

John Batney Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—N°. 4.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1832.

WHOLE N°. 212.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
VERTISEMENTS are inserted three times for One
Dollar; and continued weekly for TWENTY
EVE CENTS per square.

The Eastern Shore Jockey Club RACES

WILL commence on Wednesday the 24th
of October next, and continue three
days.

First day.—A colt's purse for 200 dollars, 2
miles and repeat, free for any three or four
years old colt, foaled and raised in the State of
Maryland, Delaware, or the Eastern Shore
of Virginia.

Second day.—Four miles and repeat, for a
purse of 300 dollars, free for any horse mare
or gelding, foaled and raised as above stated.
Third day.—Handy Cap purse one mile heats
for 100 dollars, free as above; best three in
five.

The above days for running are permanent
ly fixed for the fall racing. The amount of
the purses and apportionment of the money,
was made at a thin meeting of the Club yes-
terday, and founded on the present prospect—
when the returns are made from the different
counties, the purses will most probably be
enlarged and the apportionment for the dif-
ferent days altered at the next meeting of the
Club.

A. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Easton, Sept 25, 1832.—Sept 25

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club, are requested to meet at the Easton Hotel, in Easton, on Tuesday the 2d day of October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. It is desirable that each member pay the amount of his subscription to Samuel T. Kennard, Esq., the Treasurer, as it is necessary to have the funds in hand, previous to the day of racing.

Those gentlemen who have procured subscribers in the different counties will please forward them to the Secretary by the 3d of October to be laid before the Club on that day.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

Easton, Sept 25

LOOK HERE.

THE season has again arrived when those persons indebted for Officer's Fees have promised payment of the same, but finding very little exertions on their part made to comply with their promises, I am induced to notice them, through the medium of the news papers, that unless punctual payments are made, and that speedily, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of collecting by execution, especially of those persons who have failed to pay such last year, and at the present.

I will also say to those persons who have repeatedly promised to pay off executions heretofore, and have neglected so to do, that if the settlement of such cases are not made punctually, they will ere long find their names held up to the gaze of the public, as I am determined to close up my business as I go; my deputies have their orders to be punctual in calling for settlements, and punctuality will be expected.

The public's humble servant,
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

aug 28

AGENCY OFFICE, 48 BALTIMORE Street, BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber continues the business of buying and selling Real and Personal Estate, and will pay particular attention to the disposing of Servants, for terms of years or for life. Owners of Servants that are good, and who can be recommended, will be sure of getting good and fair prices for them.

In regard to SLAVES that are placed in my hands to be disposed of, and their owners not wishing them to go out of the State, I pledge my word never to violate instructions. Persons having SLAVES for which they wish the HIGHEST CASH PRICES, without restriction as to the place they are to go to, may depend on having every justice done them, as if present.

JOHN BUSK,
Baltimore,

may 22

PETER W. WILLIS,



Clock &
Watch
MAKER,
Denton, Maryland:

Offers his services to his friends and old customers, and the public generally.—He will repair, at the shortest possible notice, all kinds of clocks and watches and jewelry; all of which will be warranted to perform.

“CHAINS, KEYS and SEALS.”

N. B. Persons having clocks in the country, will be waited on at their residence. Charges reasonable.

September 21, 1832.

MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

LATROBE'S JUSTICES' PRACTICE—
including the DUTIES OF A CONSTABLE; with a collection of forms for CONVEYANCING—FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

July 24

Branch Bank at Easton,

September 16th, 1832.

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

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Sept 25

MR. BENTON'S VICTORY, OVER CLAY, WEBSTER, &c. &c. &c.

(Concluded)

Connected with the creation of this new debt was the establishment of several new branches, and the promise of many more—instead of remaining stationary, and awaiting the action of Congress, the Bank, shewed itself determined to spread and extend its business, not only in debts, but in new branches, Nashville, Natchez, St. Louis, were favored with branches at the eleventh hour. New York had the same favor done her, and at one of these—the branch at Utica—the Senate could judge of the NECESSITY of the general government which occasioned it to be established, and which necessarily, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, is sufficient to overturn the laws and Constitution of the State—the Senate could judge of this necessity from the fact that 25 dollars is rather a large deposit to the credit of the U. S. Treasurer, and that at the last returns the federal deposit was precisely 2 dollars 50 cents. This extension of branches, and increase of debt at the approaching termination of the charter, was evidence of the determination of the Bank to be re-chartered at all hazards. It was done to create an interest to carry her through in spite of the will of the people,—numerous promises for new branches, is another trick of the same kind. Thirty new branches are said to be in contemplation, and about three hundred villages have been induced each to believe that she was the favored spot of location; but always upon the condition well understood, that Jackson should not be re-elected and that they should elect a representative to vote for the re-charter.

Mr. B. having shewn when, and why this western debt was created, examined next into the alleged necessity for its prompt and rigorous collection if the charter was not renewed; he denied the existence of any such necessity in point of law. He affirmed, that the Bank could take as much time as she pleased to collect her debts, and could be just as gentle with her debtors as she chose. All that she had to do was to convert a few of her directors into trustees, as the old Bank of the United States had done, the affairs of which were wound up so gently, that the country did not know when it ended. Mr. B. appealed to what would be admitted to be Bank authority on this point, it was the opinion of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) not in his course against renewing the Bank charter in 1811, but in his report of that year against allowing time to wind up its affairs. The Bank then asked time to wind up its affairs; a cry was raised that the country would be ruined if time was not allowed; but the Senator from Kentucky then answered that cry by referring the Bank to its common law to constitute trustees to wind up its affairs. The Congress acted upon the suggestion, by refusing the time. The Bank acted upon the suggestion by appointing trustees, the debtors hummed their cries, and the public never heard of the subject afterwards. The pretense of an unrenewed charter, is not necessary to stimulate the Bank to the pressure of western debtors. Look at Cincinnati what but a discrimination to make its power felt and to remove the pressure at that place. And will that disposition ever be wanting to such an institution as that of the Bank of the United States?

The Senator from Kentucky has changed his opinion about the constitutionality of the Bank; but has he changed it about the legality of the trust? If he has not he must surrender his alarm for the ruin of the West? If he has, the law itself is unchanged. The Bank may act under it; and if she does not, it is because she will not; and because she chooses to punish the West for refusing to support her candidate for the Presidency. What then becomes of all this cry about ruined fortunes, fallen prices, and the loss of growing crops? All imagination or cruel tyranny!

The Bank debt of the West is 30 millions.—She has six years to pay it in, and at all events, he that cannot pay it in six years, can hardly do it at all. Ten millions are in bills of exchange, and if they are real bills they will be payable at maturity, in 90 or 120 days, if not real bills, but disguised loans, drawing interest as a debt, they are spurious and void, and may be vacated in any upright court.

But the great point for the West to fix its attention upon, is the fact, that once every ten years the capital of this debt is paid in an annual interest, and that after paying the capital many times over in interest, the principal will have to be paid at last. The sooner then the principal is paid, and interest stopped, the better for the country.

Mr. Clay and Webster had dilated largely upon the withdrawal of Bank capital from the West. Mr. B. showed, from the Bank documents, that they had sent 938,000 dollars of capital there! that the operation was the other way, a ruinous drain of capital, and in hard money, from the West. He went over the tables which shewed the annual amount of these drains, and demonstrated its ruinous nature upon the South and West. He shewed the tendency of all branch bank paper to flow to the Northeast, the necessity to redeem it annually with gold and silver, and bills of exchange, and the inevitable result, that the West would eventually be left without either hard money, or branch bank paper.

Mr. Clay had attributed all the disasters of the late war, especially the surrender of Detroit, and the Bladensburg rout, to the want of this Bank. Mr. B. asked if bank credits, or bank advances could have inspired courage into the bosom of the unhappy old man who had been the cause of the surrender of Detroit? or could have made those fight who would not be inspired by the view of their Capital, the presence of their President, and the near proximity of their families and fire-sides? Andrew Jackson conquered at New Orleans, without money, without arms, without credit—aye, without a Bank. He got even his flint from the pirates. He scouted the idea of brave men being produced by the Bank. If it had existed, it would have been a burthen upon the bands of the government. It was now, at this hour, a burthen upon the bands of the Government and an obstacle to the payment of the public debt. It had procured a payment of six millions of the public debt to be delayed, from July to October, under the pretext that the merchants could not pay their bonds when these bonds were now paid, and 12 millions twice the amount intended to have been paid—lies in the vaults of the Bank to be used by her in beating down the veto message, the author of the message, and all who share his opinions. The Bank was not only a burthen upon the bands of the Government now but had been a burthen upon it in three years after its starting; when it would have stopped payment, as all America knows, in

April 1819, had it not been for the issue of millions of public deposits, and the seasonal arrival of wagons loaded with specie from Kentucky and Ohio.

Mr. Benton defended the old Bank in Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee, from the aspersions which had been cast upon them. They had aided the government when the Northern Bankers who now scoff at them, refused to advance a dollar. They had advanced the money which enabled the warriors of the West to go forth to battle. They had crippled themselves to aid their government. After the war they resumed specie payments, which had been suspended with the consent of the Legislature to enable them to extend all their means in aid of the national struggle. This resumption was made practicable by the Treasury deposits in the State institutions. They were withdrawn to give capital to the branches of the great monopoly, when first extended to the west. These branches, then, produced again the draining of the local banks, which they had voluntarily suffered for the sake of government during the war. They had sacrificed their interests and credit to sustain the credit of the national Treasury—and the Treasury surrendered them, as sacrifice to the national Bank. They stopped payment under the pressure and extortions of the new establishments, introduced against the consent of the people and Legislatures of the western states. The paper of the western Banks depreciated—the stock of the States and of individual stockholders was sacrificed—the country was filled with a spurious currency, by the course of an institution which, it was pretended was established to prevent such a calamity. The bank of the U. S. States was thus established on the ruins of the banks, and foreigners and non-residents were fattened on their spoils. They were stripped of their specie to pamper the imperial bank. They fell victims to their patriotism, and to the establishment of the United States Bank; and it was unjust and unkind to reproach them for the sake of which their patriotism and the establishment of the federal bank brought upon them.

Clay and Webster, had rebuked the President for his allusion to the manner in which the bank charter had been pushed through Congress, pending an unfinished investigation reluctantly conceded. Mr. B. demanded if that was not true? He asked if it was not wrong to push the charter through in that manner, and if the President had not done right to stop it, to balk this hurried process, and give the people time for consideration and enable them to act? He had only brought the subject to the notice of Congress and the people, but had not recommended immediate legislation, before the subject had been canvassed before the nation. It was a gross perversion of his message to quote them in favor of immediate decision without previous investigation. He was not evading the question.

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Here continued Mr. B. is authority, English authority, for calling the British Bank in England, a MONOPOLY; and the British Bank is copied from it. Sir Wm. Pulteney goes further than President Jackson. He says, that the Bank of England rules by fear and terror. He calls it a despot and a corrupt despot. He speaks of the slaves corrupted by the Bank; by whom he doubtless means the nominal debtors who have received and obtained loans, real ducers—over to be repaid, except in dishonorable services. He considers the praises of the country bankers by the British Bank, and the British Bank is too powerful for the monarchy of Great Britain! Study his plan for breaking up that gigantic institution, and establishing three or four independent banks in place, which would be so much less dangerous to liberty, and so much safer and better for the people. In these alternatives, the friends of Jackson, who are in favor of national banks, without the accomplishment of their wishes, without a sacrifice of their principles, and without committing the suicidal solecism of fighting against him while professing to be for him.

Mr. B. addressed himself to the Jackson bankmen present and absent. They might continue to be for a bank and for Jackson.—This bank is now the open, as it long has been the secret, enemy of Jackson. It is now in the hands of his enemy, wielding all its own money—wielding even the revenues and the credit of the Union—wielding 12 millions of dollars, half of which were intended to be paid to the public creditors on the first day of July, but which the bank has retained to itself by a false representation in the pretended behalf of the merchants. All this money is now operating against the President; and certainly in respect of my own character, were I any longer to consider myself bound by an individual, who relies, to use his own words, upon "the high opinion" he has of me, and the very reverse I have of him, to assail my feelings, and yet remain safe from the exposure due to his tampering duplicity. His late address contains the following remarks:

"We are all familiar with the proceedings of the Congressional committee, of which A. S. Clayton was the reputed Chairman, and Charles C. Cambreleng a conspicuous and busy member. Their labored attempt to pervert a fair business transaction into an act of corruption—their inquisitorial and dis-

creet examination and exposure of private accounts—their false statements in relation to the affairs of the Bank—and their unwearied efforts to injure the character of its high minded, honorable and intelligent President—are all fresh in the recollection of our readers.

Their proceedings have been the topic of discussion from Maine to Louisiana, and not on

is have the people declared these disgraceful to the parties concerned, but both houses of Congress, composed of their friends and colleagues, laying aside all party feelings—all personal considerations, and actuated only by a sense of self-respect, unanimously abstained from even alluding to a report which they knew to be false—which covered with infamy its authors—and which indignantly consigned to oblivion."

The correspondence will

show what Mr. Webb thought of this report when about to be made, which was not alluded to by reason of the very fair and liberal interpretation of the previous question, and what was his opinion of one of its infamous authors.

It will also show that when a willful, and no less designing, constituent in that first letter was pointed out to him, he did not deny it in his second. And it will finally show, that if he could have reduced one of the committee from his duty, so far as himself was concerned, he did not care for any one else, any other member of the report, nor his "

still anxious of appearing our friend, and disposed to make you the scape-goat of the committee. I have repeated our conversation to Col. Briggs and Mr. Noah, and they both agree in advising that I should lay the whole matter before you, confidentially, in order that you may take such course as you think proper in your report. I tell you again that my report you may think proper to make, will receive from us the credit of being founded on your ideas of justice; but do not, I beg of you, permit Mr. Cambrelen to protest himself under your known and constitutional hostility to the Bank. Of the propriety and fairness of our loan I know you have no doubt.

Where then is the necessity, the justice, or the propriety, of dragging us before the public, more than you would any merchant in the country? The loan from Biddle to Nosh you think objectionable. Well then, say what you please of it, we know nothing of that loan. We had no connection with the Bank, directly or indirectly. The loan was made by Burrows to Noah, not to me or to the paper. And if our subsequent loans were fair business transactions (which you cannot doubt) I ask you where is the propriety or justice in referring to them? And I ask you too, do you not owe it to justice and frankness to state, in any event, that we are duly exonerated from all suspicion or blame. That we should be exonerated you cannot doubt—I am conscious we have done nothing wrong—nothing that should cast a suspicion upon our motives, and surely we have a right to expect justice at the hands of the committee. If we are to be sacrificed to aim a blow at the Bank, you at least cannot and will not loan your name to give sanction to such a measure.

We have alone and single-handed fought the battle of the South. In Georgia has found a bold and steadfast friend, and if we are to suffer without cause, surely we do not expect that one of her representatives will quickly yield to the injustice.

Do not mis-understand me, God knows I

would not in the slightest manner influence your judgment through your feelings; but after the frank declaration of your sentiments a few days since, and knowing that these sentiments must be confirmed by the deposition of Noah, forwarded to day, I do look to you as one ready and willing to do us justice. We want nothing more, and we are entitled to an expression of your committee either for or against us. Silence would engender suspicion, and I would rather meet a direct charge than an insinuation of misconduct. Cambrelen is playing a deep game, and you will find, that in connexion with leading men here, his object is to set up a new institution, on different principles, the location of which will be New York. With this view he will endeavor to obtain information on the best system of banking from all parts of the world. He will use the opponents of the Bank to destroy the present institution, and then he will raise up another Bank for speculating objects. This is a project, but it will not vary far from the truth. Look at the subject in all its bearings, and do us justice, we ask for nothing else.

Excuse this scrawl as the mail is about closing, and I have not time to look it over.—Sincerely your friend,

JAS. WATSON WEBB.

Hon. A. S. CLAYTON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15th, 1832.

Dear Sir.—Yours of yesterday's date came safe to hand; and though I am willing to believe that a high sense of expected injury

which you may verily think you are about in

the transaction of the peculiar

character of your bank transactions has gov-

erned you in this matter, yet I sincerely re-

gret that to my you have communicated either

your fears or wishes. I have made it a rule

of my life, from which I have no recollection

of ever having departed, never to refuse a li-

vor, such as an honorable man would ask; in

my private character, (if in my power,) and

never to grant one in my public capacity,

unless it should happen strictly to coincide

with the rigid demands of my trust; and then

it would become a matter of right, and conse-

quently no favor. You may consider your

case as coming within the rule last laid down

and therefore ask no more; but who would great-

ly have preferred that you should have asserted

your claim, as you had a right to do, o-

penly and strip of its confidential character.

And further that you should not have connected

any circumstances with your application

of a political nature, or have suggested any

suspicion in relation to persons with whom

I am not only compelled to act; but for whom

I entertain high regard. I owe it to that

course of life I have always pursued, as well as

to the frankness which is due to you, to make

the foregoing remarks, and to say that; while

I shall strictly regard the confidence you have

voluntarily reposed in me, but which I must

again repeat I sincerely regret, it will be my

duty to act in the matter to which you refer

as though I had not heard from you, and that

course, I assure you, shall be in pursuance of

the best notions of justice which my judgment

is capable of forming.

I must beg leave to correct you in one state-

ment which you have made in relation to the

interview you had with me. You called with

Mr. Morris to see me, Mrs. Clayton and Mrs.

