

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deemed it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be available to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor so cheap. It is, indeed, the best publication in the United States, and the most valuable in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to charge them in the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for less than the same amount in any other form of the United States; the whole paper, upon which the works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members. The year and may on all important subjects given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses admits matter enough for a number. Each number will contain six cent to ten pages, or small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, of full length, written up by themselves, and printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the business can be prepared by the members.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable to every subscriber to have both, because it is not only more complete, but it is a record of the proceedings of the Congress, and a permanent record of the speeches of the members, which will be preserved for ever.

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

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

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

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be sent by the 15th of December next at latest.

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

BLAIR & RIVES, Washington, City, Dec. 28, 1840.

MR. & MRS. STREET'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Saratoga, near Courtland Street, Baltimore.

This Institution was established by Wm. Handcock, Esq., in 1831, under the most favorable auspices. It has an elevated situation, in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, and the liberal plan on which it has been conducted has secured an unprecedented patronage.

The arrangements of the whole establishment have been made solely with a view to facilitating the progress of instruction, and to the comfort of the pupils. The CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS is of the most perfect structure and equal in extent to that of most colleges in the country, and the library, cabinet of minerals, &c., are sufficiently large to meet all the wants of the pupils for purposes of reference and examination.

The course of instruction is systematic and thorough, embracing all the elements of a solid education, together with those lighter accomplishments, which impart a polish to female manners and a charm to female intellect.

With the domestic arrangements of the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, the Privileges are conferred that all will be abundantly satisfied. Their regulations are strict yet mild, and such as cannot but meet the wishes of every parent.

FRESH SUPPLY. SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN W. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now must reap the fruits of their bounty. He has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, & Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buzies, Wagons and Carriages, also a fine stock of plated steel and brass VARNISHES AND BITS, Valises, Saddle-bags and Valises, Bags, Horse Brushes and Curry-combs, Tapes and leather chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.

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

Wanted a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the above business. One that can count well recommended with heat of a good situation by applying to the advertiser.

Nov 17—11

More New Goods.

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

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

SWELL & FIDDEMAN, Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.

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

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children; would therefore take six or eight pupils, as boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly.

For Board \$25 per quarter. 9 75 Education 4 00 Higher branches, comprising Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany and Geometry 8 00 French Language 4 00 Music 10 00 Use of Piano 2 00 Drawing and Painting 2 00

The School will be opened on Monday the 18th inst. Any persons wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited.

J. M. LAMBIN, Avon-Dale, near the Royal Oak Oct. 13 1840.—11

Very Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE. By virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof of last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, those several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot county, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," "Cottlingham," "Nunam" and "Arkness's Choice," and which now contain the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and St. Michael's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of

COACH, GIG AND Harness Making.

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

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion, comprising them a beautiful COACH, 10w harness family CHARIOTES, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and a large assortment of both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In conjunction with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices, and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and view. All kind of repairing done as they are, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS, April 30, 1839.

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

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

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Capt. Wright's shop at Mr. Edward Stewart's, and opposite the residence of Dr. Samuel M. Jackson, offers his services to the public. All persons wishing very limited, upon delivery, the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage.

Public's obedient servant, RICHARD P. SNEED, Easton, Feb. 11, 1840.—11

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures (there is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the most workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing, all which orders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference—Messrs. Lovelady Roszell and Cheesnut. The public's ob't. servant, JOHN K. WOOD, Sen 15 1840.

Sheriff's Notice.

MY friends and the public, who are indebted to me for officers' fees, are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as the time is fast approaching when I am compelled, by law to pay them over, unto the different officers, and as I am un-aided in years, I am desirous to have them collected on or before the time prescribed by law. I hope therefore that this notice will be punctually attended to.

JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff, Sen 15 1840.

N. B.—The above will be a sufficient notice to my deputies to do their duty, as I shall expect them to do and pay over all the moneys due in their respective districts on or before the 1st day of November next. J. S.

The Union Tavern, Auction Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of superior DRY GOODS, consisting of the following leading articles—Fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed BLACK CLOTHS, of Cooper, Brainer & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invariable Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored

Cassimeres.

Thibet and Thibet gauge FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices; superior Scotch and Cole Hair SHIRTING LINENS; 4, 5 and 6-4 for collar and pillow cases; 4, 6 and 8-4 Shirting Linens, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Linen Cloth; Shirting Muslin, 6 and 8-4 fine and extra; Superior CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4. Marcelline Quills; the Imperial, plain and high; Satin Vesting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Scotch plain Summer Cloth; Extra quality Broad and ribbed Stockings; Russian and Damask Table Linens; Mouseline de Laine; Quilts and Pillow Cases; Linen and Cottons; extra finished; Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superior white and black and white red; English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustrings; gross; lawless; state ring; cotton Hosiery; all, thread and cotton Gloves, &c.

THE SCHOONER HARP.

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

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

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

The commander of the HARP Capt. ELIAS TAYLOR, has been long and favorably known to the subscriber, as a sober, honest and careful man, and the Messrs. BARROTT & SONS and James Leonard are so well known to require any remark from me.

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

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET The Fine New Schooner, TALBOT.

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

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

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freight on hampers, &c. High rates \$1.00 per bushel 25 cts. and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

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

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

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

S. H. B. April 21, 1840. G FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE. The Steam Boat Maryland, WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber again appears before the public to inform them that contrary to all reports he is still engaged in the

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Baron von Hutscheler's Herb Pills.

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

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Pleas, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart Burns, Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Bilious or Salivary Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary. Price, per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions.

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md. Malster & Safford, Denton, Dunes & Mussy, Greenbrough, Cannon & Volant, Bridgeton, Emory & Hopper, Centerville, Russum & Nott, Hillsborough, July 23 1840.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 123

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,
IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY MORNING
BY GEORGE W. SHERWOOD,
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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

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

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

POETRY.

A BEAUTIFUL HYMN.

The following from a late number of "Blackwood's Magazine" is beautiful. It breathes the very soul of poetry and religion.

When up to nightly skies we gaze,
Where stars pursue their endless ways,
We think we see from earth's low cloud,
The wide and shining home of God.

But could we rise to moon or sun,
Or paths where planets duly run,
Still heaven would spread above us far,
And earth remote would seem a star.

The vain to dream those tracts of space,
With all their words approach his face;
One glory fill each healing ball—
On loved has shaped and moved them all.

This earth, with all its dust and tears,
Is his no less than yonder spheres;
And rain drops weak, and grains of sand,
Are stamped by his immediate hand.

The rock, the wafle the little flower,
All fed by streams of living power,
That spring from one Almighty will,
Whatever his thoughts conceive, fulfill.

And is this all that man can claim?
Is this our longing's final aim?
To be like a thing's soul—no more
Than pebbles cast on time gray shore?

Can man, no more than beast aspire,
To know his Maker's awful fire,
And born and bred on nature's breast,
No blessing seek but there to rest?

Not this our doom, then God be praised,
Whom rays on us account shine,
Thy breath sustains us fiery dross;
But man is most thy favour dross.

We view those halls of painted air,
And own thy presence makes them fair;
But dearest still to thee, O Lord!
Is he whose thoughts to thee are bowed.

MELODY.

BY WILLIAM LEGGOTT.

If you bright stars, which gem the night,
Be each a blessed dwelling sphere,
Where kind a spirit re-enters,
Whom death has torn asunder here,
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar,
Mixed soul and soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But oh, how dark how dear, and lone,
Would seem the fragrant world of bliss,
If wandering through that radiant one,
We failed to find the love of this;
I there no more the best shall be,
That death's cold bed alone could sever;
Ah, then these stars in mockery shine,
More hateful as they seem to sever.

It cannot be, each hope, each fear,
That lights the eye or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere,
Than 'tis bleak world that holds us now,
There is a voice which soothes our ears,
When heaven's wisest life's galling chain,
'Tis heaven that whispers—sly the stars,
The pure in heart shall meet again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Ladies' Companion.
A MOTHER'S LAST PRAYER.
BY ANN S. STEPHENS.

"First our flowers die—and then
Our hopes, and then our tears—and when
These are dead the dust is due,
Dust claims dust—and we die too."

I was very young, scarcely beyond the verge of infancy, the last and most helpless of three little girls who were gathered around my poor mother's death bed. When I look on the chain of my varied existence—that woe of gold and iron woven so strangely together—the remembrance of that young being who perished so early and so gently from the bosom of her family, forms the first and link which ever gives forth a thrill of funeral music when my heart turns to it—music which becomes more deep and solemn as that chain is strengthened by thought, and round together by the events of successive years.—The first human being that I can remember, was my invalid mother, moving languidly about her home, with the paleness of disease setting on her beautiful features, and a deep crimson spot burning with painful brightness in either cheek. I remember that her step became unsteady, and her voice more faint and more gentle, day by day, till, at last, she sunk to her bed, and we were called upon to witness her spirit go forth to the presence of Jehovah. They took me to her couch, and told me to look upon my mother before she died. Their words had no meaning to me then, but the whisper in which they were spoken I felt painfully through my infant heart, and I felt that something very terrible was about to happen. Pale, troubled as we were around that death pillow—dewy men, with sad heavy eyes—women overwhelmed with tears and sympathy, and children that huddled together shuddering and weeping, they knew not wherefore. Filled with wonder and awe, I went to my mother, and burying my brow in the mass of rich brown hair that flowed over

her pillow, heavy with the damp of death, but still lustrous in spite of disease, I trembled and sobbed without knowing why, save that all around me was full of grief and lamentation. She murmured, and placed her pale hand on my head. My little heart swelled, but I lay motionless and filled with awe. Her lips moved, and a voice tremulous and very low, came faintly over them.

Those words, broken and sweet as they were, left the first dear impression that ever remained on my memory—"Lead her not into temptation, but deliver her from evil." This was my mother's last prayer! In that imperfect sentence, her gentle voice went out for ever. Young as I was, that prayer had entered my heart with a solemn strength. I raised my head from its beautiful resting place, and gazed awe-stricken upon the face of my mother. Oh, how an hour had changed it! The crimson flush was quenched on her cheeks, a moisture lay upon her forehead, and the grey, mysterious shadows of death were stealing over each thin feature, yet her lips still moved, and her deep blue eyes were bent on me, surcharged with spiritual brightness, as if they would have left one of their kind, unceasingly, as the seal of her death bed covenant. Slowly as the sunbeams' fade at nightfall from the leaves of a flower, went out the star-like fire of those eyes; a mist came over them, softly as the dew of night fall upon that flower, and she was dead. Even then, I knew not the meaning of the solemn charge I had witnessed, but when they bore me forth from my mother's death bed, my heart was filled with fear and mingling.

All were overwhelmed with the weight of their own sorrow, and I was permitted to wander around my desolated home unchecked and forgotten. I stood wondering by as they shrouded my mother, and smoothed the long hair over her pale forehead. Silently I watched them tread the winding-sheet, and fold those small pale hands near her bosom, but when they closed the blinds, and went forth, my little heart swelled with a sense of unknowns in shutting out the sunshine, and the sweet summer air which had so often called a smile to her pale lips, when it came on her bed, fragrant from the rose thickets and the white clover field, which lay beneath the windows they had so cruelly darkened. The gloom of that death chamber made me very sorrowful, but I went to the bed, turned down the linen, and laid my hand earnestly on the pale face which lay so white and motionless in the dim light. It was cold as ice. I drew back affrighted, and stealing from the room, sat down alone, wondering and full of dread.

They buried her beneath a lofty tree on the high bank of a river. A waterfall raises its eternal song near it, and the sunset dyes its last golden shadows among the long grass that strews her. I remember it all—the grave with its newly broken and—its coffin placed on the brink. The clergyman, with his black and white robes, and the solemn course of neighbours gathered round the grave, each lifting his hat reverently as the solemn hymn swelled on the air, answered by the lofty anthem surging up from the waterfalls, and the breeze rustling through the dense boughs of that gloomy tree. Then came the grating of the coffin as it rolled into its narrow bed, the dull, hollow sound of falling earth, and those most solemn words of "dust to dust, and ashes to ashes." With an awful distinctness were all these things impressed on my young mind; but my mother's last prayer is written more forcibly than all, in characters that but deepen with maturity. It has lingered about my heart a blessing and a safeguard, pervading it with a music that cannot die. Many times, when the heedlessness of youth would have led me into error, has that sweet voice, now hushed for ever, intermingled with my thoughts, and like the ray link of a fairy chain drawn me from my purpose. Oh, when my brow has been wreathed with flowers for the festival, when my cheek has been flushed, and my eyes have sparkled with anticipated pleasure, have I caught the reflection of those eyes in the mirror, and the thought of the look which rested upon me when not far from that broken supplication to Heaven has come back to my memory, and those roses have been torn from my head—and gentle murmurs have drunk the unnatural glow from my cheeks, and thoughts have been carried back to my last parent, and from her, up to the Heaven she inhabits. The festival and all its attractions, have been lost in gentle reflections, and I have been "delivered from temptation."—A gain, when the sparkling wine-cup has drenched my lips amid merriment and smiles and music, and the last and prayer of my mother seemed to mingle with its ruby contents, and I have put away the goblet, that "I might not be led into temptation."—When my hand has rested in that of the dishonorable, and trembled to the touch of him who says in his heart there is no God, as that voice seemed to flow with his luring accents; I have listened to it, and fled as from the serpent of my native forest.

Again and again, when the throbbings of my ambition have almost filled my soul, and the praises of fellow men have become a precious incense, the still small voice of my mother's prayer has trembled over each art striving and kindled it to a more healthy music in infancy, youth and womanhood, that prayer has been to me a holy remembrance—a sweet thought full of melody not the less beautiful that there is sadness in it.

MISFORTUNE.—But few can draw consolation from misfortune; yet it is misfortune that develops our characters, and proves us to be men. Says Thompson.

"If Misfortune comes she brings along the bravest virtues. And so many great illustrious spirits have conversed with woe, Have in her school been taught, as were enough To conquer distress, and make a nation E'en with the cross beyond the smile of fortune."

ALPINE FARMERS.—The farmers of the Alps, though by no means well off, live like lords in their houses, while the heaviest portion of agricultural labor devolves on the wife. It is no uncommon thing to see a woman yoked to the plough with an ass, while the husband guides it. A farmer of the Upper Alps accounts it an act of politeness to lend his wife to labor for a neighbor who is too much oppressed with work, and the neighbor in his turn lends his wife whenever the favor is requested.

In the County of New-Hampshire, N. C. there are nine persons over the age of one hundred years. One only of them is white, and she aged one hundred and twenty years, went to the polls at the late Presidential election, and voted.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF M. THEIRS.

(Abridged from Chamber's Journal, Oct. 3.)

The present prime minister of France is the son of a *bourgeois*, at Marseilles, beneath whose humble roof he first saw the light on the 16th of April, 1797. His mother belonged to an old commercial family, which in the vicissitudes of time had fallen into extreme poverty, and the young Louis Adolphe was placed by her relatives in the Imperial Lyceum of Marseilles, where he received the early part of his education. He is reported to have achieved many victories over his young competitors before the year 1816, when he proceeded to Aix for the purpose of pursuing the study of the law. There he formed his friendship with M. Mignet, afterwards the concise and philosophic historian of the same event which has exercised his own talents. The two friends pursued a similar course of study, their favorite pursuits of literature, philosophy and history giving place to just so much of the digest and civil code as would enable them to pass their examinations. But M. Theirs, already the leader of a party among the students, became obnoxious to the professors by his tirades against the government of the restoration; and here an incident occurred which gave rise to a very characteristic combination of talent and trickery.

A prize had been announced for composition, and one of the essays sent in was incomparably the best, but was either known or suspected to be that of M. Theirs, and rather than adjudge the palm to the young Jacobin, as he was deemed, the learned heads of the institution abruptly postponed the competition till the following year. At the appointed period, the manuscript of M. Theirs, again made its appearance; but in the interval a production of such surpassing merit had arrived from Paris, that the dilemma of the judges was obviated, and they eagerly crowned the metropolitan essay—awarding the second prize, however, to M. Theirs. Great was the horror felt by the Senatus Academicus, when unsealing the packet wherein the name of the Parisian laureate was enveloped, it divulged none other than that of the hatful Theirs himself, who had adroitly contrived this deception on the solemn functionaries of his university.

At Aix he took his degree as advocate, but dissatisfied with the prospect of setting off in company with his friend Mignet to seek his fortune in Paris. The following description of the abode of the future President of the Council will be read with interest:—"It is several years ago since I climbed, for the first time, the innumerable steps of a gloomy building, situated at the bottom of the obscure and uncleanly alley de Montesquieu, in one of the most densely populated and desolating quarters of Paris. It was with a lively feeling of interest that I opened, on the fourth floor, the begrimed panels leading into a small chamber, which is worth the trouble of describing—a low chest of drawers, a deal bed, curtains of white calico, two chairs and a little black table, rickety on its legs, composed the entire furnishing."

But Theirs was not a man to be crushed by obscurity and poverty. He presented himself before M. Manuel, shortly after that great orator and popular idol had been violently expelled from the Chamber of Deputies, and offered him his services. Manuel soon understood his value, and by an introduction to Lafayette, the young adventurer was enrolled among the contributors to the *Constitutionnel* then the leading liberal organ. Eminently endowed with a capacity for literary warfare, he soon became distinguished for the vigor and hardihood of his articles; and as in France the occupation of a journalist is regarded with an estimation proportional to its influence over society, the young contributor speedily found himself the object of high consideration. He passed into the most brilliant circles of the opposition, and the crowded saloons of Lafayette, Casimir, Perier, the Court de Flahault, the Baron Louis, the great financier of the era, and even of M. de Talleyrand, who, albeit fastidious in his company, is stated to have deigned with his glance the capabilities of the briefcase advocate. This introduction to society availed M. Theirs in facilitating the great undertaking upon which his eminence principally rests. Combining with a singular facility of composition and astonishing memory, great fluency and tact in conversation, and admirable rapidity of comprehension, he found time to supply the exigencies of the daily press, to frequent drawing rooms, to talk much, to hear more, and afterwards, in meditation and study, to adapt the fruit of his intercourse with actors in the grand revolutionary drama—remnants of the constituent and legislative assemblies, the convention, the council of five hundred, the legislative body, and the tribunals, statesmen, generals, diplomatists, and financiers—to promote and embellish his history of the French Revolution, upon which he had been for some time engaged. At length that well known and great work, "The History of the French Revolution" made its appearance, and at once placed its author in the highest ranks of literary celebrity. The appearance of his historical compilation, its rapid progress in public esteem, and the fortunate gift of a share in the *Constitutionnel*, conferred upon him by an enthusiastic admirer, raised M. Theirs to comparative affluence. Leaving his garret in the alley of Montesquieu, he emigrated at once as one of the most prominent men in France, in the two paramount fields of literature and politics. Growing discontented with the

somewhat antiquated tone of the *Constitutionnel*, he established in 1823, a new paper, more democratic in its principles, called the *National*. In this journal an unrelenting war was waged against the Polignac administration, which, often suppressing particular numbers, and adopting other partial remedies against the galling stings of Theirs and his assistants—Armand Carrel, and some of the most talented men of the liberal party, finally took the desperate measure of the ordinances of July. The Revolution of 1830, the result thereof, is known to all.

Under the new government he was appointed Secretary General to the Minister of Finance, without any official title, but in the same year he received the title of *M. Loeve-Weimar's* "Statesmen of France and England." Under Secretary of State in the same department to which he was already attached.—At the same time he was elected deputy for the town of Aix, his *alma mater*, and made his first appearance in the chamber, where however, he experienced an almost universally unfavorable reception, probably from certain personal peculiarities, over the effect of which he soon triumphed. In person, M. Theirs is almost diminutive, with an expression of countenance, though intellectual, reflective and sarcastic, far from possessing the traits of beauty. Moreover, the face itself, small in form, as befits the body, is incumbered with a pair of spectacles so large that, when peering over the marble edge of the long narrow pulpit, velleit the tribune, whence all speakers address the chamber, is described as appearing suspended to the two orbs of crystal. With such an exterior, presenting something of the ludicrous, so fatal to effect, especially in volatile France, M. Theirs, full of the impassioned eloquence of his favorite revolutionary orators, essayed to impart those thrilling emotions recorded of Mirabeau. This attempt provoked derision, but only for a moment. In his new sphere, as in the others he had passed through, he soon outshone competition. Substituting into the oratorical natural to him, simple, vigorous and rapid, he approved himself one of the most formidable of parliamentary champions.

Following M. Theirs in his political career, we find it chequered by the usual absorbing alternations of office and opposition. From the 11th October, 1833, when the *Grand Cabinet* was constructed, he continued a minister with one short interval, the 55th August, 1835, in various capacities, as minister of the interior, minister of foreign affairs, under various chiefs: Marshall, Soul, Gerard, Mortier, and Bougie, and, finally, under himself, nominated president of the council on the 22d of February, 1836. In August of that year he passed into the opposition, where he remained until again called by Louis Philippe, in the present year, 1840, to the premiership, which while we write, he still holds.

In speaking of M. Theirs' general attainments, we shall be brief. The mere fact of his position avouches his commanding eminence. In competition with all the talents of his age, he has outstripped them all.—Not that he is the first of orators, for the legitimate Beryer bears the palm: not that he is the most profound thinker, for the Doctrinaire Guizot is the more searching philosopher, for the ultra-liberal Odillon Barrot is more stern and consistent. But Theirs comprehends his countrymen better; can adapt himself better to men and things; and though, perhaps, about the last man to lay down his life for a principle, his origin, his sympathies, his whole career, identify him with the great majority of the nation. Thus, with his undoubted abilities, he becomes an influential deputy and a popular minister. The very fickleness wherewith his enemies upbraid him, prove him more incontestably a genuine son of the Gallic soil.

DEATH PREFERRED TO DISHONOUR.—During the Irish reign of terror, in 1798 a circumstance occurred, which, in the days of Sparta, would have immortalized the heroine, it is almost unknown, no pen has never traced the story. We pause not to inquire into principles that influenced her, suffice it that in common with most of her stamp, she beheld the struggle as one in which liberty warred with tyranny. Her only son had been taken in the act of rebellion, and was condemned by martial law to death; she followed the officer, on whose word life depended, to the place of execution and besought him to spare the widow's stay; she knelt in the agony of her soul and clasped his knees, while her eyes with the glare of a maniac, fell on the child beside him. The judge was inexorable, the transgressor must die. But, taking advantage of the occasion, he offered life to the culprit on condition of his discovering the members of the association with which he was connected. The son wavered, the mother rose from her position of humiliation, and exclaimed, "My child, my child, if you do the heaviest curse of your mother shall fall upon you, and the milk of her bosom shall be poisoned in her veins." He was executed, the pride of her soul enabled her to behold it without a tear; she returned to her home; the support of her declining years had fallen; that tie that bound her to life had given way, and the evening of that day saw her at rest forever. Her heart had broken in the struggle.—*Magazine Gossip.*

THE ARABIAN HORSE OF THE DESERT.—His intelligence is wonderful; he knows when he is sold, or even when his master

is bargaining to sell him. When the proprietor and the purchaser meet for that purpose in the stables, the kohlman soon guesses what is going on, becomes restless, gives his beautiful eyes a side glance at the interlocutors, scrapes the ground with his foot, and plainly shows discontent. Neither the buyer nor any one else dares to come near him; but the bargain being struck, when the vendor, taking the kohlman by the halter, gives him up to the purchaser with a slice of bread and some salt, turns away never more to look at him as his own—an ancient custom of taking leave of this horse and recognizing a new master; it is then that this generous and noble animal becomes tractable, mild and faithful to another, and proves himself immediately attached to him whom his passion, a few minutes before, might have laid at his feet, and trampled under his hoofs.

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

Once upon a time a traveller stepped into a post-coach. He was a young man just starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all of them grey-headed, and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have been at least eighty winters.—Our young traveller was struck with the singularly mild and happy aspect which distinguished his fellow-passengers and determined to ascertain the secret of long life, and the art of making old age comfortable. He first addressed the one who was apparently the oldest, who said that he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water. The young man was rather dumfounded at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of this life. He addressed the second, who astonished him by saying he had eaten roast beef and gone to bed regularly drunk for seventy years—adding, that all depended on regularity. The third had prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office—the fourth by resolutely abstaining from political or religious controversies; and the fifth by going to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The sixth, was apparently much younger than the other five—his hair was less grey, and there was more of it, a placid smile, denoting a perfectly upright conscience—manned his face, and his voice was young and strong. They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest of the party. "What is the secret of your young traveller, how is it you have preserved the freshness of life?"—where there is one wrinkle on your brow, there are fifteen on that of each of your juniors; tell me, I pray, your secret of long life?" "It is no mystery," said the old man; "I have drunk water and wine; I have eaten meat, and have eaten vegetables; I have dabbled in politics, and written religious pamphlets—I have gone to bed at sunset, and sometimes at midnight; get up at sunrise and at noon; but I always paid promptly for my newspapers."

DEPLORABLE SUICIDE.

A deep and solemn sensation was yesterday morning produced throughout our community, says the New York Sun of Saturday, by the general circulation of the melancholy intelligence that Mr. Nathaniel Prime, the well known banker of this city, had on Thursday afternoon put an end to his existence, at his residence near the foot of 53th street, by cutting his throat from ear to ear. It appears that since his retirement from business his mind had become very sensibly affected, owing probably to its unwonted relaxation from the cares and excitements of business, and the infirmities of age—he having reached the ripe age of 73 years. A deep melancholy at times settled upon his mind, and he became greatly addicted to view all things under a gloomy coloring. He particularly brooded over the unfortunate situation in which business generally has been throughout the country for some time past; though in relation to his own affairs he was perfectly independent and beyond the reach of ordinary contingencies.

On Thursday he as usual rode down to the city, and appeared throughout the morning in as good a state of health and spirits as usual; and returning home between one and two o'clock P. M. he retired to his bed room. The next that was seen of him, Mr. Prime found him lying dead on the floor of an adjoining room, with his throat cut from ear to ear. It appeared, upon an examination of the rooms, that after retiring to his chamber Mr. Prime laid down upon his bed, and engaged himself in reading his prayer book, which was lying upon the bed, and his spectacles by its side. In front of the looking glass at which it was his custom to shave he appears to have committed the fatal deed, as a pool of blood was found there. From thence he walked into the adjoining room, placed his razor in its case, and fell or laid down upon the floor, and died, where he was found by his shocked and afflicted wife. Drs. Bailey and DeLaford were sent for with the utmost despatch; but all was over before he was first discovered. The wound he inflicted was all of five inches in length, and completely severed the windpipe. The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on view of his body, and the jury found a verdict that he had committed suicide during a temporary derangement of mind, produced by indisposition.

TORTURE IN ATHENS.—We find in a London paper the following statement:—A Greek (though a Turkish subject) happened to be in a house where a robbery of

about 400 dollars was committed. He was accused, taken up by the captain of gendarmerie, and most horribly tortured at different times to obtain a confession, at last, after suffering unheard of cruelties, such as being hung up by the legs, an iron hoop screwed round his forehead, wounds inflicted on his thighs and legs, &c., he managed to send a message to the Turkish Minister, who claimed him, and who addressed a strong official note to the Greek Government. The person who superintended all this torture, and who ordered it, is named Zero, and he is the only person daily at an audience of the King. Whereas, his great ministers are obliged to apply for a whole week together before they can get an audience, however urgent may be their business!

POLITICAL.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

BREAKERS AHEAD!

The President elect has difficulties enough ahead, which are sufficient to stretch his nerves with thorns. If he were a man of iron nerve, like the Hero of New Orleans—if he were a man of imperturbable equanimity, like the present President, but his whole conduct proves both the infirmity of this purpose and the irritability of his temper.—If he were a man in the full vigor of his energies and endowed with superior qualifications, instead of his being subject to the continued influence of the superior minds around him, he might be able to cope with some ease with the extraordinary difficulties, which attend the unexpected elevation to which he has been called by the voice of the people. His voice indeed stands loudly. The majority which has raised him up would carry some sustaining moral force with it, if it were not itself purely factious and apparently evanescent. It is ill, as his flatterers are attempting to soothe him with the syren song, to say that he is popular; that he is the most popular man, who ever ascended the chair, next to Washington; that the immense vote, which he has obtained, proves the extent of his popularity. Let General Harrison trust to no such delusion. It is the child and creature of circumstances. The Whigs, composed as they are of the odds and ends of all sorts of passions, hatred, ambition, from various considerations. He has some militia-vote—but not of the highest order. This was one, but a very inferior recommendation. He had been nominated by the Anti-Masons.—This was a rather arguable in his behalf, with a certain elite in Pennsylvania and New York. But he was pressed at Harrisburg by the Abolitionists; and it was their influence, more than any other circumstance, which turned the scale, and gave him the nomination over Clay or Scott. The great body of the Whigs had then no other alternative. Many of them ridiculed his pretensions, and at first repudiated his nomination. The very gorge rose at it—but they were finally drilled and dragged into his support—and many a bitter word had they to swallow, before they could make up their minds to rally upon him. At length, however, the Whigs were whipped into the ranks—having very little confidence in the man or respect for his qualifications. Indeed, his election presents the very extraordinary paradox, that scarcely any candidate has obtained such a majority against an opposition, and yet no candidate has been less personally popular. If he were the popular favorite, which they are now idly attempting to make of him, why was he so completely beaten but four years ago, by the same man whom he has now distanced? The reason is not to be found in his superior popularity, but in the state of the times.—The times have proved his best friend, and almost any other man could have obtained the Whig vote. The leaders were determined to put down Martin Van Buren. They availed themselves of the condition of the country—artfully laid it to the door of the Administration, instead of tracing it to the overbanking and over-trading of the people. They take care to ring the changes upon the word "Change of Change." They enlisted in their unglorious crusade every party, every sort of passion—the banks and the banking interest, with their various ramifications, from Cashier Olcott, who had been dipping his fingers in speculation, to the lowest bank officer—those who were in debt and signed for more credit, and especially those who wanted a bank of the United States, those who went for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, an increase of the Tariff, and a system of internal improvements, of course, all the old Federalist—foreigners, who hope for an assumption of the State Debt—the Abolitionists, who expected a large influence of their crew; the odious seakers who were tired of being out, and wished to come in. None was such a prodigious combination torn—old Bankmen and anti-bankmen, pulled together from various motives. Never, too, were such means employed by the leaders. The great idol himself played man. He was afraid to develop his principles, if he has any fixed opinions, lest he might offend some portion or other of his heterogeneous allies. His great followers pursued the same mysterious policy—their great Conventions dared not promulgate any creed—nor avow any great principles of administration. Never were such humbugs and devices employed to deceive the People. There was such a system displayed, never such deluding expedients

stuffy the country, from their log cabins and coonskins to pompous processions and ridiculous flags—Never were the slangers so busy, nor the presses more debased by the impositions which they have practiced upon the people. Never have the people been so gulped by hopes of change, promises of reform, prospects of unlimited credit, of untold treasures, of El Dorados to captivate the imaginations, and to enlist the passions.

The whole system has worked to a charm—and now Gen. Harrison is about to test the factious popularity, which he seems so suddenly to have acquired. How will this air-bulldozer stand the shock. How is he to please the various parties which have conspired for his elevation? How is he to gratify the different passions, which have contributed to his success? How is he to satisfy the discordant principles, which have slept in the bosom of his allies?

His first step will be the organization of his Cabinet. Whom will he select, that is pleasing to all his supporters? His leading officers are already at work for his benefit. As the N. York Herald says:

"We beg leave to inform the Farmer of North Bend, that he need give himself no trouble about his political duties, so far as appointments to office are concerned. The leading politicians of this city will take that heavy business off his hands. The President elect will be only called upon to drink a glass of hard cider and hear a Tippecanoe song, while he has only to give his sanction to the appointments, ready made to his hand, like the old clothes in any one of Major Noah's shops.

"During the last week there have been various consultations in this city, in relation to his cabinet; and among other selections and appointments we find the following very current:

For Secretary of State, Wm. C. Rives, Virginia.
Ben. Watkins Leigh, Kentucky.
John J. Crittenden, Kentucky.

For the Secretary of the Treasury, John Davis, Massachusetts.
John Sargent, Pennsylvania.
N. P. Talmadge, New York.
Hugh S. Legare, South Carolina.

For Secretary of War, Wm. C. Preston, South Carolina.

For Secretary of the Navy, Some person who knows nothing about naval affairs.

For Minister to England, Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.

"It seems to be conceded on all hands that Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, who will be candidates for the succession, must neither of them go into the cabinet. They may, however, be sent abroad—and one of the best appointments of this nature would be to send both of these men to England, to settle the North Eastern boundary question, and bring that business to a close. Of the other nomination, we have nothing to say: except that of John Davis of Massachusetts, who would be the best ever made by any President.—In matters connected with the Treasury department, John Davis would be one of the ablest men in the country. It is curious, however, to observe the tone of the party press on these matters. They can think of nothing but the appointment, of the "spoils." Not a word is said of what reforms General Harrison ought to introduce for the benefit of the whole country—but every thing hinted about the removal from office, and the getting of the rewards."

The Herald then gives us the names of ten gentlemen who are spoken of as candidates for the Collector of N. York—ten for Postmaster and ten for U. S. D. Attorney. "These are only a few of the worthy names. The friends of Wetmore, Benjamin and House, are very busy procuring influence, names and certificates—and every candidate will be so well recommended that General Harrison will be awfully puzzled."

An Ariel at our ear whispers us, that Mr. Rives may be the Secretary of State, unless the late vote of Virginia should dash the cup from his lips—and Mr. Ewing, the Postmaster General.

The next thing in the order of events, is the Inaugural Address. Will the old General come out with his chart and compass? Who expects it? Will he dare to come out as Mr. Van Buren did in his Message, and give assurance to the South, that he will veto any bill on the subject of Slavery—that he will even do all he can to arrest the flood of Petitions upon the District? Who expects it? Not we.—On the contrary, it is likely to be a document of mere generalities and a piece of empty flattery. Suppose the Cabinet organized, and the Inaugural delivered, the next question to interest attention and agitate the country, is *Removals and Appointments*—If he does not remove, to put in his friends, many of them will complain of his ingratitude, and his apathy. If he does remove, others will denounce him for proscription. Either way, he cannot satisfy all who honestly supported him. But whatever he may have said in his late speeches, whatever pledge he may have given on this subject alone, he cannot withstand the importunity that is about to assail him. Already we hear of excitement to the North on this very subject. A letter from Connecticut says: "Already is the Whig party convulsed on the subject of removals, and candidates getting signatures for places.

