.	1985
Mason	2221
Newcomer	1968
Byer	2198
Fletcher	1967
Grove	2169
Sheils	1938

CALVERT COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	357
Steele, Gov'r	416
Parson, Sen.	356
Hackett, Sen.	423
Kent, Del.	355
Solara, Del.	423
Allnut	334
Hellen	423
Weems	349
Stephens	416

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	502
Steele, Gov'r	673
Brooks, Sen.	505
Prait, Sen.	562
Scott, Del.	512
Ghieslin Del.	559
Day	486
Wooten	569
Bowie (W D)	518
Bowie (T F)	575
West	514
Calvert	550
(Not complete.)	

ANNAPOLIS CITY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	141
Steele, Gov'r	146
Sellman, Senate	128
Magruder, Sen.	158
Weich, Delegate	143
Swan, Delegate	141

HARFORD COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	1256
Steele, Gov'r	1113
Scott, Sen.	1271
Moore, Senate	1104
Maulsby, Del.	1264
Boyd, Del.	1186
Williams	1264
McCoy	1096
Forwood	1220
Luckey	1096

CARROLL COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	1646
Steele, Gov'r	1343
Maulsby, Sen.	1621
Shriver, Senate	1355
Powder Del.	1669
Cockey Del.	1363
Berrett	1600
Atlee	1327
Shower	1620
Scott	1333
Boyle	1623
Wampler	1342

KENT COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	544
Steele, Gov'r	530
Wilner, Sen.	529
Ricard, Sen.	536
Pirmrose, Del.	539
Constable, Del.	535
Lassell	535
Gale	513
Kirby	535
McDaniel	534

CHEEL COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	1356
Steele, Gov'r	1251
Evans, Sen.	1357
Parker, Sen.	1236
Comegys, Del.	1312
Ford, Del.	1262
Gaird	1338
Simpers	1270
Gillespie	1335
Maxwell	1240

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	000
Steele, Gov'r	000
Matthews, Sen.	000
Brace, Sen.	000
Woff, Del.	000
Pierman, Del.	000
Huddleston	000
Black	000
Blocher	000
Holt	000

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	000
Steele, Gov'r	000
Saltman, Sen.	000
Macruder, Sen.	000
Higgins, Del.	000
Ridgeley, Del.	000
Hammond	000
Estep	000
Thomas	000
Watkins	000
Warfield	000
Tyler	000

CHARLES COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	510
Steele, Gov'r	715
Matthews, Sen.	624
Hughes Sen.	614
Bruce Del.	676
Reale	595
Matthews (J A)	720
Brainerd (J D)	632

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	000
Steele, Gov'r	000
Senate	000
Thomas, Sen.	000
Harris	000
Causin, Delegate	000
Cowle	000
Shaw	000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	742
Steele, Gov'r	852
Waters, Del.	933
H. Willson, Sen.	797
Dade	783
R. J. Bowie	787
Stewart Del.	832
W. C. Willson	820
Gaither	749
Mohler	640
Dawson	640
Chopper	602
Gaither	547
*Are Whig Reformers	

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Whig	Dem.
Grason, Gov'r	060
Steele, Gov'r	090
Ayres, Senate	000
Purnell, (W U)	000
Senate	000
Whitelock	000
Townsend, Del.	000
Spence	000
Holland	000
Purnell, (T S)	000
Redden	000

One Hundred Guns for the Eastern-Shore!
The Whigs claimed 800 to 1000 majority for Steele on this Shore. He just escapes with 477 all told—Glory enough for this side of the Bay.

ELECTIONS.—The elections take place this week in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio.

THE RESULT OF THE ILLINOIS ELECTION.
The Chicago Democrat of the 19th of Sept. (the last received) says: "We have ample confirmation of our last week's statement, that Mr. Douglas has received upwards of a hundred votes more than Mr. Stewart;" and yet it seems that Gov. Duncan takes the responsibility of expunging the polls, and giving the minority candidate the certificate of election. The Democrat then gives us the following lines:
"Douglas elected by the People—Mr. Stewart by the Governor and Secretary."

INSPECTOR'S ELECTION.
GLORIOUS NEWS FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY—RITTER DEFEATED AT HOME.
Our intelligence from Pennsylvania continues to wear the most pleasing aspect. It will be seen that Joseph Ritter is defeated at home, a majority of the districts in Washington county having gone against him. This, we presume, is because the people "know him." His Excellency's fate "at home" is a symbol of the result on this day, when his pibald administration will receive its quietus at the hands of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRACY is a plant congenial to the American soil and will there flourish and produce abundantly of its rich fruits unless checked out by the vigorous weeds of Federalism. It is seminal principles embedded by the hand of the great Author of the human mind, in every young man's bosom, and there they will grow, they are not destroyed by the frosts of selfishness.

Samuel Lewis, of Great Brittain, Berkshire county, Mass. has raised 230 bushels of rye on five acres of land, being 46 bushels to the acre.

AWKWARD MISTAKE.—What is your business, Young? asked a council recently of a witness on the stand. "I keep a summary for the destruction of Young (Rich) F. was the answer."

SIX CULTE.—Messrs. Prince and Sons of Flushing L. I. have lately sold to one company alone, Messrs. Mulcahy & Co., the amount of \$66,0

fields, and in addition to this you are enabled to turn your stock into your corn-fields at a time before vegetation is destroyed, and thus by the time winter comes on they are put in good condition to enter upon the rigors of the winter and pinching season of the year, a thing that every husbandman should have an eye to; for it at the commencement of the following season they be in good plight, the probability of their going well through that critical and trying period will be infinitely greater.

GATHERING AND CURING FODDER & TOPS.
No time should be lost in gathering your blades and tops, and recollect that as soon as they are dry they should be brought in from the field and placed out of the weather. By protecting them from rain you add greatly to their intrinsic value as provender, besides rendering them much more palatable to your stock of all kinds.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING POTATOES.
As soon as your potatoes are fit for digging, take them up, and be sure to put them away with as little exposure to the sun as possible, and care should be taken to bruise them as little as possible.

TURNIPS.
By stirring the earth around your turnips early this month, you will add much to their growth and increase their product.

BETS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.
These roots should all be taken up and put away this month.

PUMPKINS.
As your pumpkins ripen, gather them and put them away in a dry warm room. It is important that they be housed before being exposed to the frost of the field.

BUCKWHEAT.
As you cut your buckwheat put it into sheaves—these must be in the field, and after a day or two bring them in and thresh them out immediately. The sooner this latter work is done the better, as the grain will thresh off much easier and with a great deal less loss. After your straw is threshed stack it away carefully, taking the precaution to salt each layer of it—*you do so*, in mid-winter when your provender is most wanted, it will afford you an excellent resource for your milk cows, they will eat it with avidity, and to which it will prove a highly nutritious food if it has been properly cured.

WHEAT AND RYE.
Those who have not sown their wheat and rye should get in as early as possible; but no one should think of sowing either until the first stepping the seed in strong brine or ley, and rolling it in lime or ashes.

HOGS.
As soon as the range in which your hogs may be running is to be a pasture, put them up, and if you design commencing your feeding with pumpkins, boil them, as by so doing you not only render them more nutritious by concentrating the saccharine matter but by destroying the vegetable acid you deprive them of the power of scouring your hogs, a thing always to be avoided if possible. Once a week while your hogs are fattening, throw either rotten corn or wheat in to them. This will correct the acidity upon their stomachs, and keep them in their appetites.

CORN HUSKS AND SHUCKS.
These should be stacked away with alternate layers of hay and straw, and be well sprinkled with salt. By taking this precaution you will find that their value as winter food will be greatly enhanced, and that your cattle will eat them as readily as they do their hay, and if they be not so nutritious, they will be found to be good, strong, substantial winter food.

CABBAGES.
Towards the latter end of this month put away your cabbages, be sure to do it before the frost injures them, and they will keep much better.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

The Easton Gazette of Saturday last contains a letter from the noxious James Watson Webb, in which he makes an indirect charge against young Van Buren, as having caused his arrest in England. The substance of the article will place the whole matter in a proper light, and honorably exonerate the President's son from the foul imputations attempted to be cast upon him by the inhuman persecutor of the late lamented Cilley.

THE BRISTOL ARREST.—Some time since a report was put in circulation that Mr. John Van Buren had caused the arrest in Europe, of an American citizen, and endeavored to have him confined in a British Penitentiary, for a debt due in this country. At the time the report first made its appearance, we believed it to be utterly destitute of truth, as we eventually to refute itself, and therefore did not notice; subsequent disclosures have confirmed the correctness of our first impressions. The charge comes from James Watson Webb, who has recently issued two long letters on the subject, not, however, directly charging Mr. J. Van Buren as having caused the arrest, but so ingeniously worded as to leave that impression. The Albany Argus unravels the whole affair, and shows conclusively that the report is a fabrication of Webb's, got up to injure young Van Buren in Europe, and to control as much as possible the political fortunes of the father at home.

THE INFAMOUS FABRICATION.
On Friday last the Evening Journal charged that John Van Buren had taken with him to London a note against an American (James Watson Webb), then in England; that Mr. V. B. had met that individual, and was "induced to his hospitalities;" but had concealed the fact that he was charged with a note until Webb had left London and was on the eve of his departure from Bristol, and then had caused his arrest among strangers, leaving to him the alternative of paying a fraudulent demand or being committed to prison.

This was shown to be false, from the fact that the note did not mature until after Mr. Van Buren's departure; was subsequently sent out by the bank to its London agent; was a matter which Mr. V. B. had no knowledge, and in relation to which he had not been employed by the parties in any sense; and that the story was altogether a fabrication, or such a perversion of the facts as none but such worthless beings as Webb and Weed would be guilty of.

The Evening Journal labors through a column and a half (statements under the signature of James Watson Webb) to substantiate the charge. And yet with all the effrontery and ready falsehood of the writer, and his perversion of the facts as none but such worthless beings as Webb and Weed would be guilty of.

The circumstances undoubtedly are, that the note, which did not leave New York until it was in the middle of June, did not reach London until Webb had left that city and that Mr.

PUBLIC SALE.
The subscriber offers at public sale on Thursday the 15th inst. in Caroline County, at Hog Creek, all of his

HORSES,
and among them there is one first rate gig horse, sired by Silver heels, is said to be 7-8 blood, and a first rate pair of

MULES,
well broke, and all of his

CATTLE,
among them are some fine

MILCH COWS,
1 yoke of first rate Oxen, and Sheep, a good Gig and Harness, nearly new, 3 cars, 2 of them new, top Fodder, blade Fodder and Straw, and all of his

Farming Utensils, House Hold & Kitchen Furniture.
Terms of Sale—A credit of five months on all sums of and over five dollars will be given, the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock

Attendance given by
AUGUSTUS E. WHITBY.
Oct. 9, 1838

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class No. 7 for 1838—seventy five Numbers, twelve drawn Balls.

HIGHEST PRIZE,
\$50,000.
Draws on SATURDAY, 13th October, 1838.

SCHEME.

1	50,000	50	300
1	20,000	61	200
1	10,000	63	100
1	5,000	62	80
1	4,000	63	70
1	3,190	63	40
1	3,000	125	50
1	2,500	126	40
1	2,000	3654	20
50	1,000	23136	10
50	500		

White Tickets, \$10—Halves.
5—Quarters, 2.50—
Eighths, .125.
Address
CLARK.
For the Highest Prize
Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 9, 1838.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, WYE LANDING AND ST. MICHAEL'S.
The steam boat Maryland will leave Baltimore on Sunday morning the 7th inst. for Annapolis, St. Michael's and Wye Landing. Leaving Wye Landing on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock touching at St. Michael's at 1 past 9 o'clock, by way of Annapolis for Baltimore. N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk.
LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Captain.
Oct. 9, 1838.

3,000
MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES FOR SALE AT AUCTION.
The Talbot County Silk Company will sell 3,000 well grown Morus Multicaulis trees at their farm called Mulberry Hill, near the Town of Easton, in lots to suit purchasers on Saturday, the 20th October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The terms of sale are a note or notes, with good endorsers, negotiable at the Branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton, payable in ninety days.

Per order
THOS. C. NICOLS, Sec'y.
Easton, Oct. 9.

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Baltimore Patriot, will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Gazette office for payment.

MARYLAND:
Caroline county Orphans' Court,
28th day of August, A. D. 1838.

On application of Alcaid Dawson, Adm'r of Sovren Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the said Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of August, 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 Sovren Dawson 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 second day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of August, A. D. 1838.

ALCAID DAWSON, Adm'r.
of Sovren Dawson, dec'd.
Sept. 4

Wanted Immediately.
TWO house Carpenters may obtain employment by making application to the subscriber at Easton for which liberal wages will be given.
LEVIN GWINN.
Sept. 25, 1838.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
7th day of September, A. D. 1838.

On application of John Newman, Adm'r of Thomas Bowtle, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bowtle, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of September, 1838.

JOHN NEWMAN, Adm'r.
of Thomas Bowtle, dec'd.
Sept. 11

The Dorchester Aurora will please copy the above advertisement and charge this office.

\$100 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 5th inst., a negro man named JOHN SHADEN, very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; has rather a downy look when spoken to, but very humble and the temple, but not recollecting a white scar on the chin, occasioned by the cut of a knife. The said negro is a good laboring hand on a farm, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-barred canvas pants, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white jamaica pantaloons, a round jack of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersey trousers, dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some other clothing not recollecting. It is supposed a small black woman, his wife and the property of Mrs. Sarah Lee, has gone off in company with him, and it is believed they have made their way to Pennsylvania or Jersey.

The above reward will be given if said negro be apprehended out of the State, and lodged in some Jail so that I get him, or fifty dollars, if taken in the State and brought home.
WILLIAM SLAUGHTER.
Talbot County, Md. August 28, 1838.

TO RENT.
A house where Mr. Jno. Gamper now resides. Terms made known by application to Mr. Jno. Gamper or the subscriber.
STEPHEN C. HARRINGTON.
Sept. 25, 1838—3w. pd.

CATTLE SHOW POSTPONED.
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Md. Agricultural Society for the E. S. held on the 23d ult. it was unanimously Resolved—That in consequence of the failure of the corn and root crops and the deplorable condition to which the stock have been reduced by the unprecedented drought which has prevailed throughout the country it is expedient to postpone the Cattle Show for twelve months and that it be held on or about the 1st of November 1839.

By order
T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
September 4, 1838.

Papers friendly to Agriculture are requested to copy the above.

Branch Bank at Easton.
SEPTEMBER 25th, 1838.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the company for the last six months which will be payable to the stock holders in the Branch Bank at or after the first Monday in next month, and that it be held on or about the 1st of November 1839.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Sept. 25th, 1838.

Sheriff's Notice.
ALL persons indebted for Officer's Fees for the present year, will take notice that they are due and will please come forward and settle with the subscriber, or his deputies, on or before the last day of October next, as I am very anxious to settle with the respective officers by the time prescribed by law delinquents after that date may expect the law enforced against them without respect to persons, as it will be impossible for me to give further indulgence, those in arrears for 1837, will please settle without delay, as my Deputies, have positive orders to execute in every case.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Slt'f.
Sept. 11, 1838.

LATE SHERIFF'S LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber as late Sheriff on Executions are requested to claim the same on or before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

JO: GRAHAM, late Sheriff.
Sept. 4

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to Talbot county for the present year 1838 are requested to make immediate payment to me or my Deputies who are legally authorized to receive them. I am determined to close the business by the time allowed by law it is therefore unnecessary to ask indulgence—persons holding property in the county and residing elsewhere will pay attention to this notice. The subscriber will hold his office adjoining the White office.

SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD.
Sept. 22, 1838.