Moige being present. We, as is usual on

such occasions, entered into full and free con-

versation on the subject of your examination

before the committee. I stated that I was glad

you had called to see me, as it afforded an op-

portunity of explaining the reason of a ques-

tion I had asked you, at which your feelings

appeared to be hurt, and which you thought

was purposely intended to reflect upon you.

I did explain the matter to you, and observed

I was incapable of intentionally hurting the

feelings of any one. I further observed, that

your testimony had thrown much of the suspi-

cion of the charge against your press upon

Biddle and Burrows, or rather the Bank; but I

did not say that I was "satisfied" your paper

and its Editors had not merited censure; on

this subject I spent no opinion. With every

wish for your success in business, and with

not the slightest desire to injure either your

own standing or that of your press,

I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. S. CLAYTON.

NEW YORK, April 14th, 1832.

Dear Sir.—Yours has this moment come to

hand, and I regret that under the circum-

stances I addressed you the letter to which

you are an answer, and beg that you will re-

turn it to me. Justice to you and to myself,

requires me to add, that I was only desirous

of placing you on your guard against what I

deemed the intention of others, and if you

will again read that letter before you send it

to me, I am sure, you will find it worded in

the spirit here mentioned—you cannot do

yourself the injustice to believe I could have

intended any thing else, but I admit, that un-

der the circumstances, I regret having ad-

dressed you. Could you be induced to do

more than your duty in such a case, I would

be most anxious to do so, and under my judgment of bu-

man nature. I asked it not—I wished it not—and to one of less character than yourself, I could not have written, fearful of being misunderstood—all we ask is justice, no more.

But let this pass—so that you may rest assured we will not question your motives.

The feeling here in relation to Georgia, I am happy to say, is becoming quite favorable, and I have reason to believe, that if it were not for Nullification, in South Carolina, your cause would have many friends who now are unwilling to speak least they should be called to favor Nullification; though in my opinion there is no connection whatever between the cases.

I send you our paper of Tuesday, containing an able article, which the editor writes me is from Governor Lumpkin. It is possible you may not have seen it.

Believe me your friend and obedient ser-

JAS. WATSON WEBB.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15th, 1832.

Dear Sir—According to the request made by you in your letter of yesterday, I now forward you the letter which you addressed to me on the 9th inst.

Your good feeling towards Georgia deserves her acknowledgements, but as I told Congress the course of Georgia is taken; and though she would prefer peace and union and the good opinion of her sister States, yet if they regard the rights of savages more than hers, they are welcome to their choice, and she is full able to maintain her own position and ague such an unnatural preference.

I am very respectfully your obt. servant,

A. S. CLAYTON.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Peter Webb, Esq., before the meeting to form a Temperance Society at the Tappe, August 25th, 1832.

The object for which we have assembled this evening, the most of you have already heard. It is a strictly moral, I had almost said an holy cause; it enlists all our better feelings for the promotion of good, and the welfare of our fellow-men. It has for its design the total eradication of a prevailing evil, and the extinction of an abominable vice—

Now with whom I have ever conversed upon this subject, have had the hardship to deny it's benevolent intentions, and buffet have en-

deavoured in vain to ridicule its utility.

This is the case with leading men here,

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but with whom I have ever conversed upon this subject, have had the hardship to deny it's benevolent intentions, and buffet have en-

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Willie P. Mangum, a Senator for the State, both in warm opposition to nullification, which they both characterized as absurd in doctrine and "revolutionary" in tendency.—A resolution was adopted declaring an "unshaken attachment" to the union, and a thorough disapprobation of nullification.

In South Carolina, large meetings have been held in several districts of the state,—all friendly to the union, and hostile to nullification. The meeting at Greenville, consisting by actual count of more than a thousand persons, convened on a rainy day, resolved to refuse obedience to any act of nullification passed by the legislature.

In Georgia, the convention to be held at Milledgeville has been so restrained by the popular voice, as to assimilate it to the character of the Union Convention lately held in South Carolina. The Southern Whig affirms "upon evidence above all civil," that the convention of two hundred members, "will not contain ten bona fide or suspected Nullifiers." At the meeting at Bourne's Court House, Judge Berrien, who was deemed the leading Nullifier in the State, "denied that Nullification was the rightful remedy," and went for a State Convention.—*Bal. Amer.*

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.—Parliament was prorogued on the 16th Aug. There is no further news from Portugal. The cholera still prevails at Liverpool; Jos. Bonaparte arrived at Liverpool 16th. War between Holland and Belgium is spoken of with much confidence, in which it is thought France will take part with the latter, and great exertions are made use of to induce England to join the alliance.

Civil war continues in the Greek provinces.

SMALL PARAGRAPHS.

A great meeting of the naturalized Irish citizens, and the descendants of Irishmen, friendly to the present administration, in the city of New York, was held at Tammany Hall on Wednesday last; at which that tried patriot and devoted friend to the liberties of mankind, Doctor WILLIAM J. MACRAE, presided.—Dr. Macrae delivered a most eloquent speech, in stating the object of the meeting, in which he condemned the attempt lately made in Philadelphia to raise an Irish party in this country—in exercising the privileges of freemen, especially at the ballot box, no other than American feelings should govern—the oath of naturalization called upon all to renounce and disregard all other considerations, &c. &c.

Ivan Keagy, has been arrested in Baltimore for passing counterfeit notes; and, upon his testimony, George Warner, farmer of Frederick county, from whom Keagy purchased the spurious notes, is also arrested and committed to jail.

At the fall of St. Jean d'Acre, the Egyptians lost 512 killed and 1,429 wounded—the Turks had 700 killed.

The President of the United States has appointed Thomas Easton, of Florida, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Southern Judicial District in Florida, vice Luckland M. Stone, resigned.

It is stated in the English papers that the private fortune of the bride of King Leopold, independently of her father, is upwards of \$30,000 sterling per annum, and that Louis Philippe is expected to give \$20,000 per annum more, so that her income will be \$50,000 a year.

The jewellery store of Mr. James Webb, of Baltimore, was robbed on Monday night, the 24th ult. The goods stolen consisted principally of articles left for repairs.

Bonaparte's Secretary, M. de Bourrienne, the writer of the voluminous memoirs read with so much interest, now an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum of Caen, called Bon Sauveur. His mental infirmity would be scarcely detected, if, at intervals, and after having spoken at some length, some wild expression did not escape him.

The U. S. frigate United States, which sailed from New York early in July, anchored in the Tagus on the 3d of August from Madeira. This is the first intelligence received of this fine frigate.

Health of Baltimore.—A large meeting of merchants and others of the City of Baltimore, was held on Wednesday last, 26th ult. at which the following address, (which is published in the Baltimore papers with the signatures of upwards of 200 of the most respectable mercantile establishments,) was unanimously adopted:

ADDRESS OF THE MERCHANTS OF BALTIMORE.

Adopted in public meeting Sept. 26, 1832.

The merchants of Baltimore believing that very erroneous opinions have been made to prevail abroad in reference to the present health of the city,—and in answer to numerous inquiries—have great pleasure in announcing that there does not, in their judgment, exist any further cause for hesitation in visiting them, on account of the late prevailing epidemic. They have just grounds for confidently believing that the afflicting disease, the presence of which, in common with the inhabitants of other cities, has had to deplore, has ceased to exist—or only lingers feebly in such remote and unrequesting places, and with such circumstances, as to give no possible ground for apprehension. They are therefore happy—in stating the restored health of the city,—to invite their friends to visit them as usual, with the assurance that they may do so, with entire safety.

Baltimore, Sept. 26, 1832.

The address having been submitted to the Board of Health, met their entire concurrence.

Artificial Human Eyes.—Never say a word about Yankee ingenuity after this. Wooden Nutmegs avout. We have a little man in our city who has beat the whole of our Eastern "artists"—no more or less than Dr. Scudder, the Oculist, the same who is so celebrated in inserting artificial Human Eyes—and by the bye, one whose inventive genius will, when put to the test, effect almost anything—but to the point. Dr. Scudder has recently succeeded in making an artificial Ear, and to give our readers an idea, we subjoin the following description:—A mould of a real ear is made of Plaster of Paris, in which is cast an artificial one of fluid Gum Elastic or India Rubber, which by exposure to the air becomes of the proper consistency. The ear is fastened on by a spring passing over the head under the hair, and the place of jointure is not easily seen, particularly if the wearer be blessed with a goodly pair of whiskers. The artificial ear is then colored to suit the complexion of the wearer, and is of the same elasticity as the real ear. On the whole, it is a very ingenious affair, and no one but Dr. Scudder would ever have thought of such a thing. Gentlemen who have been "cropped" or gouged can now have both deficiencies remedied, by applying to the Doctor, who we verily believe, will yet undertake to build an artificial man. The case we mention of the artificial ear, is the third Dr. S. has fitted.

N. K. Ad.

LITERA.—The September number of the African Repository is received. The latest date from the colony, are to the 20th of July. There are also several interesting letters of different dates, from the colonial agent, the physicians, and other officers of the settlement. The health of the place has continued to improve, and the disease of the climate, so much dreaded by strangers, to which so many formerly fell victims, has yielded very much to professional skill.—The number of deaths among the emigrants who arrived at the colony since the 1st of January, eighteen hundred and thirty one, has not exceeded four per cent. Their agriculture also continues to flourish. Much attention, and with success, has been turned to the cultivation of coffee, a plant indigenous to the country. One individual expects shortly to have a plantation of 20,000 trees completed. Cotton and Indigo are also spontaneous productions, and bid fair upon the application of capital, to yield profitable returns, and become valuable articles for exportation. The present exports consist chiefly of camwood, ivory, palm oil, tortoise shell, and some gold. The amount for the last year was \$125,549 10, and there was on hand on the 1st January, merchandise for export valued at \$47,400.

The Jupiter arrived out on the 30th of May with 172 emigrants, whose appearance is highly spoken of, by the Agent. A large part of them were immediately sent up in order to undergo their "seasoning"—and preparations were made for assigning them their future lots. Three had died on their passage. All the Baltimore emigrants arrived safe—except a woman said to be 110 years of age.

The agent speaks highly of the condition of the public schools, as at present organised,—and states the only deficiency to consist in the want of means for establishing a few schools among the re-captured Africans. These have been urgent in their request for such an establishment at their settlement.

The relations with the native tribes are amicable. Upon the whole these despatches represent the condition of the Colony as flattering, and its prospects of increase and solid prosperity as very encouraging.—*Bal. Amer.*

The Charlottesville Advocate mentions that Mr. John Randolph's health is now better than it has been for many years, and that there is but little doubt that he will be a candidate for Congress next Spring.—*Id.*

The complexity of the Opposition.—It would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point out the strongest characteristics in the principles of the opposition.—We find it in Clayism, Wirtism, Calhounism, Bankism, Anti-Bankism, Ultra-Tariffism, Nullification, high partyism, No-partyism, Masonry, Anti-Masonry, and all the opposite opinions which are known or thought of by the nation. They are distilled into each other, black and white, and green and grey, until it is almost impossible to tell which of the different colours occupy the largest space in the composition of their strong box.—*Repub.*

The Comet may be seen in the north-east of the heavens, if the night be not too dark, between ten and eleven o'clock, near the seven stars. It has no tail, but there is something peculiar in its looks, which distinguishes it from the regular celestial family.—*J. V. Com.*

France.—The last number of the New York *Courrier des Etats-Unis* concludes a review of the parties which are hostile to Louis Philippe, with the following pointed remark of one of the most distinguished citizens of the United States, who has thoroughly studied European politics:

"Louis Philippe has not one of the essential qualifications for remaining King. He has neither legitimacy by right of birth, nor legitimacy as the choice of the people, nor the legitimacy of the sword." The same personage remarked two years since, when Louis Philippe was in the height of his popularity, that he had but one way to secure his throne, —which was to mount his horse, and put himself at the head of the European Revolution." The prophecy was sagacious, as the event is daily proving.

The Rector of St. Michael's Parish will not hold divine service at Mr. Willis' in Miles River, Neck, before Sunday the 11th of November.

The Health of Baltimore.—A large meeting of merchants and others of the City of Baltimore, was held on Wednesday last, 26th ult. at which the following address, (which is published in the Baltimore papers with the signatures of upwards of 200 of the most respectable mercantile establishments,) was unanimously adopted:

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

Sept. 28.
Wheat, white \$1 10 a. 1 15
Do. best red 1 00 a. 1 07
Do. ord. to good (Md.) 85 a. 1 00
Corn, yellow 70 a. 74
Do. White 70 a. 72
Rye 66 a. 68

DIED.

On Friday night, in Goldsborough's Neck, after a short illness, Miss Sally Mansfield, in the 33d year of her age.

Departed this life on Tuesday last, in this town, after a short illness, Miss Margaret Hull, in the 55th year of her age.

In Caroline county on Wednesday the 19th ult. Mr. John Chezua, after a severe illness, in the 23d year of his age.

In the same County on the same day, Mr. John Pritchett.

In the same county, on the 20th ult. Mr. James Sharp.

For Sale or Rent.

THE subscribers will sell or rent their Tan Yard in Easton; possession will be given immediately.—Apply to the Editor, with whom the terms are left.

HOLLYDAY & HAYWARD.

Oct. 2.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas,

B issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of James Murdoch use of Norris and Brooks, against Richard L. Austin, and the other at the suit of

Frances Turner and James S. Turner, Executives of Edward Turner, use of Elizabeth Turner, against Benjamin Benny, will be sold at public sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 23rd day of October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the following property to wit: all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of them the said Richard L. Austin and Benjamin Benny, of, in and to that tract or parcel of land called Austin's Tyrrell, situate in the Chappell district, and containing the quantity of 187 acres of land, more or less, taken and will be sold to satisfy and pay the aforesaid writs of venditioni exponas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRICK, former Sheriff.

Oct. 2.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, Md. October 1, 1832.

A.	Thos. Henrix
Thomas Atkinson	William Jones
Isaac Atkinson	K.
B.	Dr. Samuel Kemp
C. Bullitt	L.
Mary Ann Bartlett	Capt. Leonard
Margaret Benny	M.
Emma Banning	Salmon Booth
Robert Bonwell	Talmon Booth
J. E. Brown	John C. Baker
Richard Baker	F. D. Mallett
Joseph T. Berry	N.
Susan Ann Banning	Ellen Newcomb
Rev. Thos. Bayne	P.
Robert C. Baynard	William Peckham
Samuel Banbury	Margaret Price
Robert Brice	R.
C.	Hester Ann Ridgway
Thomas Coward	Sam'l Reynolds
Henry Cliff	Israel Read
Rachel Cheeke	Chas. Bathill
Nancy Council	Chas. Redman
John Camper	Catharine Redhead
John Council	S.
Jesse Clarke	John G. Stevens
Richard Cook	Joseph Stafford
Jesus W. Clarke	Elizabeth Seymour
D.	James M. Spencer
James Denny	Elizabeth Smith
John Dean	Mark Sewall
E.	Richard Smith
Elizabeth Fairbank	T.
Joseph Floyd	William H. Tilghman
G.	Richard Thomas
James Gardette	V.
Anna L. Gibson	Hugh Valliant
Nace Gibson	W.
John Kainrick Gonius	Jas. E. Work
H.	Mr. Williamson
Henrietta Hayward	Lydia Hampton
Lydia Hampton	William White
John Hancock	John Weston
Margaret Ann Harris	John Willis
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.	

oct. 2.

EASTON ACADEMY.

Oct. 2 1832.

The Trustees of the Easton Academy, are requested to meet at the Academy on Saturday next, 6th October, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Per order,
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.

Oct. 2.

C.

LARK had the pleasure a week or two since of paying the cash for a \$15,000 prize, which had been ordered from his office by a gentleman living in Frederick county, Md. and if there be any more who are desirous of being treated in the same way, all they have to do is to direct their orders to

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 20.

be drawn October 6th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$30,000 1 prize of \$3,470

1 20,000 20 1,000

1 10,000 20 500

2 5,000 38 200

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50 eighths, 1,25.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 15, to be drawn October 12.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$20,000 1 prize of \$1,373

1 5,000 5 1,000

1 2,000 10 500

1 1,500 10 200

Tickets \$5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of New York to be drawn October 17th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$50,000 1 prize of \$3,000

1 25,000 20 1,000

1 10,000 20 500

1 8,000 34 300

1 5,000 40 200

Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2,50, eighths, 1,25.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 39, to be drawn October 31.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$30,000 5 prize of 1000

1 15,000 5 400

1 7,500 10 200

1 3,500 &c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$5, halves 2,50, quarters 1,25.

[Please continuing copying the above to further order, dropping each lottery as it time for drawing expires.

oct. 2.

POETRY.

From the London Metropolitan.
"I REMEMBER THY VOICE."

I remember thy voice—when brightly
The sunbeams around me lie;
When the glorious day hath gladdened
The face of the laughing sky.
When the midnight winds are sighing
With a faint and wailing sound;
And the city with it murmur
Lies dark and silent round.
Leaves the lamps are dimly twinkling
In their cold and far array,
And toil, and care, and anguish,
Lie hushed until the day.

I remember thy voice.

I remember thy voice—when harshly
Some other hath learnt to chide,
And cold words are vainly uttered,
While my thoughts are wandering wide.

And O! when the tones are gentle,
From a kindly heart and eye,
I dream of thy words of fondness,
And weep for the days gone by.

In the glittering blaze of splendor,
In the midst of the heartless crowd,
Amid shouts, and music and laughter,
Amid mirth, confused and loud,

I remember thy voice.

I remember thy voice—when sadly
I sit in the evenings alone,
Or when lips beloved have spoken
With something of thy tone.