But the Congress of 1841 must be at last assembled. Some of his impetuous friends indeed are crying out to him to have a session called as soon as possible. The message is eagerly expected. Gen. Harrison must say something. If he recommends no measure agreeable to the requisitions of the Constitution, he will be considered inefficient in purpose and treacherous to his trust. Well, what will he recommend? A National Bank? A Protective Tariff? From that moment, the torch of discord is thrown. His honest friends will divide. General Harrison cannot, therefore, repose on a bed of roses. Breakers are ahead. His vessel cannot be navigated to any one

point of the compass, without running the danger of splitting upon the hidden rocks, which are every where interspersed below the surface of things.

How much more enviable the situation of the Republican party! We have beacon to guide us. We have great principles to rally upon—principles which they have boldly avowed, principles to which they have adhered during the whole of the campaign—principles, to which they mean to cling—principles which constitute them one great uniform party, the ground of their strength, the secret of their confidence in each other, their recommendation to the support of an awakened people. Under such circumstances, what Republican can quail or falter? who can abandon the great principles of 93? who will give up the ship? who will strike the flag? No one, who has the heart of a man, or the spirit of a man, or the spirit of a freeman animating his bosom.

The special election came off on Friday last, and has resulted in the election of the Democratic candidate, Col. Charles McClurg almost without opposition—only 166 votes in the whole county having been cast against him. This is a striking evidence, not only of the unbounded popularity of the Colonel, but also of the strength and spirit of the Democratic party, and the apathy that has already crept into the ranks of our Federal opponents. They carried the county by a meagre majority on the 30th ult., conscious of their own inherent weakness, they were afraid to risk another trial of strength, well knowing that they would inevitably be driven back to their accustomed minority; hence they generally absented themselves from the polls, and permitted the election to go against them almost by default.—*American (Pen.) Volunteer.*

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

It is now certain that the following is the result of the elections for Electors: HARRISON. VAN BUREN.

Maine	10	7
New Hampshire	14	7
Massachusetts	14	4
Rhode Island	4	8
Connecticut	8	7
Vermont	7	42
New York	42	30
Pennsylvania	30	8
New Jersey	8	3
Delaware	3	10
Maryland	10	23
Virginia	23	11
North Carolina	11	11
South Carolina	11	7
Georgia	7	4
Alabama	4	6
Mississippi	6	3
Louisiana	3	4
Arkansas	4	6
Misouri	6	15
Illinois	15	16
Kentucky	16	9
Tennessee	9	21
Indiana	21	3
Ohio	3	234
Michigan	234	60
Harrison's maj.	174	60

ILLINOIS.—The *Juliet Courier* of the 14th contains reported returns from every county in the State which makes the Van Buren electors 1464 ahead. It says:

"The above returns, although we have endeavored to render them as accurate as possible, may vary in some small degree from the true result. This is necessarily the case where the majorities are merely reported and nothing official is known. The Sangamon Journals concedes the State to Van Buren.

HALF A MILLION OF VOTES.—It will be found that Mr. VAN BUREN has received upwards of half a million of votes more at the late election than he received in 1836, yet he is not elected. This fact testifies that he has lost nothing in the estimation of his friends. Indeed, it is conclusive that he has gained.—*N. Y. Standard.*

THE MOTHER OF DEMOCRACY.—On Tuesday last the electors of the land of Washington, Madison, and Jefferson assembled in the Capitol, and gave their votes for MARTIN VAN BUREN and RICHARD M. JOHNSON. The approbation of such a State as Virginia is a sufficient proof that the recipients have done their duty to their country. Author Smith of Isle of Wight voted for Mr. Polk of Tennessee, for Vice President.

Expenses of Marrying in Havana.—1st. A man whose fortune does not allow him to keep a gig, but has a mere cabin with three windows to the street, the expense will be \$2,000—to buy two slaves, furniture, clothing, and other things necessary. It ought always to be borne in mind, that it is not absolutely safe to marry at all without a gig, especially as the door is in the rear of the dwelling. 2d. To marry with a gig, and live in a cabin, with a coachman, cook and two servants to attend, and furniture to correspond, \$5000; it being distinctly understood that the gig is not to have any silver ornaments; nor the bride to have gold spectacles. 3d. The gentleman who marries a widow, having all these things on hand, will only be required to pay \$4036, six bits and a half. 4th. To marry off hand, without any settlement, \$6 1/4 for the parish tax; but, if done before six in the morning, the tax will be \$25. It may be truly said, that life and matrimony are dear things in Havana—but some think that the bachelor state is still dearer. We have an old proverb which says "the best always cost the most."

A GLORIOUS COUNTY.—In Jackson county, Alabama, at the late election, the vote was for Van Buren, 9,119, for Harrison, 907.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The ship *Globe*, at New York, brings Canton papers to the 4th July. Extracts from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce and Herald furnish the following items:

Admiral Elliot, with the rest of the Anglo-Indian force, had arrived at Macao. The blockade of Canton was in full force at last; and the Admiral and the rest of the fleet had proceeded northward towards the island of Formosa or Chusan, or to the Yellow Sea. The destination of the fleet, or its plan of action seems not to be exactly known at Macao. Some suppose that they will take possession of Chusan, an island opposite the great promontory of Nanking; others that they will proceed to the Yellow Sea and attack Peking, the capital itself. Whatever plan of action the British have adopted, there seems to be no doubt of the ultimate success, or of the important events that may grow out of the expedition. The whole force of the Anglo-Indian empire, numbering a population of 150,000,000, extending from the Indies to the Borneo Straits rivers, will be turned upon the Celestial Empire.

By Captain Christopher himself we learn verbally that the Chinese were not in the least alarmed at the force the British have brought against them, and appeared to be indifferent at the effects of the blockade.—They may rather like some change than otherwise. The general opinion was that the blockade would be enforced until some settlement could be effected, either in one or two years.

European discipline, steam power, military experience, and every element of civilized art, will unite in this movement. If the Chinese are dissatisfied with their government, we should not be surprised if the English were to incite a revolution in the provinces, and do as they did in Hindostan, turn one province out upon another, and make them do the fighting, while they benefited by the conflict.

The next American vessels to sail from Macao, were the *Niantic*, the *Washington*, and *Kosciusko*, each of which will bring us very important news.

The blockade which was announced for the 28th of June, did not take place till the 2nd July. In the mean time, viz. on or after the 28th, two American ships entered the port. The following are the British ships of war which had arrived in China prior to the 4th of July:—the *Wellesley*, 74; *Melville*, 74; *Draid*, 44; *Blone*, 42; *Volage*, 23; *Alligator*, 23; *Conway*, 23; *Larne*, 20; *Hyacinth*, 18; *Algerine*, 18; *Plyasale*, 18; *Cruiser*, 16; *Rattlesnake*; steamers *Atlanta*, *Enterprise*, *Queen*, *Madagascar*, and 25 transports. They had all proceeded to the Northward except the *Draid*, *Volage*, *Hyacinth*, which at the date above mentioned, were in the mouth of Canton river.

Dr. Parker, American missionary at Canton, was about to make a visit to this country.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The *St. John's Courier* states that the British Commissioners appointed to run the boundary line between the American possessions of Great Britain and the United States, have finished their labors for the present season, having completed the survey of the due north line from the river St. John to the Beaver stream, on the Meis. From thence the commissioners proceeded up the St. Lawrence to River Ouello, with the intention of passing up that river and examining the highlands at its sources. They started the last week in October for that purpose, but heavy and continued snow storms forced them to relinquish their operations. From the river Ouello the Commissioners proceeded to Quebec; from thence, Lieut. Broughton, R. E., one of the Commissioners, went to New York, on his way to England. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the younger, remains at Quebec for the present, making up the returns and completing the plans.

It appears from the *Woodstock Times* that the American Commissioners have also been active in prosecuting their researches. They have explored nearly the whole extent of country between Woodstock and the St. Lawrence, which is represented as a most desolate and barren region. Nothing but bogs, lakes, marshes, with some broken and irregular ridges of highlands, covered with a stunted growth of moss clad trees, meet the eye after leaving the St. John some fifteen or twenty miles. The parties that went up the Kennebeck and Penobscot, have likewise reported, thus completing the whole American survey, with the exception of running the Meridian by lunar observations now going on under the direction of Major Graham.

Swimming of a Horse.—One of the horses thrown overboard from the Victoria steamer, on her way from Hamburg to Antwerp, a short time since, during a storm, swam so well that he got to shore on the island of Gorse, in Holland, where he has been well taken care of by the inhabitants.

Where is the Schoolmaster?—In the town of Syracuse, N. Y., says the *Onondaga Standard*, there are more than two hundred persons over the age of 20 years, who cannot read nor write!

The State of Missouri vs. Darnes.—This case was tried last week. The jury were charged by his honor Judge Bowen, on Friday night. In the course of the night the jury agreed, and made up a sealed verdict, and was dismissed. On Saturday morning it was opened. The verdict was guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The jury, as a punishment of the offence committed by Wm. P. Darnes, in taking the life of Andrew J. Davis esq. proprietor of a Democratic newspaper in the city of St. Louis, fined said Darnes in the sum of \$500.—*St. Louis Argus.*

THE WHIG.

BOSTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1840.

CONGRESS convened yesterday, and in a day or two we may expect Mr. Van Buren's valedictory. We will endeavor to spread the message before our readers as early as practicable.

FIRE.—A stable on West street was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Notwithstanding the depth of the snow one of the fire companies was speedily on the ground, and rendered what assistance it could. The origin of the fire is unknown.

We have received several numbers of a very neat and spirited Democratic paper, entitled the "Daily Argus," published in Baltimore, and edited by a young gentleman of talent and industry. We wish our friend Starr every possible success in his editorial career.

U. S. SENATOR.—The Baltimore American of a recent date contains several communications urging the claims respectively of Messrs. John Leeds Kerr, Genl. Thomas Emory and J. A. Pearce for the vacant seat in the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of Dr. Spence. We presume the appointment will be made as soon as possible after the meeting of the Legislature.

AMOS KENDALL proposes publishing a new work to be entitled "Kendall's Expositor." It will be commenced on the first of January, at the low price of one dollar per annum. Mr. K's known ability as a powerful and vigorous writer, will ensure the work success.

GENERAL CASS has been nominated by a public meeting of his friends in New York as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844.

Messrs. Mangum and Graham have been elected by the Legislature of North Carolina, Senators to the Congress of the United States, to serve out the unexpired terms of Messrs. Brown and Sprang, resigned.

ALABAMA.—The VAN BUREN majority in this State is 5,379, and four counties to hear from which will increase it. The early returns from this State set the Whigs in extacies, but the result shows that they crowded too soon. Alabama stands firmly beside the ancient commonwealth of Virginia in support of Democratic principles.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Official.

Vermont.—The result in this State is as follows:—
Harrison 32,445
Van Buren 18,009
14,436

There were 319 votes cast for the abolition ticket, and there were 15 scattering.

Massachusetts.—Harrison 72,874—Van Buren, 51,944—Harrison majority, 20,930.

New Jersey.—Harrison 33,361—Van Buren, 31,034—Harrison Majority 2,317.

POPULAR VOTE.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* gives a statement of the official vote for Presidential election in sixteen States. The aggregate number of votes is greater by some thousands than it was in 1836, and Mr. Van Buren's increase of votes is over two hundred thousand since the election of that year.

General Harrison will be 67 years of age in February next.

The opinion of the press appears to be very unsettled in reference to the subject of "resumption" by the Banks. That the people have long and patiently borne the inconveniences arising from the withholding of specie no one can deny; and for them to expect action by the Legislature, and a prompt and ready acquiescence on the part of the corporations themselves, is not at all unreasonable. We find that Georgia has taken decisive action on this subject, and the Legislature has fixed an early period for her Banks to resume. On the other hand we find the accredited organ of the "Great Regulator," the *New York Courier and Enquirer* discoursing in the following manner:—

"PENNSYLVANIA.—If the press of the State of Pennsylvania is true to its interests, they will call upon their banks NOT TO RESUME SPECIE PAYMENTS, as it is termed, unless they feel it perfectly consistent so to do. The Legislature will also, if wise, repeat its compulsory enactments on this point, and the people should not merely sanction, but loudly call for such a course; nay, the Legislature should go still further; it should authorize banks to issue notes under five dollars."

Whatever may be the course of other States, we shall look, in common with the great mass of the people, for some action by our own Legislature in regard to the resumption of specie payments by the Banks.

Not such action, however, as was taken by the last Legislature, or more properly by the majority in the Senate, who seemed to regard political capital as paramount to the peoples' interests. It will be recollected that the House of Delegates, at the last session, fixed upon July last as the proper period to bring about this desirable result, but the other branch in its wisdom, determined upon the fifteenth of January next, just two months after the Presidential election, and two weeks after the meeting of the next Legislature. Of course the subject was dropped, and so left at the close of the session. What will be done at the approaching session, remains yet to be seen.

In noticing the suggestions of the "Courier and Enquirer" as contained in the paragraph quoted above, the Philadelphia Ledger, a neutral print, thus remarks:—

"And the press should call upon the banks not to resume specie payments, as it is called, unless they feel it perfectly convenient to do so." Is the convenience of a debtor the only rule for paying his debts? Shall he be allowed to tell his creditor that he cannot pay, because it is not convenient? According to this doctrine, every merchant or mechanic now indebted to the banks should refuse payment, and tell them to wait patiently, for payment is not convenient. But the banks will say, perhaps, that the cases are different; for the debtors, in one case, are moneyed institutions, while, in the other, they are only private persons.—Will the public be satisfied with this distinction? They might reply that the law is designed to reach all persons, and, in our country of equal laws, should give to all persons the same measure; and that, as artificial persons have no souls, and are therefore more in danger of violating their engagements, because less under the restraints of conscience, or personal accountability to public opinion, the greater is the necessity for keeping them rigidly within the law. We can hardly expect that the merchants and mechanics will recognize any such distinction against themselves. We ask the reader's attention to the words "as it is called," applied to the resumption of specie payments. We are not blind to the sneer here cast upon such resumption; nor the object of this sneer, which is to ridicule those who insist upon an honest performance of contracts. And is fidelity to engagements to be ridiculed out of the market? Is virtue to be laughed out of countenance? Are the principles of another state, who are paid for preaching their immoralities, to tell Pennsylvanians that their sturdy, old-fashioned honesty is ridiculous, and will be spurned and scouted by the more enlightened of other communities? We trust there is enough of that ancient quality left in Pennsylvania to hurl back a little indignation upon such audacious contempt of moral obligation, and to tell it that no such teachers will be acceptable here.

"And the legislature should authorize the banks to issue notes under five dollars," the effect of this would be to fill the State with another flood of the same rags of which it had made such a copious shower in 1837. Every bank in the State would do as it did then, and as it attempted in 1839; and the consequence would be the abstraction of every silver dollar and half dollar from circulation. Pennsylvania, thro' this very restraint upon the banks, and the suspension of the Southern and Western banks, has now more specie in circulation than all the country besides. It is kept afloat by the necessities of business and large additions to the present stock would come and remain, could our whole paper circulation be extinguished. But should this plague of small notes already heavy enough from the banks of New Jersey and Delaware, be inflicted upon us by all the banks of the State, all the specie now in circulation among us would flow into the banks of New York; and thus our means of ever returning to specie payments daily diminish. If Pennsylvania would keep her specie, if she would save it from the New York Banks, to be exported to England and France, let her enforce the present laws against notes under five dollars, and even extend the prohibition to notes under ten.

But what would be the consequence of adopting this prodigal suggestion? The banks relieved from all apprehensions of resumption, would expand indefinitely, for the purpose of raising the value of the fancy stocks, which they now hold in large amounts, as security for large sums loaned to speculators. And this expansion would be followed by a crash that would make the community regret that a bank ever existed. The notes of all our banks would immediately depreciate, and the banks would strive to make amends for this by expansion. The crash would come at last, and involve many more than it would now. We say that if they are able to resume, let them do it at the time appointed; and if not, let them wind up, like other insolvents."

THE FINALE

The battle has been fought; the political contest for the time is ended; and contrary to our expectations, and much in opposition to the able forces under the command of Webster, Clay, State, Preston, Bell, &c. The electoral has conquered—business revuls, the shantied songs, and unrequited labors, and a whole host of disappointed and disappointed people, urged by appeals to their patriotism and noble generosity of the Union, and the ability of our soldiers, I were capable of laying them for any consideration, I should regard myself not only the most base, but ungrateful of public servants"—*Halt. Rep.*

From the Athens (Ga.) Banner.

Well may the patriot fear for the permanency of our institutions and the integrity of our people, when such an office can be obtained by such means. "Well the question is settled, and we must abide the consequences. We will not, like the Jack Falstaffs of modern Whiggery, talk of hurling the usurper from his throne by violence, if our votes cannot effect our purpose, but governed by law, and a sacred regard for the peace and welfare of our country, shall yield to the decision. (wrong as we regard it) of a majority of the people—gratified if that decision shall add to the happiness and prosperity of the country.

We do not doubt, however, that the dynasty which soon comes into power, will maintain but an ephemeral existence.

MR. WEBSTER.—This gentleman will doubtless either at this or the next Congress bring forward his measure as intimated in his New York speech, of a \$60,000,000 bank. If a Bank should be chartered there will be a tremendous and overwhelming revulsion in the country such as occurred after the Bank was chartered in 1816. It will directly and indirectly force into a new channel a large amount of capital, and like the old Bank which caused an immense suffering for ten years, will spread over a long time dismay and distress in the community. (The nation was measurably assisted by the \$16,000,000 annually thrown into the market by the paying off the national debt by the General Government; now these circumstances do not exist, and consequently there will be much harder than then. We have no doubt that a powerful resistance will be made to the establishment of the Bank, and that it will be done with difficulty. We wait the result with anxiety.—*Balt Argus.*

POLITICAL.

MR. CALHOUN.

The Federal press throughout the country appear to be greatly concerned, if not actually disturbed, about the position which this distinguished individual is to occupy in relation to the new administration. That they should be so concerned is quite natural, but that they should have any doubt in regard to what his opinion will be, is quite unaccountable to us. Some of these prints announce the fact, that in March next, and express it as their belief, that he will retire from the Senate, his wishes evidently prompting such belief. We have no doubt, however, that his retirement from that body, of which he has been one of its brightest and its very brightest ornaments, would cause much delight on the part of the opposition, knowing as they do, that he will not only be an able, but ready and zealous advocate and defender of those principles, against which the Federal party have been so long and perseveringly battling, until they have at last achieved a momentary victory. But we are inclined to the belief, that they will be greatly disappointed in their wishes;—the times demand such men as the South Carolina Senator, to guard the Constitution of Federalism—the ancient and unimpaired enemy of Southern principle, and the danger which such triumph threatens to the principles which Republicans hold dear, will cause those who have been somewhat at variance on minor points, to rally as one man to the rescue; and every advocate of the doctrines of Jefferson and Democracy, will be expected to be at that post, where his influence and exertions will be felt for the maintenance and defence of those principles, that are now more than ever in danger from the intrigues and persevering enemies. Such being the fact, we doubt not, but the Federal party will very soon have an opportunity of knowing the position which the great Southern will occupy. They will, if we are not very much mistaken, find him defending with his powerful and vigorous mind, his long cherished principles against every attack which may be made upon them; and exertions will be made which the Federal party may attempt to make, to introduce and enforce their destructive schemes of Internal Improvements, a Protective Tariff, a National Bank, and all other measures that are at war with the Constitution of our country, and the genius and spirit of our free institutions.

In reply to an invitation given to him by the Democrats of Charleston, to partake of a public dinner, Mr. Calhoun makes the following remarks:—"Those who look to personal or party considerations, as changes in the tide of popularity; but the reverse of the case with those who chiefly regard principles and country. It is when TIMES ARE ADVERSE; WHEN THE DOORS ARE WINDING AND FLOATING AWAY WITH THE CURRENT, THAT THEY HOLD MOST STEADFASTLY TO THEIR CAUSE."

"Principles honestly and firmly maintained, are almost certain in the end to triumph; but, if in our case, such should not be the fact, we may be assured that with the failure of our principles, the whole scheme of our admirable system of government must fail. It is utterly impossible for those who profess to stand on any other foundation, except the old republican State Rights principles in their fallen state, as understood in the purest days of the party."

"In attributing to me firmness and integrity in maintaining those principles, you bestow on me a most acceptable, and I trust, not an undeserved compliment. Al, with the deep conviction of their truth and vital importance to the liberty and prosperity of the Union, and the ability of our soldiers, I were capable of laying them for any consideration, I should regard myself not only the most base, but ungrateful of public servants"—*Halt. Rep.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deemed it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the best publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it is quite impossible to get a small additional volume to contain them in the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the whole paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The Year and says on all important subjects. It is published as follows: For the business of the two Houses, a single number of a number of pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

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

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

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1. For one copy of the Appendix 81. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum. Payments may be transmitted by mail postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides will be received. To insure all the numbers, the subscription should be here by the 15th of December next at latest.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES. WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 26, 1840.

MR. & MRS. STREETER'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Saratoga, near Courland Street, Baltimore.

THIS Institution was established by Wm. A. Hamilton, Esq., in 1831, under the most favorable auspices. It has an elevated situation, in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, and the liberal plan on which it has been conducted has secured an unprejudiced patronage.

The arrangements of the whole establishment have been made solely with a view to facilitating the progress of instruction, and to the comfort of the pupils; the CHEMICAL and PHILosophICAL APPARATUS is of the most perfect structure and equal in extent to that of most colleges in the country, and the Library, cabinet of minerals, &c., are of the most valuable and complete.

The course of instruction is systematic and thorough, embracing all the elements of a solid education, together with those lighter accomplishments, which impart a polish to female manners and a charm to female intellect. With the domestic arrangements of the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, the Principals are confident that all will be abundantly supplied. Their regulations are strict yet mild, and such as cannot but meet the wishes of every parent.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, which is at present regarded as an essential branch in a scientific and polite education, receives particular attention in this Institution. In particular, the lessons are limited to three times a week; but in this, the French is one of the daily and special studies of the school. "Conversations" are also held at stated periods, at which all the students of French are expected to attend.

A regular course of Lectures is given on CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, illustrated by the splendid apparatus belonging to the Institution, besides which lectures are delivered from time to time on such literary and scientific subjects as will illustrate the course of study and support general instruction.

The scholastic year commences on the first Monday in September and closes on the fifteenth of July following.

Application for further information, or for admission may be made by letter to Mr. S. of the Institution.

For the satisfaction of those not acquainted with Mr. & Mrs. S., the following gentlemen are referred to, most of whom have had daughters under their charge during the past year. Rev. Dr. Johns. Chas. R. Carroll Esq. John Gibson Esq. Chas. F. Mayer, Esq. John B. Morris, Esq. Hugh W. Evans, Esq. C. C. Johnson, Esq. J. J. Donaldson, Esq. Edw. Hooker, Esq. Wm. McDonkey, Esq. Aug 18 1840. Sw.

WORKS WANTED.

SEALED proposals for supplying the books for the Baltimore county with Park will be required by the subscribers in E. room, or by Wm. A. F. C. Kempa the A. H. House until Tuesday 26 November, 1840.

By order of the Board, WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer. nov 10 1840.

Notice.

BREEDERS to Maryland Eclipse, the last season, are reminded, that the money for his services will be due on the 1st November following, and are requested to call on Mr. William Newman, Easton, and make payment to him. WM. E. LAMBIN. Oct 26

FRESH SUPPLY.

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carriages—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRRUPS AND BITS, Valence, Saddle-bags and clothes Bags, Horse-brushes and Curry-combs, Trace and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips

and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.

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

Wanted a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the above business. One that can come well recommended will bear of a good situation by applying to the subscriber. Nov 17—t

More New Goods.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN, Wye Landing, Oct 6, 1840.

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

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children, would therefore take six or eight pupils, as Boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly.

For Board \$25 per year. Washing 3 75. Lower Branches in English Education 4 00.

Higher branches, comprising Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany and Geometry 8 00. French Language 4 00. Music 10 00. Use of Piano 2 00. Drawing and Painting 2 00.

The School will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Any person wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited. J. M. LAMBIN, Avon-Dale, near the Royal Oak Oct. 18 1840—t

Very Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

By virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, three several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot county, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," the "Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," "Cottagetown," "N. Quinn" & "Atkinson's Choice," and which now comprise about the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of

700 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldsmith to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot county Court, in Liber J. L., No. S., folio 624 &c., one of the Land Record Books of said county. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands. T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee Aug 25, 1840. N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

A variety of Fancy Articles, remaining on hand on the Eastern Fair, may be obtained at Mr. Loveday's store, at reduced prices.

COACH, GIG, AND

The Union Tavern,



Harness Making.

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

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

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

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARRIOTTES, BAROUCHEES, YORK WAGONS, GIGS, &c. &c. and

A LARGE LOT OF HARNESS,

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

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

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

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

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Cartwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage. Public's obt. servant, RICHARD P. SNEED. Easton, Feb 11, 1840—t

Notice.

THE subscriber having some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to. Reference.—Messrs Loveday Roszell and Cheezum. The public's obt. servant, JOHN K. WOOD.

Sheriff's Notice.

MY friends and the public, who are indebted to me for officers' fees, are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as the time is fast approaching when I am compelled, by law to pay them over, to the different officers, and as I am advanced in years, I am desirous to have them collected on or before the time prescribed by law. I hope therefore that this notice will be punctually attended to. JESSE SCOTT, Sheriff. Sep 18 1840

N. B.—The above will be a sufficient notice to my deputies to do their duty, as I shall expect them to settle and pay over all the moneys due in their respective districts on or before the 1st day of November next. J. S.

RIDGWAY & HARTMAN, DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No 52 corner of Market Space and Lombard Street, (Formerly Water at) Baltimore.

RETURN their thanks to their numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that they have on hand a choice and well selected assortment of ready made CLOTHING, ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES with special care and attention. Their assortment consisting in part of

FLOCK & DRESS COATS

of blue, black, green, mixable blue, olive, mulberry and claret Cloth; blue, black, green and brown Summer Cloth; Frock and Dress Coats.

PANTALOONS,

of blue, black, drab, cadet and black ribbed CASSIMERES. Also, blue and black SUMMER CLOTH, plain and ribbed, plain linen, &c.

VESTS,

of super plain English bl. ck Satin; of do, figured black Silk, fancy Silk; black Bombazine; plain Buff and figured Valencia Marcellines of every variety and pattern.

ROUND JACKETS.

of super grass linen, white Irish linen, and French linens.

AN ASSORTMENT of Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, &c. Gentlemen's Linen of all kinds.

FOR SALE.

A good milk COW & CALF. For terms apply to JOSHUA GRIFT.

The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

THE subscribers having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

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

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

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

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

Easton & Baltimore Packet,

THE SCHOONER



HARP

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

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

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

The commander of the HARP, Capt. ELIAS TAYLOR, has been long and favorably known to the subscriber, as a sober, honest, and careful man, and the Messrs. BARROLL & JENKINSON are too well known to require any remark from me.

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

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The Fine New Schooner,



TALBOT,

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

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

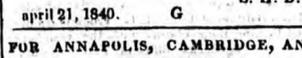
Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freight as heretofore, viz: Hogheads \$1—Barrels 55 cts and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as all other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hartill.

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

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance. The public's obt. serv't. SAMUEL H. BENNY. N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson & Sons. S. H. B. April 21, 1840. G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland,



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

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

LIME FOR SALE.

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

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received the Fall and Winter Report of Fashions, which he invites the public to call and examine. His work will be made in the latest Fashion, or as the customer shall direct, as he intends consulting the taste of all those who may favor him with their custom. He warrants his work to equal in point of style and workmanship any on the shore, and guarantees the fit of all garments made by him. The public's obt. serv't. J. H. K. SHANNARA. Oct 25—66cvt

Blacksmithing.



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

BLACKSMITHING

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

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

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

The public's obedient servant, EPHRAIM McQUAY. may 28 17

Auction Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS consisting of the following leading articles—Kane and extra superfine wool and piece dyed

BLACK CLOTHS,

of Cooper, Brother & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invisible Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored

Cassimeres,

Thibet and Thibet gauze FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices; Superior Scotch and Cole Rain SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bolsters and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6—Sheeting Muslin, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 6 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Marcellines Quills; do. do. imperial, plain and fig'd. Satin Vesting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vests of the latest and most fashionable styles; Superb plain Summer Cloths; Extra pattern finished crapes do.; Cassimerette a new article; Gambroon and ribbed Stockinet; Russia and bird-eye Diapers; Damask Napkins—Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mousline de Laines; Chillys and Printed Lawns.

Lud's and Gentlemen's best Paris mad-Gloves, extra finished; Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hose; heavy black and blue black Lustring; gross-blews; grode ring; cotton Hosiery; silk thread and cotton Gloves, &c.

JOSEPH T. ROYSTON, Jr. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St. June 25—17 (Yellow House) Aurora publish 1 year and forward bill to J. T. R. pr

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Treading Machines with chain hose power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work—their price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now out up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county. The public's obt. serv't. JAS. A. RIDGWAY. Royal Oak, March 17 11

CLARK'S OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts. (Corner of Market St. & Calvert St.)

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; and the result given (if it requires) immediately after the drawing.—Please address JOHN CLARK. Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum. Dec. 4, 1835.

WOOL CARDING.

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

CARDING MACHINE

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

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

The Wool should be put in good order.—Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage. JOHN BEACHAM. Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md. June 9—17

MANLOVE HAZEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

For Rent.

I will rent for the year 1840, to a careful tenant my HOUSE AND LOT, in Oxford.—Or if more desirable, possession will be given on the 1st of November next.—For terms apply to WM. B. GROOMER. Easton Oct 27—47

HERB PILLS

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hands that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, &c. as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

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

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

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

LIST OF AGENTS.

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton. Malster & Saulsbury, Denton. Downs & Massey, Greenboroough. Cannon & Voshell, Bridgeton. Emory & Hopper, Centerville. Rasmus & Nott, Hillsborough. July 21 1840. 17

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

BARON VON HUTCHER'S HERB PILLS.

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

These pills, after much anxious (and successful) research having been brought by the Proprietor to the present

President's Message.

TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our devout gratitude is due to the Supreme Being for having graciously continued to our beloved country, through the vicissitudes of another year, the invaluable blessings of health, plenty, and peace. Seldom has this favored land been so generally exempted from the ravages of disease, or the labor of the husbandman more amply rewarded, and never before have our relations with other countries been placed on a more favorable basis than that which they so happily occupy at this critical juncture in the affairs of the world. A rigid and persevering abstinence from all interference with the domestic and political relations of other States, alike due to the genius and distinctive character of our Government and to the principles by which it is directed; a faithful observance, in the management of our foreign relations, of the practice of speaking plainly, dealing justly, and requiring truth and justice in return, as the best conservatives of the peace of nations; a strict impartiality in our manifestations of friendship, in the commercial privileges we concede, and those we require from others; these, accompanied by a disposition as prompt to maintain, in every emergency, our own rights, as we are from principle averse to the invasion of those of others, have given to our country and government a standing in the great family of nations, of which we have just cause to be proud, and the advantages of which are experienced by our citizens throughout every portion of the earth to which their enterprising and adventurous spirit may carry them. Few, if any, remain insensible to the value of our friendship, or ignorant of the terms on which it can be acquired, and by which it can alone be preserved.

A series of questions long standing, difficult in their adjustment, and important in their consequences, in which the rights of our citizens and the honor of our country were deeply involved, have, in the course of a few years, (most of them during the successful administration of my immediate predecessor,) been brought to a satisfactory conclusion; and the most important of those remaining, are, I am happy to believe, in a fair way of being speedily and successfully adjusted.

With all the Powers of the world our relations are those of honorable peace. Since your adjournment, nothing serious has occurred to interrupt or threaten this desirable harmony. If clouds have lowered above the other hemispheres, they have not cast their portentous shadows upon our happy shores. Bound by no entangling alliances, yet linked by a common nature and interest with the other nations of mankind, our aspirations are for the preservation of peace, in whose solid and civilizing triumphs all may participate with a generous emulation. Yet it behoves us to be prepared for any event, and to be always ready to maintain those just and enlightened principles of national intercourse, for which this government has ever contended. In the shock of contending empires, it is only by assuming a resolute bearing, and clothing themselves with defensive armor, that neutral nations can maintain their independent rights.

The excitement which grew out of the territorial controversy between the United States and Great Britain having in a great measure subsided, it is hoped that a favorable period is approaching for its final settlement. Both Governments must now be convinced of the dangers with which the question is fraught; and it must be their desire, as it is their interest, that this perpetual cause of irritation should be removed as speedily as practicable. In my last annual message you were informed that the proposition for a commission of exploration and survey promised by Great Britain had been received, and that a counter project, including also a provision for the certain and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, was then before the British Government for its consideration. The answer of that Government, accompanied by additional propositions of its own, was received through its minister here, since your separation. These were promptly considered; such as were deemed correct in principle, and consistent with a due regard to the just rights of the United States and of the State of Maine, concurred in; and the reasons for dissenting from the residue, with an additional suggestion on our part, communicated by the Secretary of State to Mr. Fox. That minister, not feeling himself sufficiently instructed upon some of the points raised in the discussion, felt it to be his duty to refer the matter to his own Government for its further decision. Having now been for some time under its advisement, a speedy answer may be confidently expected. From the character of the points still in difference, and the undoubted disposition of both parties to bring the matter to an early conclusion, I look with entire confidence to a prompt and satisfactory termination of the negotiation. Three commissioners were appointed shortly after the adjournment of Congress, under the act of the last session providing for the exploration and survey of the line which separates the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the British Provinces; they have been actively employed until their progress was interrupted by the inclemency of the season, and will resume their labors as soon as practicable in the ensuing year.