ORIENTAL PAINTING.
TAUGHT BY
MISS DOYLE.

Miss D. will teach in Easton her course of instructions will be the thirty six lessons, in which she will not only perfect her pupils, in this beautiful art of painting, but also teach them to mix the colours and cut the patterns. Price \$5 00.

N. B. No charge made for the use of paints brushes. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of painting, had better apply as soon as possible, as Miss D's time is limited.

September 25th, 1838.

HATS, CAPS, & BEAVER BONNETS.
THOMAS BEASTON, (of his old stand near the market,) returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore conferred on him, and informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of

RUSSIA, SILK & KORAM HATS, & LADIES BONNETS.

He has also just received a handsome assortment of FUR & HAIR SEAL CAPS, all of which he will dispose of on his usual moderate terms. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Hats, Bonnets and Caps, furnished to order at the shortest notice.
T. B.
Easton Oct. 2, 1838—3w.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having relinquished his business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment to J. D. DUNCAN as early as possible, he being duly authorized to close the business of the shop for me
ENNALS ROSZELL.

THE subscriber having bought out the Hatting Establishment of Ennals Roszell, respectfully solicits a continuance of the support of his old customers and the public generally. He has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of good MATERIALS, and is ready to manufacture

HATS, BONNETS & C.
at the shortest notice. He has also on hand a handsome assortment of

FUR & HAIR CAPS,
All of which he will sell at the lowest prices.
JAS. D. DUNCAN.
Sept. 25, 1838—3w (G)

FOR SALE.
WORK HORSES,
that are well broke to the plough and Harness
ALSO,
CATTLE AND SHEEP,
and some first rate

MILCH COWS,
of an improved breed. A Wagon, Cart, and a variety of

FARMING UTENSILS.
ROBERT W. RASIN.
Near the Chapel, Talbot Co.
Sept. 25, 1838—3t

Houses &c. to be rented.
To be rented for the ensuing year, the large Brick Dwelling House, lately occupied by Solomon Lowe; it is situated on the West side of Washington Street, in Easton, opposite the Dwelling House of Dr. T. H. Dawson. The situation is a very desirable one, either for a public or private Boarding House. The House is large (3 stories high) and the rooms and chambers all comfortable and convenient; a Kitchen, stable, carriage House, & excellent Garden will be attached to it, also several smaller houses, with gardens to each of them, in and about the town.

For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 11, 1838. 3w(G)

MARYLAND:
Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court,
25th day of September 1838.

ON APPLICATION of Valentine Bryant, an Executor of Benjamin Blunt, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in some one or more papers printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 25th day of September, in the Year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

T. at,
THOS. C. EARLE,
Register of wills for Q. A. county.

In compliance, with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Blunt, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said deceased's estate.

VALENTINE BRYAN,
Executor of Benj. Blunt dec'd.
October 2, 1838. 3w

PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 10th of October, if fair it not the next day, at the residence of the subscriber, near Kings-Creek Bridge, about three and a half miles from the Town of Easton, direct.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs
two fine yoke of Oxen, in good condition—also Farming Utensils, such as Carps, Ploughs, Plough gear, and harrows, a good Wheat Fan, nearly new, and a number of other articles, and implements of Husbandry, too tedious to mention, there will be a quantity of Corn-Blades offered also—The conditions of the above sale, will be a credit of six months, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser paying a note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required, before the removal of the property.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
WILLIAM CATRUP.
Oct. 2, 1838—3w.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court to value and divide the lands of Isaiah Rathell, late of Talbot County, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that they will meet at the late residence of the said Isaiah Rathell, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to proceed in the execution of their commission.

WILLIAM ROSE,
JESSE SCOTT,
WILLIAM NEWMAN,
PHILIP HORNEY,
WILLIAM ARRINDALE.
October 21, 1838. 6w

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
ROBERT H. RUODES would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a full supply of

FRESH GOODS,
which are now being opened at his store room opposite the Court House in Easton. He has added to his stock some superior old French Brandy; do Rye Whiskey, do Port and Madeira Wine &c. &c., Kersey, Linsey and feathers taken in exchange for Goods.

R. H. (G3w)
Oct. 21, 1838. 3w

New Fall Goods.
WM. LOVEDAY.
HAS just received and opened at his store house a fine assortment of

Staple and Fancy
Goods.
He thinks as good as he has ever been able to offer—Amongst which are a variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets Merinos, &c. &c. &c.

He invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1838.—4t

POSTPONED Public Sale.
The subscriber will sell at public sale on Friday the 6th. October at his residence near Easton,

VALUABLE WORK HORSES, CATTLE, and Hogs,
and a quantity of provender on a credit of nine months on all sums of and over 10 dollars, and under 10 cash.

ALSO,
For cash a quantity of Corn. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JAMES UNDERWOOD.
Oct. 2, 1838.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 1st day of October.

A	Miss Geo. W. Nichol & Son N.
Austen Martha	Meeks A.
Austen Richard	Martin Enella
B	McKenny Dr. G. W.
Biddle Noble	N
Barton Eliza	Newman Win. 63
C	P
Clark James P.	Parrott Isaac
Carter Priscilla	Parrot Isaac
Cox Whittington	Parrott James
Carter Coline	R
Chears Archald	Rozell Elizabeth
D	Rhodes Ignatious P.
Denny Martha J.	Rhodes Elizabeth
Dulen Sarah	Rubson Thomas
E	Reason Mary R.
Edmondson John	Rejers John
F	Rudenstern Wm F. 2
Faulker Thomas M.	S
G	Short Jones R.
Goldborough John	Sullivan Thomas
Grigton E.	Smith Thomas
H	Sherwood Hugh
Hall David	Spencer Rev. Joseph
Harden Chambers	Scull Anira 2
Hobbs Chas. W.	Stuart Joseph
Higgenbottom Saml.	T
K	Kinnamot Eliza Ann
L	Keller John
Lambelin Win. K.	Kerby John
Larrimore R. T.	Lambelin Win. K.
Learmore Nancy	Winder E. T.
M	Warner Richard
M	Willis Margaret
M	Willis Mary

Persons calling for letters will please specify whether advised or not.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.
N. B. persons so requested to call and pay their Bills off, or they will have to pay at the time of getting out the letters, some are in and three quarters behind.
H. T. P. M.

THE PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 10th of October, if fair it not the next day, at the residence of the subscriber, near Kings-Creek Bridge, about three and a half miles from the Town of Easton, direct.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs
two fine yoke of Oxen, in good condition—also Farming Utensils, such as Carps, Ploughs, Plough gear, and harrows, a good Wheat Fan, nearly new, and a number of other articles, and implements of Husbandry, too tedious to mention, there will be a quantity of Corn-Blades offered also—The conditions of the above sale, will be a credit of six months, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser paying a note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required, before the removal of the property.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
WILLIAM CATRUP.
Oct. 2, 1838—3w.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court to value and divide the lands of Isaiah Rathell, late of Talbot County, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that they will meet at the late residence of the said Isaiah Rathell, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to proceed in the execution of their commission.

WILLIAM ROSE,
JESSE SCOTT,
WILLIAM NEWMAN,
PHILIP HORNEY,
WILLIAM ARRINDALE.
October 21, 1838. 6w

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
ROBERT H. RUODES would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a full supply of

FRESH GOODS,
which are now being opened at his store room opposite the Court House in Easton. He has added to his stock some superior old French Brandy; do Rye Whiskey, do Port and Madeira Wine &c. &c., Kersey, Linsey and feathers taken in exchange for Goods.

R. H. (G3w)
Oct. 21, 1838. 3w

New Fall Goods.
WM. LOVEDAY.
HAS just received and opened at his store house a fine assortment of

Staple and Fancy
Goods.
He thinks as good as he has ever been able to offer—Amongst which are a variety of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets Merinos, &c. &c. &c.

He invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call.
Easton, Oct. 2, 1838.—4t

POSTPONED Public Sale.
The subscriber will sell at public sale on Friday the 6th. October at his residence near Easton,

VALUABLE WORK HORSES, CATTLE, and Hogs,
and a quantity of provender on a credit of nine months on all sums of and over 10 dollars, and under 10 cash.

ALSO,
For cash a quantity of Corn. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
JAMES UNDERWOOD.
Oct. 2, 1838.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 1st day of October.

A	Miss Geo. W. Nichol & Son N.
Austen Martha	Meeks A.
Austen Richard	Martin Enella
B	McKenny Dr. G. W.
Biddle Noble	N
Barton Eliza	Newman Win. 63
C	P
Clark James P.	Parrott Isaac
Carter Priscilla	Parrot Isaac
Cox Whittington	Parrott James
Carter Coline	R
Chears Archald	Rozell Elizabeth
D	Rhodes Ignatious P.
Denny Martha J.	Rhodes Elizabeth
Dulen Sarah	Rubson Thomas
E	Reason Mary R.
Edmondson John	Rejers John
F	Rudenstern Wm F. 2
Faulker Thomas M.	S
G	Short Jones R.
Goldborough John	Sullivan Thomas
Grigton E.	Smith Thomas
H	Sherwood Hugh
Hall David	Spencer Rev. Joseph
Harden Chambers	Scull Anira 2
Hobbs Chas. W.	Stuart Joseph
Higgenbottom Saml.	T
K	Kinnamot Eliza Ann
L	Keller John
Lambelin Win. K.	Kerby John
Larrimore R. T.	Lambelin Win. K.
Learmore Nancy	Winder E. T.
M	Warner Richard
M	Willis Margaret
M	Willis Mary

Persons calling for letters will please specify whether advised or not.

HENRY THOMAS, P. M.
N. B. persons so requested to call and pay their Bills off, or they will have to pay at the time of getting out the letters, some are in and three quarters behind.
H. T. P. M.

may, has been sometimes said to be mad. He who looks six inches before his nose, and whose sleep is very apt to regard him as crazed who only bounds his view by nature's own horizon. We admit, however, that in his contests with the moneyed power, which now seeks to enslave the country, Mr. Calhoun is mad. Yes; he is mad, as was St. Paul when he stood up in the presence of King Agrippa, and all the while spoke words of "truth and soberness."

We address the Boston merchants. It is such as John C. Calhoun, such his general character as a public man, such his position at the present moment, and such his opinions in regard to the credit system; are not those opinions worthy of the most serious attention and regard? One thing is most clear. Either the system supported by Mr. Calhoun or one of a similar character, must be adopted, or else we must rush once more into the embraces of another National Bank. Let us, before we madly do so, contemplate that, before the receipt of a great National Bank is, that such an institution is needed to control the smaller banks, and keep them within proper bounds. To any one who is disposed to press this argument, we thus reply: So, then, you want a National Bank on the same principle upon which you would call in a great bill to keep naughty boys in good order. Be it so. But before you do so, let us have a glimpse of the security against the "bully himself," lest after he has given the title to a sound thrashing, and become swollen with rage and self-conceit, he may perchance turn upon us well-behaved and orderly citizens, who are minding our own affairs, and subject us, in a quiet way, to the police operation of "lynching."

The precise difficulty lies within the compass of a nutshell. It is this: It is impossible to create one bank, with power sufficient to control all the other, without giving it at the same time a power which would be uncontrollable. When heavy bodies cease to descend, when streams roll back to their sources, when the circle is squared, when the secret of perpetual motion is discovered, then, and not till then, talk of governing by paper charters such an institution! EN-TRENCHÉ POWER ABOVE THE PEOPLE. In 1836 the Republican party were beguiled and led astray by the plea that such a bank was needed to restore specie payments. Thank heaven and not Nicholas Biddle, that miserable pest exists no longer. We thus come back to the ground which Alexander Hamilton had the honesty and manhood to avow. A National Bank must now be asked for as a Federal, moneyed, political machine. In other words, we are asked to change the form of Government. Now, if we are prepared to change our Government, let us have a human sovereign at once. We know not how it may be with others, but for our own poor selves, we would prefer to serve a Queen Victoria, a creature of mortal mould, of flesh and blood, and kindly human sympathies. God save us from the tyranny of a heartless, soulless corporation, armed with the thunders of omnipotence. We have been told to listen to the warnings of Experience. Come, then, thou grey haired monarch, and lead us in the way of wisdom. What says Experience? She lifts her voice and cries aloud, that a moneyed, political machine is the most corrupt, detestable, and dangerous engine in a Republican Government, that the world has ever seen. Must we remain here? Is bribing public men nothing? Is turning the vote of legislative assemblies, by base largesses, nothing? Is retaining the highest professional service in the country, by enormous fees, nothing? Is buying the press nothing? Is tampering with voters nothing? Is the sending of money to servants, and the denying of it to independent men, nothing? Is gambling in the stocks nothing? Is the raising and the lowering of the price of all property, produce, and labor, by external contractions and expansions of the currency, until paper money, which should be fixed and determinate in its value, has been made more fluctuating than the commodities it was meant to purchase—is this nothing? Above all, is the creation of distress in the money market, and the falsely laying it to the charge of the Administration, nothing? NOTHING! And it is such a moneyed power which, in opposition to the Government, what if this moneyed power and Government itself should concentrate and combine together, where then would be liberty? Like Laocoon, embraced by the foul serpent. In the coils of such a monster liberty would die. No; we recall these words, liberty in this country never dies. Whilst ungodly rocks refuse to be beneath the yoke of oppression, whilst unpolluted hands shake back detestable bribes, whilst fearless hearts knock against the doors of free bosoms, the people will be redeemed, though we hew out their liberties through the fire and the whirlwind of a revolution.

Again, we address ourselves to the merchants of Boston. Now we reason, now we exhort, now we urge the means of peace loving, order-loving, country loving, remonstrance. Time was when the name of Boston merchant was sterling from one end of the country to the other. Is it so now? Shall not that time return again? The press is unweary—the avenues to the popular ear and eye are commanded. The night of fanaticism, delusion, and humbug, draws to its close. Behold a star in the East. The Magi come with frankincense and myrrh to do their homage to the present their obligations. We recur once more to the name of the statesman, which we have placed at the head of this article, and conclude with the expression of our deliberate opinion, that if this beloved Boston is in coming years to be, in truth, the headquarters of sound principles, it can only be by the aid of a constitutional currency, and by union under the Constitution.

JUSTICES AND JUDGES.

During a hasty perusal of the Constitutions of the different States, the following memoranda were made of the mode of appointment and tenure of office of the Judges and Justices of the Peace. We believe it correct; and that its publication at this time may be acceptable to some:—(Columb. Repos.)

ALABAMA—Judges of the Supreme Court elected by the Legislature, and hold their office during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

CONNECTICUT—Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Legislature—the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, hold their office during good behavior—all other Judges and Justices of the Peace 1 year.

DELAWARE—Judges hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace 7 years.

GEORGIA—Judges of the superior court elected for 4 years—Justices of the inferior courts appointed by the Legislature during good behavior—Justices of the Peace are nominated by the inferior courts and commissioned by Governor during good behavior.

INDIANA—Judges appointed by the Governor and Senate for 7 years—Justices of the Peace elected by the people for 5 years.

ILLINOIS—Judges elected by the Legislature—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

KENTUCKY—Judges and Justices of the Peace appointed by Governor and Senate, during good behavior.

LOUISIANA—Judges appointed by Governor and Senate during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

MARYLAND—Judges hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace 1 year—appointed by Governor and Senate.

MAINE—Judges and Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor and Council—Judges during good behavior but not beyond the age of 70—Justices of the Peace for 7 years.

MASSACHUSETTS—Judges and Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Governor and Council—the first during good behavior and the latter for 7 years.

MISSISSIPPI—Judges appointed by the Legislature and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

MISSOURI—Judges by the Governor and Senate, and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may direct as to number, duties and duration in office.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Judges appointed and hold their offices as in Massachusetts—Justices of the Peace for 5 years.