When the rich warm breath of summer
Hath rippled the silent wave,
And the scent of some lone wild flower
Brings dreams of thine early grave.

In the dark and dreary winter
When the snow shower fallich light,
And they talk of the year departed,
Round the home fire blazing bright,

I remember thy voice.

I remember thy voice—the future
May come with its smiles and tears,
And the past with its gloomy sorrow
May be hidden by sunny years.

The power of grief may weaken,
As it doth—in the hearts of men,
And the thoughts that are now so bitter,
May come faintly to me then.

Then will thy tones vanish!
Will that sound from my soul depart?

I remember thy voice—the echo
Is wringing my innocent heart.

C. E. N.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

PENITENCE.

"Gainst thee—Thee only have we sinn'd.
Almighty God! but thou art Just!"

We bow before Thee in the dust.
Our sins provok'd the direful curse;

And lay us here bereft and low.

Thy justice taints the air we breathe—
Thine arrows thick around us fly—
Our fellow sinners bend beneath
Thine ire, and wicken, faint and die.

Where can such guilty sinners flee
Beyond the reach of death and Thee?
Where should such palied sinners go
But unto Thee, to 'scape from woe?

To Thee we come, we bend the knee;
What more than this can sinners do?
Ob bend the heart—we look to Thee
Who only can create anew.

O! bid the avenger now to cease—
The city spare—it's guilt suffice—
Let sin, vile sin, be banished hence—
The cause, the worst of Pestilence.

Hear Lord thy Zion's humble prayer,
And sanctify thy judgment just—
Nor let her children doubt or fear;
Almighty Thou! tho' they are dust!

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for three years, from January 1, 1833, to December 31, 1835, on the following post routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky, will be received at this office until the 2d day of November inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

IN MARYLAND.

1418. Wiesesburgh by Black Horse, White Hall, Long Green Academy, Watkins' Tavern and Fork Meeting House to Kingsville, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wiesesburgh every Wednesday, after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Kingsville same day by 10 p.m.

Leave Kingsville every Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a.m., arrive at Wiesesburgh same day by 6 p.m.

1419. From Somersfield, in Somerset county, Pa., by Selbyport, Md., and Voughiogney Iron Works to Yough Glades, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Somersfield every Thursday at 6 a.m., arrive at Yough Glades same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Yough Glades every Thursday at 1 p.m., arrive at Somersfield same day by 7 p.m.

1420. From Williamsport by Bakerville to Sharpsburgh, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Williamsport every Wednesday at 2 p.m., arrive at Sharpsburgh same day by 5 p.m.

Leave Sharpsburgh every Wednesday at 9 a.m., arrive at Williamsport same day by 12 noon.

1421. From Sabillsville, in Frederick county, Md., to Waynesburg, Pa., and back, once a week.

Leave Sabillsville every Wednesday at 3 p.m., arrive at Waynesburg same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Waynesburgh every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at Sabillsville same day by 9 a.m.

1422. From Salisbury by Derickson's Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaley's Store to Berlin, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Berlin every Wednesday at 5 a.m., arrive at Berlin same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Berlin every Wednesday at 1 p.m., arrive at Salisbury same day by 8 p.m.

1423. From Annapolis by Haddaway's Ferry to St. Michaels, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Wednesday at 6 a.m., arrive at St. Michaels same day by 3 p.m.

Leave St. Michaels every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Annapolis same day by 3 p.m.

1424. From Unity by Hood's Mills to Westminster, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Unity every Friday at 6 a.m., arrive at Westminster same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Westminster every Friday at 3 p.m., arrive at Unity every Saturday by 10 a.m.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contracts by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the Judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Proposers for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, Office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement on route No. , from to for the yearly compensation of dollars."

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a satisfactory, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors be occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired, and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid without his consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent shall violate the Post office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases, when a contractor shall run the stage, or other vehicle, more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, unless

the Postmaster General shall otherwise direct, and without increase of compensation.

15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole, if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue three years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office Department.

July 24, 1832—aug 14—law 300.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

14th August, 1832.

IN conformity with an Act passed the 14th July, 1832, entitled "An Act to revive and continue in force an Act authorizing the payment of certain certificates," approved 7th May, 1832; NOTICE is HEREBY given that the act last mentioned (a copy whereof is annexed) has been revived and continued in force for four years from and after the said 14th of July, 1832, and from thence until the end of the next Session of Congress thereafter.

LOUIS M'LANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT OF CERTAIN CERTIFICATES.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of the public credit and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and of an act entitled "An act respecting loan office and final settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, as bars from settlement or allowance certificates, commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby suspended for the term of two years from and after the passing of this act, and from thence until the end of the next Session of Congress; a notification of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, counter-signed by the loan officers of the States, respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding, may be presented at the Treasury, and upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest at six per cent. per annum, from the date of the last payment of interest, as endorsed on said certificates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That for carrying this act into effect, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, 7th May, 1832.

John Goldsborough,
Cashier of the Branch Bank at Easton,
Branch Bank, Easton, May 1st, 1832. [G]

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the President Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will offer for sale, at public auction, at the front door of the Court-house of Talbot County, on TUESDAY the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, all that part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, near Choptank River, called Marsh Land, which was devised to William Martin by his father, Henry Martin, and conveyed by William Martin to James Cain, and mortgaged by James Cain, to the said President, Directors and Company, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land more or less.

The Sale will be on a credit of six months for all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

John Goldsborough,
Casher of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, Easton, Aug 28, 1832. [G]

LAND FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland will offer for sale at public auction, at the Dwelling House on the Premises, on the fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all that Farm or Plantation, lying and being in Talbot County on Choptank river, which belonged to Wm. Ross and was mortgaged by him to the said President, Directors and Company, and consists of part of a tract of land commonly called "Woolley Manor" and part of another tract of land called "Lowe's Rambles" and contains the quantity of 326 acres of Land, more or less. This Farm is well situated and the Land is considered of good quality—the waters near and adjoining bounding in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

The Sale will be made on a credit of nine months, for one third of the purchase money, eighteen months for another third of the purchase money, and twenty-four months for the residue thereof, with interest on the whole from the day of sale, that is to say, the purchaser must pay at the end of six months one half of the purchase money, with interest on the whole of the purchase money, and at the end of twelve months, the residue of the purchase money with interest on the part unpaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Casher of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Branch Bank, Easton, Aug 28, 1832. [G]

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contracts by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the Judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposers should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Proposers for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, Office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement on route No. , from to for the yearly compensation of dollars."

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a satisfactory, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10th Oct 1832

EASTERN-SIDE DAILY NEWS AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 5.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 213.

PROTESTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MURKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE EASTON JOURNAL.

Are Two Dollars and Five Cents per
Annum payable bimonthly in advance.
ADVERTISING inserted three times for ONE
Dollar, and continued weekly for TWENTY
two cents per square.

10TH OCTOBER.

MY NATIVE ISLE.
Ob! tall trees and tufted banks,
Beneath which I have dwelt,
Or streams that roll in hidden roads,
And Rivers that never die!

My native land, my native Isle!
Though bleak and bare it be,

An ancient and hoary summer land,
That all the world to me!

The bower that on the mountain's brow
Where winds blow,

Surely sleeps beneath the snow,

Its cold and kindly bower.

Transplanted to a richer soil,
Where winter comes not,

Instantly bloom will drop awhile,

Then wither and decay.

Clouds, such thy sheltering embrace,

When stormy winds arise,

My native land, my native Isle!

Thoughts of home, thoughts of thee,

And all the scenes that were mine,

I do defend—

To sink in sinking slow decline,

The cause of the heart.

Love's dearest bands, friendship's strong t-

That round my boye twin!

All past deliver'd present joys

My native Isle are thine!

If all were gone like the leaves of autumn,

To sink in sinking slow decline,

The cause of the heart.

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MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Jackson. 4588 Tidman. 4111

Jenkins. 4566 Wahl. 4093

Harpur. 1612

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Turner. 2157 Holmes. 1467

Eby. 2030 Stanbury.

Worthington. 1361 Price.

The last five are Jacksonians.

ANNAPOLIS.

Clay Ticket.

Nicholas Brewer. 171

James Williamson. 174

Robert Welsh (of Ben.) 68

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Linthicum. 814 Eliot. 991

Kunkel. 707 Burgess. 975

Marshall. 976 Duval. 959

Anderson. 889 Compton. 937

CALVERT COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Parrish. 370 Kent. 470

Smith. 303 Hildingen. 442

Allard. 372 Somerville. 436

Weems. 314 Moore. 423

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Day. 694 Eaton. 771

Dolin. 656 Gun. 761

Reeves. 621 Duval. 750

Borden. 598 Pratt. 708

CHARLES COUNTY.

Working Men. Clay Men.

Wm. D. Marrick. 563 Josias Hawkins. 488

Walter M. Miller. 563 Rufus Spalding. 471

Thos. Rengrouse. 548 A. A. Dulany. 470

Theodore Mifflin. 516 John Hughes. 418

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Anti Jackson.

B. G. Harris. 669 R. Thomas. 645

B. P. Heard. 640 W. Blakeslee. 640

John Southern. 615

In MONTGOMERY, no opposition to the

Clay ticket.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Scholes. 327 Johnson. 3472

Hanbury. 3837 Orvington. 3469

Unkel. 3301 Sharpard. 3360

Palmer. 3299 Hammond. 3369

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Isaac. 1843 Michigan. 140

Collins. 1811 Jacques. 1474

Rose. 1787 Newcomes. 1456

Connolly. 1780 Byer. 105

Schaeffer. 1650 Stephens. 40

Jacksonian. 1455 and Clay men.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Ants. 796 Armstrong. 648

McIlhenny. 756 Bruce. 731

Heister. 723 McCulloch. 719

Capstone. 434 Hoffman. 631

HARFORD COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Sewell, (Jackson) 1157 Vesey, (Clay) 1062

ASSEMBLY.

Jackson. Clay.

Shanes. 1171 Monroe. 1089

Constitution. 1158 Williams. 1028

Hope. 1148 Amos. 1020

Wood. 1045

CECIL COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.

Jackson. Clay.

Sewell. 1071 Vesey. 971

FOR ASSEMBLY.

Evans. 1147 Cameron. 913

G. A. Thomas. 1170 Wilson. 504

L. Thomas. 1140 Reynolds. 866

W. Knight. 1082 Lundy. 663

KENT COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Sewell, (J.) 475 Vesey, (C.) 511

ASSEMBLY.

Jackson. Clay.

Michael Miller. 465 Jos. P. Wickes. 592

Merritt Miller. 467 U. Chandler. 209

John Kelly. 486 W. Hayne. 504

Henry Hurst. 471 G. Garrison. 514

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay.

Hill. 1000 C. C. Constance. 602

Kent Island. 601

CLAY.

Clay. 147 119 209 65 99

Upper. 151 118 212 59 97

Argess. 155 127 198 55 96

Grenchard. 151 106 191 67 97

Alberts. 197 200 164 79 27

Right. 189 191 183 84 25

Armstrong. 176 183 175 90 28

Bencen. 175 188 159 80 27

CAROLINE COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.

National Republicans.

Thomas S. Carter. 200 249 195 643

Jacob Charles. 191 228 209 628

Abramson Jum. Jr. 196 222 182 600

P. W. Richardson. 188 215 177 578

Jackson. Clay.

Wm. Turner. 133 194 210 557

N. Corkran. 113 183 214 509

B. Bomford. 114 177 215 504

Clark. 110 187 184 461

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Jud. Republicans. Jackson.

J. B. Wright. 1016 T. Brickerwood. 730

Traverse of J. 1009 W. V. Murray. 730

Nicols. 1020 H. C. Elbert. 714

Richardson. 990 J. Rowins. 708

In SOMERSET, and in WORCESTER, the Clay candidates are elected. As in Talbot, there was no regular opposition, in either of these counties.

[For this who.]

Though I have not been for many years on the political stage, I have not been an idle observer of the movements and tricks of the old Federal Party, which was put down by the independent farmers of the country. I must confess, for little, low, cunning trifles, they were far behind the prevailing Coalition.

At one time we see the country overrun with cotton-bond bills, setting forth Jackson as a murderer; at another time as an obstinate scoundrel, who will neither lead nor be driven; again he is represented as being entirely led by Mrs. Eaton, as to turn out his whole cabinet. We again find him surrendering the independence of his country at the feet of his British Majesty, denouncing as a stupid old fool, incapable of administering the affairs of the government, and a thousand other such scoundrels, to cheat and gull the people of their rights and privileges. But thanks to an overbearing Providence, the many good and valiant acts of Jackson, his honest and straightforward march in support of the people, has convinced thousands of the inaccuracy of such shameful proceedings. At one time he is op-

posed by Clay—again by Webster—then a Union of Clayton—Brown, and Anti-Masons; and lastly by the levied army of the country. His veto of the mammoth scheme to tax the money-changers, to cry about

the causes of his veto, and leave the result to an all-ruled and virtuous people.

One feature in the Bank of the U. S. is this: if a Bank in Philadelphia or elsewhere shall owe the U. S. Bank ten thousand dollars for any other sum, and shall be in the possession of the amount in notes of one of the branch banks, the mother bank will receive them in payment of the debt; but if a merchant, mechanic or traveler, shall give the bank a sum of money, and offer the notes of one of its branches, he will not receive them unless at a discount of 10 per cent.

Is it honest? Is it just? Why is this distinction made? Is it to gain the influence of the State Banks to make them and their friends lend their aid and assistance to the influence of this great monopoly?

Another section of the Bank Charter proposed is this:—The Cashier of the Bank shall annually make a return to the Secretary of the Treasury of the names and amounts held by foreign stock-holders, and the Presidents of any State may call on him for the names of any citizen of any State holding stock, and the amount, evidently meaning that the citizens of each State may be taxed, and the foreign stock-holders go untaxed—leaving him an advantage of 10 or 12 per cent. over the Americans. Once more, is this just?

Again—as the foreign stock-holder has no voice in the election of Directors, and they holding a large amount of the stock and controlling more, what is to prevent a few unscrupulous men from purchasing the balance, and elect themselves Directors and President, and thus control the whole Bank?

I now present you with the names of those foreign stock-holders, and the amount held by each, that you may see that this is no cynically devised falsehood.

List of a few of the British Stock-holders in the Bank of the United States, as furnished by the officers of the Bank, on a call made by Congress at its present session:

Oct. 5.

Wheat, white \$1 12 a 15

Do. best red 1 08 a 1 10

Do. ord. to good (Md.) 95 1 a 10

Corn, yellow 74 a 73

do. White 70 a 71

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

Oct. 5.

The Right Honorable Sarah Countess Dowager of Cambridge, and Sir

Col. Campbell, and Sir Richard

Hunter, Right Honorable Lord Henry Viscount Gage, Hon. Hudson Gurney, Member of Parliament,

Sir Robert Harvey, Sir William Keppel, General in his

British Majesty's forces, Knight of

the Grand Cross of the order of

the Bath,

Major General Maister, Sir George Nugent, Baronet,

Sir Marmaduke Wigram Cock, Lieutenant General, &c.

The Earl of Beauchamp, Sir Gilbert Stirling,

Lady Sarah Stuart, Sir Greville Temple,

Major-General Sir Joseph Van Poer

lan, The Earl of Latvian Major General Macdonald, Lieut. General Sir Thomas Bradford,

Sir William Keith Ball, Baronet, Lord Eric Meery, Mrs. Ann Redfern, Abel Smith, Esq., Sir Edward Tucker, Jonathan Austin, Esq., Major William Davis, Rev. Arthur Dean, Rev. Philip Fletcher, Rev. George Gordon, Mr. Benjamin Haywood, John Marshall, (London) James Drake, John Marshall, Lieut. Col. John Maxwell, Sir Robert Wilson, Lady Roswell Wilson, And last, though not least, Mrs. Candelaria Bell.

With others, "in all about 400 in number, and holding stock" to the amount of EIGHT AND A HALF MILLIONS

[When the following name—was written, the only apprehension of the relatives, most of whom was then suffering under the Cholera. During the pest, the privileges and afforded the purest and

The grateful utterance Accept, O God! My spirit doth love.

O gift that worlds lie

The very hand that holds

The ardent eye is gladness

And when I press the trea

The deep pulsations quick

While looking upward to

And glancing at each star

I feel my immortality;

And the Earth a moment's

The central Heaven—the

Father! I thank thee. He

With feeling, word, and

What though the might

O'er hill and dale, and in

Thou-sands lie down and

Of kindred thousands, we

Alarm the land; still may

A short relief from sys

And, musing on thy prom

As saint who rests in

friends—

Teny who would be, but

The idiot in the temple o

Fall, one by one, till the

Still—O! forbid my holy

Still—Ah, my God! stay

Still, still, triumphant o'

My wounded heart, wou

And I would stand upn

In hope of everlasting fe

My mother is in Heaven.

Of thine eternal city—ar

That ever bloom around

That close the vast horiz

With thin, effulgent glo

The passing shadow of a

My mother hath no fear,

Three children cherubis,

Forever walk and other

Commune with her rap

A throng of lov'd ones b

From some, around whi

Locks white as silver, t

Lying in snowy raiment

And wondering at his

One, to whom my s

With most intense affe

Of a vast crowded mat

Rack'd by a hundred vi

And in their dying agon

Coffin and corpse, and h

Ah! shall my Father—ca

I yet receive his frus

With fondest love and

And shall the hand that

Shall others send the bl

His eyes are closed—hi

And be parencies? 12

How I love to be, ha

Have like a maniac, at

But grace—all power

swell

My soul with rich ent

And lead me through th

Light-footed, in exp

September 24, 1832

LINES ON A

BY MISS F.