It is understood that their respective examinations will throw new light upon the subject in controversy, and serve to remove any erroneous impressions which have been made elsewhere prejudicial to the rights of the United States. It was among other reasons, with a view of preventing the embarrassments which, in our peculiar system of

government, impede and complicate negotiations involving the territorial rights of a State, that I thought it my duty, as you have been informed on a previous occasion, to propose to the British Government, through its minister at Washington, that early steps should be taken to adjust the points at difference on the line of boundary from the entrance of Lake Superior to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, by the arbitration of a friendly Power, in conformity with the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent. No answer has yet been returned by the British Government to this proposition.

With Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and the remaining Powers of Europe, I am happy to inform you our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. With Belgium, a treaty of commerce and navigation, based upon liberal principles of reciprocity & equality, was concluded in March last, and, having been ratified by the Belgian government, will be duly laid before the Senate. It is a subject of congratulation that it provides for the satisfactory adjustment of a long-standing question of controversy; thus removing the only obstacle which could obstruct the friendly and mutually advantageous intercourse between the two nations. A messenger has been despatched with the Hanoverian treaty to Berlin, where, according to stipulation, the ratifications are to be exchanged. I am happy to announce to you that, after many delays and difficulties, a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the U. States and Portugal, was concluded and signed at Lisbon, on the 25th of August last, by the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments. Its stipulations are founded upon those principles of mutual liberality and advantage which the U. States have always sought to make the basis of their intercourse with foreign Powers, and it is hoped they will tend to foster and strengthen the commercial intercourse of the two countries.

Under the appropriation of the last session of Congress, an agent has been sent to Germany for the purpose of promoting the interests of our tobacco trade. The commissioners appointed under the convention for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the U. States upon Mexico having met and organized at Washington, in August last, the papers in the possession of the Government, relating to those claims, were communicated to the board. The claims not embraced by that convention are now the subject of negotiation between the two Governments, through the medium of our minister at Mexico.

Nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of our relations with the different Governments of South America. I regret, however, to be obliged to inform you that the claims of our citizens upon the late Republic of Colombia have not yet been satisfied by the separate Governments into which it has been resolved.

The charge d'affairs of Brazil having expressed his intention of his Government not to prolong the treaty of 1828, it will cease to be obligatory upon either party on the 12th day of December, 1841, when the extensive commercial intercourse between the U. States and that vast empire will no longer be regulated by express stipulations.

It affords me pleasure to communicate to you that the Government of Chili has entered into an agreement to indemnify the claimants in the case of the Macedonian, for American property seized in 1819; and to add, that information has also been received which justifies the hope of an early adjustment of the remaining claims upon that Government.

The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the convention between the United States and Texas, for marking the boundaries between them, have, according to the last report received from our commissioners, surveyed and established the whole extent of the boundary north along the western bank of the Sabine river, from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico to the thirty-second degree of north latitude. The commission a journal on the 18th of June last, to reassemble on the 1st of November, for the purpose of establishing accurately the intersection of the thirty-second degree of latitude with the western bank of the Sabine, and the meridian line thence to Red river. It is presumed that the work will be concluded in the present season.

The present sound condition of our finances and the success with which embarrassments in regard to them, at times apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, are matters upon which the people and Government of the United States will well congratulate themselves. An overflowing treasury, however it may be regarded as an evidence of public prosperity, is seldom conducive to the permanent welfare of any people; and experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with the salutary action of political institutions like those of the United States. Our safest reliance for financial efficiency and independence has, on the contrary, been found to consist in ample resources unencumbered with debt; and in this respect, the Federal Government occupies a singularly fortunate and truly enviable position.

When I entered upon the discharge of my official duties in March, 1837, the act for the distribution of surplus revenue was in a course of rapid execution. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars of the public moneys were, in pursuance of its provisions, deposited with the States in the months of January, April and July, of that year. In May there occurred a general suspension of specie payments by the banks, including, with very few exceptions, those in which the public moneys were deposited, and upon whose fidelity the Government had unfortunately made itself dependent for the revenues which had been collected from the people, and were indispensable to the public service. This suspension, and the excesses in banking and commerce out of which it arose, and which were greatly aggravated by its occurrence, made, to a great extent, unavailable the principal part of the public money then on hand; suspended the collection of many millions accu-

ing on merchants' bonds; and greatly reduced the revenue arising from customs and the public lands. These effects have continued to operate, in various degrees, to the present period; and, in addition to the decrease in the revenue thus produced, two and a half millions of dollars have been relinquished by two biennial reductions under the act of 1833, and probably as much more upon the importation of iron for railroads, by special legislation.

Whilst such has been our condition for the last four years in relation to revenue, we have, during the same period, been subjected to an unavoidable countenance of large extraordinary expenses necessarily growing out of past transactions, and which could not be immediately arrested without great prejudice to the public interest. Of these, the charges upon the Treasury, in consequence of the Cherokee treaty alone, without advertent to others arising out of Indian treaties, has already exceeded five millions of dollars; that for the prosecution of measures for the removal of the Seminole Indians, which were found in progress, has been nearly four and a half millions; and the public buildings have required the unusual sum of nearly three millions.

It affords me, however, great pleasure to be able to say, that, from the commencement of this period to the present day, every demand upon the Government, at home or abroad, has been promptly met. This has been done, not only without creating a permanent debt, or a resort to additional taxation in any form, but in the midst of a steadily progressive reduction of existing burdens upon the people, leaving still a considerable balance of available fund which will remain in the Treasury at the end of the year. The small amount of Treasury notes, not exceeding four and a half millions of dollars outstanding, and less by twenty-three millions than the United States have in deposit with the States, is composed of such only as are not yet due, or have not been presented for payment. They may be redeemed out of the accruing revenue, if the expenditures do not exceed the amount within which they may be thought, kept without prejudice to the public interest, and the revenue shall prove to be as large as may justly be anticipated.

Among the reflections arising from the contemplation of these circumstances, one, not the least gratifying, is the consciousness that the Government had the resolution and the ability to adhere, in every emergency, to the sacred obligations of law; to execute all its contracts according to the requirements of the constitution; and thus to present, when most needed, a rallying-point by which the business of the whole country might be brought back to a safe and unvarying standard—a result vitally important as well to the interests as to the morals of the people. There can surely now be no difference of opinion in regard to the incalculable evils that would have arisen if the Government, at that critical moment, had suffered itself to be deterred from applying the only true standard of value, either by the pressure of adverse circumstances, or the violence of unmerited denunciation. The manner in which the people sustained the performance of this duty was highly honorable to their fortitude and patriotism. It cannot fail to stimulate their agents to adhere, under all circumstances, to the line of duty; and to satisfy them of the safety with which a course really right, and demanded by a financial crisis, may, in a community like ours, be pursued, however apparently severe its immediate operation.

The policy of the Federal Government, in extinguishing as rapidly as possible the national debt, and subsequently in resisting every temptation to create a new one, deserves to be regarded in the same favorable light. Among the many objections to a national debt, the certain tendency of public securities to concentrate ultimately in the coffers of foreign stockholders, is one which is every day gathering strength. Already have the resources of many of the States, and the future industry of their citizens, been indelibly mortgaged to the subjects of European Governments, to the amount of twelve millions annually, to pay the constantly accruing interest of borrowed money—a sum exceeding half the ordinary revenues of the whole United States.—The pretext which this relation affords to foreigners to scrutinize the management of our domestic affairs, if not actually to interfere with them, presents a subject for earnest attention, not to say of serious alarm. Fortunately, the Federal Government, with the exception of an obligation entered into in behalf of the District of Columbia, which must soon be discharged, is wholly exempt from any such embarrassment. It is also, as is believed, the only Government which, having fully and faithfully paid all its creditors, has also relieved itself entirely from debt. To maintain a distinction so desirable, and so honorable to our national character, should be an object of earnest solicitude. Never should a free people, if it be possible to avoid it, expose themselves to the necessity of having to treat of the peace, the honor, or the safety of the Republic, with the Governments of foreign creditors, who, however well disposed they may be to cultivate with us in general friendly relations, are nevertheless, by the law of their own condition, made hostile to the success and permanency of political institutions like ours. Most humiliating may be the embarrassments consequently upon such a condition.—Another objection, scarcely less formidable, to the commencement of a new debt, is its inevitable tendency to increase in magnitude, and to foster national extravagance. He has been an unprobable observer of events, who needs at this day to be admonished of the difficulties which a Government, habitually dependent on loans to sustain its ordinary expenditures, has to encounter in resisting the influences constantly exerted in favor of additional loans; by capitalists, who enrich themselves by Government securities for amounts much exceeding the money they actually advance—a prolific source of individual impoverishment in all borrowing countries; by stockholders, who see their gain by the

rise and fall of public stock; and by the selfish importunities of applicants for appropriations for works avoidably for the accommodation of the public, but the real objects of which are, too frequently, the advancement of private interests.—The known necessity which so many of the States will be under to impose taxes for the payment of the interest on their debts, furnishes an additional and very cogent reason why the Federal Government should refrain from creating a national debt, by which the people would be exposed to double taxation for a similar object. We possess within ourselves ample resources for every emergency; and we may be quite sure that our citizens, in no future exigency, will be unwilling to supply the government with all the means asked for the defence of the country. In time of peace there can, in all ven's be no justification for the creation of a permanent debt by the Federal Government.—Its limited range of constitutional duties may certainly, under such circumstances, be performed without such a resort. It has, it is seen, been avoided during four years of greater fiscal difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the adoption of the constitution, and one also remarkable for the occurrence of extraordinary causes of expenditures.

But, to accomplish so desirable an object, two things are indispensable: first, that the action of the Federal Government be kept within the boundaries prescribed by its founders; and, secondly, that all appropriations for objects admitted to be constitutional, and the expenditures of them also, be subjected to a standard of rigid, but well considered and practical economy. The first depends chiefly on the people themselves, the opinions they form of the true construction of the constitution, and the confidence they repose in the political sentiments of those they select as their representatives, and other public functionaries, discharge the trusts committed to them. The duty of economizing the expenses of the public service is admitted on all hands; yet there are few subjects upon which there exists a wider difference of opinion, than is constantly manifested in regard to the fidelity with which that duty is discharged. Neither diversity of sentiment, nor even mutual recriminations, upon a point in respect to which the public mind is so justly sensitive, can well be entirely avoided; and least so at periods of great political excitement. An intelligent people, however, seldom fail to arrive, in the end, at correct conclusions in such a matter. Practical economy in the management of public affairs can have no adverse influence to contend with more powerful than a large surplus revenue; and the unusually large appropriations for 1837 may, without doubt, independently of the extraordinary requisitions for the public service growing out of the state of our Indian relations, be, in no inconsiderable degree, traced to this source. The sudden and rapid distribution of the large surplus then in the Treasury, and the equally sudden and unprecedentedly severe revolution in the commerce and business of the country, pointing with unerring certainty to a great and protracted reduction of the revenue, strengthened the propriety of the earliest practicable reduction of the public expenditures.

But, to change a system operating upon so large a surface, and applicable to such numerous and diversified interests and objects, was more than the work of a day. The attention of every department of the Government was immediately, and in good faith, directed to that end; and has been so continued to the present moment. The estimates and appropriations for the year 1838 (the first over which I had control) were somewhat diminished. The expenditures of 1839 were reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements for public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty two and a half millions; being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten millions less than those of 1837. Nor is it deemed necessary, in order to produce this result, to postpone certain classes of the public works, except by deterring expenditures for a period upon a limited portion of them; and which postponement terminated some times, at the moment the Treasury Department, by further receipts from the indebted banks, became fully assured of its ability to meet them without prejudice to the public service in other respects. Causes are in operation which will, it is believed, justify a still further reduction, without injury to any important national interest. The expenses of sustaining the troops employed in Florida have been gradually and greatly reduced, through the persevering efforts of the War Department—and a reasonable hope may be entertained that the necessity for military operations in that quarter will soon cease. The removal of the Indians from within our settled borders is nearly completed. The pension list, one of the heaviest charges upon the Treasury, is rapidly diminishing by death. The most costly of our public buildings are either finished, or nearly so; and we may, I think, safely promise ourselves a continued exemption from broader difficulties.

The available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next is estimated at one million and a half of dollars. This sum, with the expected receipts, from all sources during the next year, will, it is believed, be sufficient to enable the Government to meet every engagement, and leave a suitable balance in the Treasury at the end of the year. If the public lands, therefore, recommended for a sale, shall not carry the expenditures beyond the official estimates.

The new system established by Congress for the safe keeping of the public money, preserving the kind of currency to be received for the public revenue, and providing additional guards and securities against losses, has now been several months in operation. Although it might be premature upon an experience of such limited duration to form a definite opinion in regard to the extent of its influences in correcting many evils under which the Federal Government and the country has hitherto suffered—especially those that have grown out of banking expansions, a depreciated currency, and official delinquencies; yet it is but right to say, that nothing has occurred in the practical operation of the system to weaken in the slightest degree, but which has powerfully

ident anticipations of its friends. The grounds of these have been heretofore so fully explained as to require no recapitulation. In respect to the facility and convenience of conducting the public service, and the ability of the government to discharge through its agency every duty attendant to the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public money, with promptitude and success, I can say, with confidence, that the apprehensions of those who felt it to be their duty to oppose its adoption, have proved to be unfounded. On the contrary, this branch of the fiscal affairs of the Government has been, and it is believed may always be, thus carried on within every desirable facility and security. A few changes and improvements in the details of the system, without affecting any principles involved in it, will be submitted to you by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will, I am sure, receive your favorable attention, and which they may, on examination, be found to be entitled.

I have deemed this brief summary of our fiscal affairs necessary to the due performance of a duty specially enjoined upon me by the constitution. It will serve, also, to illustrate fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy, which were earliest in their developments, and have been more important in their consequences, than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable, system of government; I allude to a national debt, and a national bank.

It was in these that the political contests by which the country has been agitated, ever since the adoption of the constitution, in a great measure, originated; and there is too much reason to apprehend that the conflicting interests & opposing principles thus marshalled, will continue, as heretofore, to produce similar, if not aggravated, consequences.

Coming into office the declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either. The consideration that a large public debt affords an apology, and produces, in some degree, a necessity also, for restoring to a system and extent taxation which is not only oppressive throughout, but likewise so apt to lead, in the end, to the commission of that most odious of all offences against the principles of republican government—the general and political power conferred for the general good, to the aggrandizement of particular classes, and the gratification of individual cupidity—is alone sufficient, independently of the weighty objections which have already been urged, to render its creation and existence the sources of bitter and unappealable discord.

If we add to this, its inevitable tendency to produce and foster extravagant expenditures of the public money, by which a necessity is created for new loans and new burdens on the people; and finally, if we refer to the examples of every Government which has existed, for proof, how seldom it is that the system, when once adopted and implanted in the policy of a country, has failed to expand itself, until public credit was exhausted, and the people were no longer able to sustain its increasing weight, seems impossible to resist the conclusion, that no benefits resulting from its career, so extent of conquest, no accession of wealth to particular classes, nor any, nor all its combined advantages, can compensate its ultimate but certain results—a splendid Government, and an impoverished people.

If a national bank was, as is a deniable, repudiated by the framers of the constitution as incompatible with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; if from the beginning, it has been regarded by large portions of our citizens as coming in direct collision with that great and vital amendment of the constitution, which declares that all powers not conferred by that instrument on the General Government are reserved to the States and to the people; if it has been viewed by them as the first great step in the march of latitudinarian construction which, unchecked would render that sacred instrument of as little value as an unwritten constitution, dependent, as it would alone be, for its meaning, on the interested interpretation of a dominant party, and affording no security to the rights of the minority;—if such is undeniably the case, what national grounds could have been conceived for anticipating aught but a determined opposition to such an institution at the present day?

Could a different result have been expected, when the consequences which have flowed from its creation, and particularly from its struggle to perpetuate its existence, had confirmed, in a striking manner, the apprehensions of our earliest opponents; when it had been so clearly demonstrated that a concentrated money power, wielding so vast a capital, and combining such incalculable means of influence, may, in those peculiar conjunctures to which this Government is unavoidably exposed, prove an overmatch for the political power of the people themselves; when the true character of its capacity to regulate according to its will and its interests, and the interests of its favorites, the value and production of the labor and property of every man in this extended country, had been so fully and fearfully developed; when it was no longer its chief object, to secure the maintenance of the power and influence of its possessors, but to be directed to the support of the speculation; when it had been seen that, secure in the support of the combination of influences by which it was surrounded, it could violate its charter, and set the laws at defiance with impunity; and when, too, it had become most apparent that to believe that such an accumulation of power can never be granted without the certainty of being abused, was to indulge in a total delusion.

To avoid the necessity of a permanent debt, and its consequences, I have advocated, and endeavored to carry into effect, the policy of confining the appropriations for the public service to such objects as are clearly within the constitutional authority of the Federal Government, and of excluding from its expenditures all unauthorized grants of public money for works of internal improvement, which were so wisely arrested by the constitutional interpretation of my predecessor, and which, if they had not been so checked, would long before this time have involved the finances of the General Government in embarrassments far greater than those which are now experienced by any of the States; of limiting all our expenditures to that simple, unostentatious, and economical administration of public affairs, which is alone consistent with the character of our institutions; of collecting annually from the customs, and the sales of public lands, a revenue fully adequate to defray all the expenses thus incurred; but, under no pretence whatsoever, to impose taxes upon the people for a greater amount than was actually necessary for the public service, conducted upon the principles I have stated.

In lieu of a national bank, or a dependence upon banks of any description, for the management of our fiscal affairs, I recommended the adoption of the system which is now in successful operation. That system affords every requisite facility for the transaction of the pecuniary concerns of the Government; will, it is confidently anticipated, produce in other respects many of the benefits which have been from time to time expected from the creation of a national bank, but which have never been realized; avoid the mischiefs and inevitable

from such an institution; diminish, to a greater extent than could be accomplished by any other mode of reform, the patronage of the Federal Government;—a policy, in all Governments, but more especially so in one like ours, which works well only in proportion as it is made to rely for its support upon the unbiased and unaltered opinions of its constituents; do away, forever, all dependence on corrupt bodies, either in raising, collecting, safekeeping, or disbursing the public revenues, and place the Government equally above the temptation of fostering a dangerous and unconstitutional institution at home, or the necessity of adapting its policy to the views and interests of still more form-dable money power abroad.

It is by adopting and carrying out these principles, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging, that the attempt has been made, thus far successfully, to demonstrate to the people of the United States, that a national bank at all times and in all places, except it incurred a period when the honor and safety of the nation demand the temporary sacrifice of a policy which should only be abandoned in such exigencies, are not merely unnecessary, but in direct and deadly hostility to the principles of their Government, and to their own permanent welfare.

The progress made in the development of these positions, appears in the preceding sketch of the past history and present state of the financial concerns of the Federal Government. The facts there stated fully authorize the assertion, that all the purposes for which this Government was instituted have been accomplished during four years of greater pecuniary embarrassment than were ever before experienced in our history, and in the face of opposition so formidable as any that was ever arrayed against the policy of an administrator; that this has been done when the ordinary revenues of the Government were generally decreasing, as well from the operation of the laws, as the condition of the country; without the creation of a permanent public debt; or incurring any liability, other than such as the ordinary resources of the Government will speedily discharge, and without the agency of a national bank.

If this view of the proceedings of the Government, for the period it embraces, be warranted by the facts as they are known to exist; if the army and navy have been sustained to the full extent authorized by law, and which Congress deemed sufficient for the defence of the country and the protection of its rights and its honor; if its civil and diplomatic service has been equally sustained; if ample provision has been made for the administration of justice and the execution of the laws, if the claims upon public gratitude in behalf of the soldiers of the Revolution have been promptly met, and faithfully discharged; if there have been no failures in defraying the very large expenditures growing out of that long continued and salutary policy of peacefully removing the Indians to regions of comparative safety and prosperity; if the public faith has at all times, and every where, been most scrupulously maintained by a prompt discharge of the numerous, extended, and diversified claims on the Treasury;—if all these great and permanent objects, which other States might be stated, have, for a series of years, marked by peculiar obstacles and difficulties, been so successfully accomplished without a resort to a permanent debt, or the aid of a national bank; have we not a right to expect that a policy, the object of which has been to sustain the public service independently of the aid of these fruitful sources of debt, will receive the final sanction of a people so enlightened and fairly situated in regard to public affairs as never ultimately wrong?

That embarrassments in the pecuniary concerns of individuals, of unexampled extent and duration, have recently existed in this manner, in our commercial nations, is undeniably true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow citizens. Whatever may have been the obscurity in which the subject was involved during the earlier stages of the revolution, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

Not deeming it within the constitutional powers of the General Government to repair private losses sustained by reverses in business having no connexion with the public service, either by direct appropriations from the treasury, or by special legislation designed to secure exclusive privileges and immunities to individuals or classes in preference to, and to the expense of, the great majority necessarily debarred from any participation in them, no attempt to do so has been either made, recommended, or encouraged, by the present Executive.

It is believed, however, that the great purposes for the attainment of which the Federal Government was instituted have not been lost sight of. Intended only with certain limited powers, cautiously enumerated, distinctly specified, and defined with a precision and clearness which would seem to defy misconstruction, it has been my constant aim to confine myself within the limits so clearly marked out, and so carefully guarded. Having always been of opinion that the best preservative of the constitution, was recently existed in this manner, in our commercial nations, is undeniably true. To suppose it necessary now to trace these reverses to their sources, would be a reflection on the intelligence of my fellow citizens. Whatever may have been the obscurity in which the subject was involved during the earlier stages of the revolution, there cannot now be many by whom the whole question is not fully understood.

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tant step towards the completion by the execution of all kinds of work of the Government and neither others that which it has wrought that are now, and that of these will a great hindrance attempt in taken on the crisis, more whatever, it shielded from and individual and a considerable period it will be able to stand this period. A steady enforcement, to satisfactory results, and, industry, and economy, of raise the value of a state of subject to the system of bank system. It is, however, a citizen's duty, may differ from the Government's duty. The Government's duty is to maintain the system of the Government, and to satisfy the public mind, and, industry, and economy, of raise the value of a state of subject to the system of bank system. It is, however, a citizen's duty, may differ from the Government's duty. 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tant step towards relieving the country from the condition into which it had been plunged by excessive speculation, and the credit of all kinds, was to place the business transactions of the Government itself on a solid basis; giving and receiving in all cases value for value, and neither countenancing nor encouraging in others that delusive system of credit from which has been born so much of the mischief which has left nothing behind it but the wreck that marks its fatal career.

That the financial affairs of the Government are now, and have been during the whole period of these wide spreading difficulties, conducted with a strict and invariable regard to this great fundamental principle, and that by the scrupulous and maintenance of the stand thus taken on the very threshold of the approaching crisis, more than by any other cause or cause whatever, the community at large has been shielded from the incalculable evils of a general and indefinite suspension of specie payments, and a consequent annihilation for the whole period it might have lasted, of a just and invariable standard of value, will, it is believed, at this period, scarcely be questioned.

A steady adherence on the part of the Government, to the policy which has produced such salutary results, and by judicious State legislation, and, what is not less important, by the industry, enterprise, perseverance, and the economy of the American people, cannot fail to restore the country to a normal period, to a state of solid and enduring prosperity, not subject to be again overthrown by the suspension of specie, or the explosion of a bloated credit system. It is for the people, and their representatives, to decide whether or not the permanent welfare of the country (which all good citizens equally desire, however widely they may differ as to the means of its accomplishment) shall be in this way secured, or whether the management of the pecuniary affairs of the Government, by the Congress and the Executive, should be carried back to a condition of things which favored the contraction and expansion of the currency, and those reckless abuses of credit, from the baleful effects of which the country has so deeply suffered—a return that can promise, in the end, no better results than to reproduce the embarrassments the government has experienced; and to remove from the country the present and prospective source of the bitter fruits of that spirit of speculative enterprise to which our countrymen are so liable, and upon which the lessons of experience are so unavailing. The choice is an important one, and I sincerely hope that it may be wisely made.

A report from the secretary of war, presenting a detailed view of the affairs of that department, accompanies this communication.

The desultory duties connected with the removal of the Indians, in which the army has been constantly engaged, and in Florida, have rendered it impracticable to carry into full effect the plan recommended by the Secretary for improving its discipline. In every instance where the regiments have been concentrated, they have made great progress, and the best results may be anticipated from a continuance of this system. During the last season, a part of the troops have been employed in removing Indians from the interior to the territory assigned them in the west—a duty which they have performed efficiently, and with praiseworthy industry; and in Florida, continued active operations there throughout the heat of summer.

The policy of the United States in regard to the Indians of which a succinct account is given in my message of 1838, and of the wisdom and expediency of which I am fully satisfied, has been continued in active operation throughout the whole period of my administration.

Since the spring of 1837, more than forty thousand Indians have been removed to the western borders of the Mississippi; and I am happy to add, that all accounts concur in representing the result of this measure as eminently beneficial to that people.

The emigration of the Seminoles alone has been attended with serious difficulty, and occasional bloodshed—hostilities having been commenced by the Indians in Florida, under the apprehension that they would be compelled by force, to comply with the stipulations of the execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, signed in 1832, but not ratified until 1834, was postponed at the solicitation of the Indians until 1836, when they again renewed their agreement to remove peacefully to their new homes in the West. In the face of this solemn and renewed compact, they broke their faith, and commenced hostilities by the massacre of Major Dade's command, the murder of their agent, Gen. Thompson, and other acts of cruel treachery. When this alarming and unexpected intelligence reached the seat of government, every effort appears to have been made to reinforce General Clinch, who commanded the troops then in Florida. Gen. Easton was detached with reinforcements from Charleston—troops were called out from Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia; and Gen. Scott was sent to take command, with ample powers and ample means. At the first alarm, Gen. Gaines organized a force at New Orleans, and without waiting for orders, landed in Florida, where he defeated over the troops he had brought with him to Gen. Scott.

Governor Call was subsequently appointed to conduct a summer campaign, and his operations were reported by General Jessup. These events and conquests took place under the administration of my predecessors. Now, understanding the exertions of the experienced officers who had commanded there for eight months, on entering upon the administration of the government I found the territory of Florida a prey to Indian atrocities. A strenuous effort was immediately made to bring those hostile as to a close; and the army under Gen. Jessup, was reinforced until it amounted to ten thousand men, and furnished with abundant supplies of every description. In this campaign a great number of the enemy were captured and destroyed; but the character of the contest only was changed. The Indians having been defeated in every engagement, dispersed in small bands throughout the country, and became an enterprising, formidable and ruthless banditti. General Taylor, who succeeded General Jessup, used his best exertions to subvert them, and in his march, he was aided by the officers under his command; but he, too, failed to protect the territory from their depredations. By an act of signal and cruel treachery, they broke the truce made with them by General McCoub, who was sent from Washington for the purpose of carrying into effect the excessive wishes of Congress, and have continued their devastations ever since. General Armstrong, who was in Florida when Gen. Taylor left the army, by permission, assumed the command, and adopted a summary policy, which was met by propositions for peace; and, from the fortunate coincidence of the arrival in Florida, at the same period, of a delegation from the Seminoles, who are happily settled west of the Mississippi, and now anxious to persuade their countrymen to join them, there, hopes were for some time entertained that the Indians might be induced to leave the territory without further difficulty. These hopes have proved fallacious, and hostilities have been renewed throughout the whole territory. That this contest has endured so long,

is to be attributed to causes beyond the control of the government. Experienced generals have had the command of the troops; officers and soldiers have alike distinguished themselves for their activity, patience, and enduring courage; the army has been constantly furnished with supplies of every description; and we must look for the issues which have so long protracted the course of the contest, in the vast extent of the theatre of hostilities, the almost insurmountable obstacles presented by the nature of the country, the climate, and the wily character of the savages.

The sites for marine hospitals on the rivers and lakes, which I was authorized to select and cause to be purchased, have all been designated; but the appropriation not proving sufficient, conditional arrangements only have been made for their acquisition. It is for Congress to decide whether these conditional purchases shall be sanctioned, and the humane intentions of the law carried into full effect.

The navy, as will appear from the accompanying report of the secretary, has been employed and honorably employed in the protection of our commerce and citizens in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Gulf of Mexico. A small squadron, consisting of the frigate Constellation and the sloop of war Boston, under Commodore Kearney is now on its way to the China and Indian seas, for the purpose of attending to our interests in that quarter; and Commodore Aulick in the sloop of war Yorktown, has been instructed to visit the Sandwich and Society islands, the coasts of New Zealand and Japan, together with other ports and islands frequented by our whale ships, for the purpose of giving them countenance and protection, should they be required. Other smaller vessels have been, and still are employed in prosecuting the survey of the coast of the United States, directed by various acts of Congress, and those which have been completed will shortly be laid before you.

The exploring expedition, at the latest date, was preparing to leave the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, in further prosecution of objects which have, thus far, been successfully accomplished. The discovery of a new continent, which was first seen in latitude 60° 2' south, longitude 154° 27' east, and afterwards in latitude 66° 31' south, longitude 153° 40' east, by Lieutenant Wilkes and Houston, for an extent of more than a hundred miles, but on which they were prevented from landing by vast bodies of ice which encompassed it, is one of the honorable results of the enterprise. Lieutenant Wilkes bears testimony to the zeal and good conduct of his officers and men; and it is but justice to that officer to state that he appears to have performed the duties assigned him with an arduous ability, and perseverance, which give every assurance of an honorable issue to the undertaking.

The report of the postmaster general, herewith transmitted, will exhibit to you a condition of that department the last year, and its present condition. The transportation has been maintained during the year to the full extent authorized by the existing laws; some improvements have been effected, which the public interest seemed urgently to demand, but not involving any material additional expenditure; the contractors have generally performed their engagements with fidelity; the postmaster, with few exceptions, have rendered their accounts and paid their quarterly balances with promptness; and the whole service of the department has maintained the efficiency for which it has for several years been distinguished.

The acts of Congress establishing new mail routes, and requiring more expensive services on others, and the increasing wants of the country, have, for three years past, carried the expenditures something beyond the accruing revenues; the excess having been met, until the past year, by the surplus which had previously accumulated. That surplus having been exhausted, and the anticipated increase in the revenue not having been realized, owing to the depression in the commercial business of the country, the finances of the department exhibit a small deficiency at the close of the last fiscal year. Its resources, however, are ample; and the reduced rates of compensation for the transportation service, which may be expected on the future letting, from the general reduction of prices, and the increase of revenue that may be anticipated from the revival of commercial activity, must soon place the finances of the department in a prosperous condition.

Considering the unfavorable circumstances which have existed during the past year, it is a gratifying result that the revenue has not declined, as compared with the preceding year, but, on the contrary, exhibits a small increase. The circumstances referred to having had no other effect than to check the expected increase.

It will be seen that the postmaster general's report, as respects improvement in the establishment, directed to reduce the weight of the mail, cheapen the transportation, ensure greater regularity in the service; and secure a considerable reduction in the rates of letter postage—an object highly desirable. The subject is one of general interest to the community, and is respectfully recommended to your consideration.

The revival of the African slave trade has received the continued attention of the government. The brig Dolphin and schooner Grampus have been employed during the last season on the coast of Africa for the purpose of preventing such portions of that trade as was said to be prosecuted under the American flag. After cruising off those parts of the coast most usually resorted to by slaves, until the commencement of the rainy season, these vessels returned to the port of New York, and the brig Dolphin was dispatched on similar service.

From the reports of the commanding officers, it appears that the trade is now principally carried on under Portuguese colors; and they express the opinion that the apprehension of their presence on the coast has, in a great degree, arrested the prosecution of the American flag to this inhuman purpose. It is hoped that, by continuing to maintain this force, in that quarter, and by the exertions of the officers in command, much will be done to stop to what portion of this traffic may have been carried on under the American flag, and to prevent its use in a trade which, while it violates the law, is equally an outrage on the rights of others, and a feeling of humanity. The efforts of the several governments who are anxiously seeking to suppress this traffic must, however, be directed against the facilities afforded by what are now recognized as legitimate commercial pursuits, before that object can be fully accomplished.

Supplies of provisions, water casks, merchandise and other articles connected with the prosecution of the slave trade, are, it is understood, freely carried by vessels of different nations to the slave factories; and the effects of the factors are transported openly from the slave station to market, without interruption or punishment by either of the nations to which they belong, engaged in the commerce of that region. I submit to your judgment whether this government, in the prosecution of the slave trade, should not be the first, also, to forbid to its citizens all trade with the slave factories on the coast of Africa, giving an example to all nations in this respect; and if fairly followed, cannot fail to produce the effective results in breaking up those dens of iniquity.

M VAN BUREN.
Washington, December 5, 1840.

CORRUPT TRICK.—Lady Bulwer in her new novel says a gentleman just returned from Egypt told the author, that, doubting the intricate effects attributed to the ancient modes of embalming, he took a mummy, two thousand years old, plunged it into a warm bath (till all the bitumen was detached from it); when the flesh instantly plumped up like that of a living person, and in a few hours was in a state of decomposition.

THE WHIG.
EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 15, 1840.

We beg the attention of our readers to the Message of the President which appears in today's paper, and solicit for it a careful perusal. We forbear comment for the present, being aware that we could not bestow upon it the merited justice, from the hasty reading we have been compelled to give it.

—

Col. Wm. HUGLETT has been chosen President of the Farmer's Branch Bank of Maryland, in this town, vice Thos. J. Bullitt, Esq. dec'd.

KEEN IRONY.
The following hit from the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Telegraph at the prevailing humbuggery of the opposition, will not be read without a smile even by the most decided Harrisonian.

"A PLEDGE OF BETTER TIMES."
This is a part of the swaggering announcement in the Evening Journal, that the leader in a carnal stage. We take them at their word—a democratic reader, although they have beaten us, we will come in for a full share of their "BETTER TIMES." We will all go along lovingly together, enjoying them. We expect great things under them. The old common notion of getting through the world by serving industry and commendable economy, will be out of date. We begin with a new era with the election of "Tip and Ty." Now the man who sits down at home and smokes his cigar for the whole day will make ten dollars by the operation. The farmer who has wheat to sell will get two dollars a bushel for it while in the consumer, flour will be a drug at four dollars a barrel. The employer can hire his men at fifty cent a day, while they will get two dollars for every ten hours. We expect to have fifty thousand subscribers, to every one of whom the Telegraph will come gratis, and who will be happy for a week in enjoying its contents, while we shall get five dollars per annum for every one of them—cash in advance!