NEW YORK—Judges of the Supreme Court appointed by Governor and Senate, and hold their office during good behavior or until they are 60 years of age—Judges of the country Courts hold their offices for five years, Justices of the Peace nominated by the Supervisors, and commissioned for 4 years.

NEW JERSEY—Judges of the Supreme Court hold their offices for 7 years—elected by the Council and Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA—Judges appointed by the Legislature—during good behavior—Justices of the Peace nominated by the Representatives and commissioned by the Governor during good behavior.

OHIO—Judges appointed by the Legislature for 7 years—Justices of the Peace elected by the people for 3 years.

PENNSYLVANIA—Judges and Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor alone during good behavior—the latter without limitation as to number.

RHODE ISLAND—Judges elected by the Assembly.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Judges elected by the Legislature and hold their offices during good behavior.

TEXAS—Judges appointed by the Legislature, and hold their offices for 12 years—Justices of the Peace elected by the people for 6 years.

VIRGINIA—Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts elected by the Legislature and hold their offices during good behavior—Justices of the Peace as the Legislature may provide.

VERMONT—Judges and Justices of the Peace elected annually by the Legislature.

From the Baltimore Republican.

SHAMEFUL OUTRAGE.

With their usual audacity, the mean pro-gaun, "Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart" were yelling forth their falsehoods in concert yesterday in reference to the most disgraceful riot of Wednesday night. There is no need to question as to which is the real mob party. The whole course of the opposition from the very commencement of the campaign has been one of bravado outrage. We have already referred to their ruffianly attack upon a democratic procession in the upper part of the city a week or two since, and at the time remarked upon the infamous appeal made by that vile press, the Chronicle, in which the loco-pocos were called upon to arm themselves for the commission of violence. We held up the poor dastard who conducts that paper, to deserved condemnation for thus stimulating a turbulent spirit among the rash and reckless ever too ready for the commission of violence and hinted at the probability of such appeals bringing a deep stain upon the city, which her citizens might long have cause to regret. Such a result was only prevented on Wednesday night by the fortification of the great mass of the Democracy then assembled to learn the returns of the election as they were given from our window. Up to the time of the ruffianly attack from their front in the Chronicle office, we never saw a more orderly collection of people anywhere under similar circumstances. The origin of the attack was from the loco-pocos. This assertion we make upon the authority of those who witnessed its commencement, and from one gentleman particularly, who is not enough of a partizan to have any partialities or to entertain any prejudice in the matter. From these sources we assert as fact, that the bloody outrage of Wednesday night was commenced by a party in front of the Chronicle office who seized upon the drum of some boys who were amusing themselves, who upon the aggression made their appeal for redress to some of those on the outside of the assembly in the lower part of the street, and who in a little skirmish retreated to their friends followed by an overpowering mass of the original off-ending party. The first pistol was fired opposite the Marine Bank and by a Whig. This was the first we heard of the outrage upon the advice of the "Chronicle," signal for the general melee, which had not been for the prudent appeal to the order and patriotism of our friends by Major Hillen, would have been but another indelible blot on the good name of Baltimore. Even at the height of the turbulence a large portion of the party at our door remained perfectly quiet, leaving the returns, without mingling in any manner in the fray. The slanderous articles in the loco-poco press of yesterday were infamously false from beginning to end. They were intended for effect in order to draw off from their own party the just reprobation which their ruffianly acts so richly deserve.

Had we chosen to spread the outrage not threatened but actually committed on this office before the community, in order to procure public sympathy or the protection of the City Guards, we might tell of two attempts to fire our premises within the last six months, worked off and the cases turned topsy-turvy on the floor, and other similar acts of violence, through watchfulness to catch the aggressors and to administer that summary punishment which we should feel justified in using upon those who would make such attempts upon our premises for the gratification of their own or the political hatred of others, and it may be of higher grade.

In regard to our course during the campaign we have nothing to retrace ourselves with. We have carefully abstained from all personal attacks upon the legislative candidates of the opposition. With but two exceptions, their names have not even been mentioned by us, and but two or three harmless squibs have been left off at either of those where names we have used. We have condemned every thing calculated to excite a mischievous excitement, and peacefully inclined ourselves, had hoped that the election might have passed off with a like disposition. We have witnessed within the last month, a strong inclination on the part of the Whigs to produce riot and disorder. The campaign has been a heated one and necessarily so from the very circumstances connected with the contest. None but a social incendiary would willingly have added fuel to the fire which but a breath might have kindled into a most destructive flame. Yet what has been the conduct of many of those who have taken position among the opposition gives them a mischievous influence. Insult, personal attack, slander, threats and bullying never more disgracefully marked any party. They have proved themselves to be the real mob and destructives.

THE WHIG EASTON, MD.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 9,

VICTORY.

TALBOT REDEEMED.

GRASON'S MAJORITY 124.
AVERAGE WHIG MAJORITY IN 1836
AVERAGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY

157!

THE ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC TICKET ELECTED.

We congratulate the people of Talbot for having thrown off the time-worn yoke of what is now called modern whiggery. The people have seen and felt the wrongs that a selfish political party in this State have endeavored to fasten upon them, and like freemen worthy of their liberties, they have broken asunder the shackles of oppression, and stood proudly forward in vindication of their rights. Talbot stands gloriously beside her sister counties, and her name is foremost in the great regeneration of the State. Insulted freemen have spoken—Democracy triumphed—and the rights of the people will now be regarded. Though the people, for a time, may submit to legislative wrongs, they will ultimately refuse to be trampled in the dust, and their oppressors will be indignantly rebuked through the ballot-boxes, the only safeguards of liberty, whenever they attempt to infringe the sacred rights of freemen. Talbot, magnanimous Talbot, deserves the thanks of the whole Union!

HUZZA FOR THE 2ND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

Every county in Mr. Pease's district has spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Will Mr. Pease disregard the "signs of the times" and challenge?

THE LEGISLATURE—The Senate stands 10 Democrats and 10 Whigs—the Senator from Montgomery was elected by our party and is claimed by it, which will give us a majority. The House stands 37 Democrats and 37 Whigs. There is a tie in Kent between Messrs. Kier (Dem.) and Constable (Whig) and a tie in Frederick between Messrs. Geyer (Dem.) and Beckenbaugh (Whig)

Col. Samuel Moore has received the Democratic Republican nomination for Mayor in the City of Baltimore.



By last night's Mail,

VICTORY!!!

MARYLAND REDEEMED.

A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR!!!
GREAT, GOOD AND GLORIOUS!

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE DONE THEIR DUTY!

MARYLAND JOINS HANDS WITH MAINE!
THE BALL IS ROLLING ONWARD CONQUERING AND STILL TO CONQUER!

GRASON

IS ELECTED.

The Whigs had a majority in 1836 of **3,685!**

The Democratic Majority for WILLIAM GRASON will not vary much from **300!**

when the returns shall be corrected, thus showing a change in his favor of over **4000!**

This is indeed a most glorious triumph, whose true value to the Union cannot now be fully estimated.—For ourselves, when we bear in mind that Federal Whiggism has held unshaken sway in the State since 1830, we look upon what has been done as an unexpected victory. Can our opponents now hesitate to concede that the ball of Democracy is rolling onward?

The Lady's Book for October has been received.

TREASURY NOTES—There was, on the 1st inst. a balance only \$3,066,460 01 of Treasury notes outstanding.

Election Returns for 1836.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Districts.	Total.
Edison.	
St. Michaels.	
Trappe.	
Chapell.	

Democratic Ticket.
For Governor.
William Grason 197 230 142 163 732

For Senate.
Nicholas Martin 195 230 166 164 755

For House of Delegates.
P. F. Thomas 208 233 149 163 753
Daniel Lloyd 201 232 138 171 742
M. O. Colston 194 237 139 158 723

For County Commissioner.
Whig Ticket.
For Governor.
John N. Steele 160 193 152 87 598

For Senate.
Joseph Bruff 159 201 127 86 573

For House of Delegates.
John B. Kerr 153 191 131 93 569
Geo. Dudley 155 198 150 84 587
Jno. H. Harris 138 199 153 80 569

For County Commissioner.
Thos. O. Martin 163 201 152 85 601

ELECTION RETURNS FOR CARROLL COUNTY.

Districts.	Total.
Denton.	
Upper.	
Lower.	

Democratic Ticket.
For Governor.
William Grason 216 116 245 577

For Senate.
John Boon 211 131 243 584

For House of Delegates.
M. W. Hardcastle 220 121 245 586
M. T. Keene 219 110 250 588
J. B. Davis 214 108 235 558

Whig Ticket.
For Governor.
John N. Steele 200 202 151 553

For Senate.
Thos. Burchenal 194 136 180 560

For House of Delegates.
W. M. Hardcastle 195 202 173 570
Wm. Orrell 199 194 173 566
Willis Charles 193 193 193 578

Burchenal DEFEATED Steele's majority only 6! Keene and Hardcastle elected.

QUEEN ANN'S.

For Governor.
Wm. Grason 686

For Senate.
R. Goldsborough 674

For House of Delegates.
Wm. A. Spencer 671
Geo. Wilner 678
L. Roberts 678

Whig Ticket.
For Governor.
John N. Steele 641

For Senate.
Brown 638

For House of Delegates.
Parlee 650
Wright 660
Hensley 652

For County Commissioner.
Anthony Harrison 654

KENT COUNTY.
Whig.
Wm. Grason 529
Wm. Wilner 524
Lasso 525
Prinrose 539
Kirby 534

ANNAPOLIS CITY.
Whig.
Wm. Grason 141
J. N. Steele 146

DORCHESTER COUNTY.
Whig.
Wm. Grason 847

VAN BUREN.
Whig.
Thos. Beerwood 857

WHIG.
G. A. Z. Smith 865
John Rowins 866
Philip Graham 820
Wm. Georgetown 800

For Governor.
J. N. Steele 1113

For Senate.
T. I. H. Eocleston 1073

For House of Delegates.
Henry Page 1090
Henry L. McNamara 1093
Joseph Nicols 1069
Whitefield Woolford 1062

CARROLL'S FIRST FRUITS!
303 majority for GRASON! where our most liberal claim never exceeded 200! Let Maryland hoo-poo take warning!

CYRILL COUNTY—COMPLETE.
Grason, Governor, 1640
Steele, Governor, 1343
Maulby, Senate, 1621
Shriver, Senate, 1353
Powder, Do., 1669
Cockey, D., 1363
Berret, " 1603
Atlee, " 1321
Shower, " 1620
Scott, " 1333
Boyle, " 1635
Wampler, " 1313

BALTIMORE CITY.
GOOD WORK FOR SIX MONTHS.
In APRIL the loco-poco majority was 620,
On WEDNESDAY it, was reduced to 117!!
Grason Gov'nor 6074
Steele Gov'nor 6191
Stump Senate 6039
Stewart Senate 6208
Belt Delegate, 6040
Pitts Delegate, 6226
Sedentricker 6026
Rigley 6201
Leary 6201
Clagher 6037
Stanbury 6037
Watson 6144
Preston 6025
Collins 6200

BALTIMORE COUNTY.
Grason Gov'nor 2452
Steele Gov'nor 1477
Ely Senate, 2478
Williamson Sen. 1383
Ristau Del. 2441
Carroll Del. 1510
Orrick 2470
Wimler 1424
Turner 2451
Childs 1377
Moff 2450
Haughy 1322
Fitzhugh 2377
Goodwin 1382

COMMISSIONERS FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY.
Dem. Hoco-poco.
Walker, 787
Trimbale, 505
Welsh, 707
Chapman, 516

FREDERICK COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 2532
Steele, Gov'nor, 2570
McElreath, Sen 2411
Potts, Senate, 2370
McPherson, Del. 2669
Thomas, Del. 2481

Unkefer 5300
Marritt 2448
Hiser 2524
Geyer 2529

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 2225
Steele, Gov'nor, 1964
Wagon, Sen. 2187
Karlner, Sen. 2006
Wharton, Del. 2221
Jacques, D., 1995
Masun 2221
Newcomer 1968
Byer, 2195
Fletcher 1967
Grove 2189
Sheiss 1938

CALVERT COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 357
Steele, Gov'nor, 416
Karl, Sen. 356
B-ketti, Sen. 423
Pen, Del. 355
Salars, Del. 423
Almuth 334
Helen 349
Stephens 415

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 502
Steele, Gov'nor, 673
Brooke Sen. 505
Pratt, Sen. 562
Scott Del. 512
Gibelin Del. 559
Day 486
Wooden 569
Bowie (W D) 518
Bowie (T F) 575
West 514
Calvert (Not complete.) 550

ANNAPOLIS CITY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 141
Steele, Gov'nor, 146
Sollman, Senate, 128
Magruder, Sen. 158
Welch, Delegate, 143
Swan, Delegate, 141

HARFORD COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 1256
Steele, Gov'nor, 1113
Scott, Senate, 1271
Moore, Senate, 1104
Maulby, Del. 1264
Boyd, Del. 1094
Hays 1266
Bilglea 1166
Williams 1254
McCoy 1096
Forwood 1220
Lucky 1096

CARROLL COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 1616
Steele, Gov'nor, 1342
Maulby, Sen. 1621
Shriver, Senate, 1355
Powder Del. 1669
Cockey Del. 1363
Berret 1600
Atlee 1327
Shower 1620
Scott 1363
Boyle 1638
Wampler 1342

KENT COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 544
Steele, Gov'nor, 530
Wilner, Sen. 529
Ricard, Sen. 536
Prinrose, Del. 539
Constable, Del. 535
Lassell 535
Gale 513
Kirby 535
McDaniel 534

CRCO COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 1356
Steele, Gov'nor, 1251
Ewans, Sen. 1357
Parker, Sen. 1236
Comgys, Del. 1312
Ford, Del. 1292
Four 1338
Simpers 1270
Gillespie 1335
Maxwell 1246

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 000
Steele, Gov'nor, 000
Mathews, Sen. 000
Bruce, Sen. 000
Neff, Del. 000
Pizman, Del. 000
Hudellson 000
Black 000
Blocher 000
Holt 000

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 000
Steele, Gov'nor, 000
Sollman, Sen. 000
Magruder, Sen. 000
Higgins, Del. 000
Ridgeley, Del. 000
Hammond 000
Estep 000
Thomas 000
Watkins 000
Warfield 000
Tyler 000

CHARLES COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 510
Steele, Gov'nor, 715
Mathews, Sen. 624
Hughes Sen. 614
Bruce Del. 676
Beale 575
Mathews (J A) 720
Brawner (Ind) 632

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 000
Steele, Gov'nor, 000
Senate, 000
Thomas, Sen. 000
Key, Delegate, 000
Harris 000
Causin, Delegrte, 009
Coble 000
Shaw 000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 742
Steele, Gov'nor, 852
Waters, Del. 933
H. Wilson* Sen. 737
Dade 783
R. J. Bowie 767
Stewart* Del. 832
W. C. Wilson 820
Gaiher 745
Dawson 640
Clapper 602
Gaiher* 847
*Are Whig Reformers.

WORCESTER COUNTY.
Grason, Gov'nor, 060
Steele, Gov'nor, 090
Ayres, Senate, 000
Purnell, (W) U 000
Purnell (C) Del. 000
Senate, 000
Ocel " 1356
Holland 000
Spence 000
Purnell, (T S) 000
Irving 000
Redden 000

RECAPITULATION.