Gh! child that to this

Led by the unseen le

Welcome, unto this de

Upon thy forehead yet,

Hath worn my tra

heav'n:

But pain, and guilt, a

Poor exile! from thy

Thine eyes are seal'd:

And like unript

The time's at hand w

Or sleeping, walk a

How oft, as day by da

Heavier and darker

Wilt thou thaws he

And long in bitter

How oft will thou, o

Gaze at the early fa

Weeping, how oft wi

And curse—and pr

How many times sha

Her poison'd chal

How oft shall love it

To leave the e

How oft shall soror

How oft shall sin

How oft shall doubl

Their knotted arm

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, Md.—October 1, 1832.

Thomas Atkinson	Theo. Harris
Isaac Atkinson	William Jones
B.	K.
A. C. Bullitt	Dr. Samuel Kump
Mary Ann Bartlett	Capt. Leonard
Emmett Banning	M.
Robert Bromwell	Dr. Enfield Martin
Timon Booth	Emma Martin Jr.
J. E. Brown	Samuel Mackey
Richard Baker	F. D. Maitland
Joseph T. Berry	N.
Susan Ann Banning	Ellen Newcomb
Rov. Thos. Bayne	P.
Robert C. Baynard	William Peckham
Samuel Banning	Margaret Price
Robert Brine	C.
Thomas Coward	Hester Ann Ridgway
Henry Cif. S.	Sam'l Reynolds
Rachel Choate	Israel Read
Nancy Council	Chas. Rathell
John Cooper	Chas. Redman
John Clarke	Catharine Redhead
Richard Cook	S.
Jesse W. Clarke	John G. Stevens
D.	Joseph Stanford
James Denny	Elizabeth Seymour
John Dean	Jane M. Spencer
F.	Elizabeth Smith
Elizabeth Fairbank	Mark Sewall
Joseph Floyd	Richard Smith
G.	William H. Tilghman
James Gardeette	Richard Thomas
Anna L. Gibson	Jane Thomas
Nace Gibson	Hugh Valliant
John Kainick Gorius	V.
H.	Jas. E. Work
Henrietta Hayward	Mr. Williamson
Lydia Hampson	William White
John Hancock	John Weston
Margaret Ann Harris	John Willis
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.,	EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.,
Oct 2	Oct 2

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber, Rector of St. Michaels Parish, intends opening on the First Monday in November next (the 14th day of the month) a school for boys at the Parsonage of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage, which is about 9 miles from Easton, is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being entirely free from those bilious complaints, which prevail in many other parts of the Eastern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and healthiness of the place, it possesses other advantages, in some measure peculiar to itself, and an institution of the kind proposed. It is excluded, and will hold out to students no temptations to neglect their studies, and to form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling house is commodious, and well adapted to the accommodation of roaders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary will be more extensive than is usual in schools of a similar description. It is intended so to arrange it, that students may be fitted, not only for a College course, but for entering immediately on the study of the learned professions, should they not wish to incur further expense of time and money in a preparatory education.

In addition to the branches commonly taught in Academies, viz. the Latin, and Greek Languages, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declamation, &c. pupils will be instructed in Composition, both English and Latin, Grecian and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber hopes, from his long experience in teaching, that he will be able to render his seminary worthy of the attention and patronage of the public.

His mode of discipline, though strict, will be mild, and such, he trusts as will not create in the minds of his pupils a distaste for the knowledge which he designs to impart. His number

of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Banning, Junr., who has rented the Parsonage expressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to give satisfaction in his department of the establishment, and the subscriber has no doubt, from his well known standing and character, that he will fully redeem his pledge.

He feels himself happy in being associated, in so important an undertaking, with a gentleman for whom he has so high an esteem, and whom he can so cheerfully and strongly recommend to the confidence of the Public.

The price of boarding and tuition will be \$125 per annum. Should it be inconvenient for students to furnish themselves with bedding and washing, they will be provided for them at an additional expense of not more than \$12 per annum. There will be no other extra charges.

Communications to the subscriber will meet with an earlier notice by being directed to JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

JOHN CLARK, Baltimore.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 15, to be drawn October 19.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$20,000	1 prize of \$1,573
5,000	5
2,000	10
1,500	500
1,500	300

Tickets \$5, halves, 25, quarters 12½.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of New York to be drawn October 17th.

CAPITALS.

1 prize of \$50,000	1 prize of \$5,000
25,000	20
10,000	500
6,000	300
5,000	40

Tickets \$5, halves, 25, quarters 12½.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED, No. 39, to be drawn October 21.

CAPITALS.

<

**There is a
ture in practice
Which faithfully
PROPOSALS.**

**Miration. We prize the Mails of the United
States productive of public years. From January
works of art, the efforts of genius; we are
proud of the literary and charitable institutions
with which we are surrounded; but when we
see unassuming philanthropy exerting itself in
the promotion of good, not by donations of
money, nor by earnest exhortations, nor any
other means with which self-love is, alas, too
often associated, but regardless alike of per-
sonal safety and public opinion, seeking out
and relieving the miserable and the needy,
when we see this, all the gaudy trapings ad-
fitted to costly establishments dwindle into in-
significance, and in the ready overflows of
the heart, we are prompted to exclaim, "Vain
pomp and glory of the world, I hate ye!"**

**There is a charity which works openly and
has its reward in the ap-house of men; there is
a charity which avoids the public eye, or, if
need requires that it should be seen, works
without display, and with reference only to
the good intended. The former may be as
pure as the latter, but the latter is above sus-
icion. The saying is common that "charity
covers a multitude of sins;" it is equally true
that it overcomes a multitude of prejudices.
The truth of each proposition is found in the
fact that we are ever ready to admit it, in
whomsoever it may appear, whether he wears
the ermine or the cross, whether he neglects
both, or is ignorant of both. It is the language
of heaven, too pure for the perceptions of
sense, addressed only to the heart,—by the
heart only can it be understood.**

**These reflections have been suggested by a
notice in a recent paper, that two of the Sis-
ters of charity who had gone to Baltimore had
taken the disorder and died. Who the Sisters
of Charity are, no paper that we have seen
has been at the pains to tell. The ministering
angels who have given their lives to save o-
thers' lives, have been honored in their death.**

**Will not some newspaper in the neighborhood
of the convent which has sent forth those a-**

**postles of charity, inform the world where it
is, and what is its history; that a "local hab-
itation and a name" may be associated with**

**the brightest, we had almost said, the only ex-
ample, of benevolence recorded in the annals**

**of the cholera? Let us have something which
we may dwell upon with pleasure, when we**

**call to mind or recollect the scenes of the last
three months. It is hard to determine whether**

it should be said more with shame or pride, but it is nevertheless true, that while

men have shared largely in the terror of the

**times, all the honour and true greatness cal-
led into action have belonged to woman. It**

is she that has fearlessly braved the danger,

**unknowingly, unsolicited, she has left the seclu-
sions which this cholera has rarely or never**

disturbed, and penetrated to the very recesses of

death. While men have been quailing with

**fear, or sounding alarms, she has been ad-
ministering to the sick, and participating in**

their suffering. While men have shut their

doors and their hearts against friends and

**strangers, and left them to the mercy of the el-
ements, woman following the dictates of her**

own nature, has sought the afflicted, hearing

**appliances which she knows well how to admin-
ister. With the seal of God upon their hearts,**

that they have done. His will, how proudly

will He claim them as mothers and sisters, who

devoted their life to the great cause of charity.

**Sisters of Charity.—A few days ago, in reference to the
Sisters of Charity, we published the following interesting account of their Association. It is from the pen of Rev. A. J. Elder, of St. Mary's College:**

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

To the Editors of the American.

GENTLEMEN.—Through the politeness of the Editor of the Daily Chronicle of Philadelphia, I received the Nantucket Inquirer, requesting information concerning the Sisters of Charity. Observing that the article of the Nantucket Inquirer was copied, in your columns, I would beg the benefit of the same columns, to transmit to the Editor of that paper, the information which he requires.

The Society known by the name of the Sisters of Charity, was founded in Paris about the year of 1640, by St. Vincent of Paul.—The intention of this illustrious benefactor of mankind in establishing this society was to procure relief to humanity in its most suffering stages. Accordingly attendance on the sick in Hospitals and Infirmaries—visiting prisons—the education of the poor, and the performance of every work of mercy, engage the attention and solicitude of the pious daughters of St. Vincent. This society is certainly one of the most useful that has ever been established, and has never failed to command universal admiration in the countries in which it has been known. Even Voltaire, opposed as he was, to every thing that bore the appearance of Christianity, could not withhold from it, his measure of praise. "Perhaps," says he, in his *Essai sur l'Histoire Générale*, "there is nothing more sublime on earth, than the sacrifice of beauty, of youth, and frequently of high birth, which is made by a tender sex to assuage in our Hospitals, the assemblage of every human misery, the very sight of which is so humiliating to our pride, and so shocking to our delicacy." The order was soon spread through the different kingdoms of Europe—France, Germany, Poland and the Netherlands, yet feel the advantage of having the members of this community to attend their Hospitals.

In 1809 the sphere of usefulness of these truly pious ladies was extended to the United States, through the means of Mrs. Seaton of New York, a lady of distinguished birth and education, whose name is yet in veneration by all who knew her, and whose memory will be blessed by children yet unborn, who will feel the beneficial influence of her disinterested piety and self-devotion.

In Baltimore her designs were encouraged, by the Most Rev. Dr. Carroll, then Bishop of Baltimore. By his directions the original constitutions of St. Vincent were modified, so as to suit the manners and customs of this country. The modifications received his sanction, and Mrs. Seaton was exhorted to proceed.

A few ladies joined her in her arduous and heroic undertaking, and she established her little community about fifty miles from Baltimore, in the Valley of St. Joseph, near the town of Emmettsburg in Frederick county, Maryland. This is the principal establishment, and is called by them the Mother House.—Here they have an Academy for the instruction of young ladies on a very extensive plan.

The Community is governed by a Superior and Vice Superior, called Mother and Assistant Mother, and two Counsellors. These officers are elected every third year by a majority of votes. No one can hold the place of Mother for more than two terms consecutively. The Sisters make their engagements for one year

possesses of overpowering the throne [which] have been detained in Vienna, during one of the coldest winters of that capital, in which the winters are at all times trying to an extraordinary degree. Even six months ago, when we first announced the dangerous illness of the young Duke, one of his confidential attendants stated, on the authority of a medical friend who thoroughly understood the disease, that with the use of proper care, there was still a chance of saving his life. LSD.

We have before us an extract of a letter addressed by this gentleman to an Austrian of high rank here. He says—"despite of your excellent young friend, with the treatment which is now observed towards him, the poor boy is absolutely wretched in mind, and without relaxation he must soon die. We are engaged in some active pursuit there would still be a chance. He is pining to death."

The loss of this Prince is of little importance in a political sense. Had he lived and been permitted to enjoy the freedom which belonged to him of right, he could not have disturbed the peace of Europe, for the Napoleonic party has now little influence even in France.

The manner of his death, however, must give pain to every person whose heart has not been steeled by some fancied political interest. The emotions which naturally affect mankind. We do not envy the feelings of those by whose management he was destroyed, if indeed such men have any feeling left.

The Augsburg Gazette, in true courtly style, tells us that "preparations were made immediately for the departure of his discontented mother for her Duchy, in order not to endanger her own life." This is the first time we have heard that the ex-Empress was possessed of such an extraordinary affection for the child of the man whom she abandoned in such an infamous haste, and for whose life she so soon consigned herself to an arrangement of which the scandal mongers of Germany have said

perhaps too much, but the notoriety of which was too great even for deniers by their friends. This "dissolute old matron" was, we remember, once spoken of as the disconsolate wife, and yet we do not find that she ever exerted herself to prevent the banishment of her husband or exhibited towards him any mark of affection when confined to a spot which proved destructive to his life. Neither have we heard that she ever interposed to entreat for that indulgence from the gaolers of her son which might have checked the disease by which he has been destroyed. Had the Augsburg Gazette told us of the disconsolate wife, instead of disconsolate mother, we should have attached more respect to the story; for it is known that this amiable sovereign was devotedly attached to his grand son, and most anxious to preserve his life. Of the character of young Napoleon we know but little.

Those who had opportunity of seeing and conversing with him, speak of him in the most glowing terms, and we are disposed to credit all they say. His character, however, could hardly have developed itself in such atmosphere of a Court not calculated to give expansion to the mind, and in the intervals of this prince it must have been more than usually prejudicial to mental as well as physical growth.

ASPECTS OF EUROPE.—The intelligent editor of the New York Albion gives this "wistful view" of the present aspect of Europe:

While preparing to take the remedies which had been prescribed for her, a patient, a colored woman, was brought into the Hospital. The case seemed desperate, and to require immediate assistance, and the heroic sister forgot herself to give relief to the patient. But

she failed from the weakness occasioned by the pulmonary symptoms of Cholera.

While preparing to take the remedies which had been prescribed for her, a patient, a colored woman, was brought into the Hospital.

The case seemed desperate, and to require immediate assistance, and the heroic sister forgot herself to give relief to the patient. But

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Our Govt.

ence to the present electoral law, it will be seen, that it is even an aggravation of the abuse here complained of.—That in the election of President and Vice President, no portion of the population here marked as in favour of the present administration, will, in all probability, be represented, except that of the city and county of Baltimore.

Representatives in Maryland.—The result of the late election in this State shows in striking colors the unjust and oppressive operation of the system of representation which at present exists in it. For the purpose of placing the matter fairly before the public, and showing this rotten borough system in its true light, we have placed together those portions of the State in which Jackson men have been elected to the Legislature, the amount of population represented by them and the number of Jackson representatives, and then, by way of showing the contrast, we have, in like manner, placed together those parts of the State in which Clay representatives have been chosen, the amount of population represented by them, and their number:

County.	Population.	Representatives.
Alleghany	7,957	3
Baltimore & City	120,870	6
Cecil	13,432	4
Charles	5,884	2
Frederick	22,894	2
Harford	16,319	4
Queen Anne	10,792	3
Washington	25,268	4
	228,416	28
CLAY.		
County.	Population.	Representatives.
Alleghany	2,652	1
Anne Arundel	23,295	6
Calvert	8,900	4
Caroline	9,070	4
Dorchester	13,686	4
Charles	8,894	2
Frederick	23,894	2
Kent	10,500	4
Montgomery	19,816	4
Prince George's	20,474	4
Queen Anne	3,594	4
St. Marys	13,459	4
Somerset	20,166	4
Talbot	12,947	4
Worcester	18,273	4
	218,681	52

Thus it will be seen that the amount of the population in those parts of the State in which Jackson Delegates to the General Assembly have been chosen, is much larger than that of the parts of it in which Clay men have been elected, and yet the Delegates of the latter, number almost two to one of the former.—Could any thing ever be more unequal, more odious and unjust, and yet bear the name of republicanism? From this exhibition the citizens of other States may perceive in what manner the people are kept down by the aristocracy of Maryland, and how the power of the State is retained by the opponents of the administration, while a majority of the people are in favor of it.—*Baltimore Republican.*

CHARLES COUNTY.

We rejoice sincerely at the result of the election in Charles County. It shows that the people there are no longer disposed to suffer the Clay leaders in that county to ride over them rough shod, as they have hitherto been in the habit of doing. The men who have succeeded were elected in opposition to the regularly nominated Clay ticket. But the most gratifying circumstance connected with the case is the defeat of Mr. Brauner, by whom the infamous proposition was introduced into the last Legislature for choosing Presidential Electors by means of a primary college chosen in violation of the will of the majority of the people. His defeat is a triumph for the cause of free principles, and should be a source of gratification to every friend of freedom, whether in or out of the state.

We understand that two of the persons elected are Jackson men, and two of them Clay men.—Ibid.

We are much pleased to see the current of opinion on the subject of racing, taking a direction in favor of trotting. The improvement of the breed of that noble animal, the horse, is the avowed object of all advocates of the turf; in what then can this improvement be better made to adapt him to the use and convenience of man, than in the improvement of this most desired, most important quality?—The trotting horse, is not less distinguished for blood and bottom than the running horse, and in his practical utility, and adaptation to the comforts of travelling, far exceeds all others of his species.

Hunting Park Course.—A trotting match took place at this course on Saturday last, between Columbus and Prior, two miles and repeat, for a purse of \$500; \$100 forfeit, under the saddle. Both horses came up for the first heat, in fine order. At the start Columbus had the lead about two feet, which distance he increased to several lengths at the end of the two mile heat—time, 5 minutes, 24 seconds. Pilot had the start in the second heat, but lost it in breaking, and came in five lengths behind. Time, winning horse, 8 minutes, 30 seconds. Bets three to one on Columbus.

This is the first of four matches which Pilot is engaged to run, each for a purse of \$500. The other competitors are Sweet Briar, Sally Miller, and Bull Calf.

A week previous to this race Pilot won a purse of \$500 on this course, by beating the horse Blackbird—time, first heat, 5 min. 55 seconds.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—In the City of Philadelphia, Horace Bianey, (the lawyer of the U. S. Bank,) is elected to Congress, together with 40 votes. Harper, by an average majority of 1940 votes.

Anti Jackson.—J. W. Richards, 3396 James Harper, 5104; Henry Horn, 3191.

In the first congressional district Sutherland is re-elected by a plurality of 435 votes.