The ladies too—kind, dear souls—especially those who have been in earnest in getting up Typographic picnics and working Harrison banners—to them, washing will come but once a year, and then all wreathed in smiles; if they cut their eyes upon labor-saving soap their clothes will be clean and their ironing done for a twelve month to come! Their children, which have squallid and cried for the past, will do so no more, but will now—following the example of grown up children—some months past—they make Typographic melody from morn till night!

That young man with his sleek dress, his satin bowler hat, his gold safety chains, his cigar in his mouth and cane in his hand—that young man is a most useful citizen, and will make a thousand dollars a day provided he can speculate right in village lots!

That young lady too at the piano, who has been brought up in happy ignorance of the duties of domestic life—who cannot boil a pudding, darn a stocking or sweep out a room, will make a valuable wife for an industrious, prudent young man!

These will be some of the fruits of Harrison and "better times!" There are many others, "too numerous to mention," which must follow the late extraordinary contest! Let every one make the most of them! You and I good reader, must come in for them, and be number one!

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MURDER MOST FOUL.—The Marlboro' Gazette gives the following account of one of the most bloody deeds we have ever been called upon to notice. Notwithstanding the heinousness of the crime, we find the old plea put in behalf of the culprit, of respectability of relatives, and he is actually admitted to burial at Bladensburg on Saturday last, as we are informed by the Gazette, which says: "We learn that a misunderstanding had for some time existed between Clement T. Hillery and a young man named Albert Magruder, and that on Saturday they met at the Church near Hillery's house, where they resumed the quarrel. Some threats, it is said, were passed between them—when Hillery went to his house, got his gun, and when within a few yards of Magruder discharged the gun at the breast of the shot, as we hear, taking effect in the forehead, with the remainder passing through the lung. (We have no desire to prejudge public opinion against Hillery—we therefore state that at this stage of the affair there are contradictory statements in circulation—one is that Magruder approached Hillery before he shot, and another that he advanced after he shot. There were, we believe, two white witnesses of the whole matter.)

We have yet to record the most shocking part. After shooting the young man, we learn that Hillery ordered one of his negroes to hold him, while he with the butt end of his gun, literally knocked out the man's brains!

Hillery has heretofore stood fair in this country, and has many respectable relatives—there are, we suppose, some extenuating circumstances attending this bloody deed, and as his honor Judge Stephen permitted him in this case. The amount of bail required was \$6,000.

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TOAST AND COMMENT.—The Whigs gave a toast at Harrisburg the other day like this:—"Pennsylvania, redeemed October 30th, 1840—She has done her own voting."

They might have added, says the Boston Post—And some for her neighbors!

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AN EYE TO THE SHOW.—A butcher of eminence was in company with several ladies at a whist, where having lost two or three rubbers, one of the ladies addressing him, asked, "Pray, sir, what are stakes now?" To which, that kind of his business, he replied, "Madam, the best rubber, I cannot sell at less than a shilling a pound."

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WILD HORSES AND CATTLE were so numerous in Maryland, as late as the year 1720, that it was a business to pursue and take them. There was at that time, a settlement of Indians on the Monocacy.

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MARRIED.
On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Jesse Thompson, Mr. James M. Perrott to Miss Elizabeth Ann Matthews, all of Talbot county.

On Thursday the 10th inst. by the Rev. James L. Houston, Mr. William Irvin to Miss Susan Vinson, all of Talbot county.

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DIED.
At Wye Heights, in this county, after a long affliction, on the 4th inst. James Salsbury, Esq. in the 79th year of his age.

OBITUARY.
Died of a pulmonary disease, after a long illness, on Sunday evening the 6th inst. in this county at Clara's Point, his residence, GEO. A. THOMAS, Esq. in the 35th year of his age.

Mr. Thomas was a native of Cecil, and resided until a few months past, his worth, therefore, as a man, was but little known here, where he has died; but in Cecil, no one was more highly esteemed for his moral and domestic virtues, more highly appreciated for purity of principle, integrity of conduct or amiability of character, and few there were who had more warm or constant friends. Mr. Thomas was several times the representative of his native county in the State Legislature, and so high did he stand, that at any time the citizens of Cecil would have freely and confidently entrusted to his keeping their dearest interests, assured as they would have ever been, that a man would have guarded them with a greater degree of fidelity.

In the death of this excellent and most estimable gentleman, his family and friends have sustained an irreparable loss, society too has lost a worthy member, and his native state a good citizen, "an honest man the noblest work of God."

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POPULAR REMEDIES.—The most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocuous in their operation. Such remedies as Mercury, Antimony, Zinc, and the recourse to bleeding in disease, are now out of fashion, and **Vegetable Remedies** are the popular medicine now. **Dr. J. C. WELLS'S VEGETABLE URINARY PILLS** are used and appreciated. They are known to act on every part of the body, being taken up by chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify and it should be remembered which were the cause of inflammation. Nothing is equal to riding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which might four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

Dec 15—

PRIVATE SEMINARY.
The subscriber having resigned his situation in the Academy at Easton, with an intention of retiring to his farm, and exchanging the arduous duties of his Public Profession for the more congenial quiet of the country, takes this method of tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him for the last twelve years. It was the intention of the subscriber when he offered his resignation, to retire at the close of the year, from his Professional duties. The solicitations, however, of several of his patrons, he has consented to obey.

PRIVATE SEMINARY
at his residence, where he will be prepared to accommodate a few boarders on very reasonable terms. To those who may prefer a private institution for the education of their sons, this Seminary may, perhaps, offer some inducements. The course of instruction will be the same as hitherto pursued at the Academy, and from the long experience of the subscriber, in his Profession, he flatters himself, that to such youths as may be committed to his charge, every opportunity will be offered for acquiring a thorough English Education, and qualifying themselves for all the ordinary avocations of life. His school will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 4th of January of the ensuing year, but will be limited to a small number, consequently great attention can be paid to the MORAL & LITERARY department of every pupil.

The session will continue until the 15th of August, after which time the annual session will commence on the 1st of October, and continue until the 1st of August.

The course of instruction will be as follows:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Extracting Minutes, Physical, Ancient and Sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, English Grammar, (including Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody,) Geometry, Theoretical Measurement in its various branches; Land Surveying, Navigation, History, Book Keeping, by single and double entry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, the construction of Maps, &c.

TERMS:—For Board and Tuition, including heating, light, stationery, &c. \$100 per month, PAYABLE QUARTERLY; and for day scholars \$20 per session, PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Washing for Boarders, if desired, at \$1 per month.

THOS. PIERSON.
Dec 15, 1840—

NEW Christmas Goods!
THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of **FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BOOKS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES,** to which my friends and the public generally of this and the adjoining counties are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves and purchase handsome Christmas Presents. He has also received another lot of double and single barrel Percussion Guns, which he will sell low for cash.

The public's ob't serv't,
CHARLES ROBINSON
N. B.—Those indebted to the subscriber on book account or otherwise, will please come forward and pay their respective accounts by the first day of January, so as to enable me to settle with my creditors at the same time.

Dec 15—3v C. R.

Public Sale.
THE subscriber having declined farming, will offer at public sale on MONDAY, 21st inst. at his farm near the Royal Oak, called Plainfield, very valuable property, that is to say; MULES, very broke, two very valuable MARES,

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Carts, and farming Utensils generally.
The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months on all sums above five dollars, sums of five dollars or less must be paid in cash. Goods with approved security to be given in all cases required, before the removal of the property. Sale to commence about 10 o'clock.

A. M. T. R. LOCKERMAN.
Double—3v

CONSTABLE'S SALE.
BY virtue of two writs fieri facias issued by Joseph G. Brown, Esq. and in me directed, against Robert Ross, one of the heirs of James Goldsborough, adm'r. of James H. Wood dec'd., use of James L. Martin, and the other at the suit of Peter Far use of James Goldsborough. I will expose for sale at public auction at the Court house door a lot of land in Easton on TUESDAY the 5th day of January next, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock for cash, one bright mullatto boy BARNEY. The property of Robert Ross—seized and taken in execution to satisfy the above mentioned writs, and the interests and costs due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
WM. H. NABB,
Constable
Dec 15—1a

NEGROES FOR SALE.
A FEW VALUABLE SLAVES both male and female, they will not be sold to leave the state. Possession given 1st of January next. The following is a description of them; a man aged about 60 one 25 to 28 years old, born here, a boy 14 2 women about 60, 1 girl 14, 1 do 7, all slaves for life; also a woman (cook) for a term of years, with 2 children slaves for life.—Apply to the Editor.

D c 15—4

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BY virtue of authority derived from Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of Equity, I will sell on TUESDAY the 21st inst. at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. the farm or plantation of which John M. G. Emory died seized; situated on the main road leading from Easton to Acres' Ferry, and within half mile of Easton, consisting of part of a tract of land called "Hewson's part of Enlargement," part of "Macmillan's Addition," and part of "Chance Healy" containing the quantity of

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

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

The house and Lot, on Dover street the residence of John M. G. Emory, and at present occupied by Mr. Emory. There is a good large garden, and all necessary out-buildings attached to the said dwelling house.

The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are one hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in our equal instalments of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months from the day of sale, to be secured by bonds and security to be approved by the Trustee, with interest thereon from the day of sale.

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

Dec 8—6a
JAMES L. MARTIN, Trustee.

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

THE PRESENT SEASON.—There is not a man, woman or child, but should take medicine at this season of the year, but more especially at this present time; for there probably were never in any cases existing at one period, as there are now, so likely to produce the rapid changes in the atmosphere, by which we are so often surprised and of the quality of the blood itself, give occasion for the most fatal and in curable disorders. The bile comes (and often without any warning) in a most acrimonious condition from these repeated changes, and if the stomach and bowels have been neglected previously the first symptoms require immediate attention.

To remove the biliousness in which the human frame is so liable to be involved, a remedy found so effectual as Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which are known by the experience of thousands, to perfectly cleanse the blood from all fulness, remove every morbid affection and renovate weak and enfeebled constitutions to perfect health and vigor.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese & German
Nov 17

Fancy Dress & Habit Making.
MISS SARAH E. BARNETT, would respectfully inform the ladies of Easton, and its vicinity that she has commenced the above business, and from her knowledge of it, having been instructed in its various branches by Mrs. Mecomas, of Baltimore, she feels satisfied that she can give full satisfaction to all those who may patronize her. She has made arrangements to receive the Fashionable monthly, with contents and at the shortest notice. She may be found at the residence of Mr. E. Russell, on Washington street.

December 1—3a

PUBLIC SALE.
The subscriber will sell at public sale on Wednesday the 23rd inst. at his residence near Easton, the following property to wit;


Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs; One Gi. & Harness, Corn Blades

—ALSO—
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser to give removal of the property giving note with approved security with interest from the day of sale, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Attendance given by
THOMAS F. LARRIMORE.
Dec. 8—1a pl

FOR SALE.
A good milk COW & CALF.
For terms apply to
JOSIAH CLIFT.

PUBLIC SALE
Valuable Property in Talbot COUNTY, MD.
THE subscriber, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the last Will and Testament of Samuel Harrison, Esq. dec'd., will offer for sale, by public auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY the 7th of JANUARY next, between eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, a

VALUABLE FARM,
situated in the Chapel District of Talbot county, being all that tract of land, which formerly belonged to Edward Roberts, Esq. dec'd. called "Farmer's Delight," containing

537 1/2 ACRES, except one hundred acres of the timber land.—Also, at the same time and place, the said One hundred Acres of Timberland, in lots of ten acres each. The farm is of a good clay soil, and may be rendered highly productive of both wheat and corn, and contains a large parcel of fine Meadow, and there are within its bounds about

140 ACRES
of Valuable Timber.

The separate lots of Timberland, of like good quality; and the surplus of the Timber attached to the farm, as well as that growing on the lots, may at all times be conveniently sold and transported, either by Wye River or Tuckahoe creek, or disposed of at the new Steam Saw Mill or Hopkins's water mill, each being in the immediate neighborhood.

District and accurate plots of the Farm and of the lots of Timberland will be exhibited at the sale.

Also, on the next succeeding day, to wit, on FRIDAY the 8th day of January next, on the premises, in St. Michaels, between 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the

STEAM-GRIST AND SAW MILL,
of Ten horse power, situated in the town of St. Michaels, in Talbot county, on the margin of St. Michaels river, and all the machinery, apparatus and fixtures thereto belonging, with a few simple tools in the ground on which they are erected, and the whole conveniently used with the same. The buildings are of the most durable materials and of excellent workmanship. Persons desirous to purchase are invited to view the property and take advice of competent judges.

The terms of any of the foregoing property are as follows:—One fourth of the purchase money shall be paid down at the time of the sale or within sixty days thereafter, and it not paid on the day of sale, with interest from that day; and the residue with interest from the day of sale, by instalments in one and two years from the day of sale, bonds or notes, with security to be approved by the subscriber being given. The farm being rented out for the year 1841, the purchaser will be entitled to receive a proportion of the rent from the day of sale. Possession of the mills will be given on the payment and security given, as prescribed above.

N. B.—This sale has been deferred till after Christmas, so that Farmers and others will have leisure to attend it and make arrangements for improvements, &c.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Esq. dec'd. of Samuel Harrison.

Dec 1—1a
G. Baltimore American, American Republican, Georgetown, Del., Delaware State Journal, Wilmington, Del., will please copy the above.

BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills.
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.—Impurity of the blood causes pain and inflammation on that part of the body which has any eyes may be weakest, and therefore predisposed to the seat of the disease, or place where the impurity of the blood deposits itself, thus causing Dysentery, when it settles upon the organs in the intestinal tubes, producing a chair which keeps up the continued irritation. This is to be removed by purging with Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. No other way of curing might be employed, as purging, the cure is then a rapid one, it is a positive removal of the cause of Dysentery; and the same reasoning holds good with every appearance of the only one disease—impurity of blood.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills are sold by all the principal druggists in Easton, and in this and adjoining counties of agents published below.

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills,
Are held by the following Agents in their respective counties

Ches. Robinson, Easton—J. H. Clark, Trappee, Edw. B. Harriett, Denton—Fountain and Plummer, Bridgetown—Robert T. Keene, Stanton—Landing—Pere Granger, Centerville—DeCoursey & Bryan, Queenstown—T. Hopkins, Jr. & Co., Wye Mills—L. & E. P. Leconte, Cambridge—Jacob Charles & Son, Federalburg—Samuel Cray, Tobacco Neck.
Nov 17

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.
THE subscriber has just received the Fall and Winter Report of Fashions, which he invites the public to call and examine. His work will be made in the latest Fashion, or as the customer shall direct, as he intends consulting the taste of all those who may favor him with their custom. He warrants his work in equal in point of style and workmanship any on the shore, and guarantees the fit of all garments made by him.

The public's ob't serv't,
J. H. K. SHANNON.
Oct 20—6a

HATS AND CAPS.
The subscriber has just received a good assortment of HATS of the following descriptions—Face Capped, Neutrals, plain Russes, and fine Mole-skin and long topped Silk Hats, all made of the best materials and extremely manufactured for the subscriber by A. Shaw's well-known and experienced hatter of the city of Baltimore. Also, a good assortment of

SUPERIOR CAPS,
such as Otter, Seal, Mink, and China-chin, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual customers on short credit.

JAMES D. DUNCAN.
Oct 2—1a

STATEMENT TO THE GLOBE

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deemed it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be available to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publication.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The years and days on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members. Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both, because, there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

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

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

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

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next at latest.

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

BLAIR & RIVES, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 25, 1840.

MR. & MRS. STREETER'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Saratoga, near Courtland Street, Baltimore.

THIS Institution was established by Wm. Hamilton, Esq., in 1831, under the most favorable auspices. It has an elevated situation, in the most beautiful and pleasant part of the city, and the liberal plan on which it has been conducted has secured an unprejudiced patronage.

The arrangements of the whole establishment have been made solely with a view to facilitating the business of instruction, and to the comfort of the pupils; the CHEMICAL and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS is of the most perfect structure and equal in extent to that of most colleges in the country, and the library, cabinet of minerals, &c., is sufficiently large to meet all the wants of the pupils for purposes of reference and examination.

The course of instruction is systematic and thorough, embracing all the elements of a solid education, together with those lighter accomplishments, which impart a polish to female manners and a charm to female intellect. With the domestic arrangements of the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, the Principals are confident that all will be abundantly satisfied. Their regulations are strict yet mild, and such as cannot but meet the wishes of every parent.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, which is at present regarded as an essential branch in a scientific and polite education, receives particular attention in this Institution. In our seminaries, the lessons are limited to three times a week; but in this, the French is one of the daily and special studies of the school. "Conversations" are also held at stated periods, at which all the students of French are expected to attend.

A regular course of Lectures is given on CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, illustrated by the splendid apparatus belonging to the Institution; besides which, lectures are delivered from time to time on such literary and scientific subjects as will illustrate the course of study and impart general instruction.

The scholastic year commences on the first Monday in September and closes on the fifteenth of July following.

Application for further information, or for admission, may be made by letter to Mr. Streeter at the Institution.

For the satisfaction of those not acquainted with Mr. & Mrs. S. the following gentlemen are referred to, most of whom have had daughters under their charge during the past year: Rev. Dr. Johns, Chs. R. Carroll, Esq., John Glenn, Esq., Chs. F. Mayer, Esq., John B. Morris, Esq., Hugh W. Evans, Esq., C. C. Johnson, Esq., J. J. Donaldson, Esq., Edw. Huxley, Esq., Wm. McCunkey, Esq., aug 18 1840. Gw.

PORK WANTED.

SALLED proposals for supplying the Alas House of Talbot county with Pork, will be received by the subscriber in Elton, or by Wm. A. F. O. Kemp at the Alas House until Thursday 26 November, 1840. By order of the Board, W. M. LOVEDAY, Treasurer, nov 18 1840.

Notice.

BREEDERS to Maryland Fellows, the last season, are reminded, that the money for his services will be due on the 1st November next, and are requested to call on Mr. William Newsam, Elton, and make the money to be paid to him. W. M. K. LAMBIN, Oct 27 - 31

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES, who are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground, and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercising and the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment. HOPE H. SLATTER, Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840.

Boots and Shoes.

CHARLES O. HARA, respectfully informs his customers of Talbot County & the public generally, that he has on hand and is making up for the fall a first rate assortment of Lace Boots, for servants, superior to any that can be had in Baltimore and equal to any that I have heretofore made, if not better than those I gave my customers last year, as the materials are of a better quality; the sole leather I have made them out of, is of the very best Spanish hides, and so for upper leather it is the best wax uppers Baltimore can afford. I will warrant them to wear for 12 months if not burnt, at the reduced price of \$2 per pair, long boots from 4 to 5. Customers will please send in their measures as soon as possible. All orders thankfully received by Charles O. Hara, Lombard street between Concord street and Market space, Baltimore. Oct. 6 - 3w pd

More New Goods.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN, Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.

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

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children; would therefore take six or eight pupils, as Boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly.

For Board \$25 per quar. 825 per year. Washing Lower Branches in English Education 4 00

Higher branches, comprising Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany and Geometry, 6 00

French Language 4 00

Music 10 00

Use of Piano 2 00

Drawing and Painting 2 00

The School will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Any person wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited. J. M. LAMBIN, Avon-Dale, near the Royal Oak Oct. 18 1840.—11

Very Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

By virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Elton, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, three several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot County, respectively called and known by the names of "St. Michael's," "Fresh Run," the "Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," "Cottlingham," "Nunam" & "Arkison's Choice," and which are comprehended in the several Farms and Plantations, called "H. Land, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of

700 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goudsborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot County Court, in Liber J. L. No. 5, folio 524 &c., and one of the Land Record Books of said County. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands.

ST. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee Oct 25, 1840, 46

N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business, and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neat and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms. They foster themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom. They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion, among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARIOTS, BAROQUES, YORK WAGGONS, GIGS, &c. &c.

A LARGE LOT OF HARNESS.

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

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS, april 30, 1839. (G)

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

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

FRESH SUPPLY.

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, & Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES and HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buzies, Wagons and Carts—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STIRUPS AND BITS, Valises, Saddle-bags and Clothes Bags, Horse Brushes and Currycombs, Traces and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call. N. B.—Persons whose accounts are of six months and longer standing, will oblige him by settling the same as early as possible, as I am much in want of money. Wanted a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the above business. One that can come well recommended will hear of a good situation by applying to the subscriber. Nov 17—11

Notice.

THE subscriber having some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Putty, has now commenced the business in the town of Elton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and repairs therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to. Reference.—Messrs. Loveday Russell and Cheezum. The public's ob't. servant, JOHN K. WOOD.

Sheriff's Notice.

MY friends and the public, who are indebted to me for officers' fees, are respectfully requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as the time is fast approaching when I am compelled, by law to pay them over, unto the different officers, and as I am advanced in years, I am desirous to have them collected on or before the time prescribed by law, I hope therefore that this notice will be punctually attended to. JESSE SCOTT, SH'F. Sep 18 1840

N. B.—The above will be a sufficient notice to my deputies to do their duty, as I shall collect them to settle and pay over all the moneys due in their respective districts on or before the 1st day of November next. J. S.

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the Farm adjoining the Church, formerly the property of the late James Nabb, Esq.—For terms apply to

ENNALLS, MARTIN, Agent for Wm. Fife, of Philadelphia, sep 18 1840.

The Union Tavern, Auction Dry Goods.



IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell,) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

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

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

BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms. The public's ob't. serv't, REESE MERRETT, Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SCHOONER

HARP

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

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

Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son.

The commander of the HARP, Capt. ELLAS TAYLOR, has been long and favorably known to the subscriber, as a sober, honest, and careful man, and the Messrs. BARROL and JENKINSON are too well known to require any remark from me.

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

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The Fine New Schooner,

TALBOT,

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

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

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freight as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as at other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

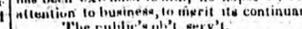
The subscriber has employed Mr. Nath. Jones as Skipper, who is favorably known as an experienced sailor, and from his reformed habits can be implicitly relied on.

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance. The public's ob't. serv't, SAMUEL H. BENNY, N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson and Sons.

april 21, 1840. G S. H. E.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland,



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

Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00 To Annapolis do \$2.50

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

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscribers as agents for an extensive and highly approved Lime Stone Quarry on the Schuylkill, offer for sale any quantity of LIME, delivered on any of the waters of Wye, and have now on their wharf THREE THOUSAND BUSHELS of the best 12 1/2 cent bushel.

POWELL & FIDDEMAN, Wye Landing, July 7

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Cartwright shop of Mr. Edward Steward, and opposite the residence of Doct. Simmons in Jenkins, offers his services to the public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. It is hoped to receive and merit a portion of public patronage. The public's ob't. servant, RICHARD P. SNEED, Easton, Feb 11, 1840—11

Blacksmithing.

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

BLACKSMITHING

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

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

He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality, and at a reasonable charge. The public's obedient servant, EPHRAIM MOQUAY, may 28 11

TO FARMERS.

WRIGHT'S Patent Treshing Machines with steam horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot County. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work; their price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to do with and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county. The public's ob't. serv't, JAS. A. RIDGWAY, Royal Oak, March 17 11

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE

N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets. (Corner of Talbot Street.)

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—orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the name promptly attention as if an original application; & the result given (with request) immediately after the drawing—Please address

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

WOOL CARDING.

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

CARDING MACHINE

is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents. All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The Wool should be put in good order, having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage. JOHN BRACHAM, Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md. June 9—11

MANLOVE HAZEL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

sept 22

PETERS' PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidence of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to these.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

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

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary. Price per box 50 cents. Price per box 60 cents. Each box accompanied by full directions.

LIST OF AGENTS.

T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md. Malster & Saulsbury, Denton, Md. Downs & Massey, Greenboro, Md. Cannon & Voshell, Bridgeton, Md. Emory & Hopper, Centerville, Md. Russian & Notts, Hillsborough, Md. July 21 1840. 1y

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

BARON VON HUTCHELERS HERB PILLS.

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

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

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

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

In all cases of Hypochondriac Low Spirit, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Senial Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bilious Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Plethoric or Hypertrophic Humors, Hysterics, Frequent Headaches, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Sweats, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea Vomiting, pain in the Side, Limp Head Stomach or Back, Distension of the Spleen, Sighs, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremor, Watchings Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to female life is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate the circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand attack. That medicine is Baron Von Hutcheler's Herb Pills.

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

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

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

For Rent.

I will rent for the year 18

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 102

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING

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

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

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

All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

POETRY.

[From the Savannah Georgian.]
WOMAN.

BY THE HON. ROBERT M. CHARLTON.

"Ah! for this,
We woo the life-long bridal kiss."
Angel of Earth! oh, what were thy
Without thy form—without thy smile?
A circle of despair and strife,
Of toil, of misery and guile.
Like mist before the morning's ray,
As from the snare the timid dove,
So fled the cares of man away,
Beneath thy kind and gentle love.

Was Eden lost because of thee?
Have heroes left a laurel crown,
That they might bow the willing knee
At dearer shrine than man's renown?
Oh! who would sigh for all the pain
That loss like this could e'er impart,
If he were only sure to gain
The Eden of a Woman's heart!

Mother! can mortal e'er repay
Thy all-devoted sacrifice—
Thy care, that lasts through night and day,
Thy love, that never, never dies?
In childhood's home, in manhood's prime,
When age comes on with slow decay,
In joy, in sorrow, and in crime,
Still beams thy fond affection's ray.

Daughter! The Roman girl of old
Who, from her maiden bosom, nursed
The sire whom dungeons vials did hold,
Tortured by famine and by thirst,
Shall illustrate filial love,
Which can the drooping soul sustain,
Like manna showered from above
Upon Arabia's arid plain.

Sister! The mate of chik-hood's hour,
When life is young, and fresh, and green;
The comforter when cares did lower,
The sharer in each joyous scene!
What dearer tie, what purer love,
Can we around our hearts entwine,
Save that which leaveth from above,
Than this abiding love of thine!

Yes! there's another form whose charm
Doth in itself completely blend
The kind affections, pure and warm,
Of mother, daughter, sister friend—
Mother! Oh! the poet's task in vain,
Thy spell, thy comfort to portray;
As well might painter strive to gain
The glory of the morning's ray!

Angel of Life! I would not give
This ever faithful love of thine,
For all the joys on earth that live,
Or all the gems that in it shine!
Let others Glory's chaplets twine,
Or court the fame that deems impart,
I seek no dearer earthly shrine
Than that which holds a woman's heart!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The worst enemy a person can have, is a spirit of revenge. Let it alone and it will sting itself to death.

SOFTENING THE EXPRESSION.—That's a thundering big lie," said Tom.
"No," replied Dick, "it is only a fulminating enlargement of elongated veracity."
Harry took off his hat, elevated his eyes, and held his tongue.

"James who was the first whig?" Noah, sir,
"Why?" "Because he built the first log cabin!"
"Go to your seat James—that accounts for the milk in the cocoa nut."

"Oh! my dear, how came you so wet?" inquired an affectionate mother to her son.
"Why, ma' one of the boys said I dar'nt jump into the creek, and by gosh, I tell you I aint to be dared."

"Halloo, there! you little ragged, barefooted, bareheaded fellow! who's your master?"
"Want my master," replied the poor outcast, "and a bad one he is."

LADIES KISSING.—A writer in the New York Spirit of the Times calls the ceremony of young ladies kissing each other "a dreadful waste of the raw material."

"Snooks, I don't see how you can sit and eat while your wife is so sick." "Why, my dear fellow, it is not that I love my wife less, but that I love pancakes more."

"Do you like novels?" said a Miss Languish to her country lover.
"I can't say, answered he, for I never ate any, but I'll tell you what, I'm tremendous at young possum!"

PARTY KERN.—"My dear," said a gentleman to whom he thought to be married, "do you wish to make a fool of me?"
"No replied the lady, "nature has saved me the trouble."

"I'm for CHANGE," as the loafer said when he stole the bag of specie.

Why was the Elephant the last beast that went into the Ark? Because it took him some time to pack up his trunk.

Publishing papers and giving them away, is a glorious business, if only extensively followed

BRIEF DISCOURSE.

TEXT—"There is a way that seemeth right to man, but the end thereof;" &c.

We hope it will not be deemed sacrilegious to quote here this precaution from the oracles of divine truth, as a text, to discourage in aid of subjects of somewhat a secular nature, appertaining however to morality.

It may seem right to a man—to neglect paying his debts for the sake of lending or speculating upon his money, but the end thereof is—a bad paymaster.

It may seem right to a man—to live beyond his income, but the end thereof is—wretchedness and poverty.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt to live upon the fashion of the times, but the end thereof is—disgusting to all sensible folks, and ruinous to health, reputation and property.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt to obtain a livelihood without industry and economy, but the end thereof is hunger, and rags.

It may seem right to a man—to keep constantly borrowing of his neighbors, and never willing to lend; but the end thereof is—very cross neighbors.

It may seem right to a man—to be always trumpeting his own fame; but the end thereof is—his frame don't extend very far.

It may seem right to a man—to trouble himself very much about his neighbor's business, but the end thereof is; great negligence of his own.

It may seem right to a man—to be constantly slandering his neighbors, but the end thereof is—nobody believes any thing he says.

It may seem right to a man—to indulge his children in every thing, but the end thereof is—his children will indulge themselves in dishonoring him.

It may seem right to a man—to put off every thing which ought to be done to-day until to-morrow, but the end thereof is—such things are not done at all.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt pleasing every body, but the end thereof is—he pleases nobody.

It may seem right to a man—to exceed his neighbors in extravagance and luxury, but the end thereof is—he exceeds them in folly.

It may seem right to a man—to take no newspaper, but the end thereof is—that man and his family are totally ignorant of ordinary occurrences of the day.

It may seem right to a man—to pay every body before he pays the PRINTER, and MINISTER, but the end thereof is—he pays the most needy last, if he pays them at all.

It may seem right to a man—to worship the creature more than the Creator, but the end thereof is—an idolator.

It may seem right to a man—to be incessantly occupied in treasures of this world but the end thereof is—he has none in the world to come.

It may seem right to us—to further extend this discourse, at the expense of the patience of the reader, but the end thereof is—here—N. Y. Express.

A VENTRILOQUIST

TREATING HIS FRIENDS TO A SERENADE OF CATS.

There happened to be only four bed rooms in the house; the best of course was occupied by Miss Madama, the second by Plumplee, the third by Mr. Beagle, and the fourth by the servant; but that in which Mr. Beagle slept was a double bedded room, and Valentine had, therefore, to make his selection between the spare bed and the sofa. Of course the former was preferred, and as the performance seemed highly satisfactory to Mr. Beagle himself, they passed the remainder of the evening very pleasantly together, and in due time retired.

Valentine, on having his bed pointed out to him, darted between the sheets in the space of a minute, for as Mr. Jonas Beagle, facetiously observed, he had but to shake himself and every thing came off; when as he did not by any means feel drowsy at the time he fancied that he might as well amuse his companion for an hour or so as not. He therefore turned the thing seriously over in his mind, while Mr. Beagle was quietly undressing, being anxious for that gentleman to extinguish the light, before he commenced operations.

"Now for a beautiful night's rest," observed Mr. Jonas Beagle to himself, as he put out the light with a tranquil mind, and turned in with a great degree of comfort.

"Mew! mew!" cried Mr. Valentine, softly, throwing his voice under the bed of Mr. Beagle.

"Hish! confound the cat!" cried Mr. Beagle. "We must have you out at all events, my lady." And Mr. Beagle at once slipped out of bed, and having opened the door, cried "hish!" again, emphatically and threw his breeches towards the spot as an additional inducement for the cat to "stand not the order of going," when Mr. Valentine repeated the cry and made it appear to proceed from the stairs. Mr. Beagle thanked heaven she was gone, closed the door and very carefully grouped his way again to bed.

"Mew! mew! mew!" cried Valentine just as Mr. Beagle had again comfortably composed himself.

"What's are you still here madam?" enquired that gentleman in a highly sarcastic tone. "I thought you had been turned out Madame. Do you hear this witch of a cat?" he continued, addressing Valentine

with the view of conferring upon him the honorable office of Tyler for the time being; but Valentine replied with a deep heavy snore, and began to mew again with additional emphasis.

"Well, I don't have a treat every day, it is true; but if this isn't one, why I'm out in my reckoning, that's all!" observed Mr. Jonas Beagle, slipping again out of bed. "I don't much like to handle you, my lady, but if I did I'd of course give you physic!" and he "hissed!" again with consummate violence, and continued to "hiss!" until Valentine scratched the bedpost sharply, a feat which inspired Mr. Beagle with the conviction of its being the disturber of his peace in the act of decamping, then he threw the pillow very energetically towards the door, which he closed, and then returned to his bed in triumph. The moment, however, he had comfortably tucked himself up again, he missed the pillow he had converted into an instrument of vengeance, and as that was an article without which he could not even hope to go to sleep, he had of course to turn out again and fetch it.

"How many more times, I wonder," he observed to himself, "shall I have to get out of this blessed bed to-night? Exercise is certainly a comfort and very conducive to health; but such exercise as this; why, where have you got?" he added addressing the pillow, which, for all the sweeping actions of his feet, he was for sometime unable to find—"Oh here you are, sir, are you?" and he picked up the object of his search and gave it several severe blows, when having reinstated himself between the sheets, he exclaimed in a subdued tone, "well let's try again!"

Now Mr. Jonas Beagle was a man who prided himself especially upon the evenness of his temper. His boast was that nothing could put him in a passion. He did, however, feel, when he smote the pillow, that the little ebullition partook somewhat of the nature of passion, and just commenced reproving himself for having indulged in that little ebullition, when Valentine cried "mewow!"—pit—mewow?"

"Halloo!" exclaimed Mr. Jonas Beagle, "here again?"

"Mew," cried Valentine, in a somewhat higher key.

"What another come to contribute to the harmony of the evening?"

"Mewow, mewow," cried Valentine in a key still higher.

"Well how many more of you?" inquired Mr. Beagle. "You will be able to get up a second concert by and bye," and Valentine began to spit and swear with great felicity.