For GOVERNOR.
Grason, (Dem.) Steele (Whig.)
Baltimore city 6074 6191
Baltimore county 2452 1477
Frederick " 2532 2570
Washington " 2226 1966
Calvert " 357 415
Prince Georges 502 673
Annapolis city 141 146
Harford county 1256 1113
Carroll " 1640 1343
Kent " 544 530
Ocel " 1356 1251
Montgomery county 742 852
Queen Ann's " 686 641
Caroline " 577 583
Talbot " 732 598
Dorchester " 853 1113
Somerset " maj. 124
Worcester " " 379
Anne Arundel " " 70
Charles " 510 715
Allegany " 115 majority 335
St. Mary's " 335

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—It is stated in the N. Orleans papers that Mexico will soon recognize the independence of Texas.

POLISH DENATIONALIZATION.—The Poles have been recently forbidden to wear the Polish costume, and commanded to assume the Russian—which, they are told, is much more economical. The tyrant Nicholas is accused by the determined to destroy every vestige of the nationality of the Poles. The same expedition was once adopted with success, by the British Government, to break the spirit and union of the Highlanders.

MATHIAS, the false prophet and impostor, with a beard a foot long, has gone to Texas to make proselytes.

JOHN B. HENDERSON has been convicted of forging Treasury notes at Washington, and has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$30, and to suffer ten years imprisonment, at hard labor.

A SINGULAR CASE.—The Louisville Journal says:—"A Mr. Edmund Keene Burke, of Mobile, a most unfort young reprobate, was recently ridden on a rail by the citizens of that place for breaking two of his father's ribs, and running away with the third—that is to say, he ran away with his old father's young wife, his own step-mother, and married her!"

TRANSPORTATION.—An old covvie offered his son to turn out the saddle and hang up the mare. Said he to a neighbor, "When I come home yesterday, I found my wife ajar, and the doors sick a-bed, the gate had left the boys open, and the field was in the logs; so

...and, in addition to this you are enabled to turn your stock into your own fields at a time before vegetation is destroyed, and thus by the time winter comes on they are put in good condition to enter upon the rigors of that inclement and pinching season of the year, a thing that every husbandman should have an eye to; for at the commencement of the following season they be in good plight, the probability of their going well through that critical and trying period will be infinitely greater.

GATHERING AND CURING FODDER & TOPS.
No time should be lost in gathering your blues and tops, and recollect that as soon as they are dry they should be brought in from the field and placed out of the weather. By protecting them from rain you add greatly to their intrinsic value as provender, besides rendering them much more palatable to your stock of all kinds.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING POTATOES.
As soon as your potatoes are fit for digging, take them up, and be sure to put them away with as little exposure to the sun as possible, and care should be taken to bruise them as little as possible.

TURNIPS.
By stirring the earth around your turnips early this month, you will add much to their growth and increase their product.

BEEFS, PARSNIPS, CARROTS.
These roots should all be taken up and put away this month.

PUMPKINS.
As your pumpkins ripen, gather them and put them away in a dry warm room. It is important that they be housed before being exposed to the frost of the field.

BUCKWHEAT.
As you cut your buckwheat put it into sheaves, these must be set up in the field, and after a day or two bring them in and thresh them out immediately. The sooner this latter work is done the better, as the grain will thresh off much easier and with a great deal less loss.

WHEAT AND RYE.
Those who have not sown their wheat and rye should get it in as early as possible; but no one should think of sowing either without first stepping the seed in strong brine or ley, and rolling it in lime or ashes.

HOGS.
As soon as the range in which your hogs may be running ceases to be a pasture, put them up, and if you design commencing your feeding with pumpkins, boil them, as by so doing you not only render them more nutritious, but by concentrating the saccharine matter, but by destroying the vegetable acid you deprive them of the power of scouring your hogs, a thing always to be avoided if possible. Once a week while your hogs are fattening, throw either rotten wood or charcoal in to them. Either will correct the acidity upon their stomachs, and keep them to their appetites.

CORN HUSKS AND SHUCKS.
These should be stacked away with alternate layers of hay and straw, and be well sprinkled with salt. By taking this precaution you will find that their value as winter food will be greatly enhanced, and that your cattle will eat them as readily as they do their hay, as if they be not so nutritious, they will be found to be good, strong, substantial winter food.

CABBAGES.
Towards the latter end of this month put away your cabbages, and be sure to do it before the frost injures them, and they will keep much better.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

The Eastern Gazette of Saturday last contains a letter from the notorious James Watson Webb, in which he makes an indirect charge against young Van Buren, as having caused his arrest in England. The subject articles will place the whole matter in a proper light, and honorably exonerate the President's son from the foul imputations attempted to be cast upon him by the inhuman persecutor of the late lamented Cilley.

THE BRISTOL ARREST.—Some time since a report was put in circulation that Mr. John Van Buren had caused the arrest in Europe, of an American citizen, and endeavored to have him confined in a British Penitentiary, for a debt due in this country. At the time the report first made its appearance, we believed it to be so utterly destitute of truth, as eventually to refute itself, and therefore did not notice it; subsequent disclosures have confirmed the correctness of our first impressions. The charge comes from James Watson Webb, who has recently issued two long letters on the subject, not, however, directly charging Mr. J. Van Buren as having caused the arrest, but, in a genially worried as to leave that impression. The Albany Argus unravels the whole affair, and shows conclusively that the report is a base fabrication of Webb's, got up to injure young Van Buren in Europe, and to control as much as possible the political fortunes of the father at home.

THE INFAMOUS FABRICATION.
On Friday last the Evening Journal charged that John Van Buren had taken with him to London a note against an American (James Watson Webb), then in England; that Mr. V. B. had met that individual, and was "indebted to his hospitalities," but had concealed the fact that he was charged with a note until Webb had left London, and was on the eve of his departure from Bristol, and then had caused his arrest among strangers, leaving to him the alternative of paying a fraudulent demand or being committed to prison.

This was shown to be false, from the fact that the note did not mature until after Mr. Van Buren's departure; was subsequently sent out by the bank to its London agent; was a matter which Mr. V. B. had no knowledge, and in relation to which he had not been employed by the parties in any sense; and that the story was altogether a fabrication, or such a perversion of the facts as none but such worthless beings as Webb and Weed would be guilty of.

The Evening Journal labors through a column and a half (statements under the signature of James Watson Webb) to substantiate the charge. And yet with all the officious and ready falsehood of the writer and his junct here, it is apparent that the only share which Mr. Van Buren had in the transaction, was to testify (probably by some compulsory legal process) to Webb's signature.

The circumstances undoubtedly are, that the note, which did not leave New York until towards the middle of June, did not reach London until Webb had left that city and that Mr.

V. B. was required, under legal process, to testify to Webb's signature; without, however, the slightest participation in the collection of the note, or in the process of sending it down to Bristol. And then, in all probability, with a knowledge of all these facts, the poor creature who has resorted to every artifice and even outrage upon the public decency and morals, to give himself notoriety, deliberately planned the charge of a design, by the son of the President, to procure his arrest for debt in a foreign country, from political motives—a charge in which he finds a fit echo and instrument here, and who, with a characteristic violation of truth, pushes the allegation far beyond that of the original fabricator. The weakness of the attempt, in the absence of the object of it from the country, is worthy of its source and his willing abettor of the Evening Journal.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Albany Argus of Friday last, and copy the following article, from which it will be seen young Van Buren is triumphantly exonerated of the foul charge.

The Argus says: "We have by the Great Western, and through other channels, the facts in relation to the arrest of Webb, at Bristol. The note was for \$2,760. It matured on the 7th of June, two weeks after Mr. V. B.'s departure from the country. Of the existence of the note, Mr. V. B. was altogether ignorant. It was sent out by the first packet after maturity, by a merchant of the city of New York, an active political friend of Webb, and addressed to his agent in London, with instructions to proceed to its collection, but to do so with all delicacy and to treat Webb as a gentleman of honor! So regarding that individual, the London agent addressed him a private note, advising him of the demand sent to his hands, and expressing his readiness to place the matter upon the most favorable footing. For the rest, the London agent will speak for himself.

"61 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, 19th July, 1838. "Sir—I received yours, of the 9th ultimo, but have received no further instructions than those contained in your letter. "Upon its receipt, I immediately proceeded to find out Mr. Webb, and was informed by Mr. Jaudon that he was resident at Fenton's Hotel in St. James street. On enquiry there I learned that he had left there some days previously, and had gone to Liverpool, but that he intended being in London and remaining there for about fortnight previous to his leaving the country. I called on Monday last, at his hotel, and learned there that they did not know where to forward letters to him, and I have but just learned that he intended leaving this per the Great Western steam-ship which sails on Saturday next, and I therefore conclude that he has some reason for misleading the hotel keeper. I shall by to-night's mail send down a confidential clerk to apply to the agent for payment, and in the event of his not getting cash or security, to hold him to his conduct and silence in regard to my letter, induce me to believe that he is in difficulties or apprehensive of arrest.

"I remain, yours truly, "H. LOVD. "Esq., New York."

Of these proceedings Mr. Van Buren was in no respect cognizant; and his only connection with the affair was, when called upon by the agent in London, to testify to the signature of Judge Lansing, of this city, before whom the affidavit in relation to the note had been taken.

It is from this circumstance alone, and with a perfect knowledge that Mr. V. B. participated in no respect in the affair of the collection of the note, or the arrest, that the poll-tron the G. & E. Co., has deliberately planned and carried out an attack upon that gentleman, unparalleled for wantonness and falsehood. That Webb and Weed should resort to a mutual scheme to defame an absent American citizen, at any violation of truth and decency, will surprise no one to whom their general profligacy of character is known.

MARRIED.
On Thursday, the 4th inst by the Rev. M. Hazel, THOMAS HAMMON, to ANN J. WESTON, all of Talbot County.

On Thursday the 27th ult. by the Rev. M. Hazel, MR. JAMES JENKINS, to MISS SUSAN ANN GRACE, all of Talbot County.

DIED.
At his residence, Castle Haven, on Monday the 17th ult. Capt. LEVIN JONES, in the 75th year of his age, after a protracted illness of many months.

In Easton at the "Easton Hotel" on Sunday the 7th inst. MR. WILLIAM J. ADAMS, of Somerset County Md., aged 22 years 2 months and 25 days.

In this county on Tuesday last, MR. JOHN GWINN, an old and respectable inhabitant of this county.

PRICE CURRENT.
Wheat.—A sale of prime family flour white wheat—made early in the week at \$1.35, and yesterday a parcel of the same description was sold at \$1.50. We quote the range of whites at \$1.65 a 1.80.

Corn.—Sales of white Corn early in the week at 92 a 93 cents; yesterday at 93 cents; and to day at 94 cents.—Sales of yellow early in the week at 95 a 96 cents; yesterday at 96; and to day at 97 cents.

Rye.—We quote at 90 a 95 cents.

Oats.—Sales 37 1-2 a 38 cents.

New Fall Goods.
A complete and very general assortment suitable for the present and approaching season, just received and for sale by WILLIAM H. & P. GROOMER. Oct. 9th, 1838. 6w

NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been appointed by Talbot County Court Commissioner to divide the lands of late John Gregory, dec'd laid off as dower for Alice Gregory, dec'd laid off to execute their duty on Monday the 12th day of November next, and do hereby give notice to all concerned.

WM ROSE, ROBERT RAISIN, THOS. ARRINGTON DALE, PHILIP HORNEY, BENNET PINKIND. Oct. 9th, 1838.

Wanted Immediately.
TWO house Carpenters may obtain employment by making application to the subscriber at Easton for which liberal wages will be given. LEVIN GWINN. Sept. 23, 1838. 3w

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber offers at public sale on Thursday the 13th inst. in Caroline County, at Hog Creek, all of his

HORSES,
and among them there is one first rate gig Horse, bred by Silver heels, is said to be 7-8 blood, and a first rate pair of

MULES,
well broke, and all of his **CATTLE,** among them are some fine **MILCH COWS,**

1 yoke of first rate Oxen, and Sheep, a good Gig and Harness, nearly new, 3 carts, 2 of them new, top Folders, blede Folders and Straw, and all of his

Farming Utensils, House Hold & Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of Sale—A credit of five months on all sums of and over five dollars will be given, by the purchaser or purchasers, giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock

Attendance given by **AUGUSTUS E. WHITBY.** Oct. 9, 1838

MAGNIFICENT PRIZES!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.
Class No. 7 for 1838—seventy five Numbers, twelve drawn Ballots.

HIGHEST PRIZE, \$50,000.

Draws on SATURDAY, 13th October, 1838.

SCHEME.

1 50,000 50 300
1 20,000 61 200
1 10,000 63 100
1 5,000 63 80
1 4,000 63 70
1 3,100 63 60
1 3,000 126 50
1 2,500 126 40
1 2,000 3654 20
50 1,000 23136 10
50 500

Whole Tickets, \$10—Halves, 5—Quarters, 2 50—Eighths, 1 25. Address CLARK. For the Highest Prizes Museum Building, Baltimore, Md. Oct. 9, 1838.

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

The steam boat Maryland will leave Baltimore on Sunday morning the 7th inst. at 8 o'clock, for Annapolis, St. Michael's and Wye Landing. Leaving Wye Landing on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock touching at St. Michael's at 10 o'clock, by way of Annapolis for Baltimore. N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk. LEWIS G. TAYLOR, Captain. Oct. 9, 1838.

3,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The Talbot County Silk Company will sell 3,000 well grown Morus Multicaulis trees at their farm called Mulberry Hill, near the town of Easton, in lots to suit purchasers on Saturday, the 20th October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The terms of sale are a note or notes, with good endorsers, negotiable at the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, at Easton, payable in ninety days.

Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Sec'y. Easton, Oct. 9.

The Cambridge Chronicle, Centreville Times and Baltimore Patriot, will copy the above and forward their accounts to the Gazette office for payment.

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court, 28th day of August, A. D. 1838.

On application of Alcaid Dawson, Adm'r of Sovren Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 25th day of August, 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 Sovren Dawson 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 second day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, A. D. 1838.

ALCAID DAWSON, Adm'r. of Sovren Dawson, dec'd. Sept. 4 3w

Wanted Immediately.
TWO house Carpenters may obtain employment by making application to the subscriber at Easton for which liberal wages will be given. LEVIN GWINN. Sept. 23, 1838. 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 7th day of September, A. D. 1838.

On application of John Newnam, Adm'r of Thomas Bowdler, late of Talbot county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bowdler, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of September, 1838.

JOHN NEWNAM, Adm'r. of Thomas Bowdler, dec'd. Sep. 11 3w

The Dorchester Aurora, will please copy the above advertisement and charge this office.

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 5th inst., a negro man named JOHN SHADDEEN, very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; has rather a down look when spoken to, but very humble and submissive; has a blue cloth round his neck, also a scar on the chin, occasioned by the cut of a knife. The said negro is a good labouring hand on a farm, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-barred trousers; a blue cloth round necked, a pair of white junks pants, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersey trousers, dyed purple, a fur hat not much worn, with some other clothing not recollected. It is supposed a small black woman, his wife and the property of Mrs. Sarah Lee, has gone off in company with him, and it is believed they have made their way to Pennsylvania or Jersey.

The above reward will be given if said negro be apprehended out of the State, and lodged in some Jail so that I get him, or fifty dollars, if taken in the State and brought home. WILLIAM SLAUGHTER. Talbot County, Md. August 28, 1838.

TO RENT.

FOR the year 1839 the Store Room and house where Mr. Jno. Camper now resides. Terms made known by application to Mr. Jno. Camper or to the subscriber. STEPHEN C. HARRINGTON. Sept. 25, 1838—3w. pd.

CATTLE SHOW POSTPONED.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Md. Agricultural Society for the E. S. held on the 22d ult. it was unanimously Resolved—that in consequence of the failure of the corn and root crops and the deplorable condition to which the stock have been reduced by the unprecedented drought which has prevailed throughout the country it is expedient to postpone the Cattle Show for twelve months and that it be held on or about the 1st of November 1839.