Jackson.—Anti Jackson, 2367; Goven, 1914; Davis, 451.

In the third congressional district Patmough is re-elected, and his plurality is, 1302.—Watmough 5559; Burden 2257; Lewis 767.

For Governor.—In Philadelphia city Riner, 10,810; Wolf, 5808; majority 1002 for Riner.—Northampton Co. Wolf, 3576; Riner, 1820; majority for Wolf, 1581; Wagner is elected to congress by a majority of 1000 or 1900 over Iorio the present representative. Lehigh County, Wolf, 1564; Riner, 1624; Congress, 1640; Audenreid, 1542; King's majority be 700 or 800 in the district. Montgom-

ery county, Wolf's majority will be about 190. York county, (in part) Wolf, 1348; Riner, 1300; Bucks county, Wolf, 3170; Riner, 2944; congress, Ramsey, 2659; Morris, 2442; Ross, 1012. Lancaster county, Riner's majority 2154.

By the Reading way bill, we learn, that Governor Wolf has a majority of 300 in Northumberland county, 350 in Schuylkill, 900 in Columbia, and 300 in Lycoming.—In two districts in Union county, his majority is 91.

By the Lancaster stage, it is reported, that in six districts in Bedford county, Riner's majority is 194; and in nine districts in Franklin county 187.

Cumberland County.—It is said, has given Mr. Wolf, 509 majority. In Adams County, Riner has 640.

In Schuylkill county, all the Jackson candidates are elected.

In York county, Charles A. Barnitz, the anti-Jackson candidate for Congress, has been elected by a small majority over Adam King, the present member.

Serious Accident.—We regret to learn that Colonel Baldwin, the Engineer at the Dry Dock in Charlestown, was thrown from his gig in that town and severely injured. Some persons who had brought a load of wood, left it lying partly in the street and the night being so dark that Col. B. could not see it, he drove against one of the logs which overturned his gig and threw him out. He fell between the wheel and the scraper, and must have been killed almost immediately, if the horse had not stopped short at the moment the gig fell.

Beat this who can.—Mr. Tidd, of Roxbury, on Saturday, exhibited before the Horticultural Society, three very large bunches of *Hortia Grapes*, one of which weighed three pounds. The largest bunch ever before exhibited, weighed out two pounds and a quarter. It was raised in the garden of Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The celebrated Rev. Dr. Adam Clark, died at London on the 28th of August, of cholera.

FROM EUROPE.—The news which is to the 8th of September, is of no importance whatever to the American reader; things remain in very much the same condition as at previous dates.

The Rt. Rev. Edward Fenwick, Catholic Bishop of Ohio, died of cholera on the 26th ult. He was a native of Maryland, and a highly esteemed.

The Rev. Dr. John Glendy, former pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church, died in Philadelphia on the 4th inst. at the advanced age of 77 years.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. to Miss Ann Maria Brown, all of this town.

On Tuesday evening the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. Isaac Bowers to Miss Rebecca L. Yarnell, all of this county.

On 11th inst., by the Rev. Edward R. Larins, Mr. William Seward, to Miss Eleanor T. Bussey, daughter of Mr. John Bussey, near Greensborough.

DIED.

In this county on Friday night last, at the residence of his father Col. Wm. Hayward, James C. Hayward, Esq. after a short illness. He was justly esteemed by all who knew him; and the recollection of his many good qualities will long be cherished by the large circle who enjoyed his acquaintance. He was a firm and warm-hearted friend, a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a kind and indulgent master.

In Caroline county on Saturday the 29th ult. Capt. William H. Parrott.

In this county on the 8th inst. after a short but severe illness, Arianna, an interesting little daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Mullikin, of Dorchester.

In this lovely child were happily combined all those qualities so eminently calculated to interest. To an affectionate disposition, she added amiability of temper, and strong in diction of a superior native intellect, which, by judicious culture would have expanded to full maturity, and have rendered her the pride and ornament of the social circle. Ere these fond hopes of her doting parents and friends were realized, it has pleased an all wise Providence to remove her from among them; but abundant consolation is to be found in the assurance that their loss is her eternal gain and that her happy spirit is now engaged in singing the praises of redeeming love.

Er the sorrows of earth or its passions had mov'd her,

Or darkened the light of her innocent brow,

She bade a farewell to those who had lov'd her,

And whispered, my Father, I come to thee now.

P.

A Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Female Bible Society will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at the usual place and hour.

By order of the President.

Oct. 16

FOR SALE BY VALERIUS DUKEHART,

No. 1014 Baltimore street, Baltimore,
SIGN OF THE REED & SHUTTLE

Brushes of all kinds; slays and shuttles

Barrel and half barrel covers

Nests of sugar boxes

Butter prints, pound, half pound and quarter, neatly lettered.

Patent Lamp wicks, assorted sizes

Fish Hooks and lines

Wooden Bowls, Plough lines

Scale, bed and sucking cords

Cotton and wool cards

Market and cloths baskets

Suiters, Butter bowls, Trays, Spoons and Paddles

Trenchers, Crabbing and cabbage nets

With together with almost any convenient article in the household way.

Oct. 16

SPINNING WHEELS,

(Woolen and Flax.)

for sale as above; the whole on reasonable terms.

Baltimore, 10th mo: 15th, 1832—16 3wp

SWEEPSTAKES.

A Sweepstakes for Colts, will be open till

Thursday, second day of the races; \$50 entrance—three or more to make a race.

Proposals for renting the wheels will now be received by the Stewards.

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Oct. 16

LAMBERT REARDON & SON,

No. 153 Baltimore Street.

HAVE just opened a general assortment of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

French, British & Domestic.

Their stock is entirely fresh and will be offered at a very small advance, by the piece, or otherwise. Orders from their friends and for other customers attended to with care and on the best terms.

Baltimore, Oct. 9—16

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The Subcriber being desirous of collecting

the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year in the course of this fall, respectfully

requests all persons holding assessable property in the county, to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday

for the reception of the same. It is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him, will be prepared for a call from him or his deputies in their respective districts.

PHILIP MACKEY,

Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

Oct. 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out

of Baltimore county Court, to me directed and delivered, by the Clerk thereof, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against Isaac P. Cox, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, for Cash to the highest bidder, the following property viz:—all those lands, with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, devised to the said Isaac P. Cox, by his father, consisting of a Mill, Mill seat and Farm, lying and being in the Trappe district of Talbot County, containing the quantity of 150 acres of land, more or less, the same being part of Taylor's Ridge and part Hutchinson's Addition, but the names what they may, with free privilege of the Mill Pond as high as water mark. This farm will be sold free from all incumbrances whatever.

ALSO all those lands, with the improvements and appurtenances to the same belonging, lying and being in the aforesaid district and county, which belonged to Joseph Darden, late of the aforesaid county deceased, at the time of his death, and was sold by the Sheriff to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. and by him to the said Isaac P. Cox, containing the quantity of 267 acres of land, more or less, and being part of Bennett's Freshes and part of Taylor's Ridge, but be the name or names what they may. This farm will be sold subject to a balance due to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. for the purchase money—there being no other lien thereon, the purchaser will have nothing to do with the payment of that debt, as it will be paid off out of the purchase money; also 4 head of Horses, 1 two year old colt, 4 Cows, 6 yearlings and 1 Calf, 9 sheep, and two dogs. 6 Ploughs, 3 Fluke Harrows, and 1 Drago. 2 Wheel Fans, 1 Gig and Harness, and all the residue of his farming utensils, to pay and satisfy the above named writ of fieri facias, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

oct 9 JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

THE Subcriber being anxious to close his

business here, respectively requires all

persons indebted to him to make immediate payment to Philip Francis Thomas, Esq. who is authorized to receive the same; those who neglect this notice, must not expect to be indulged.

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for three years, from January 1, 1833, to December 31, 1835, on the following 184 routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky, will be received at this office until the 2d day of November instant; to be decided, on the 9th day of November.

13. MARYLAND.

1413 Wiesburgh or Black Horse, White Hall, Long Green, Annapolis, W. M. Way, and Park Meeting House to Kingsville, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Viessburgh every Wednesday, after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Kingsville same day by 10 p.m.

Leave Kingsville every Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Wiesburgh same day by 10 p.m.

1419 From Somersfield in Somerset county, Md. to Seneca Mills, Md. and Youghington Iron Works to Young Glades, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Somerfield every Thursday, after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Young Glades same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Yough Glades every Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Somerfield same day by 7 p.m.

1420 From Williamsport by Bakerville to Sharpsburgh, 12 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sharpsburgh every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Williamsport same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Sharpsburgh every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Williamsport same day by 7 p.m.

1421 From Sabillasville in Frederick county, Md. to Waynesburg, Pa. and back, once a week.

Leave Sabillasville every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Waynesburg same day by 7 p.m.

Leave Waynesburg every Wednesday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 12 noon, arrive at Sabillasville same day by 7 p.m.

1422 From Salisbury by Derickson's Roads, Cathell's Mills and Vandy's Store to Berlin, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Berlin every Wednesday at 5 a.m. arrive at Berlin same day by 11 a.m.

Leave Berlin every Wednesday at 1 p.m. arrive at Salisbury same day by 8 p.m.

1423 From Annapolis by Huddaway's Ferry to St. Michaels, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at St. Michaels same day by 3 p.m.

Leave St. Michaels every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Annapolis same day by 2 p.m.

1424 From Unity by Hood's Mills to Westminster, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Unity every Friday at 6 a.m. arrive at Westminster same day by 2 p.m.

Leave Westminster every Friday at 3 p.m. arrive at Unity every Saturday by 10 a.m.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure, at any time during the continuance of the contracts by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for any extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. "If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip, if it be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the Judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can the forfeitures be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state the prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4-horse coach, a 2-horse stage or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying new papers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips or any other improvement, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route and its beginning and termination as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

TERMS.

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement on route No. , from to for the yearly compensation of dollars."

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

</div

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—No. 7.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 215.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annnum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements are inserted three times for One
Dollar; and continued weekly for TWENTY
FIVE CENTS per square.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber being desirous of collecting
the Tax of Talbot county due for the pre-
sent year in the course of this fall, respectfully
requests all persons holding assessable property
in the county, to call on him at his office in
Easton, where he will attend every Tuesday for
the reception of the same. It is hoped that
those who cannot make it convenient to call on him,
will be prepared for a call from him or
his deputies in their respective districts.

PHILIP MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county Taxes.

oct 16

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of the County Court, and to me directed,
With my parted Jipps, in the suit of Wm. Baker,
With the silkens, earlids, and John Suits, will
With the laughing lips, the 13th day of November,
At the front door of Easton, all the
I look around;—they are aforesaid Joseph H.
of, in and to, a parcel
They are vanished, in the Chapel Dis-
to the bark that hath known by the names
land; "Sally" and part of
own to, "from" a quantity of 325 ac-
tions, arrested to pay and satisfy
the above named detections, and the inter-
ests and costs incurred in becoming due there-
on. Attendance by

J. M. FAULKNER, Sheriff
of Talbot County.

oct 16

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber, Rector of St. Michael's
Parish, intends opening on the first Monday
in November next (the 5th day of the
month) a school for boys at the Parsonage
of his Parish. The situation of the Parsonage
is pleasant and remarkably healthy, being
entirely free from those bilious complaints,
which prevail in many other parts of the East-
ern Shore. Besides the pleasantness, and
healthiness of the place, it possesses other ad-
vantages, in some measure peculiar to itself,
for an institution of the kind proposed. It is
secluded, and will hold out to students no
temptations to neglect their studies, and to
form idle and injurious habits. The dwelling
house is commodious, and well adapted to the
accommodation of boarders.

The course of instruction in this Seminary
will be more extensive than is usual in schools
of a similar description. It is intended so to
arrange it that students may be fitted, not only
for a College course, but for entering im-
mediately on the study of the learned profes-
sions, should they not wish to incur further
expense of time and money in a preparatory
education. In addition to the branches com-
monly taught in Academies, viz: the Latin,
and Greek languages, English Grammar, Arith-
metic, Geography, use of the Globes,
Mathematics, History, Chronology, Declama-
tion, &c. pupils will be instructed in Com-
position, both English and Latin, Grecian
and Roman Antiquities, Logic, the Elements
of Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the
Hebrew language if desired. The subscriber
hopes, from his long experience in teaching,
that he will be able to render his seminary worthy
of the attention and patronage of the public.
His mode of discipline, though strict, will be
mild, and such, he trusts, as will not create in the
minds of his pupils a distaste for the know-
ledge which he designs to impart. His num-
ber of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Boarding will be provided by Robert Ban-
ning, Junr., who has rented the Parsonage ex-
pressly for that purpose. Mr. Banning pledges
himself to the public to do all in his power
to give satisfaction in his department of the
establishment, and the subscriber has no
doubt, from Mr. B.'s well known standing and
character, that he will fully redeem his pledge.

He left himself happy in being associated,
It falls—it withers—cheerfully and so strong-

confidence of the Public.

From the Southern and tuition will be
inconvenient.

THE CHILDREN. Will furnish themselves with bed-
ding, &c.

We have been, they will be provided for
loring intermissional expense of not more than
the gentlemans sum. There will be no other
commencement.

Communications to the subscriber will meet
with an earlier notice by being directed to
EASTON. JOSEPH SPENCER.

St. Michaels Parsonage, Talbot co. Md.

August 16 h. 1832—aug 21

Late Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni expo-
sed, issued by William Townsend, Esq.

and to me directed, against the goods and
chattels, lands and tenements of Robert L.

Harrison, at the suits of Perry Bowlin, and
Perry Porter, I have seized and taken in ex-
ecution one negro girl called Anna, one white
called Fanny, one slave-bird, and all the house-
hold furniture of him the said Harrison. And
notice is hereby given, that on MONDAY the
5th day of November next, between the hours
of 10 and 4 o'clock, at the premises, in the
town of St. Michaels, I shall offer at Public
Sale for cash, the articles so seized, to satisfy
the above writs of venditioni expensas and the
interest and costs due and to become due
thereon. Attended by

ANDREW S. COLSTON,
late Constable.

UNPARALLELED!

The CAPITAL PRIZE of \$30,000, sold by

SYLVESTER in a WHOLE TICKET, was held

by Mr. MATTHEW WATSON, a highly respect-
able merchant in Nashville, Tenn.—thus con-
firming SYLVESTER's well established celebri-
ty.

AGAIN on Wednesday last, the Capital

Prize of \$4,104 was also sold by SYLVESTER

in a WHOLE TICKET. Who, therefore, can

any show of reason doubt the fact, that SYLVESTER

sells more PRIZES than any other vendor
whatever?

From the Washington Globe.

THE VETO AND THE BANK.
In his Message to Congress, at the session
commencing in December, 1832, Gen. Jack-
son spoke of the Bank of the United States as
follows, viz:

"The Charter of the Bank of the United
States expires in 1836, and its stockholders
will most probably apply for a renewal of their
privileges. In order to avoid the evils arising
from precipitancy in a measure involving such
important principles and such deep pecuniary
interests, I feel that I cannot, in justice to the
parties interested, too soon present it to the
deliberate consideration of the Legislature
and the people. Both the constitutionality
and expediency of the law creating this Bank,
will be questioned by a large portion of our
fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all,
that it has failed in the great end of establish-
ing a uniform and sound currency."

"Under these circumstances, if such an in-
stitution is deemed essential to the fiscal op-
erations of the government, I submit to the
wisdom of the legislature, whether a national
one, founded upon the credit of the govern-
ment and its revenues, might not be devised
which would avoid all constitutional diffi-
culties, and at the same time, secure all the ad-
vantages to the government and country that
were expected to result from the present
Bank."

Here was a distinct declaration of the Pre-
sident against both the constitutionality and
expediency of the present Bank of the United
States, and as distinct an intimation that he
would never give his assent to its re-charter.

Similar intimations were given in the Message
at the commencement of the session of Con-
gress, in December, 1830. By the circulation of
Mr. McDougal's Report, and other papers,
the Bank had been attempting to operate on
public opinion, during that year, but the plan
of bringing the whole means and powers of
the institution in conflict with the freedom of
elections, seems never to have been matured
until that session of Congress.

It was at this period, that a little political
mingled, with much Bank management, pro-
cured the passage through the Pennsylvania
Legislature of certain resolutions, favorable to
the Bank.

It was in February, 1831, that the \$20,000
were loaned to Duff Green.

It was in March, that the support of the
New York Courier and Enquirer was secured.

About the same time, Webb and Burrows
went to Albany, to prevent the passage of the
resolution against the Bank, by the New York
Legislature.

About the same time, from \$3,000 to \$6,000
were offered to get up a Jackson Bank paper
in Ohio.

The same era witnessed the defection of
Stephen Simpson, who threw himself into the
arms of the Bank, with all his private letters; and,
among other things, that institution sub-
scribed for a copy of his paper, for each or
nearly all of its branches—a measure wholly
unprecedented.

Attempts were made to tamper with the
Standard and Evening Post in New York, and
many other papers.

Burrows even offered us \$100 as an intro-
duction, by way of showing his kids, for us
and for our establishment, and helping it
along in its infancy; which, however, we
thought proper to decline!

It had long been the practice of the Bank to
afford special accommodations to members of
Congress and public officers and this kindness
was now redoubled.

Keeping in mind this management of Le-
gislatures, buying up of presses and securing
the good will of members of Congress and
public officers during the year 1831, let us
now see the means secretly put in motion to
operate upon the people and force them into
the views of the Bank.