"Swear away, you beauties," cried Mr. Jonas Beagle, as he listened to the volley of feline oaths; "only wish I was not so much afraid of you for your sakes. At it again? Well, this is a blessing—"Don't you hear these cats?" he cried, anxious not to have all the fun himself, but Valentine recommenced snoring very loudly.

"Well this is particularly pleasant," he continued, as he sat up in bed. "Don't you hear? What a comfort it is to be able to sleep soundly," which remarkable observation was so much provoked by the less remarkable fact that the spitting and swearing became more and more desperate. What's to be done? My breeches are right in the middle of them all. I can't get out now, they'd tear the very flesh off my legs; and that fellow sleeps like a top. Halloo! Do you mean to say you don't hear these cats, how they're going it?" Valentine certainly meant no such thing, for the whole of the time that he was not engaged in snoring and spitting, he was diligently occupied in snoring, which had a very good effect and seemed to fill up the intervals exceedingly well.

At length the patience of Mr. Jonas Beagle began to evaporate; for the hostile animals continued to battle apparently with great desperation. He therefore threw a pillow with great violence into the bed of his companion, and shouted so loudly, that Valentine, feeling that it would be perfect nonsense for him to pretend to be asleep any longer, began to yawn very naturally, and then cried out who's there?"

"Tis I!" shouted Mr. Jonas Beagle. "Don't you hear these witches of cats?"

"Hish!" cried Valentine, "Why, there are two of them."

"Two," said Mr. Beagle, "more likely two and twenty. I've turned out a dozen myself. There's a swarm, a whole colony of them here, and I know no more about striking a light than a fool."

"Oh never mind," said Valentine, let's go to sleep; they'll be quiet by and bye."

"It's all very fine to say let's go to sleep, but who's to do it?" cried Beagle emphatically. "Blas! the cats I wish there was not a cat under Heaven. I do with all my soul."

They're such spiteful vermin too, when they happened to be put out, and there's one of them in a passion, I know from her spittings, confound her. I wish from the bottom of my heart it was the very last spit she had in her."

While Mr. Jonas Beagle was indulging in some highly appropriate observations, Valentine was laboring with great energy in the production of the various bitter cries which characterize the feline race; and for a man who possessed but a slight knowledge of the grammatical construction of the language of that race, it must in justice be said, that he developed a degree of fluency, which did him great credit.—He purred, cried, and mewed, and swore, and spit, until the perspiration oozed from every pore, and made the sheets as wet as if they had been dampened for the mangle.

"What on earth are we to do," enquired

Plumplee, "I myself have a horror of cats." "The same to me; and money on'em," observed Mr. Beagle, "let's wake that young fellow, perhaps he don't mind them."

"Halloo," cried Plumplee.

"Halloo," shouted Beagle, but as neither could make any impression upon Valentine and as both were afraid to get out of the bed, to shake him, they proceeded to roll up the blankets and sheets into balls and pelt him with infinite zeal.

"Who's there? What's the matter?" cried Valentine, at length in the coolest tone imaginable, although his exertions made him sweat like a tinker.

"For Heaven's sake, my dear young friend," said Mr. Plumplee, "do assist us in turning out these cats."

"Cats? Where are they?" "Hish," cried Valentine.

"Oh, that's of no use however, I have tried the hissing business myself. All the hissing in the world won't do. They must be beaten out; you are not afraid of them, are you?"

"Afraid of them; afraid of a few cats?" exclaimed Valentine with the assumption of some considerable magnanimity, where are they?"

"Under my bed replied Beagle.—"There's a brave fellow. Break their blessed necks," and Valentine leaping out of bed, and after striking at the imaginary animals very furiously with the bolster, he hissed with violence, and scratched across the grain of the boards in humble imagination of those domestic creatures scampering out of a room, when he rushed to the door and proceeded to make a very forlorn mewling gradually away at the bottom of the stairs.

"Thank Heaven, they are all gone at last," cried Mr. Beagle, "we shall be able to get a little rest now, I suppose," and after very minutely surveying every corner of the room in which it was possible for one of them to have lingered, he lighted his candle, bade Plumplee good night, and begged him to go immediately to Miss Madama, who had been calling for an explanation very anxiously below.

As soon as Plumplee had departed, Valentine assisted Beagle to remake his bed; and when they had accomplished this important business with the skill and dexterity of two thoroughbred chambermaids, the light was again extinguished; and Mr. Beagle very naturally made up his mind to have six hours uninterrupted sleep. He had however, scarcely closed his eyes when the mewling was renewed, and as he had not the smallest disposition to listen to sounds so familiar to his ear, he started up and exclaimed, "I wish I may die if they are out now. Here's one of them left," added he addressing Valentine; but Valentine having taken a deep inspiration, answered only by respiring with a prolonged gurgling sound.

"He's off again," continued Beagle.—"I never heard of any one sleeping so soundly. Halloo, my good fellow, how—Fast as a four-years-old? Won't you be quiet, you witch? Are you determined not to let me have a wink of sleep to night? She must be in the cupboard; I must have overlooked her; and I don't see how I could. Oh! keep the thing up, my dear! Don't let me rest; and he fumbled about for his box, and having taken a hearty pinch of snuff, began to turn the thing seriously in his mind, and to make a second person of himself by way of having, under the circumstance a companion with whom he could advise, and and if necessary remonstrate.

"What is to be done now?" enquired he of the second person thus established.—"What is to be the next step Jonas? It's of no use at all, you know; we can't go to sleep; we might just as well try to get a kick at the moon—nor must we again disturb—Hush, you—, Jonas, Jonas, keep your temper, my boy!—keep your temper. Don't let a contemptible cat put you out!"—and Mr. Beagle took another pinch of snuff, from which he apparently derived a great degree of consolation.—"Ah, at it again!" he continued. "I wish I had the ringing of your neck off, madam? You want to put me in a passion; but you won't, you can't do it there don't lay that flattering unctious to your soul! Well Jonas, how are we to act? shall we sit here all night or take up your bed and walk, Jonas? eh?"

Jonas was so much struck with the expediency of the latter course, that he apparently urged its immediate adoption; for Mr. Beagle, in the first place, half dressed himself in bed, and in the next threw the counterpane, a blanket and a sheet over his shoulder; when tucking a pillow and a bolster under his arm, he said, "We'll leave you to your own conscience, madam, good night," and left the room with a view of seeking repose upon the sofa.

Valentine was astonished at the coolness of Mr. Beagle throughout the transactions, and after reproaching the spirit of mischief that was within him, and starving by way of punishment to disturb his own repose, and succeeding too as well as the monks of old did in the inflicting punishment upon themselves—he proceeded to justify himself upon the ground that his object was to learn the true characters of men, and being perfectly satisfied with the justification, went soundly and solemnly to sleep.

In the State of New York there are, according to the Census just taken, forty three thousand eight hundred and seventy one white persons over 20 years of age who can neither read nor write. Most of these are presumed to be foreigners, inasmuch as there are no less than 10,876 Primary and Common Schools in operation.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

—We find in the Baltimore Argus the following synopsis of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, which we lay before our readers in preference to publishing the report in extenso.

"This report gives a full representation of the employment assigned to the different vessels of the navy, and their various places of operation, for the protection of our citizens and commerce.

The Mediterranean squadron consists of the Ohio, 74, the Brandywine, 44, and the sloop of war Cyane; the whole under the command of Commodore Hull.

The Pacific squadron is composed of the frigate Constitution, sloop of war St. Louis, and schooner Shark; to be increased by the sloop of war Yorktown and Dale, to supply the places of the sloop of war Lexington and Falmouth, and the brig Enterprise, which had been ordered home, and since arrived in the U. States, all under the command of Commodore Claxton.

The squadron on the coast of Brazil was recently composed of the raze Independence, sloop of war Fairfield and Marion.

The two former have returned to the United States, Com. J. B. Nicholson having been relieved by Com. Ridgely, whose force now consists of the Potomac frigate, the sloop of war Decatur and Marion, and schooner Enterprise. The sloop of war Concord has likewise been ordered to join them.

The squadron employed in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, is now under the command of Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, and consists of the Macedonian frigate, and sloop of war Levant and Warren. Commodore Wm. B. Shubrick having been relieved by that officer, and the sloop of war Erie and Ontario, part of last year's force, ordered home for repairs during the summer.

It has become necessary to fit out a squadron for the China and Indian seas to protect our commerce in those regions. The Constellation frigate and sloop of war Boston, have been accordingly ordered to proceed there by the way of Rio de Janeiro, and at that place take in Commodore Lawrence Kearney for the command; Commodore Geo. C. Read, with the Columbia frigate and corvette John Adams having returned to the United States.

The surveys on the Southern coast, directed to be made by Congress, have been completed by Lieut. Glynn, and Lieut. Powell, in the brig Consort, is now engaged in a survey of the coast from Apalachicola bay to the mouth of the Mississippi.

The sloop of war Preble, Commander Brees, has been employed during the fishing season to protect our fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland; and the brig Dolphin, Lieut. Bell, and schooner Grampus, Lieut. Paine, are engaged in the laudable employment of suppressing the African slave trade.

These officers report that this disgraceful traffic is generally carried on under the Portuguese flag; the slaves taken under the cover of night, from stations at which they are collected by the native chiefs, and bartered for goods manufactured in England expressly for the purpose. Both officers are of the belief that, so long as these stations are suffered to exist, there can only be a partial suppression of the trade.

During the past year the schooner Wave, Flirt, and Osage, under the command of Lt. McLaughlin, have been engaged along the Florida coast to prevent the introduction of supplies to the Indians, and for the purpose of protecting the settlers along the coast. They have been supplied with men whose discipline will enable them to act as soldiers on land.

The two steam frigates, commenced during the summer of 1839 at New York and Philadelphia, are nearly ready for launching.

The Secretary complains of a scarcity of seamen, and says that this scarcity is much increased by discharging them when their terms of service have expired upon foreign stations, where the seductions of climate and the allurements of pleasure disable them from active service. Hundreds of seamen are now scattered among the islands of the Pacific and along the coast of South America, entirely lost to the navy. Measures have been adopted to reclaim them as far as possible.

The fund for the payment of navy pensioners has depreciated much from the fall of stocks, from which the fund was derived, and an appropriation of \$151,000 will be required this year to sustain the pledge of Government to the pensioners.

TREASURY REPORT.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we gather that the receipts and means for 1840, exclusive of trusts and the post office, are as follows:—A balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1840, of \$2,246,749; the receipts from Customs during the three first quarters of the year, net, \$10,689,884 78—from public lands \$2,630,217 25; from miscellaneous sources \$77,660,98; estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all sources, \$3,800,000; making an aggregate of \$17,197,763 01.—

There is to be added to this sum the principal and interest in 1840, of what was due from the deposit banks, about \$850,000; and the estimated receipts from the fourth bond of the United States Bank \$2,500,000; and for the issue of treasury notes instead of those redeemed \$5,440,000, which will be found to be \$28,234,512 01, the total

means in 1840. It is thought that \$700,000 of the money computed to be received from the bank may not be paid, and should this be the case it will reduce the whole amount that much. The expenditures for 1840 exclusive of trusts and post offices, are for the three first quarters civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous, \$4,118,248 64; for military, \$8,750,784 52; for naval \$4,620,316 35; estimates for the fourth quarter \$5,000,000; making the aggregate of current expenses for 1840 \$22,489,349 51. Add for funded debt and interest for District of Columbia, ascertained and estimated \$100,000; redemption of Treasury notes, including principal and interest for the three first quarters \$3,629,306 61; estimate of notes that will be redeemed in fourth quarter \$425,000, making the aggregate of expenditures or payments in 1840, \$26,643,656 12, and leaving an available balance in the Treasury of Dec. 31, 1840, computed at \$1,590,555 88. He suggests if Congress should pass any new appropriation, that new means be made for the payment. No funded debt remains unpaid, but what has been forgotten or the evidence mislaid, and \$1,500,000 which Congress has engaged to pay for the District of Columbia. The whole balance of the four quarters of Treasury notes since 1837, outstanding on the 1st Dec. was \$4,433,823. This is but \$675,453 more than at the close of 1839. The Department, notwithstanding the calls for outlay, arising from drawbacks on duties, graduation of public lands and the forming of new land districts, has been enabled to redeem all Treasury notes as fast as presented, and pay with punctuality all debts which have fallen due. The exports during the year are computed to have been \$131,371,950, which is over \$10,000,000 more than in 1839. Of the exports only \$17,809,333 were of foreign origin. The loans of domestic origin \$113,762,617, being \$6,845,937 more than in 1838. The imports during 1840 were about \$104,805,891, being \$57,286,211 less than in 1839. The difference between our exports and imports has usually been in favor of the latter. Some years ago it ranged in that way about seven millions annually, but of late the average has risen to near \$20,000,000 annually—the excess having been in 1816, \$61,316,995, and in 1839, \$11,063,716.—This year the exports exceed the imports \$27,000,000, a circumstance which has not happened but six times since the formation of the Constitution. The tonnage of the country has advanced about 20,000 tons.

The Secretary says: "Though destitute of the aid of a United States Bank as a fiscal agent during that period, and baffled by various unremedied imperfections in the laws connected with the finances, as well as embarrassed by two suspensions of specie payments by many of the State banks—one still continuing—yet the treasury has been able to make its vast collections, transfers and payments with promptitude, and in most cases with specie or its equivalent."

"The imports fell within two years from near one hundred and ninety millions, to one hundred and fourteen, and in the single year just passed, fell almost sixty millions. Of the causes he says, "they will be found to have been chiefly connected with the abuses of banking" while abuses abroad are supposed to have increased the evils at home."

"The great principles of trade can never be long violated with impunity; and any fictitious or unnatural excess of credit to any extent in revolutions, as the essence of legitimate commerce consists in an exchange of values for each other, or of values for what truly represents values, and can be readily converted into them."

"Speaking of the remedies for existing and apprehended evils, he thus concludes: "Above all, should public efforts be directed to strengthen the certainty of prompt specie payments as to all notes out, and of a nearer approach to uniformity in the amount of issues in similar states of trade; and of specie on hand, instead of multiplying them for speculation or cupidity, and thus keeping up a succession of expansions and contractions, which will only inflame the existing disorders, and render the continuance of great fluctuations in all public as well as private affairs unavoidable, endless and ruinous."

Ministers and Diplomatic Agents of the United States in Foreign Countries.—The government of the United States is represented at the courts of Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Mexico by Ministers Plenipotentiary; and at Portugal, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, New Grenada, Venezuela, Brazil, Chili, Peru, Texas, Two Sicilies, Spain and Sardinia, by Charge d'Affaires. Consuls and Commercial Agents represent this country in all other places, except Turkey and Central America, with which we carry on any important trade. David Porter, of Maryland, is resident Minister at Constantinople, and John L. Stephens at San Salvador, Central America. The pay of Ministers Plenipotentiary is \$9,000 per annum, as salary and \$9,000 for outfit. The pay of Charge d'Affaires is \$4,500 per annum. Secretaries of Legation receive \$2,000 per annum.

HON. GEORGE McDUFFIE.—It is feared by many that if the expected resignation of Mr. Preston of South Carolina, should take place, and Mr. McDuffie be elected to fill the vacancy, he would be unable to serve. For some years past he has been suffering, it is said, from the effect of a wound received in his duel with Col. Cummings, & that the best American and European surgeons have been only able to alleviate present pain, with out producing ultimate recovery.—Balt. Argus.

INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS.—The New Orleans Bee confirms the account of the conclusion of the treaty between England and Texas. The treaty recognizes the independence of Texas, and provides for the mediation of England for an immediate pacification of the former and Mexico.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Clay has introduced a resolution in the Senate declaring that the Sub-treasury bill ought to be repealed. The Globe in speaking of the debate on the resolution says:—

Mr. Clay opened a debate in the Senate to-day on his resolution to repeal the independent Treasury law. This gentleman seems to think that the discussion which he now proposes to get up in the Senate will operate retrospectively, and that the country will be persuaded that the augmentation which way now be provoked, has actually been before the people previously to the last election, and that the election was the trial of the issue between the Independent Treasury and a National Bank. The whole nation knows that the Federal party sedulously avoided making this issue pending the late canvass for the Presidency. Log cabins, hard cider, Tippecanoe, and old Fort Meigs, were all used to press out of public consideration every political question.

The Independent Treasury measure, the political managers for Harrison were well apprized, has been thoroughly discussed before the people of every State in successive Congresses, and had at last resulted in bringing in decided majorities to support it in both branches in Congress. They well knew, too, that the Bank of the United States had been the subject of contest before the people for almost ten years, and had, in spite of all its corrupt appliances, received nothing but rebuke from the popular vote. They, therefore, kept those topics carefully out of the last Presidential canvass, and turned all their moneyed means and other persuasives to impress new matter upon the public mind, and to work out their scheme by stealth and fraud, while the public attention was caught by noise and display and ridiculous novelties. But now that they have carried their point by suppressing all agitation of the public measures involved in the result the Federal leaders come forward and claim the late popular vote as a decision of the great issue which they were afraid to make or discuss before the people.

Mr. Clay was responded to very ably by Messrs. Wright, Calhoun, Hubbard, and Anderson. Mr. Allen of Ohio offered, before the adjournment, resolutions as substitutes for Mr. Clay.

Mr. Talmadge asked and obtained leave to introduce the following joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States in a relation to one Presidential term:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses deeming it necessary), That the following article be proposed to the Legislature of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which article, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution.

"The President of the United States shall hold his office but for one term of four years, and shall be ineligible thereafter."

In the House of Representatives on the 16th inst. Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would on to-morrow, or some subsequent day of the session, introduce a bill fixing upon a particular day for choosing electors for President and Vice President throughout the several States in the Union; and also, upon a day for holding elections for members of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington City, Dec. 18, 1840. **PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.**—Falling of the immense chandelier of the House of Representatives.—This morning, a short time previous to the hour of meeting, the immense chandelier weighing more than three tons, lately suspended from the dome, fell with a tremendous crash, strewn the hall with a thousand fragments.—Had the accident occurred during the session of the House, a dozen lives might have been lost. You will remember that at the commencement of the session I expressed my apprehensions on the subject, and stated that the apparatus was not sufficiently strong.

The seat of Mr. Hillen, your talented representative, was directly beneath the chandelier, and his chair was struck by the falling mass.—Had he been in his place, his death would have been inevitable. His escape is truly providential.

When the apparatus first gave way, two men engaged in cleaning the chandelier, were taken from their feet and carried some distance upwards very rapidly. They dropped, however, upon the floor and ran backwards. The next moment the large mass fell, and had they been a foot nearer they would have crushed them to atoms.

The greatest excitement prevailed on the opening of the house, and the Chaplain, Mr. Cookman, made a most touching prayer, giving thanks to Almighty God that the lives of so many have been preserved.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, at a few minutes after twelve, on motion of Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, the house adjourned to Monday next. This motion was made in order to afford an opportunity for the seats to be re-placed, which had been crushed by the fall; the furniture from the oil was also very disagreeable.

The wives and children of many of our members have cause to return thanks to the Great Disposer of events that they are not left destitute.

The Senate is not in session to day.

THE FIRST MOVE.—The following resolution has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to endeavor to procure the passage of a law by Congress, fixing the same day or days throughout the United States, for the choice of Presidential electors.*

THE WHIG.

EASTON, MD
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1840.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last in this town, over the body of a free negro woman. The verdict was, that she came to her death from intemperance and exposure to the weather.

The Legislature of Maryland meets on Monday next. Among the first important business of the session, will be the election of United States Senator. The session will be one of interest, and we will endeavor to keep our readers advised of all matters of moment as they transpire.

"THE CHRISTIAN WORLD"—by Revd. Thos. H. Stockton.—We have received the third number of this publication and have been much edified by a perusal of its contents. Mr. S. disclaims "connexion with any party-position in the wide world, save that which is designated by the phrase a christian people."

It is a monthly work, and published in Philadelphia at \$1.25 per annum.

The Richmond Whig, judging from the census of Virginia just taken, supposes there are full fifty thousand white adults in that State who cannot read!

We see it stated that Bear, the Buckeye Blacksmith, instead of being busy at his anvil, as stated by some of the Whig papers, has been seeking office from the Ohio House of Delegates. He obtained 2 votes out of 68 for clerk! You can't come it Vulcan.

RESUMPTION.—The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the Banks of Pennsylvania will resume on the 15th of January, the period fixed by law, and that the resumption will be permanent and satisfactory. How wondrous condescending.

John C. Calhoun has been unanimously re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of South Carolina.

W. P. Mangum, who has been recently elected to the Senate of the United States by the North Carolina Legislature, is a strict constructionist—anti-Tariff, and opposed to a National Bank. Verily, these Whigs are strange fellows—one thing at the South, another at the North.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, has been elected by the Legislature of N. Hampshire, United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March next, when Mr. Hubbard's term of service will expire. Said was Democratic New Hampshire said "well done thou good and faithful servant."

The Legislature of Arkansas has re-elected Hon. W. S. Fulton to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. F. is a supporter of the present administration.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of South Carolina, to give the election of Governor to the people, and also the election of electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

General Harrison resigned his office of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, of Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 10th inst. Mr. J. W. Piatt, a Democrat, has received a pro tempore appointment to his office.

VIRGINIA.—The Senate of this State, which is equally divided in politics, has by a vote of 16 to 16, rejected the resolution from the lower house, which fixed on the 14th inst. for the election of an United States Senator. Judging from this vote, which can be maintained, we should infer that the "little Expunger" is not yet quite sure of a seat in the Senate. After the decided demonstration Virginia gave in November against Mr. Rives and the Whig party, we can hardly conceive it possible for him longer to struggle for a post in open opposition to the popular voice of his State.

"REMEMBER THE POOR."—In nearly every exchange paper we receive, we are presented with the timely and praiseworthy admonition—"remember the poor!" Verily the season of the year has arrived, when the poor should be particularly remembered, and every possible effort made by the hit-mane to relieve their wants. How many instances of intense suffering could be enumerated? How many lone and afflicted families are pinched by hunger and chilled by cold? How many are there, who prefer penury and want, rather than encounter the cold and sordid humanity sometimes extended by purse proud meanness? And may

we not also ask, how many tears of bitter anguish are shed in the gloom of sequestered wretchedness, by those who are left a prey to disease, or become the victims of cruel neglect? These are questions for serious reflections, and no doubt find in every philanthropic breast generous and active response. It is true our own community is relieved to a measurable extent from a knowledge of the want that exists amongst us, or of the alleviated cases of misery, through the humane and untiring efforts of the ladies who compose the "Doras Society" of our town. Their labors of mercy, we understand, have been richly repaid by the good they have dispensed, and the Society has reaped laurels more enviable than those which graced the warrior's brow, or crowned the monarch's head—for the former are the lasting attributes of charity itself—the latter, but the ephemeral glory of a day. Let but the efforts of this society be liberally met by our citizens, then the poorest in our midst will be of good cheer; the tear of sorrow be wiped away from the widow's eye, and health and happiness will bloom upon the orphan's cheek. These would be monuments of true glory.

VAN BUREN'S POPULARITY.—From an exchange paper we take the following statement of the comparative vote received by Mr. Van Buren in 1836 & 1840, in the states designated. The increase it will be perceived is overwhelmingly large, and conclusively contradicts the whig assertions of his unpopularity. The Democratic increase in the States given, is upwards of one hundred and ninety-five thousand votes!

Maryland, 1836, 22467—1840, 28754; increase 6287—yet he is defeated.

Pennsylvania, 1836, 91475—1840, 143702; increase 52230—yet he is defeated.

Ohio, 1836, 96948—1840, 124782; increase 27834—yet he is defeated.

Indiana, 1836, 32480—1840, 53581; increase 21101—yet he is defeated.

Massachusetts, 1836, 33501—1840, 52366; increase 18865—yet he is defeated.

Maine, 1836, 22900—1840, 46202; increase 23303—yet he is defeated.

New York, 1836, 166845—1840, 212519; increase 45704—yet he is defeated!

Such is the result throughout the Union! His increased vote is apparently overwhelming in every State, county and town, yet strange to say, he is overwhelmed—defeated—while the party has triumphed. We bide our time.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The Pennsylvanian in speaking of Mr. Van Buren's last annual message, says it is a document which will be read with honest pride by those who stood at his side at the recent contest. We agree with the Pennsylvanian. But let the Editor, in the following extract, speak for himself.

"The Message, taken throughout, is in its detail of facts, a masterly and convincing vindication of Mr. Van Buren's administration of the affairs of the general government from the calamities which have been so unceasingly poured upon it, and the reader cannot fail to be struck with its powerful exposition of the principles upon which the President's policy has been based, resulting in the establishment of the Constitutional Treasury. His remarks on this head are worthy of him who issued the Special Message of 1837. Both of these documents will hereafter stand as monuments of wisdom, and if we are not to degenerate into a nation of mere speculators—if the alternate gambling expansions and contractions of a viciously redundant currency are not to be regarded as the wholesome pulsations of our life-blood, the time is not far distant when men will be ashamed even to hint a doubt of the correctness of the doctrines which are there set forth, and will blush as much at their agency in bringing about the mad revolution of 1840 as they now rejoice in it. Unless it be false that there is a power in truth which must at last enable it to triumph—unless it is a cherished folly to think that error cannot lastingly sway the most enlightened people of the age, the day cannot be very remote when it will be a cause of wonder to reflect upon the results of the recent political campaign. It is even now a familiar fact, that throughout the canvass which terminated with such disaster to the friends of a sound currency, not a single attempt was made by all the opposing champions who entered the field against the executive, to prove that the cardinal points of his policy were falsely founded. No one dared to meet the true question; that of the Constitutional Treasury—face to face. Vague generalities and denunciatory epithets were all that could be extorted, and the giants of whiggery could find little else to say for themselves but clamors for "change," and were not ashamed to ransack the kitchens, parlors, and bed chambers of the presidential mansion for the materials of their oratory. Every word, every action, every movement proved that they were fully conscious of the intrinsic weakness of their cause, and it is not too much to infer that the knowledge which they then possessed will gradually spread to the people, and that the community will soon see why excitement and abuse were substituted for discussion and argument.

THE NEW CABINET.—The New York Commercial advertiser of Wednesday afternoon asserts to have authentic information and says:—"On the first day of the present session, DANIEL WEBSTER was tendered the situation of Secretary of State, or Secretary of the Treasury, or any other post in

the new administration that he might choose. It is equally certain that Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, will receive the post of Attorney General.

All the States but South Carolina gave Van Buren 1,130,000 votes, and Harrison 1,272,000. South Carolina at the late Congressional election, gave about 30,000 Van Buren to 5,000 Harrison votes. It is a singular fact that in the immense aggregate of votes cast at the late election, the contest was really decided by about 18,000 votes, cast in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The Harrison electors were chosen by a plurality of 410, 43,293, 301, and 2,223, in those State, which 90 votes added to Van Buren's present 60, would have elected him by an electoral majority of two!—Standard.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.]

December 18, 1840. **Messrs. Martin, Lowe & Willis.**—As representatives of the people of Talbot county, we would humbly submit for your consideration the necessity of altering so much of the primary school law as relates to the time of electing the Trustees thereof. The time for electing the Trustees of said school, as prescribed by law, takes place in December, thereby placing many teachers in very unpleasant situations—whereas, in our humble opinion, the election should take place at least three months sooner, giving the teachers who may be turned off an opportunity of procuring a school elsewhere, or seek some other employment to commence with the new year.

A TEACHER.

The Gazette will please copy the above.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Mr. Niles has given us the longest report that we have ever read from the Post Office Department, occupying as it does five columns in the Globe. We abstract the most important items of information.

It appears that the extent of the post routes in the United States is 155,729 miles, and the annual transportation on them 36,470,777 miles, at a cost of \$3,396,876.—The number of contractors is about 2000; post offices 11,738, of which 951 have been established within the present year. Within the same period 271 have been discontinued. Postmasters appointed within the year 3231, of whom 959 were for new offices.

The receipts of the Department for the year ending the 30th June last were \$4,539,260. Expenditures \$4,759,111. Excess of expenditure \$219,845.

The Postmaster General mentions as among the causes for this excess, or rather of the deficiency in the revenue, the embarrassments of the times, the practice extensively adopted of carrying newspapers outside of the mails, and the abuse of the franking privilege.

During the weeks ending the 2d of May, 2d June, and the 7th of July last, there were 22,039 free letters and packets sent from the Executive Department, 20,363 free letters from Members of Congress, and 392,268 public documents and other franked packets, making in all 434,669. The public documents and packets from Congress weighed 32,669 pounds.

Mr. Niles recommends the abolition of the allowance to Postmasters of two cents on free letters, and the franking privilege, except to the Heads of Departments; a limitation of compensation for all steamboat, rail road, and coach service, the equalization of the postage on newspapers and other printed matter, with an advance of one hundred per cent, and a revision of the tariff on letter postage, with a reduction of 25 per cent.

From the Eastern (Mr.) Argus.

THE SOUTH. Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, all slaveholding States, have played into the hands of the Abolitionists at the late election, and voted for Harrison. This is a matter of surprise, no less to the Abolitionists themselves than to the Democratic party. The followers of Garrison, at the North, did not expect anything so favorable to their cause as the Southern support of General Harrison. They knew that the Democracy of the North had been, of old, the "natural allies of the South," and they had seen, too, this same Democracy erecting itself, in Congress and out, as a strong barrier against their own recent efforts to agitate the subject of Abolition. They had seen Northern Democrats voting with the Southern members in the National House of Representatives, against the whole united corps of their own Northern supporters, to prevent any undue excitement there in relation to Southern slavery. They had heard these Democrats denounced for so doing by the Federalists generally, and threatened with defeat when they returned to their own constituents. They had witnessed all this; and, therefore, we say, they did not anticipate, at the late election, anything on the part of the South but open hostility to General Harrison. The Democracy, surely, had equal reason to expect a similar result. They had stood in the breach battling manfully for Southern rights, at the imminent hazard of their own popularity, and expected, at least, that if their party was sacrificed, the South would not strike the fatal blow.

To some extent, they have been sadly disappointed. Virginia, and Alabama, have gone, to be sure, for their own institutions, and their own principles; but the rest of the slaveholding country has fled the Republican cause and gone for Harrison. Hereafter, when Abolitionists press their claims once more, at the bar of Congress, and the Northern Federalists lend a listening ear towards them, as usual, with what face can a Georgian or a North Carolinian invoke the aid of a Northern Democrat to prevent the success of their demands? No—hereafter, they can only seek assistance of the States of Vermont, and the Bibles of Pennsylvania, for with such persons alone have they shown an affinity at the late election.

We take it for granted, here, that the Abolitionists are almost universally Federalists, and no candid man at the North, will doubt, for a moment, this fact. Whether it be so or not, however, it is wholly undeniable, that Mr. Van Buren is far more strongly pledged to all the Southern measures than Gen. Harrison, and that, for this very reason, he has been bitterly abused by the Northern Federalists. To see him sacrificed, then, in their defence, and even assist at the immolation, was something which may be deemed "chivalry" in Carolina, or "generosity" in Georgia, but which would generally be denominated, by all classes of persons, as cold and heartless ingratitude.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier writes that Mr. Webster will be offered the State Department, or the Mission to England. He also says that Mr. Clay will not accept any appointment either at home or abroad.

From the Ohio Cosmopolitan.

OUR DREAM.

Last night, after sufficient returns were received to convince us that Tom Corwin is elected Governor of Ohio, we went to bed and dreamed a dream, which may not be all a dream.

We dreamed that Corwin was Governor, and that the Whigs had a majority in the Legislature. The most rigid system of economy had been adopted, the old State House had been converted into a legislative boarding-house, and that the State boarding-house keeper was elected annually by the Legislature—and that the Governor and all the officers of State boarded there together. They had very plain fare—parched corn and hard cider for breakfast; loaf-cake and hominy for dinner; pone and butter-milk for supper. They slept in bunks with only straw beds. They were all paid one dollar a day and board. They had no clerks; when any member made a motion or a report, &c., he recited it himself. Bills were engrossed and enrolled by the originator. They had a State printing office, owned by the State, who hired its own journeymen and did its own printing. The quassi quires were put into an iron vault so that Sam Mclary could not steal them to print Extra Statesman on. Each member had a key to that vault, and they used the quassi paper for writing letters to newspaper editors. They had no messenger, they did their own errands—they had no sergeant-at-arms—they took turns in making fires, and the legal processes were served by the Governor.

They built a log State house, after the fashion of a log cabin. The Speaker sat upon the head of a hard cider barrel, and the members were seated on buckeye logs, and took notes on a single with red chalk. A big night owl was perched above the head of the Speaker, instead of the eagle; a dried coon skin hung up in the place of the Declaration of Independence; Ogles' speech occupied the place of the American Constitution; and a Harrison flag waved on the top of the Capitol, instead of the American. Josiah Scott regularly opened the sitting each day with a Tippecanoe song.

As we gazed upon these improvements, our soul was fired with Tippecanoe zeal, and we shouted, "Ho, Ching ring ching," which broke our slumber; and apprised us that we had been dreaming. And we think that those who have supported the Whigs, expecting such miraculous reform, will get waked up, they will discover that they have been DREAMING too!

From the N. Y. Herald.

IMPORTANT NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—It is stated in some of the Western papers, that at a public entertainment given to Genl. Harrison, at Versailles, Ky., he stated publicly in a speech, that "the Genl. Harrison," CONSIDERED MR. CLAY THE FITTEST MAN IN THE NATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Yet this is the man who stated at another public meeting, that "NO ONE SHOULD EVER KNOW HIS PREFERENCE FOR ANY MAN AS A SUCCESSOR."

The Louisville Journal, the leading Federal organ of Kentucky, confirms the above, thus:

"A public entertainment was given the other day at Versailles, Kentucky, to Genl. Harrison. In the course of it the President elect rose and gave a toast in honor of Henry Clay. In the eloquent remarks with which he accompanied the sentiment, he stated, as we are informed by one of his auditors, that he considered Mr. Clay the fittest man in the nation for the Presidency, and that he himself would shortly visit the office at once, or the next morning in WASHINGTON, were it possible for him, BY SO DOING, TO CONFER IT ON THE DISTINGUISHED KENTUCKIAN.