By order, T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y. September 4, 1838. Papers friendly to Agriculture are requested to copy the above.

Branch Bank at Easton. SEPTEMBER 25th, 1838.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the company for the last six months which will be payable to the stock holders in the Branch Bank aforesaid, or their legal representatives on or after the first Monday in October.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Sept. 25th, 3w(G)

Sheriff's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Officer's Fees for the present year, will take notice that they are due and will please come forward and settle with the subscriber, or his deputies, on or before the last day of October next, as I am very anxious to settle with the respective officers by the time prescribed by law delinquencies after that date may expect the law enforced against them without respect to persons, as it will be impossible for me to give further indulgence, those in arrears for 1837, will please settle without delay, as my Deputies, have positive orders to execute in every case.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Sh'f. Sept. 11, 1838.

LATE SHERIFF'S LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber as late Sheriff on Executions are requested to call on the subscriber before the first day of October next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff. Sept. 4 3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Talbot county for Taxes for the present year 1838 are requested to make immediate payment to me or my Deputies who are legally authorized to receive the same. I am determined to close the business by the time allowed by law it is therefore unnecessary to ask indulgence—persons holding property in the county and residing elsewhere will pay attention to this notice. The subscriber will hold his office adjoining the Whig office. SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD. Sept. 23, 1838.

ORIENTAL PAINTING.

TAUGHT BY MISS DOYLE.

Miss D. will teach in Easton; her course of instruction will be thirty-six lessons—in which she will not only perfect her pupils, in this beautiful art of painting, but also teach them to mix the colours and cut the patterns.

Price \$5 00. N. B. No charge made for the use of paints or brushes. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of painting, had better apply as soon as possible, as Miss D's time is limited. September 25th, 1838.

HATS, CAPS, & BEAVER BONNETS.

THOMAS BEASTON, (at his old stand near the market) returns his sincere thanks to the Public, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore conferred on him, and informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS, RUSSIA, SILK & RORAM HATS, & LADIES BONNETS.

He has also just received a handsome assortment of FUR & HAIR SEAL CAPS, all of which he will dispose of on his usual moderate terms. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Hats, Bonnets and Caps, furnished to order at the shortest notice. T. B. Easton Oct. 2, 1838—3w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having relinquished his Hatting business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment to J. D. Duncan as early as possible, he being duly authorized to close the business of the shop for me.

ENNALS ROSZELL.

HATS, BONNETS & C.

THE subscriber having bought out the Hatting Establishment of Ennals Roszell, respectfully solicits a continuance of the support of its old customers and the public generally. He has just returned from Baltimore with supply of good MATERIALS, and is ready to manufacture

FUR & HAIR CAPS, at the shortest notice. He has also on hand handsome assortment of

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

WORK HORSES, that are well broke to the plough and Harness

CATTLE AND SHEEP, and some first rate

MILCH COWS, of an improved breed. A Wagon, Carts, and a variety of

FARMING UTENSILS. ROBERT W. RASIN. Near the Chapel, Talbot Co. Sept. 25, 1838.—3t

Houses &c. to be rented.

To be rented for the ensuing year, the large Brick Dwelling House, lately occupied by Solomon Lower; it is situated on the West side of Washington Street, in Easton, opposite the Dwelling House of Dr. Tins. H. Dawson. The situation is a very desirable one, either for a public or private Boarding House.—The House is large (3 stories high) and the rooms and chambers all comfortable and convenient; a kitchen, stable, carriage House, & excellent Garden will be attached to it, also several smaller houses, with gardens to each of them, in and about the town.

For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, Sept. 11, 1838. 3w(G)

MARYLAND:

Queen Anne's county Orphans' Court, 25th day of September 1838.

ON APPLICATION of Valentine Bryson, an Executor of Benjamin Blunt, late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ordered that he give notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in some one or more papers printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office this 25th day of September, in the Year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Test, THOS. C. EARLE, Register of wills for Q. A. county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of Testamentary on the personal estate of Benjamin Blunt, late of Talbot county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said deceased's estate. Given under my hand and seal of my office this 25th day of September, 1838. VALENTINE BRYAN, Executor of Benj Blunt dec'd. Oct. 2, 1838. 3w

PRINTING Of every description neatly executed at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 10th of October, if fair it will be the next day, at the residence of the subscriber, near Kings-Creek Bridge, and about three and a half miles from the Town of Easton, direct,

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs.

two fine yoke of Oxen, in good condition—also Farming Utensils, such as Carts, Ploughs, nearly new, and a number of other articles, and implements of Husbandry, too tedious to mention, there will be a quantity of Corn-blades offered also.—The conditions of the above sale, will be a credit of six months, on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving a note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required, before the removal of the property.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

WILLIAM CATRUP. Oct. 2, 1838—3w.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by Talbot County Court, to value and divide the lands of Isaac Rathell, late of Talbot County, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that they will meet at the late residence of the said Isaac Rathell, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, to proceed in the execution of their commission.

WILLIAM ROSE, JESSE SCOTT, WILLIAM NEWNAM, PHILIP HORNEY, WILLIAM ARRINGTON DALE. October 21, 1838. 3w.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ROBERT H. RHODES would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a full supply of

FRESH GOODS, which are now being opened at his store room, opposite the Court House in Easton. He has added to his stock some superior old French Brandy; do Rye Whiskey, do. Port and Madeira Wine &c &c.

Kersey, Linsey and feathers taken in exchange for Goods. R. H. (G3w) Oct. 21, 1838. 3w

New Fall Goods.

WM. LOVEDAY. HAS just received and opened at his store house a fine assortment of

Staple and Fancy GOODS. he thinks as good as he has ever been able to offer.—Amongst which are a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets Merines, &c. &c. &c. He invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call. Easton, Oct. 2, 1838.—4t

POSTPONED Public Sale.

The subscriber will sell at public sale on Friday the 5th. October at his residence near Easton,

Valuable Work Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, and a quantity of provender on a credit of nine months on all sums of and over 10 dollars, and under 10 cash.

ALSO, For cash a quantity of Corn. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. JAMES UNDERWOOD. Oct. 2, 1838.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton on the 1st day of October.

Austen Martha
Austen Richard
Biddle Nohla
Barton Elizabeth
C
Carter James P.
Clark Priscilla
C

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.
CHARLES ROBINSON

SOLE AGENT FOR EASTON.
Beware of Counterfeits. Druggists are never appointed Agents. Inhabitants of Talbot County, you are respectfully requested to give the following and attentive perusal.

WHY SHOULD BRANDRETH'S PILLS BE USED? BECAUSE,
Every living being hath two distinct principles in his nature: one.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE
AND THE OTHER,
THE PRINCIPLE OF DEATH.
So long as the principle of life predominates, HEALTH IS ENJOYED.
When the principle of death, sickness takes place.

How is this accounted for?
By the principles of death I mean the principles of decomposition or decay which each hour is going on in the human frame from the hour of birth to that of our final exit. While the natural outlets—the pores—the bowels—all the other discharges of the body discharge these decayed particles as fast as they are generated, we are in a state of health; we are free from the presence of disease.

When from breathing an impure atmosphere, living in the vicinity of swamps, or where we are in the constant habit of coming in contact with bad smells—effluvia arising from noxious accumulations of animal or vegetable bodies in a state of putridity; being infected from living in a malarious state; or sedentary occupations; or in short, any causes which promote decomposition faster than the stomach and bowels and the other excretories can remove—naturally. We are then in a state of disease. And should the cause which produces this state of the body remain, and nothing be done to drive these accumulated and accumulating impurities out of the system, the principles of death or decomposition, will become paramount, and the last glimmering of life depart from the once animated clay.

PURGE!—Yes—I say purge!
The magic in that word shall yet be understood, if this hand or brain can accomplish so mighty an explanation. Yes, purged be that sin in the head, the back; the bowels, the feet, the stomach, the side, the throat.—Does it arise from internal or external cause, I still say purge.—For know this self-evident truth, that pain cannot exist save by the presence of some impurity, some deposit of decomposed particles upon the organ or part where the pain is seated. And purging discharges this impurity by the bowels and continuing the practice daily will cure every complication of disease; and will prevent any one from becoming seriously indisposed, even when in constant contact with the most malignant fevers—which cannot by possibility seriously affect the body, if we are continually careful to preserve it in a pure state by frequent and effectual purgation. HIPPOCRATES says: "Purgation expulses what must be expelled, and affords relief, if, on the contrary, they are tormented by purgation, it is a proof there are yet matters which must be expelled."

The subscriber of this has resided in every variety of climate, and by always purging on the first appearance of sickness, has enjoyed for the last ten years uninterrupted health. For we may call such the state of him who never sick more than 6 or 8 hours, about the time it takes to secure the effect of a purgative. The purgative I make use of is our countryer's pills, and they are to my certain knowledge the most judiciously balanced purgative in existence. I have used them for 8 months daily—in doses of from 2 to 10 pills per day, to satisfy myself as to their innocency. It, therefore, cannot be doubted. It is my opinion that any person, be he ever so prostrated by disease, provided he is capable of taking exercise at all, may lengthen his life to 60 years by continuing his natural functions with the BRANDRETH VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS. Death never can take place until the Principle of Decomposition puts out the lamp of life. And that would seldom be before 60 or 70 years, was this principle of purgation always resorted to on the first appearance of sickness.

In the hope these remarks may be of some service, I am the public's obedient servant,
B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Baltimore offices, principal No. 80 South Charles street 3rd. door from Pratt street; Saratoga office No. 72 Saratoga street between Howard and Eutaw streets.

Every agent has a copper plate certificate of agency, signed by B. BRANDRETH, M. D. also by
R. R. GREEN, Gen'l. Agent.
For Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Purchaser ask to see this certificate. It cannot be shown.
Do not purchase.
July 21, 1838.

Blacksmithing.

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

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

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber now having entire control of the shop lately occupied by Chilcutt, Johnson and Weedon, begs leave respectfully to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, at the old stand in Washington st. nearly opposite to the store of Wm. Loveday, and by strict attention to business hopes to merit a share of public patronage. He will give his personal attention to cutting, and will warrant his work to fit well. Having good workmen employed he will execute all orders in his line with neatness, durability and dispatch, and in the most approved style.

The public's ob't serv't,
JOSHUA CHILCUTT.
July 24th, 1838.

Notice to Contractors.

Eastern Shore Rail Road, MARYLAND.

FOR 14 miles of the Southern end of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, or nearly 12 or 14 miles of the Northern end in Cecil county, will be ready for grading by the 24th of SEPTEMBER. In Somerset, the work will be light, as the country is generally level and the road but except the crossing of Rivers and Creeks will be formed chiefly from the side drains. In Cecil, there will be a great deal of heavy excavation and embankment, in a stiff clay soil. In both counties, but chiefly in Somerset, there will be much grubbing and clearing to be done. The work will be divided into suitable sections and the first lettings will be for the grading of the road, for culverts and drains, and for grubbing and clearing, separately, or together.

The work with the plans, specifications, forms of proposal, and other necessary information will be shown by the Engineers along the line, and at the office in Princess Anne. Sealed and endorsed proposals, accompanied by satisfactory references, will be addressed, until the 20th September, to the Chief Engineer at his office, in Princess Anne, and from that time until the 24th at the city Hotel in Baltimore, at which time and place, the several bids for the work will be acted on. Neither partnership, nor sub-contracts will be recognized.

Princess Anne Somerset county Md. August 21st, 1838.

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 one dollar and all Barrels Twenty five cents, and all other freight in proportion; passage and fare two dollars, 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
J. E. LEONARD.

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 furnished 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 servant
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Talbot county for Taxes for the present year 1838 are requested to make immediate payment to me or my Deputies who are legally authorized to receive them. I am determined to close the business by the time allowed by law it is therefore unnecessary to ask indulgence—persons holding property in the county and residing elsewhere will pay attention to this notice. The subscriber will hold his office adjoining the

Whig office
SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD.
Sept. 25, 1838.

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

KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE 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

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

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 unremitting; and, as that respectable and veteran Inn-keeper, Mr. Lowe, has declined the business, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to hold a fair & equal competition with any other individual in his line. At the private house of the Union Tavern Ladies and Gentlemen can be at all times accommodated in separate parties free from all noise and interruption, and shall receive the strictest attention.

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

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

Terrapin and Oyster suppers promptly prepared.

His carriages will be in constant attendance at the Steamboat to convey passengers to any part of the Peninsula.
E. McDOWELL.
Easton, Talbot county, Md.
Nov. 14, 1837.

SPRING FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD,
Returns his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has just received his

SPRING FASHIONS, and is enabled to execute work in the latest fashionable style, with durability, neatness, and dispatch.

He will insure his work to fit, and in case of failure, the money will be refunded, or the goods replaced.
N. B. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his card of Fashions, it being the most approved and correct published.
May 1, 1838.

CLARK'S

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

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

JOHN CLARK.
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Baltimore, May 29, 1838.

"Matchless Sanative."
THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of this renowned medicine, celebrated for its wonderful cures of CONSUMPTION, and all affections of the lungs.

He has just received a supply, and offers it for sale. A further notice of this medicine will be given next week.
HENRY THOMAS.
August 21, 1838.

Wanted Immediately.

TWO house Carpenters may obtain employment by making application to the subscriber at Easton for which liberal wages will be given.
LEVIN GWINN.
Sept. 25, 1838.

WOOL CARDING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his Carding Machine at Fowling Creek, Caroline County, is now in full operation and in first rate order for the reception of work, he having undergone considerable expense by fitting her out with almost an entirely new set of cards. He flatters himself that those favoring him with their work will not have cause of complaint, but on the contrary, the dispatch and neatness of the performance of his work, will merit their entire approbation.

Wool left in Easton at Wm. Loveday's store, will be taken by the subscriber every Saturday & returned on the following, Wool left at James Turner's and Robert T. Caine's will also be taken, carded and returned at the same places by the subscriber.—It will be expected that wool sent to the mill will be well picked and greased, with direction on the bundle whether to be once or twice carded.—For once carding the price will be 5 cts, for twice carding 7 cts.

DILEHA SPARKLIN,
Fowling Creek, Caroline County Md.
July 24, 1838

To Rent

THE subscriber has two farms which he will rent to good Tenants. A lease will be given for three years.
ROBERT W. RASIN
hapelC'Dist. Talbot Co., Aug. 18, 1838

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has just returned from Port Deposit with a large assortment of Lumber, consisting in part of white pine from 4-4 to 8-4 thick, such as Panel, common cullings. Also white pine and cypress shingles from 20 to 30 inches long. All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous of purchasing will please call and examine for themselves.
WM. POWELL.
Wye Landing, May 29

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

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets,
BALTIMORE.

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments.

A prospectus of the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.
August 7, 1838.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced her usual route, 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 baggage at the risk of its owner.
April 3, 1838.

A Valuable Mill

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Mill, Mill seat and fixtures with as much SEVENTY ACRES OF LAND attached, belonging to the heirs of Noah Chance, dec'd. known as Chance's Mill, situated within two and a half miles from Greensborough, and five from Denton, near the road from the former to the latter places. The Mill is in good order for the manufacture of Flour and meal with two feet and a half head of water on an overshot wheel which scarcely ever wants for water, buildings in tolerable order, a full description is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase will view the property, which will be shown by the present tenant, Hugh Kirkpatrick or the subscriber at Spring Mills near Denton. The terms will be accommodating and title indisputable—it not sold by the last of September it will then be for rent to a good tenant, the terms will be low.