By a statement from the Bank, transmitted
to the House of Representatives by the Secre-
tary of the Treasury, under date of 1st March
1832, Document 147, it appears, that on the
31st December 1827, the loans of the Bank
amounted to \$33,682,905 76

The increase during 1828 was 4,683,224 53

" 1829. " 1,860,399 77

" 1830. " 2,185,774 15

" 1831. " 20,624,148 69

" 1832. " 7,401,617 79

The amount thrown out Pitts-

burgh during the same time,
was 619,232 70

Total increase in Pennsylvania \$6,326,640 26

Thus, almost one third of the increase of
the debt during that year, was in the State of
Pennsylvania. If we suppose, that TWO MIL-
LION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of
this sum went into other parts of the Union to
purchase presses, conciliate members of
Congress, and secure political men, it would
be left FOUR MILLIONS to be distributed
in the West; but the people of the
West, in detail, will be able to judge of the
amount of this sum.

Jasper Harding of the Pennsylvania Inqui-

ries was

December, and most of his loans fell within
the year 1832.

We believe a loan of \$36,000 was made to
Senator Johnston of Louisiana, during that
year, and a hundred thousand to members of
Congress generally; but the Document which
would have enabled us to give these items in
detail, was suppressed. This shows what
went with another large portion of this money.

It was in April, August and October of this
year that about \$19,000 were loaned to Gales
and Seaton, Editors of the National Intellig-
encer. This shows where went another snug
sum of this money.

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went with another large portion of this money.

A desperate game was to be played to move
old Pennsylvania from her political basis and
drive her against her old and early favorite, the
Hero of New Orleans. Extremes were to be
brought together, Claymen and Calhoun men,
the Tariff and Nullification, Masons and An-
timasons, and there was no agent so powerful
to accomplish the end as MONEY. The
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desperate game was

long in the remembrance of posterity, as one of the wisest, best, most laborious, and useful men of his own or any age; and, whether in the grateful remembrance of this and of future generations, or in the eternal enjoyment of the happiness of the just made perfect, it will be proved, concerning him, that according to his motto—*FIDES CANDID OR CIGNO*.

From the Globe.

We lay before the public Mr. Van Buren's frank declaration of the opinions entertained by him, in relation to the Tariff—Internal Improvements—the Bank—and that prodigal among the civil and conservative principles of the Constitution, discovered so lately by Mr. Calhoun, *Nullification*. The daring efforts of Mr. Calhoun and his confederate, Mr. Mc Duffie, meet with short shrift from Mr. Van Buren. The Bank and Nullification, like Milton's *Satan* and Death, are dismissed to the shades in a single sentence:

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY.

Oneida, Cayuga Co. Oct. 4, 1832.
Gentlemen.—Your letter of the 15th Au-
gust found me at this place. I regret extreme-
ly that the delay in its reception, occasioned
by my absence, has prevented an earlier at-
tention to its contents.

The resolutions which you have been ap-
pointed to communicate to me, I am advised,
that those by whom they were adopted, de-
sire to be informed of my sentiments upon the
subject of the Protective System and its prop-
er adjustment, Internal Improvement, the
Bank of the United States and Nullification."

The right of those you represent, to be in-
formed of my opinion upon these interesting
subjects, as derived from the position in which
I favor of my fellow citizens has placed me,
is undoubted; and in cheerfully complying
with their request, I have only to regret, that
the convenience of the situation in which it
pains me, consequent upon the hurry and con-
cern attending the further prosecution of my
cause, and the importance, to the fulfillment
of the objects of our constituents, of as little
delay as possible in transmission of the com-
munication, preclude any thing like an elabo-
rate discussion of the subjects under consider-
ation, if indeed such a course would, under
more favorable circumstances, be desirable to
you. The regret, however, which I might o-
therwise experience on this account is relieved
by the hope that my fellow citizens of N.
Carolina, preferring with characteristic good-
sense, results to speculations, will be as well
satisfied, and as effectually aided in the intel-
ligent bestowment of their suffrages, by a brief
but explicit avowal of my opinions, as they
would be of an elaborate dissertation upon
subjects which have been so thoroughly and
diligently debated.

Although my official acts in relation to the
Protective System, might well be regarded as
rendering the tax-collectors unnecessary, I think it
unnecessary to say, that I believe the estab-
lishment of commercial regulations, with
a view to the encouragement of domestic pro-
ducts to be within the Constitutional power of
Congress. Whilst, however, I have enter-
tained this opinion, it has never been my wish
to see the power in question exercised with an
oppressive inequality upon any portion of our
citizens, or for the advantage of one section
of the union at the expense of another. On
the contrary, I have at all times believed it to
be the sacred duty of those who are intrusted
with the administration of the federal gov-
ernment, to direct its operations in the man-
ner most calculated to do the greatest good
to the several States and the people. My views
upon this subject were several years ago
spread before the people of this State, and
have since been widely diffused through the
medium of the public press. My object at
that time was to invite the attention of the im-
mediate constituents to a dispassionate consid-
eration of the subject in its various bearings;
being well assured, that such an investiga-
tion would bring them to a standard, which,
from its moderation and justice, would fur-
nish the best guarantee for the true interests of
all. If, as has been supposed, these views
have contributed in any degree to produce a
state of feeling so much to be desired, I have
reason to be gratified with the result.

The approaching, and, if the policy of the
present Executive is allowed to prevail, the
certain and speedy extinguishment of the na-
tional debt, has presented an opportunity for
a more equitable adjustment of the tariff
which has been already eminently by the ad-
option of a conciliatory measure, the spirit of
which will, I doubt not, continue to be em-
braced by all who are not desirous of advanc-
ing their private interests at the sacrifice of
those of the public, and who place a just val-
ue upon the peace and harmony of the Union.

The protective system and its proper adjust-
ment, became a subject of frequent and ne-
cessary consideration, whilst I formed a part
of the cabinet, and the manner in which the
present proposed to carry into effect the po-
litical relation to imports, recommended in
previous messages, has now been avowed
at frankness which belongs to his char-

To this end, he recommended a "no
thing" in the tariff, which should produce
state of the revenue to the wants of the
government, and an adjustment of the duty
on imports, with a view to equal justice in
relation to all our national interests, and to
the counteraction of foreign policy, so far as
it may be injurious to those interests."

In these sentiments I fully concur; and I
have been thus explicit in the statement of
them, that there may be no room for misap-
prehension as to my own views upon the sub-
ject. A sincere and faithful application of
these principles to our legislation, unwarped
by private interest or political design; a re-
striction of the wants of the government to a
simple and economical administration of its
affairs—the only administration which is con-
sistent with the purity and stability of the re-
publican system—a preference to encouragement
given to such manufactures as are es-
sential to the national defence, and its exten-
sion to others in proportion as they are adapt-
ed to our country, and of which the raw ma-
terial is produced by ourselves; with a prop-
er respect for the rule which demands that all
taxes should be imposed in proportion to the
ability and condition of the contributors;—
would, I am convinced, give ultimate satis-
faction to a vast majority of the people of the
United States, and arrest that spirit of discon-
tent which is now unhappily so prevalent, and
which threatens such extensive injury to the
institutions of our country.

Internal improvements are so diversified in
their nature, and the possible agency of the
federal government in their construction, so
variable in its character and degree, as to re-
nder it not a little difficult to lay down any precise
rule that will embrace the whole subject. The
broadest and best defined division, is that
which distinguishes between the direct con-
struction of works of internal improvement by
the general government, and pecuniary assis-
tance given by it to such as are undertaken
by others. In the former are included the
right to make and establish roads and canals
within the states, and the assumption of as

much jurisdiction over the territory they may
occupy, as is necessary to their preservation
and use; the latter is restricted to simple
grants of money, in aid of such works, when
made under State authority.

The federal government does not, in my op-
inion, possess the power first specified, unless
it can derive it from the assent of the State, in
which such works are to be constructed. The
money power, as it is called, is not so free
from difficulty. Various rules have from time
been suggested by those who proper-
ly appreciate the importance of precision and
certainty in the operations of the federal pow-
er; but they have been so frequently infringed
by the government, that a final and satisfactory
settlement of the question has been prevented.

The wide difference between a definition of
the power in question upon paper, and its
practical application to the operation of go-
vernment, has been sensibly felt by all who
have been entrusted with the management of
the public affairs.—The whole subject was re-
viewed in the President's May 1st message.

Sincerely believing that the best interests of

the whole country, lie not so much in the

stability of the Union, and the preservation of

that moral force which perhaps as much as

any holds it together, impiously required

that the destructive course of legislation upon

that subject, then prevalent, should, in some

proper and constitutional way, be arrested, I
throughout gave to the measure of which that

course was an exposition, my active, zealous

and anxious support.

The opinions declared by the President in

his May 1st, and his succeeding annual mes-
sages, as I understand them, are as follows:

1st. That congress does not possess the power

to make and establish a road or canal in

a State, with a right of jurisdiction to the

extent I have stated; and that if it is the wish

of the people, that the construction of such

works should be undertaken by the federal go-
vernment, a previous amendment of the consti-
tution, conferring that power, and defining and
restricting its exercise, with reference to the

sovereignty of the States is indispensable.

2d. An intimation of his belief that the right

to make appropriations in aid of such inter-
national improvements as are of a national char-
acter, has been so generally acted upon, and so

long acquiesced in by the federal and state go-
vernments, and the constituents of each, as to

justify its exercise; but that it is nevertheless

highly expedient that even such appro-
priations should, with the exception of such

as relate to light houses, beacons, buoys, pub-
lic piers and other improvements, in the har-
bor and navigable rivers of the United States,

for the security and facility of our foreign

commerce, be deferred at least until the na-
tional debt is paid. 3d. That if it is the wish

of the people that the agency of the federal

government should be restricted to the ap-
propriation of money, and extended in that

form, in aid of such undertakings, when car-
ried on by State authority, then the occasion,

the manner and the extent of the appropri-
ation regulation.

In these views I concurred; and I likewise

participated in the difficulties which were en-
countered, and expressed by the President, in

adopting the principle which concedes to the

federal government the right to make appro-
priations in aid of works which might be re-
quired as of a national character—difficulties

which arose as well from the danger of con-
sidering mere usage the foundation of the right,

as from the extreme uncertainty and con-
fusion which necessarily attend the adoption

of any new and original law.

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The young, the vigorous, the growing west is coming forth in its giant strength to the support of Jackson and correct principles. Our course is onward, and a glorious triumph awaits us. A most unfeeling and heterogeneous combination has been formed to defeat the re-election of President Jackson; the Bank of the United States put forth its strength, and poured out its money to secure the success of the project, but the people are found to be too pure to be influenced by the bribes of the Bank, and too intelligent to be deceived by the fabrications of their own and the President's enemies. They have discovered the designs of the advocates of the Bank who have endeavored for the purpose of putting down the President, and have put forth their strong arm to defeat their efforts. The nature and object of the Bank is discovered; its dangerous tendency has been perceived; the doctrines and declarations of its advocates are detected; its corrupt course has excited the fears and indignation of the people, and they have been aroused to the most lively exertion, and are scattering the myrmidons of the Bank, and the various ingredients of the combination like chaff before the wind. The mammoth machine of aristocracy, which has employed its money and influence to poison the fountains of information by buying up and forcing the conductors of the press to abandon the cause of the people, and the man who has devoted his time, his talents and his blood to their service, is receding to its fall, and we have the pleasing and exhilarating prospect after the expiration of its present charter, it will share the fate of the Bastile. As the body was confined in the one, the other has attempted to enchain the mind, they are alike despicable and dangerous; but thanks to the intelligence and purity of our people, it has not money With the sixteen ears on the accomplish its purpose.

With the laughing light in
As I look on these, I am
Of what young existence
And thus these objects
I look around;—they are
of the steam-boats
They are vanished—
the bark that hath borne us of destination;
known to us;—from—
the guilt of the transaction,
arrested; but his accomplice
hitherto evaded detection. Porterfield, the
individual implicated in the affair, has since
been taken.—The Boston Daily Atlas gives
the particulars of his arrest:—

On Tuesday evening from information derived from a private source, Constable Clapp apprehended, in the Tremont Theatre, and committed to jail William Porterfield, alias, William S. Ellis, alias William Butler, a personage of some notoriety and importance.—Porterfield, and a fellow named Middleton, took passage in the Wilmington steamboat, on the 9th of June last; and on her passage from Wilmington to Philadelphia, robbed the boat of a package, containing five thousand dollars, in Bank Notes of the Salem Banking Company, and other Banks in the State of Delaware, consisting principally of fifties with a number of \$20 bills. The property belonged to the Bank of Penn Township in the county of Philadelphia.

Middleton was arrested a few days after the robbery. A reward of \$200 was offered for the apprehension of Porterfield; and papers were forwarded to Constable Clapp, containing a warrant for his apprehension, and also a description of his person.

Clapp on Tuesday evening, received information that Porterfield was in the Theatre, and soon after observed a stranger answering to the description of Porterfield, seated in the front of the second tier boxes. He immediately went up behind the stranger and took him upon the shoulder, called him by the name of Ellis. The person thus addressed, turned round quickly—and appeared constipated. Mr. Clapp requested him to step out, as he had a word to say to him. "Do you mean me, sir?" said Porterfield, "my name is Butler, and not Ellis." "I recollect the same thing, sir," answered Mr. Clapp, "I am afraid I shall be under the necessity of attending you to the jail."

After some few words, Porterfield gave his true name, and stated that he had understood, there was a warrant out for his apprehension; and that it was his intention to go back to New York, and surrender himself if there. He was committed to jail on Tuesday night, and yesterday morning was brought before honor Justice Whiteman, upon the complaint of Constable Clapp, as a fugitive from justice.

Before being brought into Court, his person was searched, and five \$100 and two \$50 bills were found sewed in the lower seam of his pantaloons. Porterfield had also an elegant horse and chaise, which had been put up in Roxbury, a trunk of very good clothing, a gold watch, &c., which Mr. Clapp, after his apprehension, seized at Roxbury, and brought to New York.

It falls—it withers—and an accomplice of Porterfield soon after the robbery had hundred dollars had

From the Southerner of Porterville's

THE CHEROKEE evaded the pursuit

We have been pleased to state, that, as the prisoner was released as a fugitive from the State of Pennsylvania, he must detain him longer, until notice could be sent to Philadelphia of his apprehension.

Porterfield was accordingly ordered to recognize with two sureties each in the sum of \$15,000, for his appearance on the 20th October, for further examination; in default of which recognition he was committed.

We understand that Porterfield took lodgings on Saturday last at the Tremont House under the name of Ethan Allen, but finding his appearance and society did not prove agreeable, he left the establishment and went to Fisher's Hotel in Roxbury. It was at this place that Mr. Clapp found his horse and chaise and trunk.—Phil. Chron.

The Commissioners, General Scott, and Governor Reynolds, concluded a Treaty with the Winnebagos on the 15th ult., by which the removal of the tribe West of the Mississippi was secured, and a valuable tract of country, extending from the mouth of the Pecosa to the Rock River, and up Fox river to the Winnebago Lake, thence to the eastern bend of Lake Puckaway, thence to the place of beginning, was obtained.

The consideration paid for the tract ceded, which contains about three millions and a half of acres, consists of a reservation of ample extent between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, an annuity allowance for schools and teachers, and physicians, for agricultural implements, agriculturalists, and blacksmiths.

The payment of the annuity will be suspended until certain Winnebagos, known or supposed to have been engaged in the murder of American citizens, are delivered up.

The Winnebagos further agree not to reside, plant, fish or hunt upon the ceded terri-

tory after the 1st of June next, the time designated in the Treaty for their removal.

The Commissioners intended to commence negotiations with the Sac and Foxes on the 7th ult.—Washington Globe.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the District composed of Harford county
and the Eastern Shore.

HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county.

RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot.

JAMES A. STEWART, of Dorchester.

THE ELECTIONS.

We publish this morning as far as we have received them, the returns of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and the complete result in the state of New Jersey, and in Baltimore city. In Pennsylvania the Republican party has succeeded, by a majority, reduced it is true, but highly satisfactory, when the extraordinary exertions and expenditures of the U. S. Bank are taken into view. In Ohio, the prospects are flattering in the extreme—leading us to expect the vote of that state to be cast for Gen. Jackson, in November. In New Jersey a result different from the one we have, has never been expected by any one, though the majority of the Clay party is hardly as great as was anticipated. Baltimore city has more than sustained herself—the vote for Mr. Hunt, the Jackson candidate, in opposition to Col. Small, (who six years ago was elected by a majority of 2195 votes,) evinces a determination on the part of the people of that patriotic city to stand firm in the support of the old hero.

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Allow me to congratulate you upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties, requiring higher moral courage, than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances.

Very obediently yours,

LEWIS CASS.

with the view of effecting the Presidential Election, have failed. The opposing are beaten, broken down and disheartened, and Jackson will walk over the course in triumph, in spite of all the efforts of his adversaries.

The bank is beaten in its supposed strong hold; and like the silly ostrich it may attempt to conceal its head with the hope that its body will be thereby protected; but the blow is preparing for it which will consign it to the fate it so richly merits. It will go down to the tomb, unwept, unheeded and无声. So may it ever be with all such corrupting monsters.—*Balt. Repub.*

From the Maine Democrat.