The time is approaching when the Federalists will be expected to practise what they have preached. How FEARFUL they have been of EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE! Lord! how they loathed the men who uttered the wise sentiment: "To the victors belong the spoils!" After the 4th of March the Whigs will insist (are they not honest?) on a diminution of executive patronage, and will not hesitate to shake a man be turned out of office for opinion's sake, by Harrison, to impeach him, oust him, and let Tyler serve as President the balance of the term!—[Louisville Advertiser.

"THE DARK CORNERS."

In the State of New Hampshire, according to the census taken the present year, there is a population of 284,481; there are two universities, with 430 students; 63 academies, in which the languages and the higher branches of education are taught, with 5,745 scholars; 2,110 common schools, (all supported at the public expense,) with \$1,890 scholars; there is a public place of education to every 130 inhabitants; and there are only 327 persons within the limits of the State, over twenty years of age, who cannot read and write; (not one of these persons, who is of sound mind, we will venture to say, being a native of New Hampshire.) Yet this is the State which is often taunted, by partisan editors, with having "dark corners!" It is a taunt which can only find an excuse in the ignorance of those who utter it, and we hope we may hear it no more until we can be shown, on any part of the whole earth's surface, a population of equal numbers scattered over to great an expanse of territory, possessing so many of the means of education, and improving them so well. It is no wonder that New Hampshire is so thoroughly Democratic.—Boston Morning Post.

RESIGNATION.—Judge Colquhoun, a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, from the state of Georgia, has resigned his seat in Congress. This gentleman was elected as a Whig, but voted for the Sub Treasury Bill, and refused to accede to the nomination of Harrison, was run on the Van Buren ticket for Congress, but defeated, which he considers a disapproval of his course, and has resigned before the expiration of his term.

ARKANSAS.—The Governor of Arkansas has issued his proclamation announcing the election of the Van Buren electors; the official majority is 1,056. The returns from six counties were not received in time, or were returned informally. These were not counted in the general result—had they been, Mr. Van Buren's majority would have been upwards of 2,000.

THE LARGEST VOTE.—New Hampshire gave the largest vote at the late presidential election, in proportion to her population, of any State in the Union. According to the late census, she cast one vote for every 145 inhabitants.

RESIGNED.—It is stated in the Norfolk (Va.) Herald, that the Hon. Josiah Holleman, who resigned his seat in Congress from that district, has resigned his seat, because the district gave a majority against Mr. Van Buren.

THE RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION.—The Legislature of South Carolina have under consideration resolutions asserting the right of the State to instruct her Senators in Congress.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

From the N. Y. Courier, Dec 15.
POMEROY.—The disappearance of Mr. SUDMAN, the President of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of New Brunswick, is at last accounted for, and we are sorry to add, that it is now certain he has been most barbarously murdered.

These circumstances were, that he has recently had in his possession a gold watch, and he was unusually flush of money, and a remark he made when purchasing lumber to door a cellar—that he had paid off a mortgage Mr. SUDMAN held on his property, but did not take it to the Clerk's Office to be cancelled for fear he should be suspected of being the murderer of "MR. SUDMAN."

On his arrest yesterday, his replies to the questions put to him were confused and incoherent, and in consequence the Mayor determined his house should be searched. During the search one of the officers observed that they ought to take up the floor of the cellar, which had been laid down in the night, since the disappearance of Mr. Suidman.

Robinson endeavored to dissuade them from it, saying that if they did the house would fall down. The officers, however, persisted, and there found buried three feet under the earth the corpse of Mr. Suidman, the head bearing evident indications of violence, which had caused his death. An inquest was sitting on the body at 7 o'clock last night.

The conviction was general in New Brunswick—indeed, we hardly see how it could be otherwise—that Robinson was the murderer. The mortgage deed was found in his possession with his signature torn off. We need scarce add, that the highest excitement in consequence prevailed in the quiet town of New Brunswick.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF MILLINGTON.—We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that F. A. Weed, President of the Bank of Millington, his brother William Weed, and a third person, were arrested in that city on the 2d instant by virtue of an affidavit made before Recorder Baldwin by Mr. Ambrose A. White, of Baltimore, stating that F. A. Weed fraudulently obtained the presidency of the bank, and then passed off and exchanged to a very large amount the bills of the bank which were worthless, for the bills of other banks that were solvent; and further, that a reward has been offered for the apprehension of F. A. Weed—that he is a fugitive from justice, and that William Weed, one of the other parties arrested, has been his aider and abettor in these transactions.

F. A. Weed was on the following day brought up before the Recorder, on being asked if he was guilty he answered in the negative, and at the instance of the Court and with mutual consent of the lawyers engaged, the investigation was postponed until the 6th instant. The property of the Messrs. Weed, consisting of some \$20,000 in current bank notes, has been attached at the suit of Mr. James Jamison.

MATCH RACE.—The great race between Gano and Boston, for \$20,000, four mile heats, came off on the 6th December, on the Lafayette course near Augusta, Ga. At one, the aze was brought out, and Gano made a remarkably fine appearance, but his limbs were said to be not in a proper condition to sustain the work necessary to insure the victory. At half past one, start was made and Boston had the track and kept the lead about a quarter of a mile, when he was locked and passed by Gano, who left him about thirty or forty feet in the rear, which distance he kept until the third round, when about two thirds of which was accomplished, it was locked and kept for about forty or fifty yards, when Boston made an effort, and from that time, until the completion of the fourth mile, he kept his distance, about three lengths, and won the race with ease. Gano was then withdrawn. It was an easy race, and the heat was run by Boston in 7 min. 55 seconds.

Did the people, in electing Gen. Harrison, decide in favor of a National Bank or against it? In favor of the independent Treasury or against it? In favor of a high Tariff of protection or against it? In favor of Mr. Clay's scheme of Internal Improvements or against it? If they passed judgment on neither of these, what good reason can be urged against the continued hostility of the Democratic party to three of these and its advocacy of the other? We wish to be so Democratic as to bow to the will of the people when that will has been palpably made known on any point of public policy. Will some of these Whigs tell how these matters were decided by the success of Gen. Harrison.—[Daily Advertiser.]

ALABAMA.—The governor of Alabama, in his late message to the legislature, recommends the calling of a convention on the slave-holding states, to adopt the most effectual measures for their mutual happiness and safety, and to provide new guards for their future security against the FANATICISM of the abolitionists of the north.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The electoral college in this State voted for Van Buren, for President, and Tazewell, of Virginia, for Vice President.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS in Philadelphia, touching the alteration of the records, is still under investigation.

Memorials are in circulation in Virginia, praying the Legislature to abolish public executions.

BLACKSMITHING.—The subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that he is still carrying on the Blacksmithing, at his old stand at Hook town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.

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

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

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

Dec 22—The subscriber respectfully takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of his brother, William P. Oxenham, of, in and to the "Farmer's Foundry," as well as all the stock and materials on hand, and will use every exertion to please all those who may think proper to patronize him. JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22—BLACKSMITHING. The subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared at all kinds of work in the best manner in that line of business. Having in his employ Mr. John Ringrose, as foreman, (who served his time with Mr. Willard, in the City of Baltimore,) he feels well assured that on edged tools or other work, he cannot be surpassed by any Smith even in the cities.—Thankful for the encouragement he has already received in his other business, he hopes still to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public. JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22—NOTICE. THE undersigned, Trustees of the Male & Female Primary Schools in the town of Easton, are desirous of employing suitable Teachers in said schools for the year 1841. All persons desirous of applying are requested to leave written applications with the first named of the undersigned on or before the 30th of December, as the selection will be made on that day. SAM. H. DAWSON, JR., THO. H. DAWSON, WILLIAM HUSSEY, Trustees.

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

THE UNION HOTEL, DENTON, MD. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious Brick Tavern situated on front street, directly opposite Mr. Jas. Sangston & Son's store, where he will be happy at all times to accommodate his friends and the public generally. HIS TABLE will be furnished with the delicacies of the season, and every exertion used for the comfort and satisfaction of the public. Travellers can be accommodated at all times with private rooms, and exempt from all noise and disturbance. HIS BAR is furnished with the choicest liquors, and persons may enjoy a social glass or partake of the luxuries of his table, lodge comfortable, and be accommodated in such a manner as to render general satisfaction. BOARDERS, by the day, week, month or year. His Stables, which are large and commodious, are well supplied with oats, hay, &c., and attentive o-dlers. SAM'L COUNCELL, Denton, Caroline coty., Dec 22—3w

Easton Hat Factory. THE Ground upon which Baltimore was first laid out was originally purchased as a site for the town at a shilling per acre. GEORGIA U. S. SENATOR.—On the 4th inst., the Legislature of Georgia elected John McPherson Berrien, U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Lumpkin, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Berrien was a member of Gen. Jackson's first cabinet.

WILD GESE.—Wild Geese were never more plenty than they are at present about Cape May. DELAWARE REPRESENTATIVE.—Colonel Thomas Robinson, Representative in Congress from Delaware, is detained at home by indisposition.

BLACKSMITHING. HATS AND CAPS.

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

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

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

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

Dec 22—The subscriber respectfully takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of his brother, William P. Oxenham, of, in and to the "Farmer's Foundry," as well as all the stock and materials on hand, and will use every exertion to please all those who may think proper to patronize him. JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22—BLACKSMITHING. The subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared at all kinds of work in the best manner in that line of business. Having in his employ Mr. John Ringrose, as foreman, (who served his time with Mr. Willard, in the City of Baltimore,) he feels well assured that on edged tools or other work, he cannot be surpassed by any Smith even in the cities.—Thankful for the encouragement he has already received in his other business, he hopes still to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public. JAMES A. OXENHAM.

Dec 22—NOTICE. THE undersigned, Trustees of the Male & Female Primary Schools in the town of Easton, are desirous of employing suitable Teachers in said schools for the year 1841. All persons desirous of applying are requested to leave written applications with the first named of the undersigned on or before the 30th of December, as the selection will be made on that day. SAM. H. DAWSON, JR., THO. H. DAWSON, WILLIAM HUSSEY, Trustees.

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

THE UNION HOTEL, DENTON, MD. THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious Brick Tavern situated on front street, directly opposite Mr. Jas. Sangston & Son's store, where he will be happy at all times to accommodate his friends and the public generally. HIS TABLE will be furnished with the delicacies of the season, and every exertion used for the comfort and satisfaction of the public. Travellers can be accommodated at all times with private rooms, and exempt from all noise and disturbance. HIS BAR is furnished with the choicest liquors, and persons may enjoy a social glass or partake of the luxuries of his table, lodge comfortable, and be accommodated in such a manner as to render general satisfaction. BOARDERS, by the day, week, month or year. His Stables, which are large and commodious, are well supplied with oats, hay, &c., and attentive o-dlers. SAM'L COUNCELL, Denton, Caroline coty., Dec 22—3w

Easton Hat Factory. THE Ground upon which Baltimore was first laid out was originally purchased as a site for the town at a shilling per acre. GEORGIA U. S. SENATOR.—On the 4th inst., the Legislature of Georgia elected John McPherson Berrien, U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Lumpkin, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Berrien was a member of Gen. Jackson's first cabinet.

WILD GESE.—Wild Geese were never more plenty than they are at present about Cape May. DELAWARE REPRESENTATIVE.—Colonel Thomas Robinson, Representative in Congress from Delaware, is detained at home by indisposition.

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

Oct 27 if Easton & Baltimore Packet, THE SCHOONER HARP HAVING been put in complete order, has commenced her trips, and will continue to run regularly throughout the season between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton Point every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, Baltimore, on every Wednesday at the same hour, weather permitting. Passengers will be accommodated at all times in the best manner, and every exertion made to insure their safety & comfort. The subscriber has lately employed Mr. JAMES HOPKINS, at Easton Point, as Clerk and Receiver, (where he has in good order, a granary formerly occupied by Cay Robert Leonard,) also, Messrs. JAS. BARROL & SONS, in Baltimore, as agents for the sale of Grain and all other articles shipped by him, and not otherwise consigned. Orders for freight will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, either at the subscriber's office at Easton Point, or at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Sons. The commander of the HARP, Capt. EACROX, is well and favorably known to the public as a careful and skillful sailor, and well qualified for the business in which he is engaged. The Messrs. Barrolls and Hopkins are too well known to require any comment from the usual price. The public's ob't serv't, JACOB WRIGHT. Easton, Aug. 4, 1840—1f

PRIVATE SEMINARY. THE subscriber having resigned his situation in the Academy at Easton, with an intention of retiring to his farm, and exchanging the arduous duties of his Public Profession for the more congenial quiet of the country, takes this method of tendering his grateful acknowledgments to the citizens of Easton and vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have extended to him for the last twelve years. It was the intention of the subscriber when he offered his resignation, to retire at the close of the year, from his Professional duties. Through the solicitations, however, of several of his patrons, he has consented to open a PRIVATE SEMINARY at his residence, where he will be prepared to accommodate a few boarders on very reasonable terms. To those who may prefer a private institution for the education of their sons, this Seminary may, perhaps, offer some inducements. The course of instruction will be the same as hitherto pursued at the Academy, and from the long experience of the subscriber, in his Profession, he flatters himself, that, to such youths as may be committed to his charge, every opportunity will be offered for acquiring a thorough EXCLUSIVE EDUCATION, and qualifying themselves for all the ordinary avocations of life. His school will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 4th of January of the ensuing year, but will be limited to a small number, consequently great attention can be paid to the MORAL & LITERARY department of every pupil. The session will continue until the 15th of August, during which time the annual session will commence on the 1st of October, and continue until the 15th of August. The course of instruction will be as follows, viz:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, embracing Modern, Physical, Ancient and Sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, English Grammar, (including Orthography, Etymology, Syntax and Prosody,) Geometry, Theoretical Mensuration in its various branches; Land Surveying, Navigation, History, Book Keeping, by single and double entry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, the construction of Maps, &c. TERMS.—For Board and Tuition, including bedding, lights, stationery, &c. \$100 per session, PAYABLE QUARTERLY; and for boarders \$20 per session, PAYABLE QUARTERLY. Washing for Boarders, if desired, at \$1 per month. THOS. PIERSON, Near Easton, Talbot coty., Md. Dec 15, 1840—1f

CONSTABLE'S SALE. BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias issued by Joseph Graham, Esq., and to me directed, against Robert Rose, one of the suit of Hovos Goldsborough, adm'r of James Harwood dec'd., use of James L. Martin, and the other at the suit of Peter Tarr use of Hovos Goldsborough. I will expose for sale at public auction at the Court house door in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 5th day of January next, between the hours of 10 & 4 o'clock for cash, one bright mulatto boy, BARNBY, late the property of Robert Rose—seized and taken in execution to satisfy the above mentioned writs, and the interests and costs due, and to become due thereon. Attendance by WM. H. NABB, Constable. Dec 15—1s

POPULAR REMEDIES.—The most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Mercury, Antimony, Zinc, and the recourse to bleeding in diseases, are now out of fashion, and Vegetable Remedies are the popular medicine now. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS are used & appreciated. They are known to act on every part of the body; being taken up by chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify; and it should be remembered which were the cause of the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good. Dec 15—1f

NEGROES FOR SALE. A FEW VALUABLE SLAVES, both male and female, they will not be sold to leave the state. Possession given 1st of January next. The following is a description of them: a man aged about 60, one 25 to 28 years old, term handed, a boy 14, 2 women about 50, 1 girl 14, 1 do 7, all slaves for life; also a woman, (cook) for a term of years, with 2 children slaves for life.—Apply to the Editor. Dec 15—1f

ANN & JANE. TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by JERE BROMWELL, Agent for Eliz. Markland, adm'r, of Wm. Markland, dec'd. Dec 22

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. FARMING UTENSILS, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser before the removal of the property giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Attendance given by THOMAS F. LARRIMORE. Dec 8—1s 1f

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

FOR SALE. A GIG & HARNESS, CORN BLADES, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS; HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser before the removal of the property giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Attendance given by THOMAS F. LARRIMORE. Dec 8—1s 1f

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NEW Christmas Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BOOKS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES, to which my friends and the public generally of this and the adjoining counties are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves and purchase handsome Christmas Presents. He has also received another lot of double and single barrel Percussion Guns, which he will sell low for cash. The public's ob't serv't, CHARLES ROBINSON.

N. B.—Those indebted to the subscriber on book account or otherwise, will please come forward and pay their respective accounts by the first day of January, so as to enable me to settle with my creditors at the same time. Dec 15—3w C. R.

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

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deemed it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and name on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

THE APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

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

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

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1 One copy of the Appendix \$1 Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum. Payments may be transmitted by mail postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 14th of December next at farthest. No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES. WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 26, 1840.

PROCLAMATION.

MARYLAND, Oct. RETURNS having been received from all the counties of this State, and from the city of Baltimore, of the election held the second inst. for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and it being the duty of the Governor, according to the Act of Assembly passed December session, eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety-seven, to declare by proclamation the names of the persons duly elected:

I now therefore by this Proclamation Declare that David Hoffman, John L. Kerr, Theodore R. Lockerman, Jacob A. Preston, John P. Kennedy, George Howard, Richard I. Bowie, James M. Coale, William T. Wootton, and Thomas A. Spence, were duly elected on the part of this State, as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at the election held on the 2d inst. as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. WM. GRASON, Governor of Maryland. JAMES MURRAY, Secretary of State.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will dispose of that well known farm called "LITTLE DOVER" on which the new residence. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, and is convenient to water communication to Baltimore or elsewhere, being within 2 of a mile from the great Choptank. It contains about 227 ACRES of Land, with a sufficiency of wood. It abounds with marl easily obtained, and possesses advantages which render it a desirable purchase. The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves. The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county. JOSEPH B. PERRY. (G) July 14 1840.

IN CHANCERY.

9th November, 1840. ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Harrison Mackey against William Philip Mackey and Sarah Elizabeth Mackey, made and reported by the Trustee, Philip F. Thomas; be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 15th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$7050 00. True copy, RAMSEY WATERS. Reg. Cur. Chan. nov 24—3w

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME has just returned from the city and are now opening a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries China, Queensware, Glass, &c which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them. Nov 17 1840.—3w

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I or my Agent can be seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, with a large yard for exercise and the most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own that I will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment. HOPE H. SLATTER. Baltimore, Jan. 15, 1840. tf

More New Goods.

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

DRY GOODS,

With many heavy Woollen Goods, PILOT & BEAVER CLOTHS, HEAVY BOOTS AND SHOES, upper and under Leather, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. all of which they offer to their customers and the public on the most pleasing terms, and respectfully invite their early attention to the same. POWELL & FIDDEMAN. Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.

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

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children; would therefore take six or eight pupils, as Boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly. For Board \$25 per quar. Washing 3 75 Lower Branches in English Education 4 00 Higher branches, comprising Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chmestry, Botany and Geometry 6 00 French Language 4 00 Music 10 00 Use of Piano 2 00 Drawing and Painting 2 00 The School will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Any persons wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited. J. M. LAMBIN. Avon-Dale, near the Royal Oak Oct. 13 1840.—tf

Very Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

By virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof of last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, those several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situated, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot county, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," the "Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," "Cottlingham," "Sunam" & "Atkinson's Choice," and which now comprehend the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of

700 ACRES OF LAND,

more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot County Court, in Liber J. L., No. S., folio 624 &c., one of the Land Record Books of said county. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands. T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee. Aug 25, 1840. N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

NOTICE.

The proprietor of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, takes this method to inform the patrons of that establishment, that from and after the date of this advertisement, he cannot grind corn for less than one sixth, owing to the extravagant price of corn. He therefore thinks (although anxious to oblige the public) that it would be better to close his mill doors for the want of work, than to close them for the want of means to carry on his business. All other establishments raise their prices according to emergencies, and why should not I? All of which is respectfully submitted to a generous public. JOSEPH K. NEALL. N. B.—This notice would have appeared before, had the water mills been able to accommodate those who were not disposed to continue their custom with me. I wish to avoid all suspicion of taking advantage of necessity. Nov 17—G3w J. K. N.

COACH, GIG, AND



Harness Making.

THE subscribers return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to them in their line of business and now respectfully take this method to inform them that they continue to manufacture every kind of Carriage, in the neat and most elegant manner, and on reasonable terms. They flatter themselves that from their knowledge and experience in the business, and from their determination to use none but the best materials, and employ the best workmen, that they will be able as heretofore, to give entire satisfaction to all who may honor them with their custom. They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of

NEW CARRIAGES.

made in the latest style and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHAIROPPERS, BAROUCHES, YORK WAGONS, S. GIGS, &c. &c.

A LARGE LOT OF HARNESS, both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connexion with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance thankfully received and punctually executed by The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS. April 30, 1839. (G)

N. B. Five active intelligent boys will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made. A. & H. The Aurora and Chronicle at Cambridge and Centinel and Times at Centerville, will copy the above advertisement 3 weeks and charge this office.

FRESH SUPPLY.

SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, & Harness, &c.

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

Gig and Switch Whips

and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call. N. B.—Persons whose accounts are of six months and longer standing, will oblige me by settling the same as early as possible, as I am much in want of money. Wanted a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the above business. One that can come well recommended will hear of a good situation by applying to the subscriber. Nov 17—tf

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any person wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to. Reference.—Messrs. Loveday Roszell and Cleezum. The public's ob't. servant, JONH K. WOOD. April 21, 1840. G

PORK WANTED.

SEALED proposals for supplying the Alms House of Talbot county with Pork, will be received by the subscriber in Easton, or by Wm. A. F. C. Kemp at the Alms House until Thursday 26 November, 1840. By order of the Board, WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer. nov 10 1840.

Notice.

BREEDERS to Maryland Eclipse, the last season, are reminded, that the money for his services will be due on the 1st November ensuing, and are requested to call on Mr. William Newnam, Easton, and make payment to him. WM. K. LAMBDIN. Oct 27—3t

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the Farm adjoining the Chapel, formerly the property of the late James Nabb, Esq.—For terms apply to ENNALS MARTIN, Agent for Wm. Fife, of Philadelphia; sep 8 1840.

The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. McDowell,) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

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

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

BOARDS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms. The public's ob't. serv't. REESE MERRETT. Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

Easton & Baltimore Packet,

THE SCHOONER



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

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

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

The commander of the HARP, Capt. ELIAS TAYLOR, has been long and favorably known to the subscriber, as a sober, honest, and careful man, and the Messrs. BARROL and JENKINSON are too well known to require any remark from me.

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

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET

The Fine New Schooner,



TALBOT,

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

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

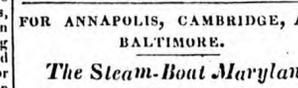
Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freights as heretofore, viz: Longheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as at other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Hamill.

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

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance. The public's ob't. serv't. SAMUEL H. BENNY. N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson and Sons. S. H. B. April 21, 1840. G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Bout Maryland,



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

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

LIME FOR SALE.

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

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Cartwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage. Public's ob't. servant, RICHARD P. SNEED. Easton, Feb 11, 1840.—tf

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Trashing Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which others do, and at the same time do as good work—their price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now but up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the county. The public's ob't. serv't. JAS. A. RIDGAWAY. Royal Oak, March 17 tf

CLARK'S

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

Dollars—millions of Dollars! NOTICE—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from \$1 to \$10, shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, & the result given (will if requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address JOHN CLARK. (Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum. Dec. 4, 1835.

Auction Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS consisting of the following leading articles—Fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed

BLACK CLOTHS, of Cooper, Brother & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invisible Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored

Cassimeres,

Thibet and Thibet gauze FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices; superior Scotch and Cole Rain SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bolster and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6-4 Sheet Muslin, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 5 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16 4 Marcelline Quills; do. do. imperial, plain and fig'd. Satin Vesting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Superb plain Summer Cloths; Extra pattern finished crape do.; Cashmere a new article; Gambroon and ribbed Stockinet; Russia and bird-eye Diapers; Damask Nankins—Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mousline de Laines; Challis and Printed Lawns.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris made Gloves, extra finished; Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustring; grosgrain; grode rine; cotton Hosiery; silk, thread and cotton Gloves, &c.

JOSHUA T. ROYSTON, Jr. No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St. June 23—1y (Yellow House) Aurora publish 1 year and forward bill to J. T. R. pr

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents. All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The Wool should be put in good order.—Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage. JOHN BEACHAM. Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline co. Md. June 9—tf

RETURN THANKS.

RETURN their thanks to their numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that they have on hand a choice and well selected assortment of ready made CLOTHING, ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES with special care and attention. Their assortment consisting in part of

FROCK & DRESS COATS

of blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, mulberry and claret Cloths; blue, black, green and brown Summer Cloth Frocks and Dress Coats.

PANTALOONS,

of blue, black, drab, cadet and black ribbed CASSIMERE. Also, blue and black SUMMER CLOTH, plain and ribbed, plain linen, &c.

VESTS,

of super plain English black Satin; of do. figured black Silk, fancy Silk; black Bombazine; plain Buff and figured Valencia Marselleses of every variety and pattern.

ROUND JACKETS,

of super grass linen, white Irish linen, and French linens. AN ASSORTMENT of Stocks, Handkerchiefs; Collars; Suspenders, &c. Gent's fine Hosiery of all kinds.

MANLOVE HAZEL,

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

PETER'S PILLS

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, & as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

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

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

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

LIST OF AGENTS. T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton. Malster & Salsbury, Denton. Downs & Massey, Greensborough. Cannon & Voshell, Bridgeton. Emory & Hopper, Centerville. Russum & Noits, Hillsborough. July 21 1840. 1y

BARON VON HUTCHELERS HERB PILLS.

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

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

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

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

In all cases of Hypochondriac Low Spirit, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Flur Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulency of the Stomach, Hysterics, Headaches, Hiccups, Sea Sickness, Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limb Head Stomach or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the inside, alternate Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the shock. This medicine is Baron Von Hutcheler's Herb Pills.

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

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

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

For Rent.

I will rent for the year 1840, to a careful tenant my HOUSE AND LOT, in Oxford.—Or if more desirable, possession will be given on the 1st of November next.—For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME. Easton Oct 27—4w

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

NEW SERIES.

EASTON MARYLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1840.

VOL. VII—NO. 104

THE WHIG & ADVOCATE,

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

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in the same proportion. All communications to insure attention, must be post paid.

POETRY.

THE PRISONER FOR DEBT.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Look on him—through his dungeon grate,
Feebly and cold, the morning light
Comes stealing round him, dim and late
As it leathes the sight.
Reclining on his strawy bed,
His hand upholds his drooping head—
His bloodless cheek is smeared and hard,
Unshorn his grey neglected beard,
And o'er his bony fingers flow
His long dishevelled locks of snow.

No grateful fire before him glows,
And yet the winter's breath is chill;
And o'er his half-clad person goes
The frequent ague thrill!
Silent—save ever and anon,
A sound, half-murmur and half groan,
Keenes apart the painful grip
Of the old sufferer's bearded lip;
O, sad crushing is the fate
Of old age chained and desolate!

Just God, why lives that old man there?
A murderer shares his prison bed,
Whose eye balls, through his horrid hair,
Gleams on him fierce and red;
And the rule oath and heartless joor
Fall ever on his loathing ear,
And, or in wakefulness or sleep,
Nerve, flesh and fibre thrill and creep,
When'er that ruffian's toasting limb,
Crimson with murder, touches him!

What has the grey-haired prisoner done?
Has murder stain'd his hands with gore?
Not so; his crime's a fouler one:
God make the old man POOR!
For this he shares a felon's cell,
The fittest earthly type of hell!
For this—the home for which he poured
And counted light the fearful cost—
His blood gained LIBERTY is lost!

On, for such a place of rest,
Old prisoner, poured thy blood as rain
On Concord's field and Bunker's crest,
And Saratoga's plain?
Look forth, thou man of many scars,
Through thy dim dungeon's iron bars;
It must be joy, in sooth to see
Yon monument upreared to thee:
Piled granite and a prison cell—
The land repays thy service well!

Go, ring the bells and fire the guns,
And fling the starry banner out;
Shout "Freedom!" to thy lying ones
Give back their cradled shout,
Let boasted eloquence declaim
Of honor, liberty and fame;
Still let the poet's strain be heard,
Who glory for each second word,
And every thing with breath agree
To praise "our glorious liberty!"

But when the patriot's cannon jars
The prison's cold and gloomy wall,
And through its grates the stripes and stars
Rise on the wind and fall—
Think ye that prisoner's aged ear
Rejoices in the general cheer?
Think ye his dim and falling eye
Is kindled at your pageantry?
Sorrowing of soul and chained of limb,
What is your carnival to him!

Down with the law that binds him thus!
Unworthy treason, let it find
No refuge from the withering curse
Of God and human kind!
Open the prisoner's living tomb,
And add our to his brooding gloom
The victim of your avarice code,
To the free son and son of God!
Nor longer dare as crime to brand,
The chastening of the Almighty's hand.

FEMALE AUCTIONEER.

"Who'll buy a heart?" young Harriet cries;
Harriet the blooming and the fair,
Whom love's fiery and dove-like eyes
Can banish grief and doleful despair.

"Come bid—my heart is up for sale;
Will no one bid—pray, sir, consider—
'Tis a kind and kind, and fond and hale,
And a great bargain to the bidder."

"I'll bid," says Grispeus; "I will pay
A thousand eagles promptly told."
'That's no bid, sir—and let me say,
A faithful heart's not bought with gold."

"I'll bid with marriage faith and plight
A heart," says Frank, "with love o'erflowing."
'Aye! here's a bid that's something like;
And now my heart is going—going."

PUZZLE.—The following figure contains 36 dots from which it is required to take away 6 dots in such a manner so as to leave an even number to be counted each way, from right to left, and from top to bottom, and vice versa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.

St. Matthew.—This Apostle and Evangelist is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at a city of Ethiopia.
St. Mark.—This Evangelist was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, until he expired.
St. Luke.—This Evangelist was hanged upon an Olive Tree in Greece.

St. John.—This Apostle and Evangelist was put into a cauldron of boiling oil, at Rome, and escaped death. He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus in Asia.
St. Peter.—This Apostle was crucified at Rome, with his head downwards, by his own request, thinking himself unworthy to die in the same posture and manner of his blessed master.

St. James, the great.—This Apostle was beheaded at Jerusalem.
St. James, the less.—This Apostle was thrown from a pinnacle, or wing of the Temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club.

St. Philip.—This Apostle was hanged up against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.
St. Bartholomew.—This Apostle was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.
St. Andrew.—This Apostle was bound to a cross where he preached to the people until he expired.

St. Thomas.—This Apostle was run through the body with a lance, at Coronandel, in the East Indies.
St. Jude.—This Apostle was shot to death with arrows.
St. Simeon.—Zealot.—This Apostle was first crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias.—This Apostle was first stoned and then beheaded.
St. Barnabas.—This Apostle of the gentiles was stoned to death by the Jews, at Salamis.
St. Paul.—This Apostle was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant Nero.

The following queer and characteristic advertisement was taken from a Dutch tavern, in western Pennsylvania:

Dish is mine Advertisement.
Varens my wife Catharine Stollefunger has pen run a way with a fellow vat I has hired mit me, and has put him to tollars a week, besides eating and tranking, and sleeping and parking—and he has strayed or stolen mit him mine fine gray horse, vat is a rone cutter, mit white and black lars all over—under his pelly, ant top his pack, ant upon both sides.—His has got a long het upon one end of his potty, mit a long tale on t'other end of his potty, ant ven he canters his legs goes too up and too down, easy and shentle like a sheep—but ven yonce he scares he runs away mit every potty in de world. Now my wife ant dish fellow has been run off together: Dish is tarefore to notefy de public not to pay any dets vat my vife has pen comit de fellow vill bring back mine horse mitout trouble, I vill give him vife mit a bill of sale of all his property by me.

Stork Stollefunger.
Varens my wife Catharine Stollefunger has pen run a way with a fellow vat I has hired mit me, and has put him to tollars a week, besides eating and tranking, and sleeping and parking—and he has strayed or stolen mit him mine fine gray horse, vat is a rone cutter, mit white and black lars all over—under his pelly, ant top his pack, ant upon both sides.—His has got a long het upon one end of his potty, mit a long tale on t'other end of his potty, ant ven he canters his legs goes too up and too down, easy and shentle like a sheep—but ven yonce he scares he runs away mit every potty in de world. Now my wife ant dish fellow has been run off together: Dish is tarefore to notefy de public not to pay any dets vat my vife has pen comit de fellow vill bring back mine horse mitout trouble, I vill give him vife mit a bill of sale of all his property by me.

SNOW VS. EGGS.

Messrs. Editors:—At this season of the year, when snow is so plenty and eggs are so dear, I do not know that I can render society a greater service than by sending you the following valuable suggestion which I have found in Mrs. CAROLINE GILMAN'S Ladies' Annual Register for 1840, page 30. The character of Mrs. GILMAN will, I doubt not, encourage every lady to "TRY IT."
"Snow is an excellent substitute for Eggs, either in puddings or pan-cakes. Two large spoonfuls will supply the place of one egg, and the article it is used in will be equally good. The Snow may be taken up from any clean spot before it is wanted, and will not lose its virtue, though the sooner it is used the better."
A LOVER OF GOOD THINGS.

There seems to be but three ways for a nation to acquire wealth, the first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their conquered neighbors—this is robbery; the second by commerce, which is generally cheating; the third by agriculture, the only honest way, wherein a man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of continual miracle wrought by the hand of God in his favor, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous industry.—[Franklin.]

ADVERTISING.—On this subject Lord Brougham says, (and certainly he is a very sensible person,) that the advantages of advertising are not fully appreciated by men who have just entered into business for themselves. If they are anxious to become known—receive patronage and acquire property—they must advertise freely. It is the only proper mode to be pursued; and is a sure guarantee to success.
Them's our sentiments.

THE DURABILITY OF OAK.

The durability of oak may be known from the fact that the throne of Edward the Confessor is 800 years old, one of the oaken coronation chairs has been in its present situation in Westminster Abbey about 510 years, and the oldest wooden bridge of which we have any account is of oak; it is that famous for its defence by Horatius Cocles, and which existed 400 years before Christ.