BACH'L D. G. CHANCE.
Spring Mills Caroline county, Md.
N. B. The subscriber wants a MILLER immediately to take charge of his Mill, a single man would be preferred to come well recommended. To such liberal wages will be given for the balance of this year as well as for the next year 1839.
B. G. C.
August 21 6w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

7th day of September, A. D. 1838.
On application of John Newnam, Adm'r. of Thomas Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Cambridge.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 7th day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bowdle, late of Talbot county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto, the subscriber on or before the 1st day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of September, 1838.
JOHN NEWNAM, Adm'r.
of Thomas Bowdle, dec'd.
Sept. 11 3w

The Dorchester Aurora will please copy the above advertisement and charge this office.

WOOL.

The subscriber continues the sales of WOOL on commission, and is prepared to make liberal advances, if required, on wool consigned to him for sale.
LYMAN REED.
No. 227. Market Street, Baltimore.
Baltimore, Sept. 11, 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 patroness of the work, that he has made an arrangement with

MISS LESLIE, Author of Pencil Sketches, Mrs. Washington Fells, &c., &c., who will be connected with Mrs. Hale in editing the work.

The Lady's Book, Her powerful aid will commence with the January No. 1838. In addition to the above every number of the work next year will contain

A PLATE OF SUPERBLY COLOURED FASHIONS

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

MRS SIGOURNEY, The Heroine of America, AND Grenville Mellen,

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

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

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.
Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Elliott, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Cochrane, Miss L. H. Medina, Willis Gaylord Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Farrar, Mrs. Wells, Grenville Mellen, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D. Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimity, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Chaptie S. Cushman, Rev. J. H. Church, 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'ISRALL.

GODEY'S EDITION.
Vivian Grey, The Young Duke, Contarini Fleming, Wondrous Tale of Aloy, Rise of Iskander, Henrietta Temple, Venice.

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

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

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and D'Israeli's Novels, 85
Lady's Book and Barryatt's Novels, for 6
Bulwer's and Marryatt's Novels, 17
Lady's Book and Saturday News, 6
Lady's Book and Celebrated Trials, 6
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

MARYLAND:

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

28th day of August, A. D. 1838.
On application of Alcaid Dawson, Adm'r. of Sovren Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes and proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 28th day of August, 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 Sovren Dawson late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto, the subscriber on or before the second day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of August, A. D. 1838.
ALCAID DAWSON, Adm'r.
of Sovren Dawson, dec'd.
Sept. 4 3w

\$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 5th inst., a negro man named JOHN SHADEN, very black, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout and well made; has rather a down look when spoken to, but very humble and submissive; has a scar on his face near the temple, but not recollected on which side; also a scar on the chin, occasioned by the cut of a knife. The said negro is a good labouring hand on a farm, and is partially acquainted with the shoemaking business. The clothing taken off by him were two pair new low-line trousers, with cotton warp, and two shirts of the same kind; a pair of cross-harred cassinet pantaloons, a blue cloth round jacket, a pair of white janes pantaloons, a round jacket of red and white twilled cotton, two muslin shirts, and two pair old kersey trousers—dyed purple, a turban not much worn, with some other clothing not recollected. It is supposed a small black woman, his wife and the property of Mrs. Sarah Lee, has gone off in company with him, and it is believed they have made their way to Pennsylvania or Jersey.

The above reward will be given if said negro be apprehended out of the State, and lodged in some Jail so that I get him, or fifty dollars, if taken in the State and brought home.

WILLIAM S. SLAUGHTER.
Talbot County, Md. August 28, 1838.

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.

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 merely 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 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1838.

VOL. IV. NO. 41.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Edited and published every TUESDAY MORNING, BY GEO. W. SHERWOOD.

TERMS:—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled.



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

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE PRESENT MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SEC. 1. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to add to the corps of engineers, when he may deem it expedient to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and second lieutenants, and that the pay and emoluments of the said corps shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of dragoons.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby authorized to add to the corps of engineers, when he may deem it expedient to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and second lieutenants, and that the pay and emoluments of the said corps shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of dragoons.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby authorized to add to the corps of engineers, when he may deem it expedient to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and second lieutenants, and that the pay and emoluments of the said corps shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of dragoons.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby authorized to add to the corps of engineers, when he may deem it expedient to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and second lieutenants, and that the pay and emoluments of the said corps shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of dragoons.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States, be and he is hereby authorized to add to the corps of engineers, when he may deem it expedient to increase the same, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and second lieutenants, and that the pay and emoluments of the said corps shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of dragoons.

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POETRY.

THE RED ROSE, OR PRIDE REPROVED. By Lieut. G. W. PATTER, U. S. ARMY. A red rose hung upon a tree, A rose 'twas passing fair to see; Half smiling with the morning ray, With blushes soft as dying day.

An Extract from the Democratic Review. THE WORTH OF WOMAN. FROM THE GERMAN. Honored be woman! she beams on the sight, Gracious and fair as a being of light.

Man, on Passion's stormy ocean, Tossed by surges mountain high, Courts the hurricane's commotion, Spurns at Reason's feeble cry; Loud the tempest roars around him, Louder still it roars within;

Woman, contented, in silent repose, Enjoys in its beauty, life's flower as it flows, And waters and tends it with innocent heart; Far richer than man with his treasures of art; And wiser, by far, in her circle confined, Than he with his science and lights of the mind.

ACCOUNT OF JANINA, IN GRACE. Janina is the centre both of art and of fashion, and fits all the beaux of Roumel. The silk trace and gold lace, so universally used in Foreign costume, are most extensively prepared by its Jews.

THE OLD BACHALOR'S REGISTER. At sixteen years, incident palpitations are manifested towards the young ladies. 17 Blushing and confusion occur in conversing with them.

35 Falls deeply and violently in love one of seventeen. 36 An earnest despond, another relieves. 37 Indulges now in every kind of dissipation.

38 Shuns the best part of the female sex. 39 Suffers much remorse and mortification in so doing. 40 A fresh budding of matrimonial ideas, but no spring shoot.

41 A nice young widow perplexes him. 42 Ventures to address her with mixed sensations of love and interest. 43 Interest prevails, which causes much cautious reflection.

44 The window jilts him, being as cautious as himself. 45 Becomes every day more averse to the fair sex. 46 Gouty and nervous symptoms begin to appear.

47 Fears what may become of him, when old an infirm. 48 Thinks living alone irksome. 49 Resolves to have a prudent young woman as housekeeper and companion.

50 A nervous affection about him, and frequent attacks of the gout. 51 Much pleased with his new housekeeper as nurse. 52 Begins to feel some attachment to her.

53 His pride revolts at the idea of marrying her. 54 Is in a great distress how to act. 55 Is completely under her influence, and very miserable.

56 Many painful thoughts at parting with her. 57 She refuses to live any longer with him. 58 Gouty, nervous and bilious to excess.

59 Feels very ill, sends for her to his bed-side and intends espousing her. 60 Grows rapidly worse, has his will made in her favor, and makes his exit.

The following affecting narrative of the cruelty of a creditor towards an unfortunate debtor is to be found among the notes of a volume of American poetry, published in Philadelphia, by Mr. Woodworth.

"Some years since, a young man by the name of Brown, was cast into the prison of this city for debt. His manners were very interesting. His five dark eyes beamed so much intelligence, his lively countenance expressed so much ingenuities, that I was induced contrary to my usual rule, to seek his acquaintance. Companions in misery, we soon became attached to each other.

"Brown was informed, that one of his creditors would not consent to his discharge; and he had abused him very much (as is usual in such cases) and made a solemn oath to keep him in jail 'till he rotted.' I watched Brown's countenance, when he received this information; and whether it was fancy or not, I cannot say, but I thought I saw the cheering spirit of hope in that moment desert him forever.

"Nothing gave Brown a pleasure but the daily visit of his amiable wife. By the help of a kind relation she was enabled to give him sometimes soup and fruit, and every day, clear or stormy, she visited the prison to cheer the drooping spirit of her husband. She was uncommonly pretty. She seemed an angel ministering consolation to a man about to converse with angels.

Brown received this information, he darted to the door with the rapidity of lightning. The inner door was open; and the jailor, who had just let some one in, was closing it; as Brown passed violently through it. The jailor knocked him down with a masonry key which he held in his hand; and Brown was carried back, helpless, and covered with blood, to his cell.

"Mrs. Brown died, and her husband was even denied the sad privilege of closing her eyes. He lingered for some time; till at last he called me one day, and gazing on me, while a faint smile played upon his lips, he said he believed death was more kind than his creditors. After a few convulsive struggles he expired.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. MARYLAND LINE.

Another State has pronounced its verdict in favor of a national treasury. Maryland has united its voice to that of Maine, in the utterance of a judgment which ere long will be unanimously repeated over all the United States. In Maryland the cause of the people has triumphed, and the money charges are overturned. Wild work has the Sampson of Democracy, rising in its naked strength, made with the Philistine, the troop of Mammoth, armed to the teeth with all the weapons and deluges of art.

So perishes error after error. The dream of the necessity of a union bank and state is already becoming obsolete; its supporters are covered with defeat and shame, and five years hence, it will be numbered with exploded superstitions, with the notion that the sun revolves round the earth, and with the belief in ghosts and witches.

Popular elections are stages from which we survey and mark, from time to time, the progress of great principles. It is matter of rejoicing when, looking from those points of observation, we see cherished delusions dispelled, light diffused, and the standard of truth advanced over ground won from the dominion of error. It is therefore that we offer the Democrats of Maryland our cordial congratulations we extend to the entire democracy of the United States. Maryland has hitherto been one of the strong holds of the anti-democratic party; a position which they held with a most persevering obstinacy.

The constitution of the state which contained some absurd provisions, virtually depriving the will of the people of the choice of the principal officers, favored this. Recently, the whig party, after rising with all their might a proposal to reform this abuse, have been compelled by the irresistible force of public opinion to assent to a change, the constitution has been altered, and the people in Maryland at this election have, for the first time, chosen their Governor by their own direct suffrages. They have made an honorable and meritorious use of this privilege, by choosing a democrat for their Governor.

The result of the election in Maryland is full of encouragement to all our friends throughout the Union who have soon to contend with the question which shall govern the destinies of our popular rights.

ANNOUNCING OUR GLORIOUS VICTORY. From the New Era. In announcing this glorious result so confidently as we did in our Postscript of last Friday and Saturday morning, we paid but due homage to Democratic Principles, Motives and Feelings under the new and peculiar position of the State in which it has transpired.

For the first time in her history, MARYLAND has been set free to elect her Governor by popular suffrage. It is for Democrats—those ardent lovers of true Republican Freedom—to hail the new dawn of Liberty with a devotion to which the Federal heart must ever remain a stranger. We saw, by the first returns from Baltimore City, that the Federalists were comparatively supine in their zeal, and that the Democrats eagerly held forth their arms to the rising glory which awaited them.

Moderate Drinking. Do not say that I exaggerate your exposure to intemperance. Let no man say when he thinks of a drunkard broken in health and spoiled in intellect, "I can never so fall." He thought as little of falling in his early years. The promise of his youth was as bright as yours; and even after he had begun his downward course, he was unsuspecting as the firmest anchor him, and would have repelled as indignantly the admonition to beware of intemperance. The danger of this vice lies in its almost imperceptible approach. Few who fall by it, know of its success. Youth does not see or suspect drunkenness in the sparkling beverage which quickens its susceptibilities of joy.

DEFAULTERS & THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

We find in the Intelligencer, quoted from the New York Courier and Enquirer, an article on "The Safety of the Strong Box System." Appended to it, as well as paraded in other Opposition papers recently, is a new edition, probably the twentieth or thirtieth, of a list of old defaulting collectors, during the last fifty years.

The moral and intelligent Federalists have the effrontery or ignorance to charge all these defaults to what they call the Sub-Treasury system or principle, when, in fact, every one of them happened under the United States Bank and not bank systems.

Let an abused and misled community be admonished that the defaults hung up in such large capitals and large sums, of Wiley P. Harris, Littleberry Hawkins, Samuel Findley, and others, all occurred while the United States Bank or the State banks were keepers of the public money. They were a part of, and incidental to, those systems, and inseparable from them, rather than belonging to the "strong box system," or to an independent treasury.

Let the people know, also, that besides those defaults, there have happened, under the United States Bank and State bank systems, the additional defaults and losses, by banks themselves, of many millions.

Besides those in the year 1837, exceeding ten or fifteen millions—part of which has not been paid, though most of it probably will be—there is the following list of bank defaults, scarce a dollar of which it is likely will ever be paid.

Table with 2 columns: Name and style of the Bank, Balance due 10th Nov. 1834, per report of Secretary of Treasury Dec. 12, 1834.

Interest from time of failure to November, 1837. \$12,025 20

Balance due November 10, 1837, including interest to that day, after deducting payments. \$22,046 29

THE WHIG. EASTON, MD. Tuesday Morning, Oct. 16, 1838

The Governor of Maryland has appointed Jos. H. Nicholson Secretary of State, in the place of John H. Culbreth, Esq. resigned.

The Whigs in their last agony, have asserted that Mr. Maulsby, the Democratic senator elect from Carroll county is not eligible. The Carroll county Democrat thus disposes of the matter: "It is false, that Mr. Maulsby is not eligible to a seat in the Senate. He is eligible. The charge that he is not, is a last resort of the whigs! It is a poor electioneering trick."

GEORGIA BANKS.—The Banks in Georgia resumed specie payments on the 1st inst.

The Easton Gazette of Saturday says: Mr. GRASON, Governor elect, visited our town yesterday, a crowd of expectants took this early opportunity of paying their court.

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The Ball of Democracy still rolls onward. From the Baltimore American of Monday—a Whig paper.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION. A letter from the Mercury office dated 11th inst. says: "J. E. Holmes, for Charleston District, and Col. J. H. Elmore, for Richland District, both Sub-Treasury, have been elected to Congress by decided majorities."

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OHIO ELECTION. We have, as yet, no direct returns from Ohio. The Washington Globe of Saturday night, referring to accounts received by letters and slips, says that the four Congressional districts heard from, now represented by three Whigs and one Conservative, will be represented in the next Congress by four Administration members.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND.

Table with 4 columns: Counties, Delegates, Whole, H. of Del., Senate.

RECAPITULATION. For Governor. Talbot 133, Caroline 000, Queen Ann's 45, Kent 105, Harford county 138, Baltimore county 975, Baltimore city 300, Carroll 303, Frederick 216, Washington 261, Montgomery 000, Charles 000, Anne Arundel 000, Allegany 115, Cecil 000, St. Mary's 000, Dorchester 000, Somerset 000, Worcester 000, Prince Georges 000, Annapolis city 000.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND, 1838. BALTIMORE CITY. Senator—David Stewart. Delegates—Charles H. Pitts, James L. Ridgely, Cornelius L. Leary, Dr. Stephen C. Calver, William C. Watson.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY. Senator—Alexander C. Magruder. Delegates—C. S. Ridgely, Richard Estep, Dr. Wm. W. Watkins, George Tyler.

CALVERT COUNTY. Senator—John Beckett. Delegates—Augustus R. Sollars, Thomas I. Hellen, Francis Stephens.

FREDERICK COUNTY. Senator—Richard Potts. Delegates—J. McPherson, George Schley, Daniel S. Biser, Grafton Hammond.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY. Senator—Richard Thomas. Delegates—J. M. S. Causin, William Coude, Dr. Charles Shaw.

CHARLES COUNTY. Senator—Alexander Matthews. Delegates—Henry C. Bruce, A. H. Brainer, John A. Matthews.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY. Senator—Thomas G. Pratt. Delegates—Robert Ghiselin, W. T. Woodton, Thomas F. Bowie, Charles Calvert.

KENT COUNTY. Senator—James B. Ricard. Delegates—Henry C. Risteau, Dr. John C. Orrick, James Turner, Marcus R. Hoak, Henry M. Fitzhugh.