A man employed in digging a well in this town a few days since, at the distance of about fifty feet from the surface in a hard rocky gravel dug up two live snakes. And in digging from thence about ten feet further, he dug up more than a dozen live frogs. The snakes were speckled, of the adder species, and about eight inches long. The frogs were of a yellowish brown color, and about the size of the first joint of a man's thumb. The well was dug on the hard land on Sacoo river, about a mile and half above this village. Bordering on the river at this point there is a strip of intervale about 40 or 60 rods wide, from which the upland rises almost perpendicularly to the height of about seventy feet. Above there is a valley or ravine through which runs a brook at right angles with the river, and impinges into the same. In this angle, about seventy feet from the edge of the high land that descends to the interval, and also to the brook, is the spot where the well was dug. The situation of the well is thus particularly described for the purpose of affording data which may, perhaps, be of use in accounting for the existence of the facts which have been stated. The question naturally arises, how came these creatures in the place and condition where they are found?

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*Major General Winfield Scott,
Commanding East Department, New York*

Mammal Steamer.—A steam vessel was launched on the 18th ult. at Elizabethtown, Pa., near Pittsburgh, said to be the largest on the western waters. She has 173 feet keel, and will carry 800 tons besides engine, wood and furniture, &c., which will probably swell the tonnage to one thousand. Her cabins when thrown together by opening the folding doors, will measure 170 feet in length. She is to be propelled by an engine of 250 horse power and is destined to run between New Orleans and Louisville.

An Exchange on Robbery.—Some of our pickpockets display a dexterity in their manipulations, which would do no discredit to a Vaux or a Barrington. Night before last, a gentleman from Schenectady on his way to this city in one of the steam boats, on retiring to his berth, took his money (consisting in bank bills to the amount of between four and five hundred dollars) from his pocket book, placed it in his watch job, and slept in his pantaloons. In the morning, he felt for his money and finding it safe, let it remain. In course of the day he stepped into an office, in Wall street to get it exchanged, when, taking it from his fob, he found it transmuted into a roll of counterfeit bills.—*N. Y. Cour. & Eng.*

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*Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated,
Dexter, Md. Oct. 22, 1832.*

Dear Sir.—We had last night a case of cholera in our town:—Mr. William Ratliff was taken with it some time in the night, and died this morning about 4 o'clock.—This is the first case we have had in town.

Yours, &c.

O Don't!—The majority of Mr. Mitchell, the Jackson candidate, over the brave Stanbury, is 411.

SERIOUS LOSS.

Day before yesterday, says the New York Journal of Commerce, a very respectable house in this city had the misfortune to lose the sum of \$8,750 in cash. A member of the house placed that sum in the bank-book, and directed a lad to make a deposit of it at the bank. The lad committed two faults: first, by putting the book in his pocket instead of retaining it in his hand; and second, by stopping to read one of the bulletins. When he arrived at the bank the book was not in his pocket. An advertisement offering \$700 reward for the money is published, but there is reason to apprehend that the money was taken by a pick-pocket, and so will only be found, if at all, by the detection of a villain.

These scoundrels haunt all places where there is a crowd, and no crowd is better suited to their purpose than those assembled around a bulletin.

U. S. SENATOR FOR TENNESSEE.

After thirty unsuccessful ballottings, the Legislature of Tennessee has postponed the choice of a Senator to Congress until the next session of the General Assembly of that State.

On the first ballot, the vote stood thus:

Foster 23, Grundy 22, Eaton 15.

There was little variation during the course of the ballottings, and the last one was Foster 22, Grundy 20, Eaton 13.

Pennsylvania.—We have a letter from Harrisburg, dated on the 16th inst., which states that there was much jarring and confusion among the Clay men who met at that place in convention on the first of the week to decide upon the course to be pursued by the party in reference to the Presidential Election. The whole of the first day was spent without coming to any decision, and finally, on the second day, after much wrangling, they determined to support the Wirt ticket; but some of the members protested against the arrangement, and declared their determination to support the Jackson ticket, and not suffer themselves to be trifled away in such a manner. The friends of the administration may, we think, rely upon the vote of Pennsylvania being given to Jackson by a very large majority. All the contrivances of the opposition to defeat him have failed of success. The bribe of the Bank, the coalition between Clay and Anti-Masonry, the cry of taxation and a state debt, all brought out to operate against Wolfe,

FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Mullikin,
I do not belong to the temperance society, though much gratified to find those societies existing in various parts of the country, and no doubt will have a beneficial influence on the rising generation; and the day may be heralded with pleasure, when we shall no longer be pestered with the sot and drunkard.—I have just this moment cast my eye on the well digested and argumentative address of Mr. Webb, on the subject of intemperance, for which he deserves great credit; he makes a powerful appeal to the best part of creation, to shut out from their society the "tippling shop visitors," (and I won't add tobacco smokers, and chewers!) Now sir, I, who have sons, who may fall by this fell destroyer, much approve of this noble appeal and should be pleased to see it carried into effect, and have no doubt it would have more influence than all the societies which can be established—still I do not approve of ladies mingling with, and personally joining them; it is somewhat out of character, and may at a distance be considered as a reflection to be bestowed on the amiable and virtuous American ladies would be unpleasant. Now sir, permit me to advance a little farther, and call on the fathers and sons of the best of countries, to shun and avoid all those of the fair sex, who make use of the most abominable and rude practice of exhilarating their spirits by rubbing and snuffing; by so doing we may rear a race which may be void of all evil propensities, and have a pure and undefiled society.

Talbot county, Oct. 9, 1832.

EPISCOPAL.

On the 17th the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, commenced in the city of New York. This will probably be one of the most important sessions which that body has ever held.—The question of the resignation of Bishop Chase, of Ohio, will be discussed, and probably with much earnestness, as it is said, to involve an important question in the government of that church.

The following Rev. gentlemen await consecration to the episcopal office, viz: the Rev. Mr. Melvane, of Brooklyn, N. Y. as Bishop of Ohio; the Rev. Mr. Smith, as Bishop of Kentucky; Rev. Mr. G. W. Doane, of Boston, as Bishop of New Jersey; Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of Boston, as Bishop of Vermont. This will attract much attention to the proceedings of the body.—*U. S. Gaz.*

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John

EAST

VOL. V.—N.

PRINTED AND
EVERY TUESDAY
EDWARD M.
PUBLISHER OF THE L.

THE TR

AN TWO DOLLARS A
ANNUAL PAYABLE HALF YEAR
VERTISSEMENTS ARE INSERTED
DOLLAR; AND CONTINUED
FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE.

POET

"AT HE

Written to illustrate an en-

Dog, under the

Ob breathing picture of Chi-

With its blossoming vision

A dream of the Past, in th-

A landscape which beautifi-

How many blessings were

How glad was the day bea-

At every step there were

Where have their leaves ar-

Beautiful child!—As I look

With thy parted lips and t-

With the silken ears on th-

With the laughing light in

As I look on these, I am lo-

Of what young existence to

And as thus these objects the

I look around;—they are v-

They are vanished all—and

On the bark that hath bor-

land;

Yet, a breeze from Araby

So those earliest raptures

As I look upon thee, on my

They freshen the soul with

They point to that land of

Where Hope lies "at rest?"

THE LIVING ANI-

"To every thing the

"Flowers for the gay;—in

hair

With the blossoms of nature

With the gorgeous births of

And the products of every s-

With the lily's smile, and

And the rose's blush in its

Flowe

Mirth for the young;—ay,

Are the life and soul of the

When the mind is pure as b-

And the heart has not yet be-

On! the young should be

green,

For joy is but rare ever afte-

Mirth

Music for friends,—there is

To lull the soul in its storm

When its silver tones are

Envolve with the circle of

It is then that the troubles

From the throbbing brow a

Mu

Moonlight for lovers;—Tha-

Is the time for the young t-

With the graceful moon tro-

Lobing the earth in her dra-

And never a sound but the

Is there fairer hour for love

Moon

But what for the dead?—is

With a liveried crew on th-

It is troops of friends and a

All that the ransack of

Or is it the lone and the w-

Where nought but the wo

W

The grave for the dead—H-

Allotted to man for his pil-

To day he is, and to morro-

Like a flower of the spr-

on!

But should chilling blasts

It falls—it withers;—and a

W

From the Southern

THE CHEROKEE

We have been polit-

lowing interesting lett-

the gentleman to whom

commend it to the per-

giving an authentic and

scription of the coun-

sippi, assigned by Gov-

ernor, which much misrepres-

ented. We, hope, will take

the "hard-hearted

off" the "poor indi-

where there is no game

miserable natives, in al-

lived life, are lying up-

ets at night, and beggi-

in the day. We are at-

try plentiful in game,

of their prey will make

themselves, and where

the aborigines will have

unassisted by the

the degraded white and

Northern brethren, in

lanthropy, is cast aside

let us work together in

like, into a state

no tributaries. A

concentrated affairs, inter-

pers, amid their many

cause ascend to the

our Northern brethren

them such—instead of

Indian with imaginary

which must only resul-

their dependence,

the original owner,

and exercise all his pr-

er

"Dear Sir:—As the

suspended for the pre-

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for three years, from January 1, 1833, to December 31, 1835, on the following post routes in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky, will be received at this office until the 2d day of November inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

IN MARYLAND.

1418. Wieseburgh by Black Horse, White Hall, Long Green Academy, Watkins' Tavern and Fork Meeting House to Kingsville, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Wieseburgh every Wednesday, after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a.m., arrive at Kingsville same day by 10 p.m.

Leave Wieseburgh every Thursday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a.m., arrive at Wieseburgh same day by 6 p.m.

Leave Williamsport every Friday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a.m., arrive at Wieseburgh same day by 12 noon.

Leave Williamsport every Saturday after the arrival of the mail from Baltimore, say 8 a.m., arrive at Wieseburgh same day by 12 noon.

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John G. Tracy Jr.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.—NO. 8.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1832.

WHOLE NO. 216.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS.
Are Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per
Annum payable half yearly in advance. Ad-
vertisements are inserted three times for ONE
DOLLAR; and continued weekly for TWENTY
FIVE CENTS per square.

POETRY.

"AT REST."

Written to illustrate an engraving of a Child and Dog, under the above name.
Oh breathing picture of Childhood bright,
With its blossoming visions of pure delight!
A dream of the past, in this scene I see—
A landscape which beauteous no more for me.
How many blessings were gathered there,—
How glad was the day beam—how clear the air!
At every step there were roses strown—
Where have their leaves, and their fragrance gone?

Beautiful child!—As I look on thee,
With thy parted lips and thy features free;
With the silken surlis on the cheek that lies—
With the laughing light in that tameless eye—
As I look on these, I am lost in thought
Of what young existence to me hath brought
And as thus these objects those scenes recall
I look around;—they are vanished all!

They are vanished all—and alone I stand
On the bark that hath borne me from boyhood's
land;

Yet, as breezes from Araby breathe o'er the sea,
So those earliest raptures return unto me.
As I look upon thee, on my spirit they throng—
They freshen the soul with a fountain of song;
They point to that land of enjoyment above
Where Hope lies "at rest" on the bosom of Love.

THE LIVING AND THE DEAD.

"To every thing there is a season."
Flowers for the gay;—let them wreath their
hair

With the blossoms of nature, ever fair—
With the gorgeous births of the morning prime,
And the products of every sainted clime—
With the lily's smile, and the tulip's glow,
And the rose's blush in its early brou.

Flowers for the gay.

Mirth for the young,—aye, laughter and glee
Are the life and soul of the young and free,
When the mind is pure as the air of God,
And the heart has not yet wandered abroad.
O! the young should be joyous when youth is
green,

For joy is but rare ever after, I ween.

Mirth for the young.

Music for friends,—there is that in its power
To full the soul in its stormy morn,
When its silver tones come stealing along,
Envolve with the circle of mellow song—
It is then that the troubles of earth seem fled
From the throbbing brow and the aching head.

Music for friends.

Moonlight for lovers.—The silent eve
Is the time for the young their love to weave;
With the graceful moon from her throne on high,
Kissing the earth in her drapery;
And never a sound but their young heart's beat—
Is there fairer hour for lovers to meet?

Moonlight for lovers.

But what for the dead?—it is hills of state,
With a livid crew on their nod to wait?
Is it troops of friends and smiles of pride,
And all that the ransack of art can provide,
Or is it the lone and the silent cell,
Where nought but the worm and corruption dwell?

What for the dead?

The grave for the dead.—How short the stage
Allotted to man for his pilgrimage!
To day he is, and to morrow he's gone,
Like a flower of the spring which the sun shines
on!

But should chilling blasts assail it ever,
It falls—it withers—and arises never!"

From the Southern (Ga.) Recorder.

THE CHEROKEE EMIGRANTS.

We have been politely favored with the following interesting letter for publication, by the gentleman to whom it is addressed. We command it to the perusal of our readers, giving an authentic and highly gratifying description of the country West of the Mississippi, assigned by Government to the emigrating Cherokees, which has been heretofore so much misrepresented. Northern philanthropy, we hope, will take a lesson from this letter. The "hard-hearted Georgians," are sending off the "poor Indians" from the country where there is no game, and where the poor miserable natives, in all the munity of half civilized life, are living upon their tattered blankets at night, and begging for mere sustenance in the day. We are sending them to a country plentiful in game, where the native energy of the aboriginal will have full scope to operate, unadulterated by the miserable pollutions of the degraded white man. We would beg our

Northern brethren, in the great cause of philanthropy, to cast aside their prejudices, and let us work together in the good cause. Prejudice, like bias among the ancients, should have no tributaries. Among the thousands of consecrated altars, fate alone had no worshippers; and their many thousand altars, no incense ascended at her shrine, and at her altar, no sacrifice was offered.—We would call upon our

Northern brethren, if still we may call them such—instead of exasperating the poor Indian with imaginary ideas of independence, which must only result in showing emphatically their dependence, to join with us in putting the original owner of the soil upon a land where he may exert all his native energies, and exercise all his primitive virtues.

HIGHTOWER, Cherokee Co.,
Sept. 10, 1832.

"Dear Sir:—As the enrolling business is suspended for the present, and I am detained

here, awaiting the session of Hall Circuit Court, to attend to the interests of some orphan Cherokees, the interval affords me an opportunity, for the first time since my return, to redeem a pledge, that I would give you a history of my expedition with the Cherokee emigrants.

I left the agency on Highwasee river, in flat bottom boats, on the 11th April. On the 17th, after contending against adverse winds we arrived at Lamb's Ferry, having passed the Boiling Pot and Tumbling Shoals, without even exciting alarm with the emigrants. Lamb's Ferry is just above the Elk River Shoals, which are lay too for two days waiting a calm, when, under the guidance of skilful pilots, we again put out and passed over these shallows and falls so rapidly, and so free from harm, that the emigrants could scarcely believe they had yet passed points, which in story, had been depicted in the most terrific characters, until the pilots were paid off and had actually turned back. On the 23d having met the Steam Boat at Waterloo, below Florence, near the foot of Colbert's Shoals, we exchanged our slow and tedious mode of passing over the waters, for one much more expeditious; and eleven days and a half afterwards, without a death or any serious indisposition, arrived within the limits of the Cherokee country West, where I remained seven days. During this time I passed through the Cherokee country, and as high up as the Creek Agency. Time would not admit of my taking as general an observation as I wished; but where it was out of my power to go and see particular sections, I obtained the most correct information that was to be had with regard to the advantages and disadvantages of that region of country assigned by the Treaty of 1828, to such of the Cherokees as may choose to go Westwardly.

The Canadian river, is navigable for steam boats, and empties itself into the Arkansas on the south side, a considerable distance below the mouth of Illinois river. In this fork lies the residue of the seven millions of acres given by the treaty of 1828. But few families reside there. Those with whom I conversed told me they had enjoyed good health, although they mostly used the river water. The Agent, who is a man of sterling integrity, as well as the principal chief, informs me there is, in one house here, three hundred thousand acres, which might be set down as first rate land. I was on this tract, but had not leisure to explore it at all. It is exceedingly rich and well timbered, lying immediately in the fork—here, as on the northern side, winter and summer range is good and abundant, and game, such as deer, bear and turkey, is to be found plentifully in most parts of the nation; I might say in all except the Lee's creek setting.

The Buffalo, Elk, and Antelope, seldom

intraud upon the Cherokee territory; their range is still westwardly in the great prairies, which are now and then visited by all tribes, where sometimes the hunter, by taking an elevated site, is amply informed, may feast his eyes with the sight of game feeding for miles in the valleys, on the adjacent hills, whilst, by changing his position, observe in wild disorder, a drove of horses accustomed to the hunts of civilized man.

When we got ready to leave this country, I found on board of our boat, thirty or forty tons of peltry and furs, the result of Indian industry. We, however, had to leave our steamer boat, not for the want of water, but because of the carelessness or treachery of a Spanish pilot, who run us on a high sand bar, the first evening after leaving the mouth of Grand river from whence we took our keel, and floating ten or twelve down, arrived at the post of Arkansas ten or twelve days afterward—a distance of five or six hundred miles by water.

As we descended, I had time, by taking our boat frequently to visit the shore, to inspect opposite side, four miles above Little Rock, a hill which tradition informs us, was once occupied by the celebrated pirate, Laflite, and his company, and which is a silver mine. Dr. Dayton and myself visited the place, and found mineral substances and rock similar to those found in the gold region here. Dr. Dudley, one of the pupils of that eccentric but useful sentinel on the watch tower of Liberty, John Randolph, was also in company. Both these gentlemen came passengers on board at Fort Smith. The former informed me he had explored the country west, in search of gold and silver; he showed some ore, and analyzed it in our presence, which yielded a very large portion of silver. He tells me silver and gold are both to be found, but silver most plentiful, in that region of country.

Your friend, BENJ. B. C. REED.

Dr DAVID A. REED, Monticello, Ga.

From the Illinois Galician.

GEN. SCOTT.—Perhaps no former occasion has a more arduous and responsible duty been confided to any other of our Government than that with which this gentleman has been clothed, in prosecuting to final issue the savage war upon our borders. And we hesitate not to say, that, in our estimation, a better selection could not have been made.

It might suffice, in justification of this assertion, to instance the promptitude of his movements to the scene of action; the ease with which he overcame space, and the skill with which he surrounded all obstacles opposed to the accomplishment of his object. He had an enemy to encounter far more terrible than Black Hawk, and his adherents; an enemy that did, during its military powers, and baffled all the schemes of the scalped nation. The thalassius epidemic, that dreadful scourge of the Eastern hemisphere, the cholera, invaded his camp. Here was a new foe that had never been conquered. Victim after victim fell under its ravages. What was to be done?

The General might have referred to some healthy climate where he would have been freed from this pestilence. But, notwithstanding his officers and men were falling around him, humanity prompted him to remain and succor a distressed army.

During our stay at Rock Island, the cholera commenced its work of death, and scourged the General almost every day, we had frequent opportunities of witnessing his untiring perseverance in, and constant personal attention to, all the duties appertaining to his military station, the calls of humanity and the best interest of the country.

On the arrival of the companies from Chicago (among whom the cholera had been severe,) they were stationed on an island on Rock River, several miles from the Fort, and all communication prohibited by special orders.

Some of his aids on their way to Rock Island, having violated this order, (without knowing it was given,) were immediately ordered back to Rock river, whilst the General was left alone to perform all their respective duties.

When a soldier was attacked with cholera, he was

first to render assistance, by the application of friction to the extremities, in order to attract the fluids from the large internal vessels to the surface of the body. At the books he found him one day giving instructions how to make the most wholesome bread, and on the next day we beheld one of his bakers consigned to the tomb! And if we follow him on the Wild Grape of the forest. Alberti has a farm

on a high mountain, level as a floor, and rich as the Coosa Wattle bottoms; but all the mountains are not rich. Some of them are poor and flinty as they are in this nation. The bottom lands are wider and soil much deeper than here. Nearly all the Prairie lands produce well. Water is not so scarce as the Coosa Wattle bottoms; but all the

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EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the District composed of Harford county
and the Eastern Shore.

HENRY D. MILLER, of Cecil county.
RICHARD SPENCER, of Talbot.
JAMES A. SUGARARE, of Dorchester.

THE U. S. BANK.

Who that looks at the conduct of the Directors of this Institution for the last two years, can for a moment hesitate to say, with the President of the U. S., that it is dangerous to the liberties of the country.

The message of the President of the U. S., which first questioned the constitutionality of the Bank and the propriety of rechartering it, was delivered at the opening of Congress in Dec. 1829.—From that time the friends of the Bank urged, as one of the great reasons why the Charter should be renewed, that the failing in the debts due to the Bank, would occasion great distress in the commercial or trading community. From that time to the present, this has been harped upon by the friends of the Bank. Under such circumstances, with the prospect of a withdrawal of their charter staring them in the face, one would naturally suppose the Directors of the Bank would begin to curtail their debts by slow and imperceptible calls,—that a few new debts would be contracted as possible; and those at short dates. What has been the fact? From that moment the Bank began to extend her influence. Old debts were continued, and new discounts made.—But the business of the Bank does not appear to have assumed a political bearing, until the commencement of the year 1831—At the opening of Congress in Dec. 1830 the President evinced a determination to impress the public mind with the importance of the subject. Then it was that the Bank saw the necessity of an effort for its existence. Then it began to let its influence be felt.

The Bank commenced operation in 1817. The debts due the Bank on 31st Dec. 1827 (at little more than ten years after it went into operation) were \$38,682,905 75. During the year 1828 they increased 4,633,224 58
do. 1829 do 1,850,399 77
do. 1830 do 2,185,774 13
do. 1831 do 20,624,148 69
to May 1832 do 7,401,617 79
Total 70,428,070 72

Of this enormous debt, it will be perceived that upwards of twenty-eight millions has been created within the last sixteen months; at a time when the friends of the bank were alarmed at the prospect of a withdrawal of the charter, and when they were crying aloud against the President for the distress he was about to bring on the people of the U. States in compelling the United States Bank to call in her loans. But the fact was that while the Bank was thus increasing her discounts in Pennsylvania, and some of the Western states, she was putting the savings to others of her creditors. Some she was purchasing by discounts in the way of discounts; others she was doing to try and against the President, by throwing all the weight of the existing debts upon him. The loans of the under Bank in Philadelphia on 31st Dec. 1816, were \$317,307 43; on the 31st Dec. 1821, they were \$113,161 92; more than doubled in a single year. Can any man view these operations of the Bank without suspicion?—Can a man now view them in conjunction with its present prospects, and in connection with the political condition of the country, without seeing, or suspecting, an attempt to influence the voter in the approaching election of President and Vice President? We think not—we do not see how it is possible for any patriot, for any man who loves his country better than the Bank or its party, to read the details of the proceedings of the Bank, without feeling just apprehension for the safety of the Union, if this monstrous political mammoth is permitted to exist.

The editor of the *Easton Gazette* seems to think all Post Masters, C. B. factors, and other public officers and agents of the government, as bound to advocate the cause of the administration employing them. He applies his own rule of conduct, we suppose, to others. In the possession of a judicial office, he thought it right, in the service of his master, to falsify the fair fame of the woman whose virtues and character were revered by the masters of a whole state. And even now far the dry crumpled state executive patronage, he is blind to vice and excesses in the chief of his party, which would disgrace the keeper of an almshouse. But we forbear.

Ohio.—The entire vote of this State is not received; but enough is known to justify us in saying, that General Lucas's majority will be little, if any, short of 8000. Twenty of the nineteen representatives in Congress, according to the Cincinnati Republican, are friendly to the present administration, and also to a majority of both houses of the Legislature.

[FOR THE WHIRL.]

Mr. Editor,—Permit me, as one of the Central Committee for the E. Shore, to give some few reasons, through the medium of your paper, why the people of this section of the Union, should give Andrew Jackson their votes for the Presidency in preference to Henry Clay.

Andrew Jackson is a Southern man and a man of Southern feelings and habits, like ourselves; and though he holds not the political education of a Pitt or Fox, a Hamilton or a Jefferson, or many others who might be mentioned, yet we think he adds those around him are able and willing to conduct the advice of the Government, in such a manner as will tend to preserve the Union of these States, now so evidently menaced, and advance the interest of the country both at home and abroad.

We organize claim to the gratitude of his country for four things more particularly—

First, the victory at New Orleans, which is to be attributed under Providence, mainly to his energy and decision, therein differing from the great multitude of military achievements, where the happy result of the combined efforts of many, is attributed without reflection or discrimination, to the personal character of the Commander-in-Chief. Second, his letter to Mr. Monroe, in which he advises him in the selection of a Cabinet, to choose the best men in the country, without regard to their political designation, thereby exhibiting a magnanimity of disposition, which all must admire, which the Federal Party more especially should hold in eternal remembrance. His third claim of gratitude is, a distinguishing link set by his administration, the tall tariff bill, which, though far from what he wished, and proposed to Congress (to wit, a reduction of imports to the actual wants of the Government, with judicious discriminations on particular articles) is the best *bad* *policy*, and gives a *sense of security* in the features of the omnibus act of 1828. And his fourth, from his veto on what is commonly called the Maysville road bill, that being the first on the list of a mass of bills in king or queen for undertakings of the most public nature, at the expense of the National Treasury. This veto recognizes the principle for which you should ever contend, that Congress have no power to interfere with internal improvements, beyond the improvement of the navigation of our great water communications.

On the side on the back hill, opinions are various, and quite contrary. The Bank appears to have been of service in reducing the chaotic currency of 1816 into something like order, and yet it seemed, and still continues, a curse, a fatal monopoly. This fully proves its formidable political character by what is termed the great reaction in Pennsylvania, where her greatest favors were distributed. In a word we believe General Jackson to be honest, faithful, and fearless, in the strict sense of his connoted meaning, when ever it is said that he is always afraid of individualities, the motives which govern him.

On the other hand we view in the opposing candidate, an ambitious, aspiring man, whose whole soul is bent on the acquisition of the presidency, however crooked the path by which he may arrive at it. We see in him the avowed Foe of the American System, a system that aims at a consolidation of the States, by "infringing" the constitution in its most sacred character. A system that aims to destroy the weight of the Southern States in the National Legislature by a forcible expusion of the blacks under acts of Congress, founded on the plea of internal improvements, or in any other mode that may be thought more feasible; perhaps an amendment of the Constitution by two thirds of the States, after a sufficient number of non-slaveholding states are admitted into the Union. The N. American Review has not been explicit on the subject yet, but sufficient has been revealed to the public by the indecency of his supporters, who would support a party, who would intrude into these mighty powers possessed by a Government, intend directly to subvert him to their own ends, and to the destruction of the Constitution, giving Congress the power to regulate trade and establish post roads, &c. The one really evil for the purpose of fostering foreign commerce instead of destroying it, and the other, the consequence of triflingizing the real difference between places already secured by necessary roads?

Are the people of the E. shore prepared to support a man who would attempt to bring the states with their own prosperity, who would rise in the Senate and House, that his body should not receive from certain amanuenses a revenue bill passed in the shape of Rep. representatives, after full discussion of the merits of the proposed amendments, thus setting at defiance the will of the popular branch of the National Legislature, and hurling the power of the Union, more especially when it is known that one of the amendments to be strenuously contended for, is the abolition of a slave-trade, and the tax on every pound sugar, &c. for his own family and some four or five hundred other proprietors of sugar plantations in Louisiana—who attended at the seat of our S. Government, while a government-acting as passed in his favor, who disgraced the Senate by the indecency of his conduct in debate,—who triumphed in the outcome, which had dislodged him from infamy and obscurity, at the expense of what he was pleased to term the aristocracy of James River, & when he takes his negro slaves in the north side of the Ohio, tells the people of the affliction he bears to his black friends, and the treatmen to make a slave-holding state—who would make the ensuing election a contest between the wretched South, and utterly reckless of her country a good, looks solely to his own adantage?

Let me ask you seriously, Fellow Citizens, is he not a lesser lesser in proportion to the difference in the power of the national and state governments, than is a man who is to be supported by the 40,000, one would suppose, to defeat an intent to amend the constitution of the Committee on Manufactures, and the responsibility of a manufacturer, thus distinctly exposed, the authority of this first instance, being measured terms. He in his mind that none but a King can be fit to command for a moment before his command, and he would not do it in so great a field as he has been a manufacturer established in the U. States. Indeed can any one imagine, why goods could not be brought as readily to our Southern States from N. England, New York, and Pennsylvania, and manufactured there as rapidly as in a growing demand here? The difference of the voyage is nothing, the difference of freight next to nothing.

It makes a home market in the Eastern and Northern States, cry for railroads. We admit that the system has a tendency to concentrate labor in Northern manufacturers, that would otherwise go to the West, to cultivate the soil, but would gain no vent to be the advocate of such a measure on the floor of Congress? Would he venture to admit in the view of the nation, that he was engrossing one section of the country in this manner, at the expense of another? Besides as these manufacturers and their accompanying villages spring up to the North, the country around improves in agriculture simultaneously, so as to supply all the increase of demand for breadstuffs, without raising the price here. The nation of the nation, that he was engrossing what becomes of the dollar, or gives his neighbors in India, or in another State, but takes for granted that so soon as it has served its function with him, it will go elsewhere, and perhaps in the course of time return to the original possessor. He knows he would never have possessed the dollar, if he had not had something to produce. Just so it is with nations. When India was shipped to N. York twelve months since, an outcry was raised, that the country was becoming bankrupt, when behold, in six weeks it commenced its return, according to the eternal laws that regulate the balance of trade. The rate of exchange is part of the

same bug bear, that frightened the people in the feudal ages. Instead of being 10 percent against us with England as is commonly said, it is not more than 1 or 2 percent, generally, and the misapprehension arises from the custom of calculating the pound sterling at \$1.44 instead of \$1.30, the real value.

The fact is that the whole system of protective tariffs is a remnant of the Gothic ages, when men knew more of sword and battle-axe, than the laws of political economy. The necessary mechanics are found in every country even without a tariff. A tariff for revenue is always an incidental protection to them, and every other opposes them in proportion with the rest of their fellow-citizens. In proportion did I say, it is the more unequal, inasmuch as by the concentrated population of the towns continually springing up to the North, under the influence of the tariff, the price of labour is raised there till the South is entirely inundated with shoddy hands, &c. of inferior quality at reduced prices.

Close connexion with a protective tariff stands the doctrine of internal improvement—Indeed they are twin brothers in the estimation of the E. shore of the system, and must stand or fall together. According to this doctrine, it is perfectly just and proper for one section of the Union for the improvement of another; to lay the heavy burthen of Congress on another, to tax the heavy taxes of Congress on the whole country stretching from the Chesapeake Canal east of the hills on the river, to the head of the Gulf of Mexico, and extract the last dollar of a suffering community, for the purpose of making roads and canals in the North and West, of building magnificent bridges, and supplying toll-houses, and by means thereof, not only the produce of the young and vigorous Westward of the Atlantic seaports, to the detriment of the only advantage the old Southern states could possibly possess. To this purpose the public funds are to be appropriated. Just—The proposition was even made by Mr. Clay at the last session of Congress, when he had the hardihood to declare that the country North and East of Jones' River, including this peninsula, was never so flourishing as at this moment, when he laid it down bringing more than one thousand of their former price.

Are the people of the Eastern Shore to support the efforts of the malignant ones, to tax him, who, in reality, is bound with the Capitalists of the North and West, to reduce our Country to the situation of being the designation of foreign enemies, and the substitution of exiles? By the way, when we speak of the Constitutional system, we mean the system of the U. S. government, of collecting the means of carrying on the Government from the importer, and come directly on the last holder.—As they are prepared to support a party, who would intrude into these mighty powers possessed by a Government, intend directly to subvert him to their own ends, and to the destruction of the Constitution, giving Congress the power to regulate trade and establish post roads, —The one really evil for the purpose of fostering foreign commerce instead of destroying it, and the other, the consequence of triflingizing the real difference between places already secured by necessary roads?

Are the people of the E. shore prepared to support a man who would attempt to bring the states with their own prosperity, who would rise in the Senate and House, that his body should not receive from certain amanuenses a revenue bill passed in the shape of Rep. representatives, after full discussion of the merits of the proposed amendments, thus setting at defiance the will of the popular branch of the National Legislature, and hurling the power of the Union, more especially when it is known that one of the amendments to be strenuously contended for, is the abolition of a slave-trade, and the tax on every pound sugar, &c. for his own adantage?

At a meeting of the Jackson Republican party in Caroline county, held at Denton on Tuesday, 23d October, James Sangston, Esq. was elected to the chair, and Maurice Fountain, appointed Secretary. Among other proceedings, it was resolved, that a public meeting of the voters of Carroll be appointed for Tues day the 6th November, at Denton, to which the electoral candidates of both parties are respectfully invited.

JAMES SANGSTON, Chairm.

Maurice Fountain, Secy.

The Jackson Republicans of Baltimore City have nominated as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, U. S. Heath and William F. Tracy, Esquires.

BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT.

OCT. 24.
White, \$1 20 a dr. 10
Red, 1 12 10 a 15
do, no. 10 good (Md.) 1 02 a 10
Cups, white and yellow a 80

1200 lbs. Ropes Imperial Binding PAPER

70 do extra do do do

150 do Super Royal do do

60 do do do do

1600 do common and fine Medium Print

40 do Retrea do do

25 do blue do do

90 do fine white Letter do

90 do common do do

90 do fine blue do do

90 do assorted do do

92 do blue (water lined) Letter do

32 do blue lined Cap do

32 do water lined do do

70 do common do do

40 do fine do do

1200 lbs. Binders Boards

2000 Box Band Box

For sale by OTIS SPEAR.

No. 4 South Charles street, Baltimore.

Oct. 17—30 6w

MARRIED

On Sun evening last, by the Rev. J. L. Leahy, Mr. Robert B. Bishop of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, to Mrs. Lucretia Fountain, of Denton.

OBITUARY

Died at the Trappe, on Monday morning last Mrs. Mary Ann Fairbanks, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Fairbanks embraced the religion of the gospel whilst in health; it was her support, a trial of affliction, it carried her happily through the darkness of the shades of Death.

In Annapolis on Friday the 19th inst. after a severe illness of ten days, which was with the most exemplary fortitude, James Wilkinson, Esq. a delegate elect to the Legis. of Maryland from Anne Arundel.

He died in the full enjoyment of life, and was buried in the cemetery of the church of St. Paul, in the city of Baltimore.

He was a member of the Society of Friends.

It appears by the following paragraph which we copy from the Zanesville (Ohio) Republican of Saturday, that the Anti-Masonic Lecture is to be withdrawn, and the Clay ticket is supported by the opponents to the present administration.

IMPORTANT.

The Ohio Monitor of October 17th, says:—The Anti-Masonic State Committee [at] the last Annual Meeting of the Anti-Masonic Association, voted that their Anti-Masonic ticket be withdrawn, and the Clay ticket is supported by the opponents to the present administration.

It appears by the following paragraph which we copy from the Zanesville (Ohio) Republican of Saturday, that the Anti-Masonic Lecture is to be withdrawn, and the Clay ticket is supported by the opponents to the present administration.

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