A CURIOUS SPECTACLE.—To see men who pretend to say that Mr. Van Buren's policy will ruin the farmers, hanging round a load of chickens, and trying to jay the farmer out of three cents, on the pound, when his price is not penny too high. It makes the horses laugh, as they hear it.—New Haven Register.

ATROCIOUS MURDERS.—The Portsmouth Times of Wednesday evening, 16th inst. gives an account of a series of murders perpetrated by a miscreant in Southampton county, Virginia, on Monday night last.

An aged Quaker named Scott, residing not far from Jerusalem, his sister, a little girl named Pringle and a negro woman and her child five persons in all, were murdered (says the Times) in succession, to further the design of robbery, entertained by their destroyer.
A young negro girl alone out of six persons on the premises, escaped the destroying hand of the murderer, and immediately fled to the nearest neighbor's and communicated to them what had been done.
The suspected individual has been apprehended.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

Those who never saw this remarkable accident in nature—who never heard him in Congress, have much cause of regret.—His manner in debate was peculiarly his own—original and forcible. Though occasionally excursive and exceedingly erratic, he scattered around him flowers so beautiful, that very few were offended at his devious wanderings, and followed him with pleasure wherever he chose to lead them. He never lost a good thought or a fine image that occurred to him either in conversation or solitude, but treasured it, "in the book and volume of his brain," till it was wanted, and he never failed to let it out when he had an opportunity. His invective like the deadly siroc, withered every thing it swept across, and his opponent was sure to quail and shiver beneath his touch. His sarcasms were barbed with the most corroding acrimony, and the excessive bitterness of his feelings indicated a ferocious and misanthropic character. He indulged more in satire than logic, more in invective than in reasoning; but there was a fascination about him as an orator, that few could or were willing to resist. His very silence was something eloquent, and the bare motion of his finger or his head, often conveyed as much meaning as the most finished or elaborate sentence. But between his delivered and published speeches there is no comparison. In the latter you lose that charm by which you were bound when you listened to what he uttered, the attitude, gesticulation, emphasis, action are gone. The skeleton is left, but the spirit has fled—the body is there, but the soul is no more.

To judge of John Randolph as an orator, he must have been heard when his mind was in the plenitude of its power, and his imagination still luxuriating in the delicious images of youth and poetry. Burke seemed to be his model and Shakespeare his constant companion. From both he drew largely, and with the latter he was as familiar as Alexander was with the works of the immortal Homer. His mind and habits were wholly averse to the necessary routine and details of business. The mere labors of legislation were not suited to his temper or intellect, and both as a member of a Committee and of the House he was almost inefficient.

Randolph was tall, meagre, and badly formed. His eyes were black and piercing, his complexion sallow and cadaverous, his hair smoothed down over his head, and lighted with oil. His hair was black and piercing, his complexion sallow and cadaverous, his hair smoothed down over his head, and lighted with oil. His hair was black and piercing, his complexion sallow and cadaverous, his hair smoothed down over his head, and lighted with oil.

ARABIAN HORSES.

Among the Arabs, *khalil* is the collective name for horses. By a singular coincidence, the people of Paris, in cant language, call a horse a *gail*. From time immemorial, the Arabs have devoted themselves with a religious care to preserve the primitive purity of this noble animal, which they commonly class into fine racers, all originally from Nedjedd.

That fraternal affection—that predilection which the Arabs have for their horses, is founded not only on the benefit derived from them in the course of their active and wandering life, but upon an ancient omen, which has caused them to be regarded as being endowed with noble and generous sentiments, and with intelligence above that of other animals. Thus, they are accustomed to say, "The most eminent of creatures, after man, is the horse; the most agreeable occupation, that of riding him—the most elegant posture, that of being seated on his back; the most meritorious of domestic actions, that of feeding him."

Mahomet has thus stated the origin of the horse.—When God was about to create him, he called the south wind and said to it, "I wish to draw from thy bosom a new being; be thou dispossessed of thy fluidity," and He was obeyed. Then, taking a handful easily to be worked, and breathing above, the horse sprang into existence.

In general, the Arabian horses are of a delicate make, with small ears, short and slender tail, and of surprising nimbleness of foot. Such are some of the distinctive marks by which one recognizes them at first sight. We may add, that one almost invariably finds them free from apparent deformities, and so tame and gentle that they suffer themselves to be tended and driven by women and children, among whom they often live in the same tent. Accustomed to the fatigues of long journeys, they are capable of enduring thirst for several days, and are ordinarily nourished with camel's milk.

The following are the physical qualities most prized by the Arabs, in a horse—the neck long and bowing—ears thin and nearly touching each other at their points—head small—eyes large and full of fire—nether jaws lank—snout, long and thin—nostrils, well cut—wind a little free—legs sinewy—postern short and flexible—hoof large and hard—breast, broad, and rump high and rounded. However, if he unites the three beauties of the head, neck and rump, he may be regarded as perfect.

The following touching little narrative illustrates the fidelity and devotedness of the Arabian horse.—An Arab of a tribe of the desert had been taken prisoner in a battle with another tribe; wounded, mutilated and bleeding, he was bound and thrown into one of the tents of the victors. In this deplorable condition, he thought only of two things—his family and his horse; the prophet then occupied but a small space in his

memory. He entertained a lively desire once more to see his horse, before dying. Taking advantage, therefore, of the sleep of the camp, he succeeded in gnawing off the cord by which he was confined to a post—then, drawing himself to the place where he heard the neighing of horses, he saw again his cherished animal. Here, the most touching testimonials of feeling were exchanged between them. "Poor kind friend," said the wounded prisoner to his noble companion, "it is then finished—thou wilt no longer honor the tent in which thou camest each day to seek the food which we delighted to prepare for thee; thou wilt not again push aside the curtain of skin with thy head and ask for a caress; and my children, they will not again warm their little limbs in thy breath—adieu! adieu!" In saying which, he melted in tears.

The steed seemed to comprehend the unhappiness of his master, who now all at once exclaimed, "Let us release thee, that thou mayest go to rejoin all those whom we love." Thereupon, making a new effort, the bridle of the horse next parted under the teeth of the Arab. The joy of the animal was unbounded. The prisoner made signs to him to depart, but he remained. His rebounds, his neighs, the expression of his eyes, his every movement attested his lively feeling of joy; but he wished not to quit his master. At length he appeared to perceive that his master was embarrassed by cords; then, raising him with his teeth and placing him upon his back, he started off upon the gallop. In this rapid race the poor Arab was exposed to the greatest dangers. The generous animal ran night and day, crossing the desert without resting, until finally he arrived at the tent of his family.

Restored thus to his wife and children, whom the announcement of his unexpected return had called out, casting upon them a last look, he expired, overwhelmed with fatigue.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1810.

ADVICE GRATIS.

We find in the Boston Post, the following scraps among two chapters of similar direction. We copy them for the benefit of all concerned:

Advice to young girls.—Never marry a boy whose mamma is afraid to have him go to the water, or whose papa cannot tell the difference between the toothache and the tooth.

Advice to parents.—Do not let a silly ambition hazard the happiness of your children, nor your chagrin at the discovery of your own folly betray you into a violation of your obligations.

Advice to indiscreet people.—Never hire a printer to publish your folly in a book, for it is worse than being hung, and paying the executioner forty shillings.

Advice to babies.—Remain with your mothers as long as you can, and do not get married before you are out of leading strings.

Advice to judges.—In forming an opinion, keep both ears open, and then you can hear on both sides.

Advice to legislators.—Never become the corrupt tools of wealth.

Advice to any one who is pleased to receive it.—If you wish to stab a person's reputation, by imputing to him or her falsehood, treachery, and the meanest selfishness, you may as well use the naked dagger as to wreath the blade with flowers.

Advice to sentimental people.—The noblest of all sentiments is that which springs from Sincerity, Constancy, Frankness, and Forgiveness.

Advice to merchants.—Advertise, if you would be prosperous and happy.

Advice to politicians.—Collect the bets you have made as soon as possible, pay those you have lost without delay, and never be guilty of such disreputable conduct again.

Advice to the temperance party.—Offer a reward for the best model of a cider mill.

Advice to people in general.—Subscribe for a newspaper—pay the printer, and mind your own business.

POOR WOMEN!

What shall be done (it cannot be asked too often) for the thousands of wretched females who are obliged to labor with more incessant severity than Algerine slaves, to gain a scanty subsistence. Women who are under the necessity of supporting themselves by manual operations are more oppressed by our odious moneyed system than any other persons. It is the natural operation of that system to bear heaviest on the weakest and most helpless.—During the summer months, or when business is most active, the females who subsist by needle work, (shop work, as it is familiarly called) can barely maintain themselves by the utmost exertion. If they are widows, and have children, their embarrassments are necessarily increased. What, then, must be their situation in winter, when their business is for several months in a state of comparative inactivity, and when all the expenses of living are greatly augmented? At that season there is no doubt but that many of them suffer. Suffer! Who can estimate the sufferings of the mother who hears the touching appeals of her infant children for bread, and who has no ability to supply their wants? Who can picture the apprehensions of such a parent; the anguish of contemplating the likelihood

of a child's perishing with cold? There is something in such things too horrible for the page of fiction—too intensely agonizing for the mimicry of the stage; and yet such occurrences (it is shocking to divulge it) are frequent in real life. Every large city produces its examples annually, with hideous regularity. There are few conditions in human life more hopelessly unhappy, than the condition of a widowed woman with small children depending for support on her daily toil. The wants of her little family must continually exhaust her means so that the strictest frugality cannot enable her to lay by aught for those contingencies and calamities to which all are subject. If there is any benevolent assistance to be dispensed, such are the objects that should claim the first offerings.—*Phil. Ledger.*

REMINISCENCE IN REAL LIFE.

A correspondent says that there is, at present, an eccentric but extraordinary lady, in the happiness of a "green old age," residing in the neighborhood, and who enjoys the salubrious atmosphere and healthy scenery of the Exe, with all the gratification of a blooming maiden just out of her teens. Among a variety of interesting sketches of her history, he says, that when young, this lady was remarkably beautiful, and attracted many chivalrous youths, who eagerly sought her hand, "pressing their suit with all the ardor of a "first love." Among these was a gallant officer, whose attentions were disregarded, the fair one telling him plainly that she "could not like him." The son of Mars, however, was not to be put off so easily, and he importuned the choice of his heart till she consented to go to church! The happy morning arrived, every thing having been prepared on the part of the anxious and expectant bridegroom—the church doors were opened; the bride kept her word, and was punctual in attendance; the clergyman was at the altar, and the nuptial ceremony was commenced.

When, however, the minister put the vital question: "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" the young lady replied, audibly, "No; I will not." The clergyman thought she had made a mistake in the excitement of the moment, and said, "You are wrong, you should have said, 'I will.'" "I am not wrong, sir," was the prompt answer, "for I will not." The clergyman and bridegroom in expectancy were astonished, and the former said, "If you mean to persist in this, because if you do, I cannot proceed with the ceremony." The young lady said, "I do mean to persist—I will not, I tell you." The reverend gentleman then remonstrated with her on the impropriety of trifling in a matter of such importance, to which the young maiden's answer was, "I have frequently told him before, but he would not take 'No' for an answer, and now I suppose he is satisfied."

Then looking at the gallant officer, she coolly said, "Good morning, sir," and left the church, to the amazement of those assembled. She was afterward wooed by a young son of Crispin, whom she did like, but she had no property; and as the stock-in-trade, lapstone andawl, were of little value, there was a difficulty as to their getting settled.

At length, however, by the help of a friend, they obtained £5; and, having been lawfully united, they commenced trade in a stall. The lucky husband was soon enabled to change his line of business, and from a small hawket of books became the largest bookseller in London. That fortunate man, reader, was the celebrated Lackington! At length the princely bookseller died, leaving his widow in good health, and with a weighty dowry. She did not seem to approve of "single blessedness;" for since his death she has been the wife of three husbands, the last of whom died some short time since. She has again cast aside her "weeds," and is now as active, pleasant, and amiable as ever.—*Exeter (Eng.) Gazette.*

A GOOD ONE.—A very good widow lady who was looked up to by the congregation to which she belonged as an example of piety, contrived to bring her conscience to terms for one little indulgence. She loved porter, and one day she was receiving half a dozen bottles of comforting beverage, she perceived (Oh horror!) two of the grave elders of the church approaching her door. She ran the man out the back way, and put the bottles under the bed.—The weather was hot, and while conversing with her sage friends, pop—went one of the corks. "Dear me!" exclaimed the good lady, "there goes that bed-cord, it snapped yesterday just the same way—I must have a new rope provided."

In a few moments pop—went another followed by a peculiar hiss of the escaping liquor. "The rope would not do again but the good lady was not at a loss.

"Dear me," says she, "that black cat of mine must be at some mischief there, 'S'eat. Another bottled popped off, and the porter came stealing out from under the bed curtains.

"Oh dear me," said she "I had forgot, it's the yeast. Here, Prudence! come take away these bottles of yeast!"

The sum annually expended on bread by the population of the three kingdoms amounts to about twenty-five millions of money,—while that expended in strong drink amounts to upwards of fifty millions sterling per annum.—The money spent in gin only, would supply the population of the Kingdoms with bread for half a year.

From Hill's N. H. Patriot. BASE ATTEMPT TO ASSUME THE DEMOCRATIC NAME.

The history of the two great political parties in this country, the advocates for the free principle and the advocates of its opposite, is full of instruction to the rising generation. Was there a possibility that both the old and the young could see and realize the true state of things as they exist, the freemen of the United States would not only much sooner arrive at a correct result, but would be much less liable to be misled.

When a man or a party has once obtained a bad name, it is the first purpose of the hypocrite who would continue a course of deception, to change his face that he may the better practice the concealment of his designs. Those who have not witnessed within the last fifty years a political party which has always cherished the same innate hostility to a free and full and honest Government, administered on the principle of protection to the rights of all, changing the name by which they would be distinguished at every effort to practice some new cheat upon the masses of the community, will not mistake our application.—"The matter has now come down to this point, that those who at first made use of the term Democrat, as a word expressing every thing that was vile and reproachful, having rendered every other popular appellation odious that they had taken to themselves, throw come into the arena and claim for themselves the Democratic name which they had hitherto uttered only as a term of reproach. The great leader of N. England Federalism, the counsellor and adviser of the war Federalists of 1812 in New Hampshire, Daniel Webster appeared in the late electioneering forum among the ancient Democracy of Old Suffolk on Long Island, and in the land of Jefferson and Madison, and claimed for himself the title of "Jeffersonian Democrat." If the term Democrat imported any and every kind of meaning, Federalists in changing their names might and would effect their object. It so happens, however, that the immortal authors of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and the Virginia-report of 1799, are still identified, and that the principles declared in these stand out, as engraven on adamant in lines that can never be effaced, against the doctrines of Federalists at this day and hour, as prominent as they ever did. The "Jeffersonian Democracy" of this day means the Jeffersonian Democracy of 1798; and it never can be in the power of Daniel Webster and all his host to cover base political designs under that cloak. The people will never tolerate as "Jeffersonian Democracy" those practices which find authority in the Constitution for the General Government to do any thing and every thing; which see in that instrument the power to tax the whole people for the protection of a favored class—the power to tax posterity for the purpose of making roads, canals, and other improvements; the right of the National Legislature to assume the powers especially reserved to the people and to the States; the right to restrain the freedom of speech, of thought, and of the press, and to shut out the exile from foreign countries who here seeks that liberty which has been denied him in his own native land.

From the time of the defection of Benedict Arnold down to the present hour it has been the practice of the enemies of Liberty to set up, put forward and encourage traitors to free principles. Traitors to the Democracy have, at all times, been embraced and cherished by its enemies. But a small portion of the present active generation can extend their memory back to the dark times of 1800, 1808 '9, and 1812, 13, '14. The Federalists in Congress, in the year 1800, voted steadily thirty-six times to make Aaron Burr, a traitor to the Democracy, who had been supported by them for the second office, President of the United States; and, although defeated in that attempt, the same Federalists continued to patronize and cherish the same traitor as long as he lived. In 1804 he was supported by the same party in mass, as candidate for Governor of New York; and the expression of Alexander Hamilton after the election, which attributed the defeat of his party to Burr's want of honesty, is known to have cost the former his life in the duel which that declaration provoked.

Who were the cherished traitors to the Democracy in 1808, and at the time of the declaration of war in 1812? During the embargo of 1808, New Hampshire had Senators in Congress nominally Democrats, whom we need not now name, because they are numbered with those who lie in the dust, who, at first, were terrified out of the Democratic ranks, and forever afterwards remained in the ranks of Federalism. These men, at first cherished by the Federal party while their Democratic name could be of use, were afterwards let down into their merited obscurity, when such a profession could be of no further service.

What was the history of some other remnants from the Democracy in the year 1812? In that year a Senator in Congress was to be elected in this State. It was highly important that a man should be elected who would sustain the country and the Government at that trying crisis. There was a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature—and the Senate stood nominally seven Democrats to five Federalists. This was a time when Daniel Webster was at the head of the political management of the

State. Means were found to neutralize the vote of the Senate—a price was found for the purchase of a traitor. That traitor continued to make loud professions of his Democracy; he could not go with his party in supporting the war, because, as he said, his party had left him. He proved his claims to Democracy much as the Conservatives and recalcitrants from the Democracy, Rivers and Tallmadge, have since proven theirs—by affecting to be still a Democrat, refusing to vote for any Federalist for Senator so long as he well knew that no Federalist could be elected by the Democratic House of Representatives—there was only one Democrat for whom he would vote, and that man was just such a recreant as himself, who had left the democracy in presuming to declare war against Great Britain. The real motive of the traitor to Democratic principles who wanted to be Senator to Congress, was to get back property from England which he had sent out on speculation, and which he thought might be detained if war should be declared and continued. Both of these "Jeffersonian Democrats" were taken up and supported by Mr. Webster and his friends for the most important office in the people's gift. The one who had previously been nominated as an elector by the party supporting the second election of James Madison, cast off by the Democrats, was taken up by the Federalists and chosen, throwing his vote for the Federal candidate for President, and for the Democratic candidate (Gerry) for Vice President—thus paying for his treachery, retaining still pretensions to his name, while he fully gratified the wishes of his friends, the Federalists. The other was taken up the next year for Councillor for Rockingham by the Federalists—he was defeated, and has never been able, from that day to this, to obtain the vote either of his town or county for any office. The manner in which these two recreants to the Democracy were abandoned by the party which supported them, has been a caution, from that day to all shrewd politicians, that was better policy to be honest than knavish.

But the greatest defection of mere politicians in Democratic principles that ever took place in this State, was that which was brought about at the time of the election and reign of the second Adams.—Then, if many more of the people of the State had been mere politicians seeking for office, very likely the people of New Hampshire would have remained to this day in a condition to be as easily transposed to the side of Federalism as some of the other New England States had been. At that time all the arts and devices of able politicians were put in requisition to amalgamate all political distinctions. Several of the sterling democratic newspapers in some states were brought over to the Federal side, and carried with them hundreds of influential Democrats. The politicians and those who were irreversibly wedded to office were universally bought up; and well nigh was the name and the influence of the Democratic party obliterated to more than one New England State. In the year 1828, so strong was the party, that only two or more than fifty of the Representatives in Congress, and only one of twelve Senators in the six New England States, were found to be advocates of the democratic faith as it was once delivered by Jefferson and Madison.

The art of the old Federalists in effecting this sad amalgamation of the two parties, which was the root of more bitter persecution than any other administration saving that of the elder Adams, had ever witnessed, was that of men well practised in cunning devices. Old Federalism the moving machine, was strictly and studiously kept out of sight, deficient numbers were made up from the ranks of the Democracy, while a system of measures as odious as those of the worst days of Federalism was pursued. The "reign of terror," over the destruction of which Jeffersonian Democracy had rejoiced, was revived—those who fell with the first Adams rose with the second? The old Federalists grew bold, and demanded that the recreant Democrats of this State who had enjoyed all comfortable places should give way to them. The year 1829 witnessed the first attempt to come boldly forward with the pretensions of men to office who had never been anything but Federalists; and that year was the utter failure of the party.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACAIDA.

Twenty-one days later from England.

Birth of an English Princess—taking of St. Jean D'Acres—submission of Mehmet Ali—stormy debates in the French chamber of deputies.

The steamer Acaida, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 4th, reached Boston on Monday at 2 P. M. She brings London and Liverpool papers to the 4th instant inclusive.

From the Boston and New York journals and extras we make up the following interesting detail of intelligence:

Peace in Europe is considered as established. Money remained scarce, but not so scarce as before. The Continental Exchange were more favourable to England, and money somewhat more easy. England is blessed with an heir to the throne, in an infant girl.

The Liverpool Cotton market is overloaded with stock, though prices when the Acaida came away, stood just about as they did at our previous dates, and a good business had been doing for a week. At Manchester and other manufacturing places, there had been quite an increase of activity.

The steamer President made a good passage out on her second trial. She arrived Nov. 27, but will not return until February, and perhaps not so soon. She is to have more power put into her. The Acaida will leave Boston on the 2d January.

American stocks seem getting rather better. Mr. J. J. C. had made his statement

about the affairs of the United States Bank. There is no later intelligence from China. The blockade of Canton has been officially promulgated in Europe.

Recognition of Texan Independence by England.—The London Times of Nov. 18th says.—We understand that a commercial treaty between Great Britain and the republic of Texas was signed at the Foreign office on Monday evening by Lord Palmerston and General James Hamilton, the Envoy from that Republic. This convention, entered into on the basis of perfect reciprocity, of course recognizes, *ipso facto*, the independence of the new republic, which is now extricated on the one hand from the dominion of Mexico, and on the other, from the danger of incorporation with the American Union. It implies also, unless Palmerston should have neglected all the precautions usual in such cases, the belief that Texas is able to maintain her independence.

The non-arrival of the President steamer at her regular time, gave great uneasiness, and 10 guineas per cent. were given at Lloyd's to insure her. Her arrival on the 27th relieved the anxiety which had been felt for her.

On the 21st of November the Queen was safely delivered of a daughter; the intelligence of which, of course, spread like wildfire. We take from the Globe of the 21st, the following:

Her Majesty safely delivered of a Princess this afternoon.

Globe Office, 3 o'clock. The interesting crisis which was known to be near, but not so near, has arrived.—Her Majesty was early this forenoon seized with the usual symptoms, which continued to increase with all the appearances of a favorable termination. Information was communicated to the Duchess of Kent, and the other members of the Royal Family in town, who were immediately in attendance. The Cabinet Ministers were also summoned, and repaired to the Palace with all possible despatch. We believe, from information we have been able to obtain from sources likely to know the progress of events, that every thing is proceeding in the ordinary course, and that the nation's hopes and prayers will be speedily realized.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce that, at ten minutes before two this afternoon, her Majesty was safely delivered of a daughter. The Queen, we rejoice to say, is, to all appearance, as well as her subjects can desire, and that the illustrious infant bids fair for life.

At five-and-twenty minutes to three a royal salute from the Tower and other guns announced the joyous intelligence to her Majesty's subjects in the metropolis.

Her Majesty's marriage, it will be remembered, took place on Monday, the 10th of February, nine months and eleven days since.

The Lord Chancellor was presiding in his Court, with the intention of procuring some judgments, but he instantly locked up his papers and repaired to Buckingham Palace, as his presence is officially required on these occasions.

Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent were in the room with Sir James Clark, Dr. Loebeck, Dr. Ferguson and Dr. Blyden, the medical attendants. It is supposed that the name of the infant Princess will be *Alexandrina Victoria*, the same as her mother, and that the christening which will take place shortly after the meeting of Parliament, will be on a magnificent scale.

The Queen has so far recovered as to affix her signature to the official documents sent from the different public offices.

The Queen and the Princess Royal at the latest accounts, continued perfectly well—both enjoying, as the Globe says, excellent health and spirits.

BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

The following details were published in the Malta Times of the 15th ult.

The siege appears to have been one of the most brilliant on record, and proves that British genius and British valor have lost none of the power which rendered them, in days gone by, the dread of their enemies and the admiration of the world.

The result of this glorious affair is the reduction of a fortress, declared by the French incendiaries to be impregnable, to a heap of ruins, with a loss to the enemy of upwards of 2000 killed, 3000 prisoners, and a large number of wounded, the precise amount of which has not yet been ascertained; besides a large quantity of artillery and munitions of war, among them 300 pieces of field artillery and £200,000 in specie—Acre having been the grand depot and arsenal of Mehmet Ali. The garrison was supposed to have consisted originally of 6,000 men.

The attack commenced a few minutes before two o'clock on the 3d inst.

The carnage appears to have been dreadful, but the loss of the British seamen and marines was, as we have already said, very trifling.

Ibrahim Pasha was at Zehle, with from 15,000 to 20,000; but it is expected he will retire immediately, without so much as attempting to stand against the allied forces.

One of the letters describes the state of the town thus:—On landing, the place known to be strong was found even still more so than what was conceived, and thanks may be returned to the Almighty, that this strong hold of the enemy has not cost the allies a greater loss of life. The town is one mass of ruins; the batteries and most of the houses are literally riddled all over; the killed and wounded lying about in all directions, lifeless trunks cut assunder, some without heads, others without legs and arms. Hundreds dying from the blood flowing from their wounds, and no one near to help them. The scene is truly awful!

A long account of the bombardment concludes in these words—"Such is the account of the taking of Acre, written twenty-four hours after the attack began, a city which baffled Bonaparte and a French army, and has undergone, both in ancient and

modern history, more numerous and desperate sieges than any other city in the world."

FRANCE.

The address in answer to the king's speech, drawn up by M. Dupin, was read on the 23d of November, amid frequent murmurs. It was still the subject of debate at the date of our latest advice, and it was thought that it would be greatly modified before a vote. The debate had latterly assumed a very personal character, chiefly between M. Theiers and his successor M. Guizot. The former was exceedingly personal and vehement.

The Chamber of Deputies had passed the bill for a loan of 5 millions of francs, towards the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations.

The ceremony of the christening of the Duke de Chartres was celebrated in the Chapel of the Palace of the Tuilleries.—The Archbishop of Paris chistened the young prince.

The death of the beautiful Princess Borghese was occasioned by taking cold during a ride on horseback, and getting very wet. Her funeral was celebrated with great pomp, all the poor of the city, with lighted torches, assisting, and bewailing the loss of their benefactress. The streets through which the procession passed were illuminated, and flowers and garlands thrown on the funeral car as it was drawn by the people to the cemetery.

Negotiations are said to be concluded for the marriage of the Duc de Nemours to the Queen of Spain.

It appears, from official returns, that the number of houses destroyed by the late inundations on the banks of the Saone, in the department of the Ain, amounts to 1091, without including 106 houses seriously damaged, which makes the entire number amount to 1200.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON.—The remains of Napoleon had arrived in France, but had not been landed at the latest advice.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—By this arrival we have the important intelligence for which we have looked so confidently, that the affair of Egypt has been arranged in such a manner as will secure the peace of Europe.

THE WAR MOVEMENT IN MAINE.—The Saco Herald states that a messenger arrived in that town on Monday the 14th inst. from Freekeickton, N. B., with despatches for Gov. Fairfield, the purport of which is as follows:

Lieut. Gov. Harvey informs Governor Fairfield that the Governor General of the Canadas has ordered a detachment (how large a detachment is not stated)—of his Majesty's troops on the Madawaska territory, for the (ostensible) purpose of aiding the civil magistrates in those settlements in the execution of the laws of the Province, and in protecting the rights of Her Majesty's subjects. Sir John disclaims having had any thing to do with the matter, and states that in a letter to the Governor General, he has advised the substitution of an armed civil posse—such as the State of Maine now employs on the Aroostook territory—as amply sufficient for all the purposes for which the troops are intended.

It is understood that upon the receipt of Sir John Harvey's letter, Governor Fairfield wrote immediately to Washington, informing the President of this last infringement of the rights of Maine, and of course demanding that the troops be removed, either by negotiation or by force.

GEORGIA WHIGERY.

We commend to the notice of Northern Whigs, the following resolutions, which passed the Senate of Georgia a few days since. If they may be taken as a specimen of the kind of Whigery which will be pressed upon Gen. Harrison by his Southern friends, the Democracy will not be disposed to grumble.

Whereas, recent indications warrant a reasonable apprehension that active exertions are now making in various parts of the Union to induce the Congress of the United States to take upon themselves the exercise of powers in violation of the Constitution:

Therefore Resolved, That the Government of the United States is one of delegated and limited powers, and cannot, without usurpation, exercise any powers not expressly granted by the Constitution, or which is necessary as a means to carry into effect a power granted by that instrument; that is to say, "as a means without which the delegated power would be nugatory."

Resolved, That the power to charter a bank or other corporation, is not granted to Congress by the Constitution, and is not necessary to carry into effect any power granted by that instrument.

Resolved, That the power to impose a Tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures, or to appropriate the public revenue for internal improvements in the States, is not granted to Congress by the Constitution, and is not necessary to carry into effect any power granted by that instrument.

Resolved, That the exercise of any such powers is fraught with manifest injustice, injury, and ruin, to the prosperity of the Southern States, and dangerous to the continuance of this Union."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN BALTIMORE.—The Schools have been in operation eleven years. On the first of January, 1830, the whole number of pupils in the four male and four female Schools amounted to only 675. Since that time there have been added a High School for boys, and two Primary Schools, one for boys and the other for girls. There are now in the day Schools 1844 pupils, and in the night Schools about 406, making an aggregate of 2254, and an increase of 1569 in two years. The American says: Such a result has not probably been realized during the same time, in any other city in the Union.

Hon. J. J. CATTENBERG has been re-elected Senator in Congress from the State of Kentucky for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE WHIG.

BALTIMORE, MD

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1840.

A dwelling house, owned by Henry Hollyday, Esq. and situate about a mile from town, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

We have been requested by the members of the "Mechanical Fire Company" of this town, through this medium, to tender their grateful thanks to Henry Hollyday, Esq., for the generous liberality extended towards them at the late fire.

VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.—The Richmond Enquirer says:—"There can be no doubt that the election of Senator of the United States will take place about the middle of January, or perhaps earlier."

The Cumberland Civilian, nominates William Price Esq. of Washington county, as the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland.

No business of public interest has transpired in Congress for the last few days. We will endeavor next week to publish Mr. Wright's remarks in reply to Mr. Webster, on the motion to refer to the Committee of Finance, that part of the President's message relating to the finances of the Government.

It appears to be generally conceded that Mr. Webster will be Secretary of State under the new administration. As Mr. Webster was first in the May procession in Baltimore, probably it is nothing but right that he should be first in the Cabinet at Washington.

We have arisen from the perusal of the many and independent sentiments uttered by Mr. Calhoun in his remarks in the Senate, upon the resolutions of Mr. Clay for the instant repeal of the Independent Treasury Law, with feelings of renewed admiration for the man, and with a solemn and abiding conviction, that in his hands may safely be confided, not only the defence of Democratic States right principles, but the future destiny of the Republican party itself. The lessons taught us by re-

peatedly allowed to pass unimproved by an intelligent and patriotic people, nor should a sagacious party again permit itself and the country to be turned away from the true points which distinguish the two great political divisions of the Union, by feigned and false issues, framed for the sole purpose of subserving the interested ends of selfish and unprincipled men. It is alone by a steady and preserving adherence to the profession and practice of the great principles which form the basis of the Federal compact, that the union of the States can be perpetuated or public liberty preserved. A single departure from the ancient landmarks of the Constitution, so clearly set up and established by the Virginia resolutions of '98, and the Madison report of '99, involves in itself a train of consequences, which, while it pollutes the very sources of power, is utterly destructive of that just system of equality in burdens and benefits which the framers of the Constitution designed to secure alike to every section of the country. The signs of the times too clearly admonish us to rally back in defence of the out-posts of the Constitution.

The real designs of the Federal party, which during the late excited canvass, by the unmeaning display of log cabins and cider barrels and all the ridiculous mumery connected with them, were kept carefully covered up from the view of the people, begin now, that victory perches upon their standard, to be in some measure disclosed. On the one hand, Mr. Clay in advance of the new administration, has made a sham proposition for the immediate repeal of the Independent Treasury Law, the real object being to justify a called session of Congress for the incorporation of a National Bank. On the other Mr. Webster has availed himself of a forced move against the reference of that portion of the President's message which treats of the finances of the nation, to lay a foundation for a protective tariff, by showing that the necessary expenses of the Government have been, and will be, millions beyond its income, and that the Administration has entailed upon the country a National debt. In these two moves are plainly foreshadowed what, three months ago, the Federalists dared not avow—the coming of a Protective Tariff and a National Bank. Had these issues been fairly made up and met during the late disastrous canvass, it must have terminated in the entire overthrow of that party, whose darling object has been, and still is to consolidate in

the hands of the Federal Government the entire sovereignty of the States. We hold in common with the whole Republican party, that the Federal Government is an agent of limited powers, and restricted in its operations to the letter of the grant. As a consequence we hold in the language of Mr. Clay himself, in 1811, that "the power to charter companies is not specified in the grant" and is of a nature not transferable by mere implication. We hold, as did Mr. Webster in 1816, that "the framers of the Constitution were hard money men," and "that nothing should be received in payment of duties to the Government but specie." We hold that the Federal Legislature possesses no authority to levy and collect taxes and duties for any other object than to meet the current demands of a simple and economical administration of Government. Upon these great principles, pregnant as they are with the fate of the Republic, sooner or later the battle must be fought. And if there be a man, whose transcendent genius and firmness of purpose, mark him as a leader in such a struggle—if there be one who would be first to enter and the last to retire from the breach, that man, in our judgment, is the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Easton Gazette.

We call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. Schmidt in another part of our paper. From the acquaintance we have with Mr. Schmidt, and his deserved popularity wherever he has appeared in our country, we feel satisfied that none will leave the entertainment promised without gratification as it will combine in the highest degree the feast of reason with the flow of soul. This place of his birth too (The Tyrol) remarkable for the attachment of its sons to liberty and independence, should recommend him to the people of our country independently of his scientific attainments.

MR. WEBSTER AND HIS TAXES.