Delegates—Philip F. Thomas, Morris O. Colston, Daniel Lloyd. CAROLINE COUNTY.

Senator—John Boone. Delegates—Matthew W. Hardcastle, Robert T. Keene, Willis Charles.

CARROLL COUNTY. Senator—William P. Maulsby. Delegates—Jacob Powder, James G. Barrett, Dr. Jacob Shower, John B. Boyle.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY. Senator—Horace Willson. Delegates—Richard R. Waters, Robert T. Dade, Wm M. Stewart, Wm C. Wilson.

ANNAPOLIS CITY. Senator—Richard Swann. From the Carroll Democrat. MORE FEDERAL OUTRAGE. On Thursday morning after the election, a concentration of young bullies, belonging to the Tory Whig party of Carroll, took shelter in a house, second door east of our office.

From the Eastern Argus of September 25. MORE VICTORIES IN MAINE. ANOTHER FEDERAL REACTION. Another trial to elect a representative took place in Biddeford on Monday last, which resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate, Colonel Harrison Lovell, in the last year a Federalist, and on the 10th inst. gave a majority for Kent of 17 votes. We thus see that the march of Democracy is onward.

From the New Jersey Eagle. MARYLAND. GREAT AND UNEXPECTED VICTORY. Behold bright freedom's flag in triumph wave, In gl'ring splendor o'er corruption's grave! This victory is one of the most impressive and important that the righteous cause of Democracy ever achieved.

GOOD SIGNS IN CONNECTICUT.—We congratulate the Democratic press of Connecticut on the signs of promise given in the town election in the southern sections of their State, on the 8th inst. The old town of Groton, hallowed in the remembrance of Democrats as the theatre of one of the last but most sanguinary struggles of Democracy during the Revolutionary era, manifested the true spirit of her people, by a large and increased majority for the maintenance of the principles of Democracy.

Lord Brougham was burnt in effigy at Quebec on the receipt of the news of the annulling of Lord Durham's ordinance. A similar sentence was to be executed on Lord Melbourne. A rather novel ceremony took place in the Upper Town, last night after dark, which we are sure "astonished the natives."

THE CORN IN MISSOURI.—The Jeffersonian of Jefferson City, Missouri, says: "It has been many years since the corn crop has come in as well. One dollar and a quarter per barrel in all years, and a quarter present crop, most of which, owing to the favorable season, has already come to maturity. We have never seen the brows of our enterprising farmers clad with greater appearance of content.—Not disheartened at their success last year, when good time came again, they

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1838.

VOL. IV. NO. 42.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE
PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING,
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W. W. SHERWOOD,
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BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

AN ACT to establish certain post routes and to discontinue others.

INDIANA.

From Monticello, via White post, to Wapakoneta, in Putnam county, Indiana.

From Westfield, via Whitley court-house, to Plymouth.

From Madison, via Millbury, in Elkhart county, to Millbury.

From Rockville, via Annapolis, West Union, Westport, and Johnson's mills, to Covington.

From Hutersville, by Concord, and Point Pleasant, to Atlanta.

From Greensburg, by Hartsville and Newbern, to Columbus.

From Columbus, by Mount Sidney, to Flat Rock post office.

From Danville, by North Salem, Carrollton, and Ludoga, to Cravensville.

From Shelbyville, by Blackhawk, to Edinburg.

From Lyonia to Hartshurg, (on the great Western mail route from Louisville to St. Louis).

From Lexington, by Albion, to Stateford.

From Leesville, by Baile's mills and Nashville to Morgantown.

From Leesville, by New Brunsvick and Laban, to Merion.

From Bedford, by elder John Short's, (on Indian creek), Blenheim, and Scaffold prairie, to Bowling Green.

From Bedford, by Spice Valley, to Mount Pleasant.

From Westfield, by Farmington, to Strawtown.

From Fairfax, by Marysville and Springville, to Fraser's store.

From Bedford, by Fraser's store and Hammerly's mills, to Mount Pleasant.

From Vincennes, by James Stewart's, and Ramsey's store, (at the rapids of the Wabash), to Mount Carmel.

From Springville, by Point Commerce and Rawley's mills, to Terre Haute.

From Vincennes, by Petersburg, to Booneville.

From Edwardsport, by Stafford's bridge, to Fairplay.

From Delancey, Ohio, along the Bellefontaine State road, to Mononguishing.

From Muscatown, by Granville, Mount Pelicer, and Murray, to Huntington.

From Marion, by Wabash-ton and Lake-ton, to Warsaw.

From Fort Wayne, by Cedarville, Auburn, and Angola, to Branch court house, Michigan.

From Fort Wayne, by Orange and Vienna, to Denmark.

From Centreville, by Philometh, to Brownville.

From Centreville, by Greenfork, Bloomingsport, Winchester, Spartenburg, Republican, and Whiteswater, to Richmond.

From Logansport, to Sparta, in Noble county, Indiana.

From Warsaw, Hancock county, to Augusta.

From Dixon's ferry, by Harrisburg, county grove, Whiteside county, and Union Grove, to Fulton city, on the Mississippi river.

From Henderson, by Berlin, and Richmond, to Mercer county, to Stephenson.

From Grand to St. Charles, Missouri.

From Granton, by the house of J. M. Hurd, Jerseyville, and Delaware, to Carlinville.

From Urbana, by Clinton and Waynesville, to Havana, (on the Illinois river.)

From Decatur, by Salt creek, (near the mouth of the lake fork of said creek,) to Tremont.

From Danville, by Pontiac, to Ottawa.

From Fort Madison, in Wisconsin Territory, by Appanoose, La Houpe, Ellsville, Farmington, and Harkness, to Peoria.

From Chicago, by Brush hill, Naperville, Little Rock, Paw-paw grove, and Inlet, to Dixon's ferry.

From Edwinton, by Salem and Martin's ferry, to Greenville.

From Jonesborough, by the way of Whitaker's landing, mouth of the Muddy, and Breeseville, to Liberty.

From Grand, in Kane county, by Coarles-ton, Eigen, McClure's grove, McHenry, Foxville, and Rochester, to Prairie village in Wisconsin Territory.

From Stephenson, in Rock Island county, up Rock river to Rockford in Wisconsin Territory.

From Knoxville, by Lafayette, Ocala, Providence, and Windsor to Enterprise, near the termination of the Illinois and Michigan canal, on the Illinois river.

From Canton in Fulton county, by Cuba and Travis, to Mac and McDonough county.

From Peoria, by Ocala, Thermopye, to Savannah, in Jo Davies county.

From Madison, the permanent seat of justice of the Wisconsin Territory, by St. George's rapids on Rock river in St. Francis county, and thence down on the eastern side of said river, to Dixonville, in Ogle county.

From Jabet, in Will county, by Du Page, Naperville, Geneva, Sycamore, Gan's Mills, St. Ann's, Waukegan, Frank's ferry on the Peokatonokee, Rock grove, and Hamilton's, Diggins, to Mineral Point, in Wisconsin Territory.

From LaSalle, in LaSalle county, by Grand prairie, on Rock river, Ferryport, and direct to the city of Peokatonokee, to Mineral Point, in the Wisconsin Territory.

From Aurora, in Kane county, by Cottonville and Kingston, to Rockford in Wisconsin Territory.

From Madison, in McDonough county, by Muddy Lane post office, La Harpe, Hartford, and Appanoose, to Fort Madison in Iowa Territory.

From Ottawa, in LaSalle county, by Dayton, Leota, Rockville, Bristol and Hartford, to Geneva in Kane county.

From St. Mary's, in Hancock county, by St. Mary's grove, to Macomb, in McDonough county.

From Lafayette, in the State of Indiana, thence down along the Vermilion of the Illinois river to LaSalle, in LaSalle county, Illinois.

From Lafayette post office, in Greene county, by Ocala and Waverly, to Springfield in Sangamon county.

From Jonesborough, in Union county, by Willard's and Smith's ferries on the Mississippi river, to Jackson, in the State of Missouri.

From Liberty, in Jackson county, down along the bottom of the Mississippi river, by Breeseville, and Willard's ferry, to Clear creek Landing, in Alexander county.

From Logansport in Hoopson county, by Logansport, on the Kankakee river, Thornton and Portland, to Chicago.

From Briggsdale, in Pike county, by Worcester, to Kinderhook, in the same county.

From McClure's Grove in Kane county, by Denney's ferry, on Fox river, Crystal Lake, Wabash in the Virginia settlement, passing the head of Genoa Lake, and coming's settlement to Jonesville on Rock river, in the Wisconsin Territory.

From Springfield, in Sangamon county, by Athens and New Market to Havana, on the Illinois river.

From Dixonville in Ogle county to Savannah on the Mississippi river, in Jo Davies county.

From Pittsfield in Pike county, by Worcester and Payson, to Quincy, in Adams county.

From Mendota, in Morgan county, by Versailles post office, Mount Sterling, Clayton, Houston, and Chili post office to Warsaw, in Hancock county.

From Peoria by Wyoming, Ocala, the Narrows of Green river, Thermopye, on Rock river, to Savannah in Jo Davies county.

From Lewis-ton, in Fulton county, by Cuba, Ellsville, and Troy to St. Augustine.

From Manchester in Morgan county, by Linnville, Bethel, and Arenz's Mills to Board-ton in Cass county.

From Quincy, in Adams county, to Macomb, in McDonough county.

From Lewis-ton, in Fulton county, by the Table grove, Rat's Mills, Huntville, Indian Point Camp and Ganser's farm to Quincy.

From Chicago by Geneva, the seat of justice of De Kalb county, and Oregon city, to Hill's farm, on the road from Dixon's ferry to Galena.

LOUISIANA.

From Vicksburg, Mississippi, by Walnut and Roundway bayous, across Teucas and bayou Macen, to Monroe.

From Henderson to Selma, Marion, Greenboro, Erie, Jones's Bluff, and Livingston, Alabama, Marion, Decatur, Hillshire, and Birmingham, in Mississippi.

From Talladega, via Abney's old ferry, on the Coosa river, to Ashville.

From Jacksonville, via Alexandria, to Ashville.

From Jacksonville, via White Plains, Luckey's store, on Cane creek, N. Pond's, in Tallapoosa, to Carrollton, in Georgia.

From Salem, via Larkin's fork, Trenton, Larkinsville, Santa, Lark-ston, W. T. Colwell, to Van Buren, and from Bellefontaine to Scraper.

From Nantahala, in Merrenzo county, via Hosa's store, Ravi's store, Dunas settlement, Upper and Lower Peach tree and Pack-er's settlement, to Monroeville, Monroe county.

From Rome, Georgia, Alabama, Lynch-burg, Washington, White Sulphur Springs, and Somerville, to Decatur.

From Painesville, via Tuscaloona, and along a Shorting, to Quantico, Mississippi.

From Painesville, via Buzzard road, to Gadsden.

From Blountsville to Ashville.

From De Kalb, by London's store, Dan-iel's prairie, and Canton, to Pakenessville.

From Fayette court house, by Millport, to Columbus, Mississippi.

From Walker court-house, by Chilton's mills, R. J. M. Rippee's and R. Cameron's, to Blount's springs.

From Knoxville, by Heshon, to In-terville court-house.

From Winchester, by Crow creek, Coon-creek, and Bonner, to Long's, in Wills val-ley.

From Hickory level, by Aldron's ferry, on the Coosa river, Abasco's Gold mines, and Canal collieries, to Fanklin, Georgia.

From Fives, in Georgia, by Hickory level, through the Chatauga valley, by Chatauga colliery-house and Jeffersonville, to Jackson-ville.

From Somerville, by head of Cotoco creek and Brooks-ville, to Bennettsville.

From Canton, by Fagan's store and Creek-ville, to Salem, Russell county.

From Rockford, by Seacoby, to the Geor-gia store, in Tatous county.

From Columbia, by Mt. Hill, the Natural bridge, Sand fort, Cheepest of-lice and Fort Banbridge to Logan's store.

From Irwinton to Stockton.

From Wetumpka by Nixburg, Seacoby, and Hatchers creek, to Talladega.

From Columbus, Georgia, by Glennville, to Irwinton, in Alabama.

From Springfield by Benevola, Bonner's Mill, Carrollton and Yorkville to Columbus in Mississippi.

From Bellefontaine by Long-ston and De Kalb court-house to Paris in De Kalb county.

Discontinue as follows.

From Bellefontaine, by Larkinsville, Trenton, Lowerville, Hazel green and Madison cross roads, to Athens.

From Winchester, Tennessee, to Bellefontaine.

From Bellefontaine to Rawlingsville.

MISSISSIPPI.

From Holly springs, Marshall county, via Ripley, Tipton, and Juncos, to Tisham-ingo county, to Tusculum, Alabama.

From Holly springs to Hernando, De Soto county.

From Pontiac, via Oxford, to Panola.

From Coffeeville, via Oakland, to Char-les-ton, Calhoun county.

From Brandon, via Raleigh and Garlan-der, to Quitman.

From Carrollton to Douglas, on the Yazoo river.

From Grandpa, by Preston, Oakland and Ragbourn's to Sandy, in the county of Lafayette.

From Wyatts, in the county of Lafayette, by Conalahoma, Hancock's Labau's, and Hernando to Memphis, Tennessee.

From Ripley, via Fayetteville, via Corners-ville, to Oxford, Lafayette county.

From Jackson, Mississippi, to Memphis Tennessee, via Canton, Bole's ferry, on the Big Black river, Franklin, Lexington, Car-rolton, Grenada, Belmont, and Jefferson.

From Carrollton, via Grenada to Coffeeville Oxford, Wyatt, Conalahoma and Holly springs to Orange, in Tennessee.

From Jackson, via Madisonville, Doak's old stand, Kocuskoo, Greensboro, Hus on, Pontotoc, and Ripley to Bolivar, in Tennessee.

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MR. RICHARDSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXTRACT FROM MR. RICHARDSON'S SPEECH, RECENTLY DELIVERED AT CAMDEN, S. C.

The authority of the Federal Government has been practically augmented, greatly since the war of 1812, from several national securities. The successive increase of State banks in the line of this progress, and will assuredly keep up the impetus of power, on the one side, and in the same degree diminish the influence of the States. I scarcely think this unavoidable element of power in our social and constitutional system has been duly considered. But it is plain that the Federal authority must grow with the growth of States—acquire vigor with the extension of their number, and gain victory in every domestic contest by the decay of their individual importance.

Without appearing to feel the position in which they place themselves, and the consequences of such conduct, the Conservatives have virtually joined the National Bank party. Avowedly, they would defeat the plan of an Independent Treasury, which, if ever achieved, must of necessity end in a National Bank, whether they intend so much or not. I charge them not with such intention; I look only to the consequences of their conduct. Surely, then, the time has come when we may unanimously negative, at least, this branch of the Treasury question, and leave the States to regulate their own corporations, uninfluenced by the Federal revenue; which, by-the-by, many think brought about the unfortunate result in our commercial history. The American banks, and they alone, refused payment of their notes; and the assigned excuse is, that they were into extravagant issues by the immense deposits. What a perversion of common sense is this! The advantages which render them inexcusable, are made the measure of their excuse. If they had not received the deposits, the excuse would have been, that they failed through want of the Government support. Happily for us, this total bank failure has not happened to a National Bank, but to State banks; and the discredit being thus subdivided, is, in some sort, taken from the National Government. And shall that Government now again wed itself to such banks, and thereby volunteer to adopt and father discredit not its own? A prudent friend to State banking should rather choose to keep the entire topic silent, while he expounded the true convenience, use, and need of this teeming handmaid of modern commerce.

COTTON.—The following article is from the N. Y. Express: We have been at considerable pains to make up the following table. That part of it which relates to the whole crop, is taken from the New York Price Current, the accuracy of which we have no question. We have ascertained the average price for the last fourteen years, and then made up the aggregate. We have calculated the weight of each bale at four hundred pounds. The whole estimate is made up probably with as much precision as is possible as follows: Growth of Cotton for the last fourteen years, with the price in each year, and the total amount of the crop.

Table with columns for Year, Weight (bales), and Price (cents). Rows include years from 1824 to 1837, showing a general upward trend in both weight and price.

It appears that the growth of Cotton is steadily increasing. In almost every town we have alarming accounts of the failure, or partial failure of the crop. Notwithstanding all these statements, it will be seen that every town with the exception of one or two, has been a steady and gradual increase. This ought to convince us that very little reliance can be placed on the alarming rumors that are put in circulation. The fact is, that there is always more planted and cultivated than can be picked. The increase each year does not, therefore, depend so much on the weather, so much as it does on the number of hands employed. So long as there is an increase of laborers engaged, we may reasonably expect an increase of quantity. The value of the Cotton Crop in amount will surprise all, it appears that the greatest was in 1835—6. It then reached 103,415,100 bales. The price however, then ranged at 19 cts. We doubt very much whether there is any one staple of any nation on the Globe which is exported which will reach the extraordinary sum. A sum amounting to almost the National debt of this country after the late war. This extraordinary crop is the product of seven or eight States and is such as

And are we to court it again and again? Because State banks are very good in their proper place, it does not follow that they are the safe guardians of the public treasury—a good servant would often make a bad master. In considering the proposition of the State bank party, it cannot escape notice, that throughout the last two sessions of Congress to its adjournment in July last, not a bank, at any time, but in New York, since May last, even pretended to pay their notes in specie. The existing law, therefore, to deposit the money of the nation in such State banks as paid in specie, is a mockery. Time alone could tell when banks would resume payment. And no system for the national deposits could be safely bottomed upon the bare expectation of their resumption. How then, could prudent statesmen, when so much was at hazard, rely upon such utter uncertainty?

While, therefore, the National Bank party would have the country rely upon an institution, twice before condemned, and barely possible in future, the Conservative party urged the Government to deposit the national revenue in specie paying banks, when there were no such banks, and when there would be depended on contingencies, and in no way on Congress. I am relying on no theoretical speculations. Some of them are now resuming specie payments, and that after the best of them had lately declared that they could not resume before January next.

Can we rely on such signs of their soundness? May not the present resumption be forced or premature? And will it continue long? Ought such conduct to insure our confidence. When the very resumption has been a contingency, and in anticipation of their real ability, here is, at once, a ground and excuse for no distant suspension. How, then, I ask, can the Conservative way be the proper way to secure the money of the United States?

In September, 1837, there was some improvement. It has always been a first or second class, and their other corporations, by a Federal head. I am not suspicious of bad faith, but constitutional power is assuredly obtained by practical instances in the national Government, and the domestic Government has been lowered, by such operations. Let us then stop this course of proceeding. It is stealing on a confiding country; and concentrating vast power in the parent Government quite beyond the principle of individual distinctions of the American Constitution.

A constitutional statesman would have the Federal Government at the head of the States, independent and unimpeded, in their constitutional sphere of action. We trust, that in fifty years, the Republic will present a jubilee of States, and who would have their parental head made the monarch of degraded powers? In this brief review of the advancing course of the National Government, my whole argument may be seen. It appeals to the first or second class, and their other corporations, by a Federal head. I am not suspicious of bad faith, but constitutional power is assuredly obtained by practical instances in the national Government, and the domestic Government has been lowered, by such operations. Let us then stop this course of proceeding. It is stealing on a confiding country; and concentrating vast power in the parent Government quite beyond the principle of individual distinctions of the American Constitution.

But if it had not arrested the United States Bank, national internal improvements by commercial duties, I should hold the administration of General Jackson highly unfortunate for the Republic; and are we now, especially after so much complaint of assumed authority, to retrograde? Since the enormous increase of the State banks to the average amount of more than thirty-two to each State, the re-introduction of a Bank of the United States for their head, (which is its purpose,) would contribute additional power to the General Government, scarcely less than the annexation of a Federal corporation, as a head for our railroad system, and it is plain that any such novel assumption would engender a new and potent element of national power, would encroach much upon the duties and privileges of the States, tend greatly to their deterioration, and thus pervert the Constitution in its lines of demarcation between the co-ordinate but independent powers of the General and State authorities.

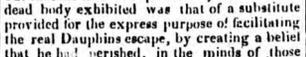
Without resorting to the first or second Bank of the United States, I hold the practical re-introduction of a similar power, in the present posture of the country, as inadmissible. Constitutional or not, I would at least reserve this great fiscal dictator for the full occasion, and not grant such a prerogative on the common stock of the Republic.

As to the proposition of the Conservative party, I object to the use of the State banks for national fiscal purposes, for reasons too sufficient and plain to be even questioned. Congress has no legislative control, and ought to have none, over State corporations. The State banks have been twice tried, and were found too uncertain depositaries for the safety of the national revenue. The first experiment and failure was not deeply felt, because the nation had no money in deposits at the time of the first suspension of specie payments in 1813, '14, and '15. Without public deposits, the then banks could not restrain the excessive issue of bills, with the deposits, in 1839, they ran into utter extravagance. These instances of their inadequacy, are full and perfect. And are we to be taught by no experience? Do not moral causes produce uniform effects, as surely as causes in the order of physical nature? Does not the same license belong to the banks now, and will not the same cupidity stimulate them, or will the impunity they have found, upon two former trials, increase their caution? Not so; they will follow the former course of profuse emissions of paper, upon similar occasions, for a long time. Our eight hundred and twenty-nine banks are in a course of experimental purgation. And until a hundred of them shall have gone off in a diarrhea of paper, they will not and cannot be sound. There must be a collapse before the elastic recoil of health. The plain principles of demand and supply belong to banks as well as to cotton. And what but the over supply has diminished the price of cotton from twenty to ten cents. Twenty years ago such a reverse as this seemed impossible;—now the fall is certain, and banks are going on, in steps equal to those of cotton in 1818—and the like disappointment must inevitably follow. But the interdependence in banking will quell itself. The diseases, if let alone, will reinstate our currency. I fear nothing at present, but for the national money and credit. But I do greatly fear to have the nation in gold and silver on deposit, come out converted by the alchemy of banks, (I should rather say by the diablerie) into convertible notes,—payable with promises to pay dollars;—but, really, relying upon liberality for their currency and circulation. This shame has twice fallen on

stage coach, and is productive of more salutary effects. It equalizes the circulation, promotes digestion, tranquilizes the nerves (after the open country is gained,) and often causes sound sleep during the succeeding night—the exertions of this kind of traveling being unaccompanied by that lassitude, aching and fatigue, which in weakly constitutions prevents the nightly repose.

THE WHIG. EASTON, MD. Tuesday Morning, Oct. 23, 1838

The editor is still unavoidably absent, and our readers must take this as an apology for any deficiency in to-day's paper.



VICTORY! VICTORY! DEMOCRACY STILL TRIUMPHANT

Every mail brings in the glorious intelligence of defeat to the Federal, and success to the democratic cause.

The gallant and democratic Maine was the first to move to the rescue, and wrought a total revolution in favor of the democracy in her legislature and governor.

Maryland, too, so long, under the bitter dynasty of Federalism, next followed the example of her sister of the East, and has rallied and conquered under the flag of the Independent Treasury and Reform.

In South Carolina we have had a gain to the cause of the independent Treasury of one member in Congress. Mr. Legare is defeated.

New Jersey has done nobly, and elected five democratic representatives to congress.

Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Arch, has bravely braced the storm, notwithstanding the mighty efforts of the Thirty-five million Bank; and Porter is elected by near 9000 majority.

Ohio the young Giant of the West, has given a death-blow to Federalism beyond the Mountains, and closed the political accounts of the Hero of North Bend, and the farmer of Ashland. We have elected our Governor, have a gain of four members of Congress, and a majority in both branches of the Legislature. What say the Opposition now to the popular will? to the democracy of numbers? is it against the measures of the administration or not?

BOND AND HIS SPEECH. Bond has been re-elected by only 167 votes, over Allen Latham! Gen. Harrison had nearly one thousand majority in this district in '36. Bond took his own medicine, and it came very near killing him. We'll bet three spoiled oysters that Col. Bond does not make another speech to please Mr. Biddle, this side the next election.—Ohio Statesman.

MARYLAND ELECTION. OFFICIAL. Number of votes given for Governor, as returned to the office of the Secretary of State.

RECAPITULATION. FOR GOVERNOR. J. N. STEELE, (W) WM. GRASON, (V B)

Table showing election results for Governor in Maryland, listing candidates and their vote counts across various counties.

Mr. Grason's majority, 311

From the Pennsylvania. GLORIOUS NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY.

The following extract of a letter from New Jersey, is to be relied on as to the result in that State.

TRENTON, Oct. 15, 1838. 4 o'clock, P. M. Gentlemen—I have only a moment to spare before the mail closes, to say from the best information we have received which can be relied on, leaves us 179 majority; this will certainly elect 5 out of the 6 members of Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA. We have had our tabular statement of the election returns of this State until we can give it in a correct official form. Taking the reported returns as we find them in the 'Pennsylvania' of yesterday, Porter's majority will be about 9,000 in round numbers.

The House of Representatives will be as we published yesterday, 56 Democrats to 44 Federalists.

The following gentlemen are elected to Congress by the Democrats, all having been regularly nominated. Lemuel Paynter, Charles J. Ingersoll, Joseph Furness, John Davis, Geo. M. Keim, Dr. J. Gerry, David D. Wagner, Peter Newland, William S. Ramsey, David Perkin, R. H. Hammond, William W. Porter, Isaac Leet, Enos Hook, A. G. Marchand,

William Beatty, Samuel A. Morris, John Galbraith. OHIO. Members known to be elected.—For Congress: 1st District, Alexander Duncan, [dem.] 2d " John B. Waller, [dem.] 3d " Thomas Corwin, [dem.] 4th " William Don, [dem.] 5th " Joseph Ridgway, [dem.] 6th " William McMillin, [dem.] 7th " Samson Mason, [dem.] 8th " Isaac Parish, [dem.] gain. 9th " John Taylor, [dem.] gain. 10th " D. P. Leadbetter, [dem.] gain. 11th " Geo. Sweeney, [dem.] gain. 12th " John Hastings, [dem.] gain. 13th " D. A. Swankweather, [dem.] gain. 14th " H. Swearingen, [dem.] gain. 15th " ELECTION RETURNS.

Table showing election returns for Ohio, listing candidates and their vote counts.

From the Cecil Gazette. MARYLAND IS REDEEMED. "Now the battle is over, the contest is done, Behold the proud triumph our Freedom here won."

Maryland is redeemed. Does not the breast of every republican Marylander swell with proud exultation, when he learns the glorious triumph that at the late election attended the principles of popular liberty? And when he witnesses the redemption of his native State from a thralldom worse than Egyptian bondage, does he not experience an inward satisfaction heretofore unknown to him? And does he not feel a patriotic enthusiasm when he beholds Maryland once again taking her stand among the republican States of our Union, and once again vindicating to herself a rank among the free? Worthy and republican sons of Maryland, such must be your feelings. By your firmness and intrepidity you have gained one of the most signal political victories that was ever achieved on your soil, and the memory of which will be handed down to your latest posterity. The 3d of October, 1838, has been a fortunate day for your destinies, and the memorable events of that day will be recorded on the brightest pages of your history.

Maryland is redeemed. Within her limits the cause of the people has signally triumphed in the election of William C. Calhoun, the republican farmer of Queen Anne, to the chief magistracy of the State. The first time the people have ever enjoyed the privilege of electing their own governor, nobly have they performed their duty as freemen, and shown themselves fully competent to exercise the sacred privilege of elective franchise; they have made choice of a man worthy and capable of executing the trust confided to him. Remarkable for his amability, his kindness of feeling, his urbanity and his polished manners, William C. Calhoun is also distinguished for his sound judgment, his unwavering firmness, his deep penetration his exalted talents, his cultivated mind, and his spotless integrity, for he is both a polished gentleman and a distinguished statesman. Possessed of the first order of intellect, of foresight and energy of character, if properly assisted by the co-ordinate branches of government, he will be able to extricate our State from the desperate condition to which she has been reduced by a whig marauder. The administration of our State we doubt not will be difficult, but we are sure in William C. Calhoun's hands it will be singularly felicitous for the interests of the people, for the extension of popular liberty, and for the reform of existing abuses.

Maryland is redeemed. We congratulate our fellow laborers in the republican cause on our success. We congratulate our fellow citizens of Maryland on their fortunate election of a governor worthy of their support, worthy of their confidence, and worthy of the exalted station to which by their suffrage they have elevated him.

Maryland is redeemed. Again may she claim respect from her sisters. Again may she join hands with them in the support of free principles, for she has dauntlessly thrown off the shackles of bondage and dared to be free.

Maryland is redeemed. Let the glad tidings be sounded from the shores of the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. Let freemen rejoice. Let the example we have set incite them to deeds of emulation.

Maryland is redeemed. And fellow citizens of our State and of our country behold her now: "The freemen proud boasts his purest delight, Unshook'd in glory, unconquer'd in might."

THE "WHIGS" AND FANNY WRIGHT. With the Pennsylvanian, we most heartily agree, that if injury and insult can stimulate a party to the exertion of its utmost strength, we think that the conduct of the Whigs, for the last three years, will undoubtedly produce that effect upon the Democratic party; as more fearless combatants of "pigeon express" and afloat publications, never shed its malign influence over the destinies of any state, than the Anti-administration party of the United States. Composed as it is, of the remnant of the revolutionary spirit, the Hartford Convention Federalists, men who being Aristocrats in principles, and tyrants in practice, regard nothing but satisfying their morbid thirst for power, and in order to do this, and gratify their deadly hate for the principles of democracy, will sacrifice upon the altar of the unholy ambition, the interests of truth, innocence, of public faith, and of private honor.

We appeal to a candid and enlightened public for the truth of our statement; that no epithet however vulgar, no abuse however low, no slander however base, no blasphemy however falsehood however heinous and glaring, has been spared by the opposition, to cast obliquity and disgrace upon the democratic party; and not content with this, they have for political effect, in certain portions of the country, represented us as advocating the political and religious views of Fanny Wright. With the religious opinions of any man or set of men, we have nothing to do; but for the benefit of our neighbour of the Journal, who has manifested a strong disposition to "treat in the footsteps of his predecessors" in their "work of love" we will repeat the old adage, "people who live in glass houses, ought not to throw stones."

We do not profess to have much acquaintance with the matters of this kind, but if our memory is right, some years ago, when that lady made her grand entry into our city, the few individuals who were then the most noisy in acknowledging her presence, the most loud in shouting hosanna to the "bright Venus of Democracy" were with few exceptions in the ranks of the "Whigs" and judging from the past, they have not yet given their dolls to the moles and to the bats.—[Del. Gazette.]

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—The editor of the N. York Herald thus speaks of the British Queen: The nearest view I had of England's Queen was on a bright Sunday morning—very bright and very unusual for England. I stood in one of the long gothic corridors, leading into the Royal closet. A carpet was placed the

WHIGS AND FANNY WRIGHT. The Municipal Election.—The result of the election yesterday proves that nothing can be boasted of by our opponents as to its being a party test. A few figures in the way of comparison with the vote taken on the 3d instant, will make the matter plain.

Table showing municipal election results, comparing votes for Leakin and Moore.

FOR MAYOR, Leakin's vote, Moore's vote.

Diminished aggregate vote Leakin's vote, Moore's vote.

Diminished fed. vote, Moore's vote.

Diminished dem. vote, Moore's vote.

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