This gentleman has returned again to his taxes, his tax on French silks and wine. He did this in his reply to Mr. Wright, and dwelt so long, and so much at large upon it that we felt right to call the public attention to his course and to put the public mind in possession of the reasons which, all of a sudden have made this gentleman so importunate for new taxes. It will be recollected that since the bank suspensions in 1837, and the shutting up of the Treasury, as he triumphantly said, several millions of dollars with the States, the Government has often needed more money than the current income afforded to meet its engagements, and therefore had recourse to Treasury notes. On none of these occasions, when money was actually wanted, did Mr. Webster bring in a bill, or offer to bring in a bill, to lay a duty on French wines and silks, or on any wines and silks. During all that period of need, he was silent and indifferent with his advocate of taxes; now when there is no need, he has become clamorous and importunate for taxes on silks and wine. Why this change? Why this strange contradiction? We answer, first, because the Administration is changed! Mr. W. and his party are now to have the spot; and he shows a good appetite for a large share. He wants the revenue increased, and he wishes to see the Administration to be so kind as to take favor for himself and his friends, and saving them from the disgrace of doing it themselves at their called session. He wants them to increase the revenue, and not daring to give the true reason why he wants the increase, he has recourse to a false one, to wit: to pay the public debt which he says this Administration has created. It has been proved again and again, and especially in Mr. Wright's most beautiful and masterly reply of Thursday, that there is no debt to pay beyond what the current revenue will provide for; still this proof answers no purpose with Mr. Webster. His cry is still for taxes. In rejoining to Mr. Wright, he still brought forward his tax on luxuries—on French silks and wine—and pertinaciously demanded their imposition. His large intellect seemed to be reduced to one idea, and that was money! This single idea seemed to possess him. Money, money, money, much money, was his incontinent theme. Now, why this cry, so contradictory to his late course, and proved to be so unfounded, for the purpose he has named? Why this cry for taxes? We answer, the called session will tell! The session which is to commence on the first Monday in May will tell! All will be able to read the true reason then. In the mean time, we point to a few objects which will develop themselves in full size in the course of the first session of Congress under the new Administration, such as the French claims, and all other rejected and false claims held by the partisans of Federalism who have been spending millions in the Presidential election: the banks who want to borrow the deposits from the banks; the Bank of the United States, which must be indemnified for its losses, largesses, and services, by getting something worth having when the deposits are restored; the silk speculators, who have waited so long for the ten or twenty millions which a tax on French silks would place in their pockets, the book-makers, the printers, the jobbers, the plunderers of all sorts, the schemers and speculators of every size and hue; the holders of rejected millionaires land claims, the hundred thousand mercenaries who raised cabins in cities, and followed the con-skin banner for office, and for whom there can be no office, and who must be satisfied out of the Treasury, &c. Such are a few of the objects for which new revenue is wanted, and which stimulates the money—much money—money forever! The cry of the man for money, when there is no use for taxes, who dented his country a dollar, either by loan or tax, when invested by the fleets and armies of Great Britain, her capital in ashes, her troops in want of arms, food, clothes, and her Treasury peniless—Globe.

WEIGHT OF MILITARY MER.—The following memorandum was found a number of years ago in the pocket-book of an officer of the Massachusetts line:

August 19, 1783.

Weighted at the scales at West Point.	Weight
General Washington	209 lbs.
General Lincoln	224 "
General Knox	250 "
General Huntington	132 "
General Granton	166 "
Colonel Smith	319 "
Colonel Michael Jackson	258 "
Colonel Henry Jackson	238 "
Lt. Col. Huntington	232 "
Lt. Col. Cobb	186 "
Lt. Col. Humphreys	222 "

It appears from the above, that the average weight of these eleven distinguished Revolutionary officers, was 214 pounds. The heaviest weight having been General Knox, who weighed 250 pounds, and the lightest General Huntington, who weighed 132 pounds. It is somewhat singular that the biographers of eminent men, never, unless under circumstances of a peculiar character, record the weight or dimensions of their mortal remains, which were the abode of their immortal spirits.

We are glad to see that the claims for French spoliation previous to 1800, are about to occupy the attention of Congress. Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Webster agreed in recommending early attention thereto.

NOMINATION.—The Democratic party held a meeting in Milledgeville, Geo., on the 18th inst. at which Col. John H. Watson, of Macon, was unanimously nominated for Congress, in place of Gen. Glascock, declined.

"ONE HOME, ONE WIFE, ONE GOD."—The conclusion of Mr. Adams' Lecture on the Philosophy of man's life, is that the complete happiness of man depends upon his having "one fixed habitation—One wedded partner for life—one omnipotent God to worship."

Marcus Cicero Stunly, said to be a brother of the Member of Congress from North Carolina, has been accused of committing several robberies in London, and was tried on a charge, made by Mr. Catlin, of stealing from him, and was found guilty and sentenced to six months hard labor in the House of Correction, six weeks of the time salary confinement. He was shortly to have been married to a rich heiress.—At the solicitation of Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, he was ably defended by the celebrated Charles Phillips.

Judge Buchanan of New Orleans, before whom the Weeds of the Millington Bank were brought, under a writ of habeas corpus, has ordered their discharge from confinement.

THE "WHIG" PARTY.—We copy the following remarks upon the "Whig" party from the New York Journal of Commerce, "Whig."

The body of a man by the name of Samuel Johnson, who formerly owned and kept the Spring House Hotel, a little distance from the city on the old York Road, and who has been missing since Monday last, was found on Saturday morning in a shed adjoining the house, buried about eighteen inches in the ground; the head was very much cut and was in a horrible state; the deceased was about 60 years of age and had a short time before sold his hotel for \$3000. The knowledge of his having the money in his possession, has no doubt caused the commission of the horrid act. An individual on whom suspicion has fastened has since absconded.

An examination before Alderman Clark, elicited the following additional circumstances; It appears that the house in which the deceased lived, was rented by a man named Heffner; two other families also resided in the house; the deceased had the second story front room, he did no work, but subsisted on the dividends of some railroad stock which he owned. He told his wife on Monday last that he would go to the city to receive a dividend, amounting to about \$90. After being away some time, his wife being alarmed at his not returning, asked Heffner if he had seen him; he said yes, he had seen him in the city, and that he was going into the country on business.

Mrs. Johnson had been for some time importing Heffner to grant her the use of an out-house or shed, which had been used for storing of rubbish. He evaded her request from time to time, using as his excuse that he had not the key. She at last gained admittance, when the first thing she saw on the floor was her husband's hat. This excited her suspicion, and causing a search to be made, the body was at length dragged out from under the floor, mutilated in the most horrid manner; three distinct cuts were visible, severing the pharynx and oesophagus, leaving only the carotid artery untouched; one of the hands was much bruised, as if it had been raised to ward off a blow.

A hatchet and a chisel were found stained with blood; there was also produced a blue jacket and pantaloons, and yellow buckskin gloves, much stained with blood—the jacket very much so. Heffner's wife recognized them as her husband's, and said that he had been wearing his best clothes for a few days past, giving as his reason that he was going out on business. He did not go, however. Mrs. H. was very composed during the trial, and solemnly averred her ignorance of the murder. Heffner gave the alarm, and muttered something, saying also "I'll go for the Coroner." He went away, and has not since been heard of.

He has very probably started his course for New York, as he has many acquaintances there. In the course of the search, which was instituted, an old cellar, in which cabbages and turnips were kept, was examined; the floor of this cellar, under the vegetables, was found to be clotted with blood, which leads to the supposition that the murder had been committed in this place, and the body afterwards dragged up stairs and buried under the floor. Mrs. Heffner was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1000, and the other persons residing in the house in \$100 to appear when summoned. The police are using every effort to track out Heffner, who has no doubt committed this horrid murder.

HON. FELIX GRUNDY.
This gentleman, as is generally known, is confined at home by severe and dangerous sickness. A letter from Washington, dated the 14th inst. states: "The symptoms to-day have been a shade more favorable, and he may survive his attack."—Globe.

The glass work of the great chandelier which was broken to pieces in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington last week, was made at the extensive glass works in Sandwich, Essex county, Mass. We are told that the cause of its running up, was the removal of the oil funnels, lamps, and a part of the heavy shade. This reduced the weight so much, that the balance power preponderated.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.
Baltimore, Dec. 25th.

GRAIN.—The receipts of Maryland Wheat are light, and the few parcels sold have been at the late prevailing prices, including a parcel of Pennsylvania, not exceeding 95 cents per bushel. Inferior qualities of the former at a range, less prices. We hear of no sales of Rye. The range of prices for Corn has been from 46 to 50 cents for white and yellow; latterly, although receipts have been light, the higher price is not sustained, as purchasers are not so licentious about operating. We quote Oats 34 to 35 cents per bushel, in demand.

MARRIED.
On the 22d inst. by the Rev. Jesse Thompson, Mr. Joseph James to Miss Annette Frampton, all of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Edward Tarbuton, to Miss Sarah Ann Camper, all of this county.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. James L. Houston, Mr. Jacob Jump, of Queen Anne's county to Miss Ellen Benny, of Talbot county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Springer to Miss Sarah A. Wilton, both of this county.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. Wm. H. Draper to Miss Ann Smith, all of this county.

On Thursday 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. Samuel Horney second eldest son of William Horney, to Miss Mary Elizabeth only daughter of John M. Wise, all of this county.

On Tuesday last in Broad Creek Neck, by the Rev. Daniel Woodson, Mr. Joseph Lacombe to Miss Ann Maria Lowrey, all of this county.

\$20 Reward.
The subscriber will give the above reward to any person, who has found and will return a sum of money, which was lost by him at the fire near Easton on Saturday last. The amount is about \$50—principally notes on the Easton Bank.

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

FOR RENT.
FOR the ensuing year, the Farm adjoining the Chapel, formerly the property of the late James Nabb, Esq.—For terms apply to
ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent
for Wm. Fife, of Philadelphia.
Dec 29—G1f

Musical Soiree.

M. V. A. SCHMIDT, has the honor to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and the vicinity, that he intends giving a Musical Soiree, on Wednesday evening 30th inst., at the Lyceum corner of Washington and Dover streets, (where the late Fair took place.)

As he will be assisted on this occasion by several Amateurs, he is enabled to promise such a musical entertainment, as has rarely, if ever perhaps, been witnessed on this Peninsula!
Price of Tickets 50 cents, to be had at Messrs. Grooms's, Lovady's, Dawson's, the Gazette Office, and the Lyceum door. For particulars see programme.
Dec 29

Mantuumaking.

MRS. EMILY A. FAULKNER, most respectfully informs the ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has removed her residence on Harrison street, adjoining the residence of Mrs. Bennet, where she is prepared to wait upon the ladies as heretofore, & thinks from her experience in the business, that she will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor her with a call.
Dec 22—3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Trustees of the Male & Female Primary Schools in the town of Easton, are desirous of employing suitable Teachers in said schools for the year 1841. All persons desirous of applying are requested to leave written applications with the first named of the undersigned on or before the 30th of December, as the selection will be made on that day.
SAM. HAMBLETON, jr.
THO. H. DAWSON.
WILLIAM HUSSEY.
Dec 22—G2w

A CARD.

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

THE UNION HOTEL.

DENTON, MD.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious Brick Tavern situated on front street, directly opposite Mr. Jas. Sangston & Son's store, where he will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public generally.

HIS TABLE will be furnished with the delicacies of the season, and every exertion used for the comfort and satisfaction of the public. Travellers can be accommodated at all times with private rooms, and exempt from all noise and disturbance.

HIS BAR is furnished with the choicest liquors, and persons may enjoy a social glass or partake of the luxuries of his table, lodge comfortable, and be accommodated in such a manner as to render general satisfaction.

BOARDERS, by the day, week, month or year. His Stables, which are large and commodious, are well supplied with oats, hay, &c., and attentive ostlers.
SAM'L. COUNCELL.
Denton, Caroline cot'y. Dec 22—3w

Easton Hat Factory.

(Between the stores of Mrs. Gibbs and Mr. Charles Robinson.)
THOMAS BEASTON informs his friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the Hatting Business on his own account, and having recently returned from Baltimore with a good assortment of MATERIALS, together with the LATEST FASHIONS; he is making and intends to continue to make,

HATS.

of all descriptions which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms. The subscriber respectfully invites the public (particularly those who are disposed to "encourage home industry") to give him a call if they want good and cheap hats.
N. B.—Hats made to order at short notice.
Dec 22—G3t

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber again informs his customers and the public generally that he is still carrying on the
Blacksmithing,
at his old stand at Hook town, where he is prepared to execute all kind of work in his line of business. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him, he respectfully solicits a continuance thereof, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work.
He is prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him, with punctuality and at a reasonable charge.
The public's obedient servant,
EPIRAIM McQUAY.
Dec 22—1f

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the Farm adjoining the Chapel, formerly the property of the late James Nabb, Esq.—For terms apply to
ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent
for Wm. Fife, of Philadelphia.
Dec 29—G1f

Dissolution

At the "Farmer's Foundry."

**THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. P. Oxenham & Brother, in this day (15th December, 1840,) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons due to the firm on note or book account, are requested to make payment to James A. Oxenham, who will be found at all times at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, and is fully authorized to receive and settle the same.
WILLIAM P. OXENHAM,
JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22**

The subscriber respectfully takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the entire interest of his brother, William P. Oxenham, of, and to the "Farmer's Foundry," as well as all the stock and materials on hand, and will use every exertion to please all those who may think proper to patronize him.
JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22

BLACKSMITHING.

The subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared at the "Farmer's Foundry," at Easton, to do all kinds of work in the best manner in that line of business. Having in his employ Mr. John Ringrose, as foreman, (who served his time with Mr. Willard, in the City of Baltimore,) he feels well assured that on edged tools or other work, he cannot be surpassed by any Smith even in the cities.—Thankful for the encouragement he has already received in his other business, he hopes still to merit and receive the patronage of a generous public.
JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22

FOR SALE.

AT THE "FARMER'S FOUNDRY."
A variety of Ploughs, of different make and Nos. Also, a variety of castings, oven lifts, &c. &c. (a variety too tedious to enumerate,) also, Axes and other edged tools. To cash customers, or punctual dealers the sale of the above will be made accommodating.
JAMES A. OXENHAM.
Dec 22—1f

LOOK HERE!

MR. JOHN RINGROSE, at the "Farmer's Foundry" in Easton, is fully authorized (as a foreman) to transact any business that may occur in my absence at any time.
JAS. A. OXENHAM.
N. B.—Cast iron wheels for wheel Barrows with wrought iron axles for sale at the "Farmer's Foundry." To punctual customers or cash dealers, Castings of every description will be sold cheap.
Dec 22—G1f

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY the 31st day of December, at his residence, in Wye, Talbot county; all of his personal estate, consisting of—

STOCK OF ALL KINDS,
Also, the lease of the farm for the year 1841.
TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.
N. B.—No note will be taken for sums larger than thirty dollars.
JOSEPH CALLAHAN.
Dec 22—1f

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. all the Personal Estate of William Markland, decd., consisting of—
Household & Kitchen Furniture
HORSES, CATTLE, AND HOGS.
Corn, Corn Blades, Top Fodder, Farming Utensils, with a variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. Also, one third part of the **FINE SCHOONER**
Ann & Jane.
TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
JERE BROMWELL, Agent
for Eliz. Markland, adm'rx. of
Wm. Markland, decd.
Dec 22

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE SLAVES, both male and female, they will not be sold to leave the state. Possession given 1st of January next. The following is a description of them; a man aged about 60, one 25 to 29 years old, farm hands, a boy 14, 2 women about 50, 1 girl 14, 1 do 7, all slaves for life; also a woman, (cook) for a term of years, with 2 children slaves for life.—Apply to the Editor.
Dec 15—4t

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Dec 15—4t

NEW Christmas Goods!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of **FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BOOKS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES,** to which my friends and the public generally of this and the adjoining counties are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, and purchase handsome Christmas Presents. He has also received another lot of double and single barrel Percussion Guns, which he will sell low for cash.
The public's ob't. serv't.
CHARLES ROBINSON.
N. B.—Those indebted to the subscriber on book account or otherwise, will please come forward and pay their respective accounts by the first day of January, so as to enable me to settle with my creditors at the same time.
Dec 15—3w

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from Talbot County Court, sitting as a court of Equity, I will sell on TUESDAY the 29th inst., at the Court House door in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M., the farm or plantation of which John M. G. Emory died seized; situated on the main road leading from Easton to Acres' Ferry, and within half mile of Easton, consisting of part of a tract of land called "Hewart," part of "Enlargement," part of "McCullum's Addition," and part of "Chance Help" containing the quantity of
388 ACRES
OF LAND more or less. This farm has several good Wood Lots attached to it, making a sufficiency of wood for the use of the farm.— Possession to be given on the first day of January 1841.
Also a LOT in the town of Easton, on Dover street, opposite the dwelling of William W. Higgins Esq. containing about a HALF ACRE.
ALSO,
The House and Lot,
on Dover street, the residence of the late John M. G. Emory, and at present occupied by Mrs. Emory. There is a good large garden, and all necessary out-buildings attached to the said dwelling house.
The terms of sale prescribed by the decree are—One hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in four equal installments of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months from the day of sale, to be secured by bonds and security to be approved by the Trustee, with interest thereon from the day of sale.
The creditors of John M. G. Emory are ordered to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the Clerk's office of Talbot county court, within four months from the day of sale.
JAMES LI. MARTIN, Trustee.
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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of authority derived from Talbot County

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works will be published by us during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deemed it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say that they will be available to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This alone, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and may on all important subjects given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

THE APPENDIX contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

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

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

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1 One copy of the Appendix \$1 Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum. Payments may be transmitted by mail postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be made by the 14th of December next at latest. No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 26, 1840.

Farm for Sale.

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

227 ACRES

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

The improvements are ample & in very good condition. The terms will be moderate. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to call and view for themselves. The meadow lands attached to it are not inferior to any in the county.

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

PROCLAMATION.

MARYLAND, Sec. RETURNS having been received from all the counties of this State, and from the city of Baltimore, of the election held the second inst. for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and it being the duty of the Governor, according to the Act of Assembly passed December session, eighteen hundred and five, chapter ninety-seven, to declare by proclamation the names of the persons duly elected.

I now therefore by this Proclamation Declare, that David Hoffman, John L. Kerr, Theodore R. Lockerman, Jacob A. Preston, John P. Kennedy, George Howard, Richard I. Bowie, James M. Coale, William T. Woolton, and Thomas A. Spence, were duly elected on the part of this State, as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, at the election held on the 2d inst. as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty. WM. GRASON, Governor of Maryland.

By the Governor, JAMES MURRAY, Secretary of State.

IN CHANCERY.

ORDERED, That the sale of the property in the cause of Harrison Mackey against William Philip Mackey and Sarah Elizabeth Mackey, made and reported by the Trustee, Philip F. Thomas; be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 15th day of January next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper, once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of December next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$7050 00.

True copy, RAMSEY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Chan. nov 21—3w

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME has just returned from the city and are now opening a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, China, Queensware, Glass, &c which added to their former stock makes their assortment very complete. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them. Nov 17 1840.—3w

Cash for Negroes.

THE highest cash prices will at all times be given for NEGROES OF BOTH SEXES that are Slaves for life and good titles. My office is in Pratt Street, between Sharp and Howard Streets, and OPPOSITE to the REPOSITORY, where I have by my Agent care seen at all times. All persons having Negroes to sell would do well to see me before they dispose of them, as I am always buying and forwarding to the New Orleans market. I will also receive and keep Negroes at twenty five cents each, per day, and forward them to any Southern port, at the request of the owner. My establishment is large, comfortable and airy, and all above ground; and kept in complete order, with a large yard for exercise; and is the strongest and most splendid building of the kind in the United States. And as the character of my House and Yard is so completely established, for strength, comfort and cleanliness, and it being a place where I keep all my own men, it will not be accountable for the future, for any escape of any kind from my Establishment.

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

More New Goods.

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

DRY GOODS,

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

POWELL & FIDDEMAN, Wye Landing, Oct. 6, 1840.

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

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL.

The subscriber having employed a Lady of eminent qualifications to teach in his family, is desirous to have about fifteen Scholars, including his own children, would therefore take six or eight pupils as Boarders, on the following terms, payable quarterly.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Board (\$25 per quarter), Washing (375), Lower Branches in English Education (400), Higher branches (Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Botany and Geometry) (600), French Language (400), Music (1000), Use of Piano (200), Drawing and Painting (200).

The School will be opened on Monday the 12th inst. Any persons wishing to send their children either as boarders or day scholars will make immediate application, as the number will be limited.

J. M. LAMBIN, Avon-Dale, near the Royal Oak Oct. 13 1840.—t

Very Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

By virtue of the authority contained in a Decree, passed by Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity at the May Term thereof last past, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 29th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, the following very valuable Lands, that is to say, those several tracts and parts of those several tracts of Land situate, lying and being upon and near the head branches of Saint Michael's River, in Talbot county, respectively called and known by the names of St. Michael's "Fresh Run," the "Forest," the "Addition," the "Range," "Cottingham," "Nunam" & "Atkinson's Choice," and which now comprehend the several Farms and Plantations called Hayland, the Mill Farm, and Ben's Lot, estimated to contain in the whole the quantity of

700 ACRES OF LAND.

more or less, which said Lands are particularly described in a Deed of Mortgage executed on the eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four by the late Robert H. Goldsborough to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and which is now enrolled in the office of the Clerk of Talbot county Court, in Liber J. L., No. 5, folio 521 &c., one of the Land Record Books of said county. The Trustee reserves the privilege to sell said Lands in the whole or in parcels, as may be deemed most advisable on the day of Sale, when full information will be given to those who may be inclined to purchase. The Terms of Sale are Five Hundred Dollars in cash on the day of Sale, and the residue in six, twelve and eighteen months in equal instalments, with interest from the day of Sale on said residue. On the ratification of the Sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, the Trustee is authorized to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, a good and valid deed, or deeds for said Lands.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee. Aug 25, 1840. N. B.—The sale of the above lands is postponed for the present.

NOTICE.

The proprietor of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, takes this method to inform the patrons of that establishment, that from and after the date of this advertisement, he cannot grind corn for less than one sixth, owing to the extravagant price he has to pay for wood, and the reduced price of corn. He therefore thinks (although anxious to oblige the public) that it would be better to close his mill doors for the want of means to carry on his business. All other establishments raise their prices according to emergencies, and why should not I? All of which is respectfully submitted to a generous public.

N. B.—This notice would have appeared before, had the water mills been able to accommodate those who were not disposed to continue their custom with me. I wish to avoid all suspicion of taking advantage of necessity. Nov 17—GSw J. K. N.

BLANKS of every description for sale at this office.

COACH, GIG, AND The Union Tavern,



Harness Making.

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

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

They have now finished and ready for sale, a large assortment of NEW CARRIAGES, made in the latest style, and fashion; among them a beautiful COACH, two handsome family CHARIOTES, BAROUCHES, S. GIGS, &c. &c. and a LARGE LOT of HARNESS, both double and single, which they will dispose of with or without the carriages. In connection with the above, they have a great variety of second hand Gigs and four-wheeled work, which they are anxious to sell at the most reduced prices; and they would most respectfully invite the attention of the public to call and examine their assortment and judge for themselves. All kind of repairing done as heretofore, at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on accommodating terms. Orders for work from a distance, thankfully received and punctually executed by

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS, April 30, 1839. N. B. Persons of good intelligence will be taken at the different branches of coach making if early application is made.

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

FRESH SUPPLY. SADDLE, TRUNK AND Harness Making.

JOHN B. RAY returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining counties for the liberal patronage they have bestowed upon him, and now most respectfully informs them that he has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and general assortment of MATERIALS, suitable for the manufacture of

SADDLES, TRUNKS, and Harness, &c.

He has on hand a fine assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS, suitable for Coaches, Gigs, Buggies, Wagons and Carts—also, a fine stock of plated steel and brass STRAPS AND BITS, Valises, Saddlebags and Cloves, Bags, Horse Trusses and Currycombs, 1 trace and halter chains, together with a good assortment of

Gig and Switch Whips

and a general assortment of every other article in his line, all of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for CASH, and sincerely hopes his friends and the public will give him an early call.

N. B.—Persons whose accounts are of six months and longer standing, will oblige me by settling the same as early as possible, as I am much in want of money. Wanted a boy from 14 to 16 years of age to learn the above business. One that can come well recommended will hear of a good situation by applying to the subscriber. Nov 17—t

Notice.

THE subscriber having been some time engaged in the Manufacturing of Pumps, has now commenced the business in the town of Easton upon his own footing, and having supplied himself with the necessary tools and fixtures therefor is now prepared to make or repair Pumps, dig Wells and fix them in, in the best workmanlike manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Any persons wishing such jobs done, and feeling disposed to give him a trial, will please communicate their wishes either by call or writing—all which orders shall be punctually attended to.

Reference.—Messrs. Loveday Roszell and Cheezum. The public's ob't. serv't, JONH K. WOOD.

PORK WANTED.

SEALED proposals for supplying the Alms House of Talbot county with Pork, will be received by the subscriber in Easton, or by Wm. A. F. Kemp at the Alms House until Thursday 26 November, 1840. By order of the Board, WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer. nov 10 1840.

Notice.

BREEDERS to Maryland Eclipse, the last season, are reminded, that the money for his services will be due on the 1st November ensuing, and are requested to call on Mr. William Newnam, Easton, and make payment to him. WM. K. LAMBDIN. Oct 27—3t

FOR RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the Farm adjoining the Chapel, formerly the property of the late James Nabb, Esq.—For terms apply to ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent for Wm. Fife, of Philadelphia sep 8 1840.

The Union Tavern,



IN EASTON, MD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented the commodious and well established tavern stand (formerly in the occupancy of Mr. E. Mc Dowell,) and having had the same newly and comfortably fitted up, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

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

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

BOARDERS will be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, on the most accommodating terms. The public's ob't. serv't. REESE MERRETT. Easton, Dec. 17, 1839.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET The Fine New Schooner, TALBOT,



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

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

Passage, including fare \$2.00. Charges for freights as heretofore, viz: Hogsheads \$1—Barrels 25 cts. and other articles in proportion. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point where it will be carefully attended to (as well as at other business) either by himself or Mr. Robert Haghill.

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

Thankful for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit its continuance. The public's ob't. serv't. SAMUEL H. BENNY. N. B. Orders for goods, &c. must be accompanied with the cash, and will be received by the subscriber until 9 o'clock on every Wednesday morning (if not previously delivered) at the Drug Store of Messrs Thomas H. Dawson and Sons. S. H. B. April 21, 1840. G

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CAMBRIDGE, AND BALTIMORE.

The Steam-Boat Maryland,



WILL leave Easton on every Wednesday and Saturday morning for the above places, and return from Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday. Passage to Baltimore including Fare, \$3.00 To Annapolis do \$2.50 To Annapolis do \$2.50 N. B. All baggage at the owner's risk. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber having commenced the above business in all its various branches, at the well known stand adjoining the Cartwright shop of Mr. Edward Stewart, and opposite the residence of Doct. Solomon M. Jenkins, offers his services to the Public. His means being very limited, upon delivery the cash will be acceptable for work done, from all persons to whom the subscriber is not indebted. He hopes to receive and merit a portion of public patronage. Public's ob't. serv't. RICHARD P. SNEED. Easton, Feb 11, 1840—t

HATS AND CAPS.

THE subscriber has just received a good assortment of HATS of the following descriptions—fine Clipped, Neutra, plain Russia, and fine Mole-skin and long napped Silk hats, all made of the best materials and expressly manufactured for the subscriber by A. Shouck an old and experienced hatter of the city of Baltimore. Also, a fine assortment of SUPERIOR CAPS, such as Otter, Seal, Muck-rat, Cloth, and Chinilla, all of which will be sold low for cash or to punctual customers on short credit.

Also, a good assortment of LADIES' MUFFS. The subscriber will make a deduction of ten per cent on all cash purchases. JAMES D. DUNCAN. Oct 27 if

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

THE subscriber has just received the Fall and Winter Rept of Fashions, which he invites the public to call and examine. His work will be made in the latest Fashion, or at the customer shall direct, as he intends consulting the taste of all those who may favor him with their custom. He warrants his work to equal in point of style and workmanship any on the shore, and guarantees the fit of all garments made by him.

The public's ob't. serv't, J. H. K. SHANNAHAN. Oct 20—6flow

MANLOVE HAZEL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

PETER'S PILLS.

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

They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them; and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand; upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practicing physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine been the subject of editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted, that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of greater value than are attached to this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless they have a supply always on hand.

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

The efficacy of these pills is so well known, and their use so general, that further comment is considered unnecessary. Price per box 50 cents and 25 cents, each box accompanied by full directions. LIST OF AGENTS. T. H. Dawson & Sons, Easton. Malster & Salsbury, Denton. Downs & Massey, Greenboro'gh. Cannon & Voshell, Bridgeton. Emory & Hopper, Centreville. Ransom & Notts, Hillsborough. July 21 1840. ly

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

BARON VON HUTCHELER'S HERB PILLS.

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

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

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

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

In all cases of Hypochondriacal Low Spirit, Palpitations of the Heart, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Weakness, Fluor Albus, Seminal Weakness, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Heartburn, General Debility, Bodily Weakness, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Flatulent or Hysterial Faintings, Hysterial Headaches, Hiccup, Sea Sickness Night Mare, Gout, Rheumatism, Asthma, Tic Douloureux, Cramp, Spasmodic Affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their suffering, by a course of the Herb Pills.

Nausea, Vomiting, pains in the Side, Limb Head Stiffness or Back, Dimness or Confusion of Sight, Noises in the Ears, alternate Flushes of Heat and Chillsiness, Tremors, Watchings Agitation Anxiety, Bad Dreams, Spasms, in every case be relieved by an occasional dose of the Herb Pills.

One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then they require a medicine which will so invigorate their circulation, and thus strengthen their constitutions, as may enable them to withstand the luck. That medicine is Baron Von Hutcheler's Herb Pills.

Those who have the care and education of females, whether the studious or the sedentary part of the community, should never be without a supply of the Herb Pills, which removes disorders in the head, invigorates the mind, strengthens the body, improves the memory, and enlivens the imagination.

When the Nervous System has been too largely drawn upon or overstrained, nothing is better to correct and invigorate the drooping constitution than these Pills. For Sale by Thomas H. Dawson & Sons, Easton, Md.

For Rent.

I will rent for the year 1840, to a careful tenant my HOUSE AND LOT, in Oxford.—Or if more desirable, possession will be given on the 1st of November next.—For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME. Easton Oct 27—4w

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber is now manufacturing Wrightson's Patent Trashing Machines with chain horse power at the Royal Oak, to be used in Talbot county. These machines will need but half the labor of horses which other do, and at the same time do as good work—their price, simplicity and other advantages the subscriber thinks will recommend them to the farmers of this county; as they have to the Farmers of Dorchester. There is one now put up and several ready for delivery, which the public are requested to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing out of the country.

The public's ob't. serv't. JAS. A. RIDGAWAY. Royal Oak, March 17 11

CLARK'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE N. W. corner of Baltimore & Calvert sts. (UNDER THE ARCHWAY.) 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; and the result given (will if requested) immediately after the drawing.—Please address

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

Auction Dry Goods.

THE subscriber has always on hand a large assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS consisting of the following leading articles—Fine and extra superfine wool and piece dyed

BLACK CLOTHS,

of Cooper, Brother & Co.'s make and finish; Olive, Green, Brown, Claret, Blue and invisible Green, some of which are very fine—superior black and other colored

Cassimeres,

Thibet and Thibet gauze FLANNEL—4-4 Irish Linens, all prices; superior Scotch and Cole Rain SHIRTING LINEN; 4, 5 and 6-4 for bolster and pillow cases; 4, 5 and 6-4 Sheet Muslin, of Hamilton, Waltham, and other factories; superfine English, Hamilton, Boot and New York Mills Long Cloth Shirting Muslin, 5 and 6-4 fine and extra Superfine CAMBRICKS—10, 12, 14 and 16-4 Marcelline Quills; do. imperial, plain and fig'd. Satin Vesting; Fancy Spring and Summer Vestings of the latest and most fashionable styles; Superb plain Summer Cloth; Extra pattern finished crape do.; Cashmere, a new article; Gambroon and ribbed Stockinet; Russia and bird-eye Diapers; Damask Napkins—Russia and Damask Table Linens; Mousline de Laines; Challis and Printed Lawns.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best Paris mad-Gloves, Extra finished; Linen and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Superfine plain and ribbed black and white real English Silk Hosiery; heavy black and blue black Lustre; gossamer; groglet; cotton Hosiery; silk, thread and cotton Gloves, &c.

JOSEPH T. ROYSTON, Jr. No. 47 Market St. six doors west of Gay St. June 23—1v (Yellow House) A. R. pr

RIDGAWAY & HARTMAN DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 52 corner of Market Space and Lombard street, (Formerly Water st.) Baltimore. RETURN their thanks to their numerous friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and would respectfully inform them and the public generally, that they have on hand a choice and well selected assortment of ready made CLOTHING, ALL MANUFACTURED BY THEMSELVES with special care and attention. Their assortment consisting in part of

FROCK & DRESS COATS

of blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, mulberry and claret Cloth; blue, black, green and brown Summer Cloth Frock and Dress Coats.

PANTALOONS,

of blue, black, drab, cadet and black ribbed CASSIMERES. Also, blue and black SUMMER CLOTH, plain and ribbed, plain linen, &c.

VESTS,

of super plain English black Satin; of do. figured black Silk, fancy Silk; black Bombazine; plain Buff and figured Valencia. Marselles of every variety and pattern.

ROUND JACKETS,

of super grass linen, white Irish linen, and French linens. AN ASSORTMENT of Stocks, Handkerchiefs; Collars; Suspensers, &c. Genuine Hosiery of all kinds.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his CARDING MACHINE is now in complete repair, and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding Wool. The prices for carding are, once through, six cents, twice through eight cents. All orders left at the store of Mr. J. W. Cheezum, in Easton; Mr. Isaac Dickson, Dover Bridge, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. The Wool should be put in good order.—Having employed an experienced carder, he solicits a share of public patronage. JOHN BEACHAM, Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline