

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND. SEMI-WEEKLY. THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. PUBLISHED BY SPENCER & SHERWOOD.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. PUBLISHED BY SPENCER & SHERWOOD. TERMS: Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum...

Speech of Mr. Benton, OF MISSOURI, IN SENATE. March 18, 1836.

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more evident, his own language contained the very power which he was exercising...

always understood to be some great offence against the State or the public; a misdemeanor...

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PRO-
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ch 28, 1836.
ay, the Senate
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ate the Stock
Company, ex-
5, chapter 20,
this evening.
Improvement
to-morrow, in
to happy to add
best sources that
sincerely con-
fident that her
Balt. Amr.

and Stephen Russell, and according
ly I am now going to discharge my duty."
saying, he crossed the stage, observed to see
it all was clear, and then literally cut "the brittle
thread of life," and the drop fell with its
peculiar dead dull sound. Russell's spinal
column was probably dislocated by the shock
for he did not move a minute, but Crockett
struggled dreadfully about seven minutes, the
chief part of which he was unaided con-
scious of his situation.
It is scarcely necessary, we should think, to
reter particularly to the crime for which these
men suffered.—On the night of the 23d of Octo-
ber, under the guise of friendship, they visit-
ed a humble but decent family, with whom
they spent a most convivial evening, while
plotting their destruction by midnight flames.
Over one hundred persons—men, women and
children—were aroused from their sleep, to find
themselves surrounded by a swift spreading
conflagration, and parents had scarcely time
to dart through the waves of fire with their naked
children in their arms.
At the trial of Crockett it was argued by
Messrs. R. C. Withers and Blake, that the
accused could not have been so stupid as to
commit such a heinous crime, in the presence
of an acquaintance of only six hours' standing,
but their blind and wanton wickedness only
proved that they had grown reckless and in-
cautious by previous success in similar and
undetected deeds. In relation to the part assign-
ed to each on the night in question, Crockett
says he was to fire Benson's house, because he
was well acquainted with the localities of it,
and while accomplishing his heinous purpose,
Russell was to set fire to the adjacent carpenters'
shops, and this statement of Crockett's ex-
plains the part of Freeman's testimony, where
he says "one of them, who he afterwards learn-
ed from Crockett, was Russell, stopped at the
stable and went out of sight, while the other
went on."

The Hon. ELIAS GRAY has resigned his
office of District Judge of the United States
for Maryland District.—Balt. Amr.
We find the following official announcement
in the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope:—"We are di-
rected to state for the information of all con-
cerned, that the Governor will not even con-
sider an application for mercy, unless it be ac-
companied by an official statement of the case
by the presiding Judge. To act upon loose,
unauthenticated statements, would amount to a
general pardon, and it would be as well to
repeal the penal code at once."

APPOINTMENTS
By the Governor and Council of Maryland.
Judges of the Orphans' Court, for Talbot
County.
E. N. Hambleton, Solomon Dickinson, Ed-
ward Lloyd, Vice Lambert W. Spencer late-
ly appointed postmaster.

A LIST OF MAGISTRATES,
For Talbot County, for the Year 1836.
John Bennett, Solomon Mullikin,
Samuel R. Roberts, James Chapman,
Edward G. Gibbs, Philemon Willis,
William H. Hays and Nich. Goldsbrough,
Joshua M. Faulkner, Peter Webb,
Robert T. G. Thomas, Thomas Bowdlo,
Nicholas D. Singleton, John Newnam,
James Bartlett, Josiah Chapman,
William Benny, Woolman Leonard,
Robert Banning, Jeremiah Mullikin,
Robert Lambdin, Daniel Berry,
Stephen Harrison, James D. Bromwell,
Thomas Bruff, John Bullin,
William Gault, Greenbury Turbutt,
Foster Marshall, Hugh Valiant,
Hugh S. Hambleton, William H. Tilghman,
Skinner Grace, Joseph Turner,
William P. Ridgeway, William Rose,
Robert Smith, Elias Hopkins,
William Townsend, Thomas Aringdale,
Stephen Denny, Thomas O. Martin,
Thomas Tenant, Andrew Leverton,
William H. Dawson, Ennals Martin,
James M. Hopkins, Azariah Benney.

CORONERS
William Grayless, John Bullin,
William Lowe, William Dulin, (of
Woolman Leonard, Thomas.)

MARRIED.
On Sunday 27th ult. in Baltimore Mr.
JAMES W. ABNER of Talbot County Md. to
MRS. MARIA E. BUTLER Daughter of the
Rev. Daniel E. Reese of the former place.

DIED
In this County on Wednesday the 30th ult.,
after a lingering illness, which he bore with
great fortitude, Mr. THOMAS BERRY, in the
28th year of his age.

JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Of the late firm of G. & J. WILLIAM-
SON informs his friends and the public gener-
ally that he has re-commenced the HAT-
TING BUSINESS, in the city of Baltimore
at No. 169 Baltimore street, in the house re-
cently occupied by Poulney, Elliott & Co.
Bankers;—where he intends keeping constantly
on hand his own manufacturing a general
assortment of FUR & SILK HATS, of
the most fashionable patterns and approved
character, which he offers for sale on accom-
modating terms, either by wholesale or retail.
N. B. His Eastern Shore friends, will do
well to give him a call.
March 26 3t

NOTICE.
The Taxable Inhabitants of Primary School
District, No. 2, in election District No. 1, are
earnestly requested to meet at the Court House
in Easton on Saturday the 9th day of the pre-
sent month at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon.—
The object of this request is, that they may
determine in what manner and on what terms,
they will either rent or buy School Rooms.—
The Trustees have pleasure in saying, that
they have made satisfactory arrangements with
two highly approved teachers in the male de-
partment, and expect to make equally satisfac-
tory arrangements with two Female Teachers.—
It is absolutely necessary that the object of his
meeting, should be punctually attended to, in-
asmuch as the contracts cannot be ratified by
the Commissioners, unless the above prelimi-
nary step is taken.
T. R. LOCKERMAN,
WM. HUSSEY,
SAMUEL ROBERTS,
Trustees.
April 2 3t

NOTICE.
THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL
Board of Examiners, for the E. Shore,
will meet at Easton, on the first Wednesday
after the second Tuesday, 13th of April (next),
to grant Licenses to qualified applicants for
practice Medicine and Surgery, in the state of
Maryland.
By order of the Board.
THEO. DENNY Sec'y.
April 2 3t

NEW HATTING
Establishment.
THE undersigned having associated them-
selves together for the purpose of carry-
ing on the above business, and having bought
out Mr. Ennals Roszell, would inform their
friends and the public generally that they are
on hand, and intend keeping a general assort-
ment of,
HATS,
which they offer on very moderate terms—
Wholesale dealers, and others will please call
and examine for themselves. Their shop is
the one recently occupied by Mr. E. Roszell,
2nd next door to the Bank.
THOS. BEASTON,
WM. ROSZELL.
April 2 1836 3t

TEACHER WANTED.
The Trustees of the Primary School, Dis-
trict No. 2, Election District No. 3, of Tal-
bot county, wish to engage a Teacher for said
School, testimonials of character, and capacity,
will be required.
Apply to
D. ROBINSON.
Trappe, Talbot co. Md., March 29. w3t G

DEY OF ALGIBERS.
Will be at St. Michaels, on Saturday the
26th inst. and at the Trappe, on Saturday the
21st of April, and will attend each of the above
places every other week, regularly throughout
the season, he will be at Easton every Tues-
day. Terms as last year, five dollars the
Spring's chance, and eight dollars to ensure a
cure in a foal, two dollars cash, single leap, 25
cents to the groom.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
March 29

AMERICAN SHARP-SHOOTERS
ATTENTION.
YOU will parade on Saturday next, April
21st at the Court House square in full uni-
form with 6 rounds of Ball cartridges at 2
o'clock P. M.
THOS. C. NICOLLS, Captain.
March 29

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned have associat. d with them
in the Wholesale Grocery and Comma-
nd Business, Mr. JOSHUA SENEY. The
business will be continued as heretofore, under
the firm of Jacob Ayres & Co, at the old stand
No. 76, Pratt St., lead of Bowley's Wharf.
JACOB AYRES & Co.
JOSHUA SENEY.
Baltimore, March 29, 1836

WHO OFFER FOR SALE
Gunpowder, Imperial, Y. Hyson, O. Hyson,
Hlyson Skin, Touqua, Pochong, Fochong and
Black Tea, &c. latest importations.
Rio, Java, La Guira, Porto Rico, Mecha,
Angustura and St. Domingo Coffee.
West India, N. O., Brazil, Porto Rico and
Muscatado Sugar.
N. O., V. India, Cuba, and S. H. Molasses
Bengal Indigo, Sunatra Bk. Pepper, Com-
pany Mace, Jamaica ground Ginger, Race
Ginger, Jamaica Pimento, Cassia in Mats,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cuppers, Alum, Salt
Petre, Cloves, Pearl and Common Barley.
Ivica Almonds, Bunch Muscatel, Key, and
Bloom Raisins, Red Ochre, Madder, Cayenne
Pepper, London Mustard in Bottles and Kegs.
City Mills, Howard St. and Ribmond
Sperm Oil, Marseilles and Bordeaux Oil in
Flasks and Bottles.
St. Ubes, Turk's Island, Curaco, L. G. Al-
um and Sack Salt.
Brandy of E. Seignette, Otard Dupuy, Poi-
rysson and other Brands, Holland Gin, Pine
Apple, Black Horse and Hour Glass Brands,
Jamaica, N. O. and St. Croix Rum.
L. P. Madeira, Sicily and Cete Madeira,
French Madeira, Port, Red, Sherry, Roussil-
lon, San-Lucas, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Lis-
bon, and Teneriffe Wines.
With a general assortment of other Goods
on accommodating terms.
w4t

Sawed Locust Posts.
The subscriber has for Sale 400 Sawed Locust
Posts, six feet long of a very superior qual-
ity, all of young Locust.
ALEXANDER B. HARRISON.
Ferry Neck, March 26. 1wt.

NOTICE
IS hereby given to the creditors of Thomas
J. Mackey, late of Dorchester County,
deceased, to file their claims with the court-
ers thereof, in the Register of wills' office of
said county, on or before the third day of May
next, as a dividend on the said Mackey's es-
tate will be struck that day. Those who fail
to do this, may be excluded from any part of
said estate.
THOMAS SUMMERS, Ad'mr.
of Thomas J. Mackey.
March 26th, 1836. 3w

Blacksmiths Wanted.
THE Subscriber wishes to employ two
Blacksmiths, one to work on edged Tools,
the other on Country work. None need apply
except men of sober habits, to whom liberal wa-
ges will be given.
JAMES SMITH.
Greensborough, Jan. 19 1t

Bashaw.
This fine Jack will again make a season in
this county. He will stand in the St. Michaels
District, where his services have been particu-
larly called for, and also at other places to suit
those who may want his services. For terms
&c., see handbills.
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.
M. GOLDSBOROUGH.
March 2.

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
11th day of MARCH, Anno Domini, 1836.
ON application of RICHARD ARRING-
DALE, Adm'r. of Ann Fountain, late of
Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased's estate, and that he cause the same to
be published once in each week for the space
of three successive weeks, in one of the news-
papers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly con-
tained from the minutes of proceedings of
said Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office
affixed, this 11th day of March, in the year
of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.
Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county in Maryland, letters of Administration
on the personal estate of Ann Fountain, late
of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased's estate,
are hereby warned to exhibit the same with
the proper vouchers thereof to the subscrib-
er on or before the 13th day of Sept. next, if
they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 11th day of
March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.
RICHARD ARRINGDALE, Adm'r.
of Ann Fountain, deceased.
March 12 3w

THE STEAM BOAT
MAYLAND.
WILL leave Baltimore on Tuesdays and
Fridays for Annapolis, Cambridge (by
Castellhaven) and Easton, and return on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock A. M.
March 22 1t

Tan Bark.
THE Subscribers wish to purchase one hun-
dred and fifty cords of TAN BARK, con-
tained either at their Tan Yard or at Easton
Point wharf.
They also have on hand and constantly keep
a general assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES,
and LEATHER, which they will sell on the
most favorable terms for cash, or in exchange
for Bark, Hides, Sheep Skins, or country pro-
duce generally.
H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.
who wish to employ 4 Journeyman Shoe
makers, and 2 Apprentices from 12 to
15 years of age, of good moral character.
The Cambridge Aurora will please copy
4 times and charge this office.
March 15 1t (G) 4t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas
was issued out of Talbot County Court,
and to me directed against Dorothy Bullen,
at the suit of William Bullen administrator
of Thomas Bullen, use of Thomas A. Bay-
nard, will be sold on Tuesday, the 12th day of
April next, at the front door of the Court
House in the town of Easton, between the
hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P.
M. of said day for cash, the following prop-
erty viz. all the said Dorothy Bullen's Dover
land and tenements of the late Thomas
Bullen, her late husband, situate, lying and
being in the Trappe District of Talbot County
to wit, part of Lord's Gill, containing one
hundred acres of land more or less, Bullen's
discovery near White Marsh Church contain-
ing one hundred acres of land more or less;
Knaps Lot and part Prospect containing one
hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, part
Miners Lot containing nineteen and an half
acres of land more or less; part of Fleming's
Freshes, containing one hundred and seventy
one and an half acres of land more or less, and
more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of
the aforesaid Dorothy Bullen to satisfy the a-
bove mentioned writ of Venditioni Exponas and
the interest and cost due and to become due
thereon.
JOS. GRAHAM, Shff.
March 19 4t

NEW SADDLERY.
WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just received a new
supply of
SADDLERY,
which added to the Stock on
hand renders his assortment
complete.
N. B. Not having having
been quite so fortunate as old
dame favour supposed, the subscriber is under
the necessity of soliciting payment from
those indebted to him either on notes of hand or
on open accounts.
march 22 3w

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
March 19th 1836.
The President and Directors of the Farmers
Bank of Maryland, have declared a Divi-
dend of 3 per cent. on the Stock of the Com-
pany for the last six months, which will be
payable to the Stockholders or their legal re-
presentatives, on or after the first Monday in
April next.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
March 22 3t

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been re-appointed
Standard keeper, will attend at Easton,
from the 1st to 22d of September; at Wye
Mill on the 23d; at Trapp, the 24th; at St.
Michaels, the 25th; and at Lockersmith's Mill
the 26th, to inspect weights and measures.
I have always on hand a complete assortment
of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on
reasonable terms for cash or country produce.
Persons indebted are requested to call and
pay their old accounts.
ARTHUR J. CEDAY.
aug 20 1t

Runaway
FROM the Subscriber, near New Market
a negro man named WESLEY,
about 21 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches
high; a dark chestnut color, rather a fierce look;
He is a little bow-legged, though straight built;
stout and strong made, rather wide across the
eyes.—He has on his breast a little below the
neck a King's Evil or lump nearly as large
as an egg—has long hair or whiskers on his
chin. Had on when he left home a drab
flannel round jacket, lined with cane
(ton) fannel; blue mixed Kersey trousers, worn
worn; his shoes just half soled with sparables
or nails in the bottoms; they were laced shoes;
a black fur or hair cap. A reward of ONE
HUNDRED dollars will be given if taken in
the State, and ONE HUNDRED AND
FIFTY dollars if taken out of the State and
secured in any Jail so that I get him.
JOHN PATTISON.
Dorchester County, Feb. 10, 1836.
March 1st
N. B. He wishes to pass for a Sailor.

SCHOONER
JOHN EDMONDSON,
Robson Leonard, Master.
The Subscriber grateful for past favours of
generous public, begs leave to inform his
friends and public generally, that the above
named Schooner, will commence her regu-
lar trips between Easton and Baltimore, on
Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the
morning, and returning will leave Baltimore
on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in
the morning, and continue to sail on the above
named days during the season. The John
Edmondson is now in complete order for the
reception of Freight or Passengers; having
sailed as a Packet for about six months and
proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, sur-
passed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All
Freights intended for the John Edmondson
will be thankfully received at the Granary at
Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all
orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas
H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard
who will attend to all business pertaining to
the packet concern, accompanied with the
Cash, will meet with prompt attention.
The Public's Obedt Serv't.
JOSHUA E. LEONARD.
march 8, 1836.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD.
WILL commence her regular trips be-
tween Easton and Baltimore, on Wed-
nesday the 2nd of March, (weather permit-
ting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, in the
morning, and returning will leave Baltimore at
9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing
on the following days throughout the season.
The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as
a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine
sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a high-
ly commodious manner for the accommoda-
tion of passengers, with State Rooms for Lad-
ies, and comfortable berths; and it is the in-
tention of the subscriber to continue to furnish
his table with the best fare that the market
affords.
Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each
meal.
Freights will be received as usual at the
subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr.
P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their
reception in the absence of the subscriber; and
all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H.
Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's resi-
dence, will receive his personal attention, as he
intends, himself, to take charge of his ves-
sel.
The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones
as Skipper, who is well known as a careful &
skillful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and
knowledge of the bay.
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage
he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains
to merit a continuance of the same.
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Feb. 23 1t (G)

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
11th day of MARCH, Anno Domini, 1836.
ON application of Robert A. Aringdale, Adm'r.
of the estate of William P. Fountain, late
of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered,
that he give the notice required by law for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased's estate, and that he cause the same to
be published once in each week for the space
of three successive weeks, in one of the news-
papers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly con-
tained from the minutes of proceedings of
said Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office
affixed, this 11th day of March, in the year
of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.
Test,
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot
county in Maryland, letters of Administration
on the personal estate of William P. Fountain,
late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons hav-
ing claims against the said deceased's estate,
are hereby warned to exhibit the same with
the proper vouchers thereof to the subscrib-
er on or before the 13th day of Sept.
next, if they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefits of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 11th day of
March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.
RICHARD ARRINGDALE, Adm'r.
of William P. Fountain, deceased.
March 12 3w

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
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March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.
RICHARD ARRINGDALE, Adm'r.
of William P. Fountain, deceased.
March 12 3w

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
MARCH, 16th 1836.
PROPOSALS
For carrying the Mails of the United States
from the 1st July 1836, to 31st December 1839
(on 30th June or 30th September 1836, as
shall hereafter be determined) on the following
post route in Maryland, will be received at
the Department, until the 20th of June 1836,
at 12 o'clock, noon, to be decided on the same
day.
No. 1421. A From Salisbury (1405) by De-
rickson's & Row's Catheell's Mills and Wha-
ley's Store to Berlin 23 miles and back, once
a week.
Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Berlin same day by 6 P. M.
Leave Berlin every Friday at 6 A. M.
Arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 P. M.
AMOS KENDALL.
March 20, 12t-1w

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas
was issued out of Talbot County Court,
and to me directed against James Lecompte
and Susan his wife at the suit of George W.
Callahan, will be sold on Tuesday the fifth day
of April next, at the front door of the Court
House, in the town of Easton, for cash, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5
o'clock P. M. of said day, all the interest of
of in and to the following negroes to wit: one
negro woman called Croose, one negro girl
called Harriet, one negro boy named David
and one negro boy named Edward, seized and
taken as the property of the said James Le-
compte and Susan his wife, to satisfy the
above mentioned writ of Venditioni Exponas
and the interest and cost due, and to become
due thereon.
attendance given by
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
March 12 1aw 1t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued
out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed, one at the suit of Admo McKnett,
use of Robert H. McKnett against Mason
Shehan, and the other at the suit of William
Hughtel against Mason Shehan, surviving
obligor of William Shehan, will be sold at the
front door of the Court House in the town of
Easton on Tuesday the 13th day of April next
for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.
and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following
property viz. all the reversionary right of the
said Mason Shehan or whatever right he may
have of, in, and to, the farm where Mrs. Sarah
Shehan now resides, known by the name of She-
han's Purchase and Dunmore's Heath, contain-
ing Three Hundred Acres of land more or less
situate in the Chapel district, also all the inte-
rest of said Shehan of in and to a part of a tract
of land known by the name of Little Bristol
containing Three Hundred and thirty-seven
Acres of land more or less, situate in the Trappe
district, all seized and will be sold to satisfy
the above mentioned writs of Fieri Facias and
the interest and cost due and to become due
thereon.
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.
March 19 4t

Notice.
THE undersigned Commissioners appointed
by the honorable the Judges of Talbot
County to value and divide the real Estate of
William Wilson late of Talbot County de-
ceased according to the provisions of the acts of
Assembly in such case made and provided, and
heretofore given notice to all concerned that we
shall meet at the late residence of said deceased
on Monday the 15th day of April next at 10
o'clock A. M. to proceed in the business for
which we are appointed.
WM. ARRINGDALE,
GEO. DUDLEY,
JOS. TURNER,
JNO. CATRUP,
JNO. GOLDSBOROUGH,
March 19 1t

DEAFNESS.
A York paper says, that a remedy
the restoration of hearing and eyesight is the
had of Doctor Green, Reading, Pa.
It proves effectual when the affliction is
caused by nervous weakness, as the remedy
gives health and strength to the whole nervous
system.
Now—according to the Doctor's practice
and principles that
MUCH OF THE ART OF PHYSIC, CONSISTS
IN KNOWING WHEN NOT TO CURE
IT.
The restoration of hearing is brought about
without giving any Physical—without giving
any medicine! as hath been experienced in
the editor's own family as well as in the fami-
lies of many of his neighbors also. The reason
and in part return for such great benefits re-
ceived, we make the above known for the
good of our fellow citizens in similar dis-
tress.
For a fee of five dollars, assistance is sent—
free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in
a family including the relative of such fami-
ly also.
For a fee of ten dollars assistance is sent—free
of postage also—for 3 or 4 persons more—
in addition—as at times, neighbors, may be
want of some
And, in case other sickness besides deafness
and loss of eyesight happens, help is sent
such sickness without any charge.
The fee pays for all and every help sent to
families from time to time.
This is considered a praiseworthy plan—
And in conclusion, it will, no doubt, be very
satisfactory for people to know that the assis-
tance is not to be applied to the ears—nor the
eyes.
NOT AT ALL
Consequently no danger whatever can hap-
pen to them—no—none whatever.
And during the time that people are using
his assistance at home, and learning how to
help themselves to restore and recover their
hearing—their eyesight, and their health—
They can follow their customary business;
They can live as usual.
And they can also eat and drink what tastes
best.
The following is an extract of a letter from
Mr. Baker, to the Printer.
My Friend,
The method of using Doctor Green's remedy
is innocent—is easy and performs the cure
by strengthening the nerves.—My neighbor
wife James thought she would try it too, being
a long time troubled with weak and sore eyes,
together with her deafness, (caused by nervo-
us weakness,) so she sent the customary fee
and got some, per mail free of postage, which
in a little more than a week made as good
and strong as ever, doing needful work now
without spectacles, and now is restored to her
eye sight as well as to her hearing.
C. F. BAKER.

WATCH & CLOCK
MAKING.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
customers and the public generally, that
he has just returned from Baltimore, with a
well selected assortment of
MATERIALS
in his line of business, which added to his former
stock, renders his assortment general and
complete, all of which will be manufac-
tured at the shortest notice and on the most
pleasing terms. The subscriber matters
himself from his experience in his line of busi-
ness, and his personal attention to the same,
that he will be able to give general satisfac-
tion to those who may see proper to give him a
trial. He has also on hand
New Watches, Watch Chains,
Seals and Keys, Watch-Guards,
Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pen-
cils,
Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields,
Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps,
Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives,
Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of
other useful articles, all of which he offers at
a small advance for cash. He invites his
customers and the public in general, to give
him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks
there is no doubt but they will be induced to
purchase.
The subscriber returns his thanks to his cus-
tomers and the public generally, for the very
liberal encouragement he has received at their
hands, and still hopes by strict and personal
attention to business to receive a portion of the
public patronage.
The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Jan. 2 1t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas
was issued out of Talbot County Court,
and to me directed against James Lecompte
and Susan his wife at the suit of George W.
Callahan, will be sold on Tuesday the fifth day
of April next, at the front door of the Court
House, in the town of Easton, for cash, be-
tween the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5
o'clock P. M. of said day, all the interest of
of in and to the following negroes to wit: one
negro woman called Croose, one negro girl
called Harriet, one negro boy named David
and one negro boy named Edward, seized and
taken as the property of the said James Le-
compte and Susan his wife, to satisfy the
above mentioned writ of Venditioni Exponas
and the interest and cost due, and to become
due thereon.
attendance given by
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sh'ff.
March 12 1aw 1t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued
out of Talbot County Court, and to me
directed, one at the suit of Admo McKnett,
use of Robert H. McKnett against Mason
Shehan, and the other at the suit of William
Hughtel against Mason Shehan, surviving
obligor of William Shehan, will be sold at the
front door of the Court House in the town of
Easton on Tuesday the 13th day of April next
for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M.
and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following
property viz. all the reversionary right of the
said Mason Shehan or whatever right he may
have of, in, and to, the farm where Mrs. Sarah
Shehan now resides, known by the name of She-
han's Purchase and Dunmore's Heath, contain-
ing Three Hundred Acres of land more or less
situate in the Chapel district, also all the inte-
rest of said Shehan of in and to a part of a tract
of land known by the name of Little Bristol
containing Three Hundred and thirty-seven
Acres of land more or less, situate in the Trappe
district, all seized and will be sold to satisfy
the above mentioned writs of Fieri Facias and
the interest and cost due and to become due
thereon.
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.
March 19 4t

THE SALMAGUNDI,
AND NEWS OF THE DAY.
EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE
OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS
A new periodical, of a novel character,
and bearing the above appellation, will be
commenced on the beginning of January, 1836
—While it will furnish its patrons with the
leading features of the news of the day, its
principal objects will be to serve up a humor-
ous compilation of the outrageous lively and
pungent sallies which are daily floating along
the tide of Literature, and which, for the want
of a proper channel for their preservation, are
positively lost to the reading world. Original
wit and humorists of our time will here have
a medium devoted to the faithful record of the
scintillations of their genius. It is not neces-
sary to detail the many attractions which this
journal will possess, as the publisher will fur-
nish a specimen number to every person who
desire it.—(those out of the city will forward
their orders, postage paid.)—and he shall
pledges himself that no exertions on his part
shall be wanting to make each succeeding num-
ber superior in every respect to the preceding
ones.
The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on
large imperial paper, equal in size and quality
to that which is at present used for the Gen-
tleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that
more than
500 ENGRAVINGS
will be furnished to the patrons of this
Journal in one year—there, in addition to an
extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criti-
cisms, Humor and Wit, to be circulated
through its columns, will form a Literary Ban-
quet of a superior and attractive order, and
the publisher relies with perfect confidence on
the liberality of the American public, and the
spirit and tact with which this expensive un-
dertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him suc-
cessfully and profitably along with it.
The terms of the Salmagundi will be two
dollars per annum, payable invariably in
advance. No paper will be furnished unless
this stipulation is strictly adhered to.
33—Clubs of three will be supplied with the
paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar
note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be
supplied for the same term, by forwarding a
ten dollar note. 33—The papers that are sent
out of the city will be carefully packed in
strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in
the mail.
33—The SALMAGUNDI will be published
two alternate weeks—otherwise it would be im-
possible to procure the numerous engravings
which each number will contain—and the
general interest it will afford must be en-
hanced by this arrangement.
33—All orders must come postage paid.
33—Address, CHARLES ALEXAN-
DER, Atheian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
GARDEN SEEDS
JUST RECEIVED
BY
T. E. DAWSON & SON.
March 12 3t

CLARK'S
CORNER OF BALTIMORE & CALVERT STREETS
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold
PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES
in dollars millions of millions.
NOTICE.—Any person or persons through-
out the United States, who may desire to
try their luck either in the Maryland State
Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other
States, some one of which are drawn daily,
Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in pro-
portion, are respectfully requested to forward
their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise
enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be
thanked, and executed by return mail, with
the same prompt attention as if on personal
application, and the result given (when re-
quested) immediately after the drawing.
Please address
JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. Corner
of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the
Museum.
Baltimore, 1835.—may 16



HIGHLY IMPORTANT
TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.
A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia,
Liver, Biliary, and Nervous
Complaints; Jaundice, General
Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and
Diseases incident to Females.
DR. LOCKWARD'S
Celebrated Vegetable
Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.
Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a dis-
agreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness
at the region of the stomach; fullness of
that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily,
or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness
at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right
side, extending after to the right shoulder, and
under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of
pain is very often experienced in the left side
difficultly often in lying on the right or left
side; pain also often in the small of the back,
pains and giddiness of the head; dimness of the
sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the
mouth in the morning after arising; coldness
of the feet.
This medicine acts as a gentle purge, by
which all foul humors are removed from the
system; at the same time it restores the lost
strength of the stomach and bowels, opens ob-
structions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas
and will be found singularly efficacious in dis-
eases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine
none will be found cheaper or to answer a bet-
ter purpose, and being composed entirely of
vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which
renders it more valuable.

A certain remedy or cure for the above
diseases this medicine stands incomparably be-
yond any other now in use. And as nothing
more could be requisite to convince the most
sceptical of its utility, than the numberless tes-
timonials which have been given in its favor,
here, those testimonials will speak for it
more than all encomiums which could be pro-
nounced. Wherever it has been used, it has
invariably been attended with complete suc-
cess, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where
apparently all hopes of cure have been despair-
ed of. It was by this important discovery that
the proprietor of this medicine, was in a
few months, restored to perfect health, after
years of the most distressing suffering, and af-
ter being abandoned by the profession to die
without any hope of relief. Since which, hun-
dreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner
been restored from beds of sickness to perfect
health.

DR. LOCKWARD.—Sir I have made use
of your valuable medicine for the Dyspepsia and
Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have
suffered under for about three years. I have
tried a great many medicines, but all to no ef-
fect. I was induced to give your medicine a trial,
and much to my astonishment, that of my friends
I was in a short space of time completely re-
lieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I
first commenced using your medicine, were, a
follows.—After eating my food I felt great dis-
tress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn
sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness
at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an
acute pain in the right side, extending to the
top of the shoulder, connected with this pain
was a prominent enlargement in my right side
pronounced by my physician "an enlargement
of the liver." My appetite was variable
sometimes very good, at others a complete loss
—bowels obstinately constive. My head very
much affected with giddiness and pain; my
eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I
was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered
extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes
I imagined that a few hours would close my
existence; I was disposed to feel constantly
cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the
warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered
until life was to me almost a burthen, when
hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon
to make use of it; and contrary to my expec-
tation and the expectation of my friends, I
was in a few months restored to perfect health,
which I still continue to enjoy. Any person
desirous of knowing the particulars of my case,
by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison
street, I will give the details both as to disease
and cure.

JACOB D. HAIR.
The following as to the standing of the above
named gentleman, is from his Honor
Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:
"I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is
personally known to me as a gentleman of first
respectability and standing in the City of Bal-
timore."
JESSE HUNT,
Mayor of the City of Baltimore
Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON
At the "Warrant" Office, where a supply is
always kept.
CASH FOR NEGROES.
CASH and very liberal prices will be at-
tended to for NEGROES. All com-
munications will be promptly attended to,
if left at **STANBURN'S** Hotel, Water street, at
which place the subscribers can be found, or at
their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Mis-
sionary Church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore
may 20

THE LADY'S BOOK.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND
PORTRAITS.
The LADY'S BOOK was the first publica-
tion in this country to introduce and perfect
a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE
FASHIONS; and the universal popularity
which the book obtained, with the aid of these
beautiful and costly engravings, although
they appeared every quarter only, was un-
precedented and unexampled.—The publisher,
emboldened by his long experience, and the
success which has crowned his former efforts to
signalise his work, intends, with the coming
volumes, to introduce alternately every month,
in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID
PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY
COLOURED. The engravings
will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, pre-
pared expressly for that purpose, thirty fur-
nishing the patrons of the work, with correct
and constant information of the latest and most
approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they
come out. This arrangement will add con-
siderably to the publisher's present heavy out-
lays; and while it will materially advance the
value and beauty of his work, he trusts with
confidence to the liberality of a discerning pub-
lic for future remuneration, corresponding with
his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep
pace with the rapid progress of the improve-
ments of the age. The following is the order
which will be adopted for the Embellishments
of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January,
March, May, July, September, November,
SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.
OF THE
PREVAILING FASHIONS
ELEGANTLY COLOURED.
With the June and December numbers will
be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED
TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of
Contents for each Volume. February, April,
June, August, October, December,
FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
Illustrating a variety of Interesting Sub-
jects.

Besides every number will be enriched with
a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY,
containing the Likenesses of two distin-
guished individuals. In addition to which,
other various Engravings will be regularly
added—with two Pages of POPULAR
MUSIC.
The publisher has at present in the hands of
an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which
will contain a likeness of all the present reig-
ning Queens of Europe, which will be given as
an extra in the January No.
To meet these expensive engagements, it is
absolutely necessary that remittances should be
promptly made. At the end of the last six
months, nearly six hundred names were erased
from our list, in consequence of its appearing
in the books that each owed two years' sub-
scription. Many have since paid, and some
had previously settled with agents. These pa-
tersons, who are numerous, are a publisher has
to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent
is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an
account of all the sums that he has received, at
least one every six months. Subscribers become
annoyed when their names are erased for delin-
quency, & when they settle, they will not again
renew their subscription. This, consequently,
is a serious loss to the proprietor. The fol-
lowing suggestions are respectfully tendered
for the consideration of persons who are now
in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or
more, let it be paid in December or June next,
and a Five-Dollar note, on account. Many re-
frain from forwarding their dues because they
cannot remit the exact sum; this is not neces-
sary, if they continue their subscription. It
is only when a person stops the work, that a
liquidation of the whole amount due becomes
necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under
this head will be published every month, like-
nesses of distinguished Authors in this country
and in Europe. Striking resemblances of
Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c.
&c. have been given. The following are now
ready for press, and will be published two in
each number, until the whole is completed:
Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers,
D'Israeli, Noe, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter,
Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.
Fac similes of the writing of Washington,
Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron
Scott, and other distinguished persons, have
already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Frank-
lin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.
The publication of views of beautiful scenery
and remarkable public edifices, will be con-
tinued as heretofore.
Every number of the work contains forty-
eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white
paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers.
The postage for each number is 3 cents for any
distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for
the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of
embellishments, the interest of its contents,
and general beauty of appearance, to the de-
scriptions repeatedly given at large, and the
flattering notices that have been made of it by
editors in different sections of the Union, the
publisher will forward any monthly number
as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.
The work will in future be published and
delivered on the first of each month, in Phila-
delphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and
Charleston—in New Orleans about the 5th.
Subscribers missing a number, will please
inform the publisher, free of postage, and a
duplicate will be sent them.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 3 dollars
per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters
and Agents can have two copies forwarded to
any direction, by advancing five dollars.
Address **L. A. GODEY,** Philadelphia

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of
Baltimore City and County on the
2d February, 1835, as a runaway, by Nicholas
Brewer, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for
the city aforesaid, a negro boy, who calls him-
self **HENRY MYERS,** and says that he
was born free, and was raised at the Franklin
Factory. He is about 10 years of age; 4 feet
4 inches high; his clothing consists of a blue
cloth roundabout jacket, grey cassinet pan-
taloons, old cotton shirt, old shoes, and
old hat. The owner, (if any,) of the
above described negro boy, is requested to
come forward, prove property, pay charges
and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-
charged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
of Baltimore City and County Jail,
mar. 12 3w.

TO RENT,
THE House and Lot lately occupied by
Thomas Sylvester, and nearly opposite
the Methodist Episcopal Church. For terms
apply to,
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
March 5

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW
PUBLICATION TO BE
CALLED
THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRA-
RY.
Which is designed to be a reprint of all the
best Catholic Works in the English Lan-
guage, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents
each.
THE dearth and scarcity of the best
Catholic works must long have been a
source of regret to every intelligent and ob-
serving Catholic in America. So limited has
been the sale, and so great the expense of
printing these books, that but few individuals
in the country have been sufficiently enter-
prising to undertake their publication; and their
publication; and their price, in consequence,
has been more than proportionally high. In
fact, so dear have Catholic books in general
been, that it has been entirely impossible for
the poorer members of the Catholic com-
munity, who stand most in need of instruction
and for whom the Books have in general been
compiled, to obtain copies, even of those work,
which are nearly essential to the practice of
religion.
The subscriber has long since observed this
fact with the utmost regret, and has at least
something to reduce the prices of the most ne-
cessary Catholic works. Our religious books
are still, however, extremely dear, and the
Subscriber, depending on the support of a lib-
eral and enlightened Catholic community, has
determined to issue a Periodical publication,
which will place all the best Catholic works
within the reach of the poorest individual;
and from the neatness and elegance
of its execution will be found worthy of a
place in the libraries of the rich. Such a pro-
position as that which the subscriber proposes
to issue, has long been called for by the ex-
isting state of the Catholic community; and
the rapidly increasing number of the members of
our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in
the expectation that it will meet with sufficient
encouragement to enable him to conduct it suc-
cessfully. He, therefore, not only withstanding
the expense and risk attending it, and confiding
entirely in the liberality and generosity of his
well-wishers, has resolved to put it to press forth-
with; and he therefore throws himself on his
Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their
support and patronage.

TERMS.
The Catholic Periodical Library will be
published in a Weekly number, of fifty
pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper,
and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome
wrappers and will embrace the whole of the
most celebrated Controversial and Devotional
works, together with a large fund of ecclesi-
astical history. The first number will be issued
on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of sub-
scription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per
Number, payable in advance.
Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents.
Any six persons, who may live at a
distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may
have six copies of the work sent them for one
year.
N. B. Postmasters throughout the country
are requested to act as agents.
The following is a list of a few of the works
which will be included in this publication, and
which will follow each other in rapid suc-
cession:
Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in
search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the
Variations of the Protestant Churches; The
Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington;
Hayward's True Church of Christ shown;
Hayward's Charity and Truth; Mores Ca-
tholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Question
of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scrip-
ture; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M.
Fah's Evidence of the Catholic Church;
Fiery's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's
Manners of Christians; Lannegan's Eccl-
esiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's
Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial
Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's
Tracts; St. Bonaventura's Life of Christ;
Chaloner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the
Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts;
Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's
edition of Walsley's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Cath-
olic Works, which could not be purchased
for less than seventy dollars; and it would be
almost impossible to obtain many of the works
included in it at any price whatever. The
collection can now be obtained in this cheap
and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly
low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published
in the Periodical Library as soon as received,
and able translators will be provided for all
the European publications of peculiar excel-
lence.
JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
Oct. 31

Notice.
THE Commissioners for Talbot County
will meet on Tuesday the 22d inst. All
persons having claims against the county are
requested to bring them in legally authenticated.
They will appoint Constables on Tuesday
the 29th inst. and Supervisors of the roads, on
Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for
the office of Constables will please hand in
their applications on the 22d inst., and those
persons now holding warrants as supervisors
of roads, are requested to signify to the Clerk,
whether they wish to be continued or not, pre-
vious to the 5th April.
By order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Ck.
to Commissioners for T. C.
March 5 1aw4w

TEACHERS WANTED.
THE Subscribers having received no ap-
plications for the male Department in
Primary Schools in District No. 2, in Elec-
tion District No. 1, in Talbot County, and
but one for the female Department, in pursu-
ance of the Notice heretofore given in the
newspapers published at Easton, have deter-
mined to give forth notice to such persons
of rank, as may be disposed to take charge of the pri-
mary schools in the above District, that propo-
sals will be received by either of the Sub-
scribers until Tuesday 22d March next. Ap-
plications in writing must be post paid, and
in all cases must be accompanied by satis-
factory testimonials of character and qualifica-
tion.

T. R. LOCKERMAN,
W. M. HUSSEY,
SAM'L ROBERTS,
Trustees.
N. B. The above Trustees are desirous
of seeing proposals for a site for a School
House.
Feb. 13 122m

American Magazine
OF USEFUL
AND
ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.
VOL. II.
Published by the Boston Bewick Company—
No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flat-
tering reception and extensive circulation of
the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute
the work with renewed assiduity and with
a constant desire to fulfil the promises made
in the outset of the work. We intend "to
stick to our text;" and to serve those who
have so liberally cheered us with their ki-
patronage, with what is useful and pleasant
little et dulce shall still be our object and
aim. We do not presume to instruct the ve-
teran and erudite scholar, who has spent his
life in the study of his art;—not to lay open
those hidden mysteries of nature which have
escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. No
do we expect to approach so near to the mo-
ods or other planets, as to tell what are the tree
the birds, and animals which may there gro-
or live and move. We leave such extraor-
dinary feats to those who are more vision-
ary or more daring than we are. But we hope
and intend to keep up the character and spir-
it of the Magazine, in presenting solid and use-
ful articles, which may be instructive to
portion of our readers, and not considered whol-
ly unimportant to literary men. We consid-
er the whole United States as our field, though
our's exclusively; and we ask the favour
of persons of taste and science, to communi-
cate important facts, and natural scenes, an-
works of art, for the benefit of all our friends
as Republicans, we feel that we are of the
same family as those in the south and west—
as friends of improvement, of good moral
and good learning, we wish also to be consid-
ered of the same family. If we can do any-
thing by our labours to increase and strength-
en this sentiment and feeling, "we should be
ready to the good work."
We should call the attention of our present
subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and
to the notice in the last number relating to the
subject. It is very important to us to know
who propose to continue taking the Magazine,
and to receive the very small sum, charged
for it in advance. **GEO. G. SMITH,**
AGENT,
Nov. 14, 1835.

All letters and communication from agents
and others MUST BE POST PAID.
Active and responsible Agents who will
contract to obtain subscribers, in States,
Counties or districts, will meet with liberal
encouragement. N. B. None need apply
without satisfactory references.
The Postage on this Magazine as estab-
lished by law, is 4 1-2 cts for 100 miles—
any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

PROSPECTUS
FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG
MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED
"THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"
AND
"YOUNG MEN'S PAPER,"
Published under the auspices of the Baltimore
Young Men's Society.

The publishers of the "Young Men's Pa-
per," encouraged by the liberal patronage ex-
tended towards them during the first year,
have determined to enlarge and greatly im-
prove their paper on the commencement of the
second volume, so as to render it every way
creditable to the city, and worthy of much
more extensive circulation.
Its establishment was considered, even by
its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment;
and though all approved of the high stand that
was taken, but few thought it would live over
the first few months, or else that it would
divide into a publication less dignified in
character, and designed merely for a money
making scheme,—from this cause many stood
aloof, unwilling to encourage what was be-
lieved would soon languish and die, or deviate
in course from its original professions; these
fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and
the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way
of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt
the title of "THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"
in consideration of its being less vague in gen-
eration than the old one. Every person has
a peculiar idea of his own, as to what
"Young Men's Paper" should be, and the
publishers have experienced enough of the
difficulties incident to the peculiarities of the
name, to determine them to fix upon one less
liable to so many objections. The publication is
purely literary, and only as such do they wish
it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM"
will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry
—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects—No-
tices of Passing Events—Criticism on A-
merican Works—Notices of New Publica-
tions—Choice Selections from New
Works—Sketches of American and European
Scenery and Character—Extracts from
Political and Moral Philosophy—Biographical
Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home
and abroad—besides a great variety of
matter upon every subject in the whole range
of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their origi-
nal intention of making the "ATHENAEUM"
such a paper as shall be worthy of ad-
mission into every circle of society, richly
excluding every thing from its columns calcu-
lated to injure the moral character, or foster a
vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they re-
nder the publication tame or spiritless, and as a
guarantee will simply refer to the contents of
the first volume.
The second volume will commence about
the middle of November.

The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on a
fine quarto superroyal sheet, and will make a
handsome volume of 16 pages; for which a
neat title page and copious index will be fur-
nished.
TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, payable in all
cases in ADVANCE.
Office of publication N. E. corner of Bal-
timore and Sharp streets.
Papers with which we exchange will
please copy the above.
Nov. 7 1835.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, of BALTIMORE
wishes to inform the Slave holder or
Maryland and Virginia, that their friend still
lives to give them care and the highest price
for their Negroes. Persons disposed to sell
will find it to their interest to give him a call
at his residence, Pratt street extended, near
the upper depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-
road Co., where they shall see the justly cele-
brated **AUSTIN WOOLFOLK,** free of
charge.
N. B.—His CHECKS are such as usually
ade, and will convince the holders thereof
that "there's nothing broke!" A. W.
Dec. 19 4t

The high bred Hunter
SKY LARK.

WILL be let on Shares, this season,—of
disposed of on reasonable terms.—
It is a blood bay, black mane and tail,—15
hands high and upwards—and 7 years old.
For further information inquire at this office
Feb. 23d

Carey's Library
OF CHOICE LITERATURE.
To say that this is a reading age, implies a
sire for instruction, and the means to gratify
at desire. On the first point, all are agreed,
the second, there is diversity both of opinion
and of practice. We have newspapers, ma-
azines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes
a nearly all subjects, which have several
classes of readers and supporters. And
yet, copious as are these means of intelli-
gence, more are still needed. In addition to
the reviews of the day, and passing notices of
books, the people, in large numbers, in all
of our great republic, crave the possession
of the books themselves, and details, beyond
mere passing allusion, of the progress of dis-
covery in art and science. But though it be
easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is
not so easy to gratify them. Expense, dis-
tance from the emporium of literature, engross-
ing occupations which prevent personal appli-
cation or even messages to libraries and book-
ellers, are so many causes to keep people
away from the coveted literary aliment. It is
the aim of the publishers of Carey's Library to
diviate these difficulties, and enable every in-
dividual, at a small cost and without any per-
sonal effort, to obtain for his own use and
that of his favored friends or family, valuable
works complete, on all the branches of useful
and popular literature, and that in a form well
adapted to the comfort of the reader.
The charm of variety, as far as it is compati-
ble with morality and good taste, will be held
constantly in view in conducting the Library,
to fill the pages of which the current litera-
ture of Great Britain, in all its various depart-
ments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels
and Poetry, shall be put under contri-
bution. With pertinence, occasional exceptions
it is intended to give entire the work which
shall be selected for publication. When cir-
cumstances authorize the measure, recent
works will be had to the literary stores of Con-
tinental Europe, and translations made from French,
Italian, or German, as the case may be.
Whilst the body of the work will be a re-
print, or at times a translation of entire vol-
umes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellane-
ous character of a Magazine, and consist of
sketches of men and things, and notices of
novelties in literature and the arts, throughout
the civilized world. A full and regular sup-
ply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly
journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in ad-
dition to home periodicals of a similar char-
acter cannot fail to provide ample materials for
his part of our work.
The resources and extensive correspondence
of the publishers are the best guarantee for
the continuance of the enterprise in which
they are now about to embark, as well as for
the abundance of the materials to give it val-
ue in the eyes of the public. As far as judi-
cious selections and arrangement are concern-
ed, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be
fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not
a stranger to them, but has more than once
obtained their favourable suffrages for his pas-
sary efforts.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach
Smart, and Harness Making business, four
habits (boys from the country would be pre-
ferred) between the ages of thirteen and six-
teen years; one at each of the following
branches, viz: Body Making, Harness Mak-
ing, Smithing and Painting.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in
the best manner, such as Brille-hits, Straps,
&c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent coun-
ties, wanting any article plated, can have it
done at the shortest notice and on the most re-
asonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent
counties can have Plating done at a short no-
tice and as cheap as they can have it done in
the city.
A. & H.
Feb. 14

SOLOMON BARRETT,
Tavern Keeper,
EASTON, MD.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends
and the public generally that he still con-
tinues to carry on the above business at his old
stand on Washington street, opposite the office
of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is
prepared to accommodate travellers and others
who may be pleased to patronize his establish-
ment. His bar is well stocked with the choic-
est Liquors and his larder with the best pro-
vision the market will afford—his stables are
in good order and well stocked with provender.
He has in his employ careful ostlers and he as-
sures the Public nothing shall be wanting of
his part to give general satisfaction.
Feb. 3 1f

DRUGS, Medicines, Oils,
PAINT, DYE STUFFS,
GLASS, &c. &c.
THE subscribers having associated them-
selves in the
DRUG BUSINESS,
and taken this standard only occupied by
Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by
Moore & Kelle, have just returned from Bal-
timore with an entire new assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs,
Glasses, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends
and the public on the most reasonable terms.
EDWARD SPEDDEN,
JAMES DAWSON.
N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times
cheerfully prescribe, give directions to, and
persons calling on them at their Drug Store,
free of charge.
E. S. & J. D.
Easton, Oct. 3 1835. 1f

Teacher Wanted.
THE Trustees of the Balingbrook School,
District No. 1 (Trappe) are desirous to
employ a competent Teacher for the Primary
School in that District.
Testimonials of competency, and character
will be required.
Applicants will address either of the sub-
scribers.
NS. B. NEWNAM,
JAS. MERRICK,
NAT. LEONARD,
Trustees.
Easton Feb. 13, 1836. 4t

TAKE NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having sold out his stock
of HATS to JAMES H. MENZIE, and in-
tending to leave Easton in a very short time,
requests all those who are indebted to him, to
come forward and settle the same on or before
the end of the year, or their accounts will be
placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
THOMAS HARPER
Dec. 8 3w 6t

A CARD.
A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the
owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia,
and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as
has been fully represented by his opponents,
but that he still lives, to give them CASH for
the highest prices for their Negroes. Person
having Negroes to dispose of, will please give
him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore,
and where immediate attention will be paid
to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my for-
mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and
discontinue the others.
Oct. 9.

For Sale.
3000 cwt. of prime Corn-Blind
Easton Feb. 31 1836 (G)

TAILORING.
THE subscriber presents his grateful ac-
knowledgments to the inhabitants of
Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flat-
tering patronage he has met with, since he
commenced the above business, and begs leave
to inform them that he has just returned from
Baltimore with
A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,
That has never been practised in Easton;
but one, that is almost universally used in Bal-
timore and in the best establishments; he has
also engaged
FIRST RATE WORKMEN,
that none can surpass; which will enable him
to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind
of garments cut and made in the first style.
His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases;
otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes
them others. He respectfully solicits a con-
tinuance of the favors of a generous public.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERTFIELD,
aug 20 1f (G)

UNION TAVERN.
HE pledges himself to keep the best table the
market will afford, good beers, and careful ost-
lers, and to bestow all the attention he is capa-
ble of, for the sake of the happiness of those
who may favor him with their call. From his
experience in that line of business for many
years, and his untiring disposition to please, he
flatters himself that those who may be good
enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.
ELIJAH McDOWELL,
march 28 1f

TIN WARE.
THE subscriber informs his friends and cus-
tomers that he still continues to repair and man-
ufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the
old stand on Washington street, next door to
Ormsland & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's
Shop. He has employed an
Experienced Workman,
from Baltimore, who makes "Auld things
almost as good as new," and at so low a price,
that those who pay will never miss the amount.
Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; musk-
et, iron, rabbit, tin, and other ware; shoes,
luck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool,
and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange
at the highest cash prices.
Country merchants or others buying to sell
again, will be furnished with any articles they
may order, as low as they can be furnished in
Baltimore.
ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY,
Jan 10 1f

NOTICE.
THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach
Smart, and Harness Making business, four
habits (boys from the country would be pre-
ferred) between the ages of thirteen and six-
teen years; one at each of the following
branches, viz: Body Making, Harness Mak-
ing, Smithing and Painting.
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in
the best manner, such as Brille-hits, Straps,
&c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent coun-
ties, wanting any article plated, can have it
done at the shortest notice and on the most re-
asonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent
counties can have Plating done at a short no-
tice and as cheap as they can have it done in
the city.
A. & H.
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He has in his employ careful ostlers and he as-
sures the Public nothing shall be wanting of
his part to give general satisfaction.
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Moore & Kelle, have just returned from Bal-
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Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs,
Glasses, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends
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EDWARD SPEDDEN,
JAMES DAWSON.
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cheerfully prescribe, give directions to, and
persons calling on them at their Drug Store,
free of charge.
E. S. & J. D.
Easton, Oct. 3 1835. 1f

Teacher Wanted.
THE Trustees of the Primary School
in Ferry and Dapp Neck wish to em-
ploy a gentleman as teacher, to whom a liberal
salary will be allowed. Testimonials of char-
acter and capacity will be required.
Apply to
A. B. HARRISON.
Jan. 1836.

For Sale.
3000 cwt. of prime Corn-Blind
Easton Feb. 31 1836 (G)

CLARK'S
OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIVERY OFFICE
 N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets
 (UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
 Where have been sold
PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES
 in dollars millions of millions.
 NOTICE.—Any person or persons through-
 out the United States, who may desire to
 try their luck either in the Maryland State
 Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other
 States, some of one to ten dollars, Shares in
 proportion, are respectfully requested to forward
 their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise
 enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be
 thankfully received, and executed by return
 mail, with the same prompt attention as if on
 personal application, and the result given
 (when requested) immediately after the draw-
 ing. Please address
JOHN CLARK,
 Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner
 of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the
 Museum.
 Baltimore, 1835.—19 16



HIGHLY IMPORTANT
TO ALL PERSONS AFFLIC-
TED.
 A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia,
 Liver, Bilious, and Nervous
 Complaints; Jaundice, General
 Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and
 Diseases incident to Females.
DR. LOCKWARD'S
Celebrated Vegetable
Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.
Symptoms of Dyspepsia.
 The first symptoms of this disease are dis-
 agreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness
 at the region of the stomach; fullness of
 the organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily,
 or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness
 at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right
 side, extending after to the right shoulder, and
 under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of
 pain is very often experienced in the left side
 difficultly often lying on the right or left
 side; pain also often in the small of the back,
 pain and tightness of the head; dimness of the
 sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the
 mouth in the morning after arising; coldness
 This medicine acts as a gentle purge, by
 which all foul humors are removed from the
 system; at the same time it restores the lost
 tone of the stomach and bowels, opens ob-
 structions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas
 and will be found singularly efficacious in dis-
 eases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine
 it will be found cheaper or to answer a bet-
 ter purpose, and being composed entirely of
 vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which
 renders it more valuable.
 As a certain remedy or cure for the above
 diseases this medicine stands incomparably be-
 yond any other now in use. And as nothing
 more could be requisite to convince the most
 sceptical of its utility, than the numberless tes-
 timonials which have been given in its favor,
 these testimonials will speak for more than
 all encomiums which could be pronounced.
 Wherever it has been used, it has
 invariably been attended with complete suc-
 cess, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where
 apparently all hopes of cure have been despaired
 of. It was by this important discovery that
 the proprietor of the above medicine, was in a
 few months, restored to perfect health, after
 years of the most distressing suffering, and af-
 ter being abandoned by the profession to die
 without any hope of relief. Since which, hun-
 dreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner
 been restored from beds of sickness to perfect
 health.

DR. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of
 your valuable medicine for the Dyspepsia and
 Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have
 labored under for about three years—I have
 tried a great many medicines, but all to no ef-
 fact—I was induced to give yours a trial, and
 much to my astonishment & that of my friends,
 I was in a short space of time completely re-
 lieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I
 first commenced using your medicine, were, a
 follows:—After eating my food I felt great dis-
 tress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn
 sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness
 at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with
 acute pain in the right side, extending to the
 top of the shoulder, connected with this pain
 was a prominent enlargement in my right side
 pronounced by my physician "an enlargement
 of the liver." My appetite was variable,
 sometimes very good, at others a complete lo-
 —bowels obstinately constive. My head very
 much affected with giddiness and pain; my
 eye-sight was also affected with dimness, I
 was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered
 extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes
 I imagined that a few hours would close my
 existence; I was disposed to feel constantly
 cold (especially my feet and hands) in the
 warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered
 a life was to me almost a burthen, when
 hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon
 to make use of it and contrary to my ex-
 pectation and the expectation of my friends, I
 was in a few months restored to perfect health,
 which I still continue to enjoy. Any person
 desirous of knowing the particulars of my case,
 by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison
 street, I will give the details both as to disease
 and cure.
 Yours, with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.

The following as to the standing of the above
 named gentleman, is from his Honor
 James Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:
 "I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is
 personally known to me as a gentleman of first
 respectability and standing in the city of Bal-
 timore."
JESSE HUNT,
 Mayor of the City of Baltimore.
 Eastern No. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON
 At the "Vine" Office, where a supply is
 always kept.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
 CASH and very liberal prices will be given
 for all slaves. All communications will be promptly attended to,
 at SINGERS' HOTEL, Water Street, at
 which place the subscribers can be found, or at
 their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Mis-
 sionary Church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
 may 29 Baltimore

SIXTH YEAR OF THE
THE LADY'S BOOK.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND
PORTRAITS.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first publica-
 tion in this country to introduce and perfect
 a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE
 FASHIONS; and the universal popularity
 which the book obtained, with the aid of these
 beautiful and costly embellishments, although
 published every quarter only, was unprece-
 dented and unexampled.—The publisher,
 emboldened by his long experience, and the
 success which has crowned his former efforts to
 signalize his work, intends, with the coming
 volume, to introduce alternately every month,
 in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID
 PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SU-
 PERBLY COLORED. The engravings
 will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, pre-
 pared expressly for that purpose, thereby fur-
 nishing the patrons of the work with correct
 and constant information of the latest and most
 approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they
 come out. This arrangement will add con-
 siderably to the publisher's present heavy out-
 lays; and while it will materially advance the
 value and beauty of his work, he trusts with
 confidence to the liberality of a discerning pub-
 lic for future remuneration, corresponding with
 his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep
 pace with the rapid progress of the improve-
 ments of the age. The following is the order
 which will be adopted for the Embellishments
 of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January,
 March, May, July, September, November,
SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.
OF THE
PREVAILING FASHIONS
ELEGANTLY COLORED.
 With the June and December numbers will
 be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED
 TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of
 Contents for each Volume. February, April,
 June, August, October, December,
FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
 Illustrating a variety of interesting Sub-
 jects.

Besides every number will be enriched with
 a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY,
 containing the Likeness of two distin-
 guished individuals. In addition to which,
 at least one every six months, will be regu-
 larly added—with two Pages of POPULAR
 MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of
 an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which
 will contain a likeness of all the present reign-
 ing Queens of Europe, which will be given as
 an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is
 absolutely necessary that remittances should be
 promptly forwarded to the publisher, and that
 at least one every six months, be made, in
 order that the work may be continued. The
 following is the list of names of those who
 from our list, in consequence of its appearing
 from the books that each owed two years' sub-
 scription. Many have since paid, and some
 had previously settled with agents. These pur-
 other grievous inconveniences a publisher has
 to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent
 is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an
 account of all the sums that he has received, at
 least once every six months. Subscribers be-
 annoyed when their names are erased for delin-
 quency, & when they settle, they will not again
 renew their subscription. This, consequently,
 is a serious loss to the proprietor. The fol-
 lowing suggestions are respectfully tendered
 for the consideration of persons who are now
 in arrears: Let those who owe two years, or
 that will owe two in December or June next,
 send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many re-
 frain from forwarding their dues, because they
 cannot remit the exact sum; this is not neces-
 sary, if they continue their subscription. It
 is only when a person stops the work, that a
 liquidation of the whole amount due becomes
 necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under
 this head will be published every month, like-
 nesses of distinguished Authors in this country
 and in Europe. Striking resemblances of
 Bulwer, Brougham, Hogz, Cunningham, &c.
 &c. have been given. The following are now
 ready for press, and will be published two or
 three numbers until the whole is completed;
 Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers,
 D'Israeli, Neale, Mad. de Staeb, Jane Porter,
 Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington,
 Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron
 Scott, and other distinguished persons, have
 already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Frank-
 lin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery
 and remarkable public edifices, will be con-
 tinued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-
 eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white
 paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers.
 The postage for each number is 3 cents for any
 distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for
 the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of
 embellishments, the interest of its contents,
 and general beauty of appearance, to the dis-
 tinguished numbers of the Ladies' Book, and the
 flattering notices that have been made of it by
 editors in different sections of the Union, the
 publisher will forward any monthly number
 as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post
 paid.

The work will in future be published and
 delivered on the first of each month, in Phila-
 delphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and
 Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please
 inform the publisher, free of postage, and a
 duplicate will be sent to them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. 3 dollars
 per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters
 and Agents can have two copies forwarded to
 any direction, by advancing five dollars.
 Address **L. A. GODEY,** Philadelphia

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of
 Baltimore City and County on the
 2d February, 1835, as a runaway, by Nicholas
 Brewer, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for
 the city aforesaid, a negro boy, who calls him-
 self **HENRY MYERS,** and says that he
 was born free, and was raised at the Franklin
 Factory. He is about 10 years of age; 4 feet
 6 inches high; his clothing consists of a blue
 cloth roundabout jacket, grey cassinet pan-
 taloons, old cotton shirt, old shoes, and an
 old hat. The owner, (if any), of the
 above described negro boy, is requested to
 come forward, prove property, pay charges,
 and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-
 charged as required by the act of Assem-
 bly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
 of Baltimore City and County Jail.
 mar. 12

TO RENT,
 The House and Lot lately occupied by
 the Thomas Sylvester, and nearly opposit
 the Methodist Episcopal Church. For term
 apply to,
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
 March 5

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW
PUBLICATION TO BE
CALL'D
THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRA-
RY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the
 best Catholic Works in the English Lan-
 guage, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents
 each.

The dearth and scarcity of the best
 Catholic works must long have been a
 source of regret to every intelligent and ob-
 serving Catholic in America. So limited has
 been the sale, and so great the expense of
 printing these books, that but few individuals
 in the country have been sufficiently enterpris-
 ing to undertake their publication; and their
 publications, and their price, in consequence
 are such, that they are not only unobtainable
 in fact, but have been entirely impossible for
 the poorer members of the Catholic com-
 munity, who stand most in need of instruction
 and for whom the Books have in general been
 compiled, to obtain copies, even of those work
 which are nearly essential to the practice of
 religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this
 fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly
 say, that up to this time, he has at least done
 something to reduce the price of the necessary
 Catholic works. Our religious books, how-
 ever, have long been, and are still, in the
 hands of the poor members of the Catholic com-
 munity, who stand most in need of instruction
 and for whom the Books have in general been
 compiled, to obtain copies, even of those work
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 hands of the poor members of the Catholic com-
 munity, who stand most in need of instruction
 and for whom the Books have in general been
 compiled, to obtain copies, even of those work
 which are nearly essential to the practice of
 religion.

TERMS.
 The Catholic Periodical Library will
 be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty
 pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper
 and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome
 wrappers and will embrace the whole of the
 most celebrated Controversial and Devotional
 works, together with a large fund of ecclési-
 astical history. The first number will be issued
 on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of sub-
 scription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per
 Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents.
 Any six persons, who may live at a
 distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may
 have six copies of the work sent them for one
 year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country
 are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works
 which will be issued in this publication, and
 which will follow each other in rapid succe-
 sion.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in
 search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the
 Variations of the Protestant Churches; The
 Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington;
 Hayward's True Church of Christ shown;
 Hayward's Charity and Truth; Mores Ca-
 tholic, or Ages of Faith; Munford's Catho-
 lic Questions; Munford's Catholic Scrip-
 tures; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon
 Church; Parguey's of the Faith; Dr. M.
 Hall's Evidences of the Catholic Church;
 Finny's Manners of the Israelites; Finny's
 Manners of Christians; Lannezan's Ecclési-
 astical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's
 Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial
 Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's
 Tracts; St. Bonaventura's Life of Christ;
 Challow's Meditations; Butler's Book of the
 Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts;
 Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's
 edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catho-
 lic Works, which could not be purchased
 for less than seventy dollars; and it would be
 almost impossible to obtain many of the works
 included in it at any price whatever. The
 collection can now be obtained in this cheap
 and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly
 low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published
 in the Periodical Library as soon as received,
 and able translators will be provided for all
 the European publications of peculiar excel-
 lence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
 Oct. 31.

Notice.
 THE Commissioners for Talbot County
 will meet on Tuesday the 22d inst. All
 persons having claims against the county are
 requested to bring them in legally authenti-
 cated. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday
 the 22d inst. and Supervisors of the roads, on
 Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for
 the office of Constables will please hand in
 their applications on the 22d inst., and those
 persons now holding warrants as supervisors
 of roads, are requested to signify to the Clerk,
 whether they wish to be continued or not, pre-
 viously to the 5th April.
 By order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Ck.
 and Commissioners for T. C.
 March 5

TEACHERS WANTED.
 THE Subscribers having received no ap-
 plications for the male Department in
 Primary Schools in District No. 2, in Elec-
 tion District No. 1, in Talbot County, and
 but one for the female Department, in pur-
 suance of the Notice heretofore given in the
 newspapers published at Easton, have deter-
 mined to give forth notice to such persons
 as may be disposed to take charge of the pri-
 mary schools in the above District, that pro-
 posals will be received by either of the Sub-
 scribers until Tuesday 22d March next. Ap-
 plications in writing must be post paid, and
 all cases must be accompanied by satis-
 factory testimonials of character and qualifi-
 cation.
T. R. LOCKERMAN,
WM. HUNSEY,
SAM'L ROBERTS,
 Trustees.
 N. B.—His checks are such as usually
 of seeing proposals for a site for a School
 House.
 Feb. 13 122m

American Magazine
OF USEFUL
AND
ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.
 VOL. II.
 Published by the Boston Bewick Company—
 No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flat-
 tering reception and extensive circulation of
 the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute
 the work with renewed assiduity and with
 a constant desire to fulfil the promises made
 in the outset of the work. We intend to
 stick to our text; and to serve those who
 have so liberally cheered us with their kind
 patronage, with what is useful and pleasant
 and profitable to the mind, and to instruct the
 young and crudit scholar, who has spent thirty
 or forty years in his study, nor today open
 those hidden mysteries of nature which have
 escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Not
 do we expect to approach so near to the moon
 or other planets, as to tell what are the trees
 the birds, and animals which may there grow
 or live and move. We leave such extrane-
 ous fancies to those who are more visionary
 or more daring than we are. But we hope
 and intend to keep up the cheerful and spirit
 of the Magazine, in presenting solid and use-
 ful articles, which may be instructive to a
 portion of our readers, and not considered wholly
 unimportant to literary men. We consid-
 er the whole United States as our field, though
 not our's exclusively; and we ask the favour
 of persons of taste and science, to communi-
 cate important facts, and natural scenes, and
 works of art, for the benefit of all our friends.

As republicans, we feel that we are of the
 same family as those in the south and west-
 ern parts of the Union, and we wish to be con-
 sidered of the same family. If we can do any
 thing by our labours to increase and strength-
 en this sentiment and feeling, "we should be
 ready to the good work."
 We should call the attention of our present
 subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and
 to the notice in the last number relating to the
 subject. It is very important to us to know
 who propose to continue taking the Magazine,
 and to receive the very small sum, charged
 for it in advance. **GEO. G. SMITH,**
 AGENT.

Nov. 14, 1835.
 All letters and communication from agents
 and others must be post paid.
 Active and responsible Agents who will
 contract to obtain subscribers, in States,
 Counties or districts, will meet with liberal
 encouragement. N. B. None need apply
 without satisfactory reference.
 The Postage on this Magazine as estab-
 lished by law, is 4 1/2 cts. for 100 miles—
 any distance over, 7 1/2 cts.

PROSPECTUS
 FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG
 MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED
"THE BALTIMORE ATHENAUM"
 AND
YOUNG MEN'S PAPER,"
 Published under the auspices of the Baltimore
 Young Men's Society.

The publishers of the "Young Men's Pa-
 per," encouraged by the liberal patronage ex-
 tended towards them during the first year,
 have determined to enlarge and greatly im-
 prove their paper on the commencement of the
 second volume, so as to render it every way
 creditable to the city, and worthy of much
 more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by
 its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment;
 and though all approved of the high stand that
 was taken, but few thought it would live over
 the first few months, or else that it would
 dwindle into a publication less dignified in
 character, and designed merely for a money
 making scheme,—from this cause many stood
 aloof, unwilling to encourage what it was be-
 lieved would soon languish and die, or deviate
 in course from its original professions; these
 fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and
 the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way
 of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt
 the name of "THE BALTIMORE ATHENAUM,"
 in consideration of its being less vague in
 signification than the old one. Every person has
 a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a
 "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the
 publishers have experienced enough of the
 little perplexities incident to the peculiarities of
 the name, to determine them to fix upon one less
 liable to so many objections. The publication is
 purely literary, and only as such do they wish
 it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAUM"
 will contain Original Tales, Essays and Po-
 etry—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects—No-
 tices of Passing Events—Criticism on A-
 merican Works—Notices of New Publi-
 cations—Choice Selections from New
 Works—Sketches of American and European
 Society and Character—Extracts from
 Political and Moral Philosophy—Biographical
 Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home
 and abroad, besides a great variety of
 matter upon every subject in the how range
 to literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their original
 intention of making the "ATHENAUM"
 such a paper as shall be worthy of
 admission into any circle of society, rigidly
 excluding every thing from its columns cal-
 culated to injure the moral character, or foster
 a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they
 render the publication tame or spiritless, and as
 a guarantee will simply refer to the contents of
 the first volume.

The second volume will commence about the
 middle of the November.

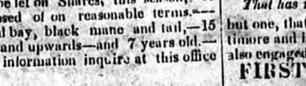
The "ATHENAUM" will be printed on a
 fine quarto paper, and will make a
 handsome volume of 416 pages, for which a
 neat title page and copious index will be fur-
 nished.

Terms—2.50 per annum, payable in all
 cases in advance.
 Office of publication N. E. corner of Balti-
 more and Sharp streets.
 Papers with which we exchange will
 please copy the above.
 Nov. 7, 1835.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, of BALTIMORE
 wishes to inform the Slave holder of
 Maryland and Virginia, that their friend still
 lives to give them cash and the highest price
 for their Negroes. Persons disposed to sell
 will find it to their interest to give him a call
 at his residence, Pratts street, extended, near
 the upper depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-
 road Co., where they shall see the justly cele-
 brated **AUSTIN WOOLFOLK,** free of
 charge.

N. B.—His checks are such as usually
 of seeing proposals for a site for a School
 House.
 Feb. 13 122m

The high bred Hunter
SKY LARK.



WILL be let on Shares, this season, or
 disposed of on reasonable terms.—
 He is a blood bay, black mane and tail, 15
 hands high and upwards, and 7 years old.
 For further information inquire at this office
 Feb. 23d

Carey's Library
OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a
 desire for instruction, and the means to gratify
 that desire. On the first point, all are agreed;
 on the second, there is diversity both of opinion
 and of practice. We have newspapers, ma-
 gazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes,
 on nearly all subjects, which have severely
 their classes of readers and supporters. And
 yet, copious as are these means of intellectual
 supply, more are still needed. In addition to
 the reviews of the day, and passing notices of
 books, the people, in large numbers, in all
 parts of our great Republic, crave the possession
 of the books themselves, and details, beyond
 what passing allusions, or the progress of dis-
 covery in art and science. But though it be
 easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is
 not so easy to gratify them. Expense, dis-
 tance from the emporium of literature, engross-
 ing occupations which prevent personal ap-
 plication or even messages to libraries and book-
 sellers, are so many causes to keep people
 away from the least of reason, and the enjoy-
 ment of the coveted literary aliment. It is
 the aim of the publishers of the Library to
 obviate these difficulties, and enable every in-
 dividual, at a small cost and without any per-
 sonal effort, to obtain for his own use and that
 of his favored friends or family, valuable
 works complete, on all the branches of useful
 and popular literature, and that in a form well
 adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as good as it is com-
 pable with morality and good taste, will be held
 instantly in view in conducting the Library,
 to fill the pages of which the current litera-
 ture of Great Britain, in all its various depart-
 ments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels
 and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribu-
 tion. With, perchance, occasional exceptions,
 it is intended to give entire the work which
 shall be selected for publication. When cir-
 cumstances, authorize the measure, recur-
 rents will be had to the literary stores of Continen-
 tal Europe, and translations made from French,
 Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a re-
 print, or at times a translation of entire vol-
 umes, the cover will exhibit the miscellane-
 ous character of a Magazine, and consist of
 sketches of men and things, and notices of
 novelties in literature and the arts, throughout
 the civilized world. A full and regular sup-
 ply of the literary monthly and haldomada
 journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in ad-
 dition to home periodicals of a similar char-
 acter cannot fail to provide ample materials for
 his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence
 of the publishers are the best guarantee for
 the continuance of the enterprise in which
 they are now about to embark, as well as for
 the abundance of the materials to give it val-
 ue in the eyes of the public. As far as judi-
 cious selections and arrangement are concern-
 ed, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be
 fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is
 not a stranger to them, but has more than once
 obtained their favourable suffrages for his lit-
 erary efforts.

TERMS.
 The work will be published in weekly num-
 ber containing twenty imperial octavo pages,
 with double columns, making two volumes a
 monthly, of more than 220 octavo pages, each
 volume; and at the expiration of every six
 months, subscribers will be furnished with a
 handsome title page and table of contents.
 The whole amount of matter furnished in
 a single year will be equal to more than forty
 volumes of the common sized English duode-
 cimo books, the cost of which will be at least
 ten times the price of a years subscription to
 the "Library." The paper upon which the
 Library will be printed, will be of the finest
 quality used for book-work, and of a size ad-
 vantageously adopted for binding. As the type
 will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance,
 each volume, when bound, will furnish a
 handsome addition to the libraries of those who
 patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dol-
 lars per annum payable in advance.
 A commission of 20 per cent, will be allow-
 ed to agent, and any agent, or postmaster fur-
 nish five subscribers and remitting the amount
 of subscription shall be entitled to the commis-
 sion of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for
 one year.

Specimen of the work, or any information
 respecting it may be obtained by addressing
 the publishers post paid. Address,
E. L. CAREY & A. HAIT, Philad'a.
 02 if

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Bollingbrook School,
 District No. 1 (Trapezoid) are desirous to
 employ a competent Teacher for the Primary
 School in that District.
 Testimonials of competency, and character
 will be required.
 Applicants will address either of the sub-
 scribers.
NS. B. NEWNAM,
JAS. MERRICK,
NAT. LEONARD,
 Trustees.
 Easton Feb. 13, 1835. if

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock
 of HATS to JAMES H. McNEAL, and in-
 tending to leave Easton in a very short time,
 requests all those who are indebted to him,
 to come forward and settle the same on or be-
 fore the end of the year, or their accounts will be
 placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
THOMAS HARPER.
 Dec. 8

Mr. Catton's EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLES' ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. II.—No. 29.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLES' ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

SPENCER & SILVERWOOD,

(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars

per annum;—if paid in advance, Three

Dollars will discharge the debt, and

Two Dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during

the first three months, will be deemed payments in ad-

vance, and all payments for the year, made during

the first six months, will be deemed payments in ad-

vance. No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are set-

tled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted

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

each subsequent insertion—large advertisements in

proportion.

59—All communications to insure attention

should be post paid.

POETRY.

THE FORSAKEN.

BY M. C. BROOKS A. M.

Why don't he come? The setting sun
Is verging to the west,
The toils, the cares of day are done,
And every bounding breeze
With pulse of love is beating high,
As smiles the earth, and glows the sky.

Why don't he come? The mead, the wood
Which we have wandered o'er,
A welcome wave, and every flood
Looks brighter than before,
And from her soft blue eye above
Is looking down the star of love.

Why don't he come? The sun has set,
O'er sky, and wood and grove,
A solemn curtain falls, and yet,
As erst he cometh not,
And hope doth like the sun depart,
And sorrow's gloom steals o'er my heart.

Why don't he come? I've looked in vain
My shepherd to descry,
Until the winds of night complain,
And moaning woe's reply,
Sighs read my breast, but none express
D-spair so lone and cheerless.

Why don't he come? Night shed her tears
And every flower's cup,
To catch the pearly dew, appears
By sylphs hand lifted up:
My tears alas! unheeded flow,
In all the solitude of woe.

The winds—the gloom—the tears of night
Are gone and bright appear
The arch of morning but its light
Falls on a maid's hair,
Death hovers o'er the forsaken sighs
And stanches the tears that dammed her eyes.

WOMAN'S FIDELITY.

[FROM THE SPANISH.]

One eye of beauty, when the sun
Was on the streams of Guadalquivir,
To gold converting, one by one,
The ripples of the mighty river,
Beside me on the bank was seated,
A Seville girl with auburn hair,
And eyes that night of the world have cheated—
A wild, bright, wicked, diamond pair!

She stooped, and wrote upon the sand,
Just as the loving sun was going,
With such a soft, shining hand,
I could have sworn 'twas silver flowing,
Her words were true, and not one more—
What could Diana's motto be—
"Death, not inconstancy!"

THE CONVICT.

Callous indeed must be the heart that is insensible
to humanity at any time or place. However great may
be the errors of a man, still we cannot find it in our
souls to censure or abuse the unfortunate; for happily
that delicate feeling which links in the human breast,
which is even more sensitive than we at times are
willing to desire, springs into play a glow of passion,
that is warm, tender and animating if exercised
upon the object that calls it forth.

At twelve o'clock noon I entered one of the apart-
ments of the Penitentiary to gratify a curiosity that
probably is at best an idle one, and for which I was
repaid by a sickly feeling of heart, at seeing depre-
cated and misery indiscriminately commingled over
a group of young and old—white and black. The
contrast of all bespoke a conscious guilt—a mor-
tifying humility; no beam of hope—no flash of virtue,
animated their faces! but a sullen, silent gloom, dis-
tinguished all alike. Occasionally I could catch
the glance of an eye that seemed to say—pity my lot!

but the rigid and very admirable system of disci-
pline prevented me from looking for a length of time
at any particular convict, which indeed I frequently
desired to do from feelings always present on such oc-
casions—a desire to know the character and causes
of all before one; but the sagacious keeper would in-
variably draw me off by some new attraction, and so
alienate my mind from any particular object of which
I was inquisitive to learn the particulars. Having
passed through the ward, we were standing at its
extreme end. Near us and apart from the crowd of
others was a convict whose looks particularly drew
my attention. He was a man of low stature, but ex-
ceedingly well proportioned. Occasionally he would
dart a look from a full black eye that was deeply
set beneath a brow where intelligence seemed to
hold her reign. His hair was light, approaching the
hazel, and tastefully adjusted—he bore not the de-
grading and loathsome mark upon his head—the con-
tour of which was strikingly beautiful—he was spared
the locks that nature had so beautifully bestowed
upon him. A smile lurked about his lips, but care had
hid her impress upon his features, beneath the in-
fluence of which a smothered nobleness of mind
would now and then burst out, and like the rays of
the sun contending with dark clouds would it struggle
for full display. Such a being could easily enlist the

sympathy of a fellow being, and I frankly confess my
heart beat warm and quick at his fate! I felt him, de-
termined to know his history, for I felt conscious he
was innocent in the dark walls of a penitentiary for no
guilty crime—his very looks evinced the thought
I was not long in learning all I desired to know, and
will recapitulate it as briefly as possible.

Two years ago a young man, apparently not older
than twenty, was placed a prisoner at the bar of the
Court of—County, charged with the crime of
murder! After the examination of many witnesses,
one was brought up leaning upon the arms of attend-
ants, and suffering under the delirium of the scene
which a crowded Court room too commonly in-
spires. She was a beautiful female, scarce built into ma-
jesty, and as tender as a dove was sensitive. With
much perturbation she proceeded to give her evidence.
Many, nay all present will remember the feelings that
that occasion harrowed up. My informant says, her
marriage screams still echo on his ear at this late men-
tion of the fact:

Augustus, the prisoner, was of good extraction,
of proud main and haughty temper. He had long loved
Clara, and with the peculiarities of a warm temper,
could not suffer a rival for her hand. She re-
turned the affections of Augustus, and he was only
waiting for the arrival of her sixteenth birthday to
consummate the sum of all his earthly happiness. The
eve of Clara's birthday came at last, but the fond girl
found her father objecting to her wedding, and her
lover banished from the house. It is useless to dwell
upon their sufferings, for language is too feeble to
poetry justly the agonies of too loving hearts ex-
ercised by the mandate of a parent in rely because of
an unfounded suspicion or a preference for another. To
often I will take occasion here to say, do we find
parent's willing to barter away the happiness of a
child, for the sake of a poem or a play, or a musical
instrument?

Augustus had for some time extracted his mes-
sage, to a friend, whom he believed strictly true and honest.
At length Clara determined to leave her paternal roof,
and fly with the man of her love to the bosom of the
earth if necessary, and accordingly the plot was ad-
justed to effect her escape on the eve of her birthday,
that they might have the pleasure of fulfilling their
long anticipated happiness.

Augustus was secret himself in the house of
Clara's father that night, and after all was quiet and
still, they were to elope. Clara confided the secret
to an old servant that nursed her since her mother's
death. She was to admit a gentleman by the back
stairs when he should present himself for admittance.
The family had scarce retired, and Clara to prevent
suspicion had caused her chamber light to be removed,
and all was quiet, save the beating of her heart at the
thoughts of what was plotting and its final success, when
she was startled by a pressure against the door, she
instantly opened it and Augustus was received by his
expectant lover—the old sentinel was dismissed with
orders to admit no one else, and retire to her bed,
which she did, after giving her young mistress a gen-
tle farewell squeeze of the hand.

Midnight had thrown its robe around, and the
moon just glimmered through the trees that grew near
the window of Clara's chamber. The lovers afraid
even to whisper, prepared in silence to effect their
flight. Clara knelt beside her bed and amidst a
gush of tears offered up in silence a prayer to Heaven
for what was to do that night. She seized her
lover's hand with great warmth, and as their bosoms
came in contact, her's seemed to say "I trust myself
to thee!" and with a burning kiss he gave assurance
of his faith. Cautiously and stealthily they moved
along the passage and down the steps, arriving undis-
covered at the door through which she was never
permitted to return. The old door with a grating un-
opened, and the lovers stepped softly into the porch
which was by this time lighted by the moon beams
as light as day. A figure glided across the footway
and became lost to the sight of the astonished fugi-
tives by the shadow of the trees. Clara should not
and shrunk closer and closer in the arms of her lover.
As thus they stood, the figure reappeared; approached
them muffled in a cloak, and confessed them not a
yard apart. Amazement shook them as they stood
coiled in each other's embrace. The figure unman-
ifestly spoke in a deep sepulchral voice—"Largely!"

"Augustus!" exclaimed fair Clara's charge,
as he endeavored to unloose her arms; but quick the
figure drew forth a horrid dagger which gleamed in
the moon's rays, and darting upon his victim, plunged
it in his throat as he caught the fainting Clara in his
arms.

The wounded man struggled to the porch and audi-
bly groined for help. The old servant through in-
discrimination had gotten up to watch her young mistress
fly, now gave the alarm and soon the house was
sifted from its top to its base. For his services, he
all making to the garden, found the lifeless Augustus,
Clara cold and pale, in the arms of Augustus, who
still supported her as he held up the bloody knife
reeking with the blood of a lady and a grateful friend!

For this crime the convict was doomed to spend
his life in the walls of a common prison, to atone for
the blood he had shed.

From the Baltimore Republican

BALTIMORE, MARCH 30, 1836.

"We've neither safety unity, nor peace,
The foundation of common good is lost;
Unholy cunning feeds upon the people's weal,
And bad men fatten with the good man's labours.
Justice is lame, as well as blind, amongst us;
The Laws (corrupted to their ends that tyrant's) em)
Serve but for instruments of some new tyrannic
That every day starts up, to enslave us deeper—
All that bear this, deserve to feel as much,
For natural justice bids us rise on one;
And check the growth of these dem-tic spoilers;
That make us slaves, and tell us, 'tis our charter."
OFWAY.

Messrs. Harke:—The Indemnity Bill having
received the sanction of the Legislature, it
might, under ordinary circumstances, be taken
for granted, that the facts and principles
contained in the memorial which has secured
the passage of the Bill, are such as cannot be
set aside or proven to be false and subversive
of government. But this Bill has not passed
under ordinary circumstances.—There are
connected with its passage, features so excel-
lently obnoxious, that no man of sound judg-
ment, honesty, and reflection, will for a moment
admit the facts, or adore the principles. I

shall, therefore, instead of laying my pen
aside, in submission to the expressed judgment
of the Legislature, continue my remarks on
Mr. Johnson's memorial, and endeavor to
prove that in stating as I did in my EIGHTH
LETTER, that the document referred to con-
tains principles, subversive of the Laws of the
Land, destructive to the peace of society, re-
fuge to the most common sense and common law,
I have only asserted that, which can be very
readily proved, and that, which has already
been acquiesced in, by the intelligence and
respectability, of at least seven-eighths of the
citizens of Baltimore. But before I proceed,
agreeably to the course marked out in my last
letter, I shall advance several distinct opinions
with regard to the Indemnity Bill.

I pronounce it an unconstitutional measure,
and therefore not a Law. In the present
occasion I shall not attempt to enter a grave
legal argument to prove the invalidity of the
opinion but content myself with merely ad-
vancing such general observations as will meet
the approbation of every man, who places a
value upon common sense, or admits the use of
plain reasoning.—These letters are written
under an impression, that they will be exten-
sively read, and that men of every rank in so-
ciety will take an interest in what they contain.
I am therefore exceedingly desirous to strip
of the expression of my sentiments, of every-
thing like unnecessary technicality, and to use
only such language, as will, without offending
the learned, be easily comprehended by those
who have not the advantage of a classical
education.—I however it should become neces-
sary for me to establish what I now assert, by
the concurrent testimony of great men, I am
able to do so; I shall be sustained by the de-
cisions of the most distinguished jurists of the
United States, and the most approved opinions
of the best civilians in the world.

The indemnity bill is not a law, for various
reasons.—Among others, I will enumerate the
following: Through its medium the Legisla-
ture have assumed to themselves the power of
taking the property of A and giving it to B.
This is an unjustifiable exercise of such power
as is not authorized by the Constitution of the
State. Taxes can only be imposed to defray
the expenses of government, and the Legisla-
ture have no more right to create a law com-
pelling Captain Thomas Williams to pay a
portion of the remnant of his property into the
pocket of Reverly Johnson, than they have to
compel the said Captain to take off his hat
whenever he meets John Glenn.—The legit-
imate exercise of Legislative power is defined
and limited by the Constitution; and whenever
the Legislature take upon themselves to exer-
cise power not given to them by the Constitu-
tion, no officer of the State, nor citizen of the
commonwealth is bound to give obedience to
such unauthorized act. On the contrary, it is
the duty of every officer and citizen to declin-
e obedience. I am very anxious to be thor-
oughly understood. I do not mean by declin-
ing obedience, that citizens are tumultuously
to assemble, and under the influence of passion
and exasperation, pull down houses or far-
m and leather oxenous individuals. Such a course
is with extraordinary and dangerous, and
such a course is not only illegal, but it is
unjust, and has been found, and especially to be
blamed as reprehensible. I merely mean that
they should respectfully decline to obey a power,
the validity of which they do not acknowledge,
it is probable that I shall here be asked, if the
officer or the citizen are to be the judges of the
constitutionality of a law—or it may be said
that this doctrine naturally tends to promote
an illegal resistance to the laws of the land.
In reference to the question I answer no, and with
reason. I have no such tendency. Citizens or
officers may decline to obey without involving
themselves in the difficulties alluded to. To con-
vey my meaning, I will give an example.

Suppose the legislature were to pass a law
commanding me to clean off Mr. Johnson's
pavement once a week for three years as a
punishment for not protecting his property from
destruction—or in the event of my not doing
so to pay a certain fine. Well, I am officially
made acquainted with the information in this
case, and I have no objection to the information in
this case, you are bound to obey. Such is the
law of the land. It has received the sanction of
a majority of the legislature. But, I say in
reply, I will not obey. The legislature have
not the power to make me Mr. Johnson's
scavenger. It requires something more than
the mere form of a law to make a law. But,
says the officer, you are not to be the judge of
the constitutionality of the law. It has been
passed by the legislature, and I expect immediate
compliance. Then, say I in return, you expect
more than you will receive. I look upon this
measure as an unconstitutional exercise of
harsh and arbitrary power—an insult to me
personally, and calculated in its operation to
debase and degrade the community of which I
am a member. I therefore decline obedience,
and am firmly resolved never to be made an
instrument to the destruction of those meastures
the blessing of which I have received from
Maryland by the form of government under
which we live. Sir, says the officer, if you
decline to clean the pavement you must pay
the fine in lieu thereof. Officer, I reply, I
shall do no such thing. The legislature have
overstepped their authority, the measure is
unconstitutional, and I will not be governed
by it. Constitutionality is the essence of law.
In this measure constitutionality is absent, and
therefore it is not a law. I do not resist the
force of the law, for I deny that laws can be
made except in pursuance of the Constitution.
In this instance there has been a most palpable
violation of the Constitution and in refusing
obedience I am only exercising a virtuous
freeman's privilege in withholding submission
to an evident act of tyranny. The officer
reiterates—Sir, you cannot be the judge of the
constitutionality of the law—it is your duty to
obey or to resist. Do as you think best,
I answer, but you shall not arrest me
with my consent. The officer beckons to his
assistants, they step forward and contrary to
my will and judgment, I am taken into cus-
tody and lodged in a jail. What is the result
of writ of habeas corpus is sued out. I am
released from imprisonment, and the matter in
all its bearings, comes eventually before the
superior courts of justice. There the constitu-
tionality of the law is tested, and the citizen,
in the honest and manly course, he has taken,
has only been the means of bringing the obnox-
ious measure before the proper and sufficient
judges, who, if they are wise and just, will
dispassionately decide agreeably to the legal
merits of the case. This I conceive to be a

fair example to prove, that in case the Legisla-
ture exercise a power not delegated to them,
or not given by the constitution—the citizen is
not only not bound to obey, but it is his positive
duty to refuse obedience, and that a citizen who
would, contrary to his conscience and sense of
justice, give obedience to what he felt and
knew to be an unconstitutional and oppressive
measure, would deserve to be held up as a
dishonest or mean spirited man, fit for the
worst purposes of tyranny, and utterly unwor-
thy of the blessings of freedom.

The reason which I have given to show that
the Indemnity bill, although it has gone
through the usual form, is not a law of the
State, is plain and striking. I have said the
Legislature have not the power to take the
property of A, and give it to B. I now ask any
man to reflect and answer to himself the plain
question, whether or not in the case under
consideration the Legislature does take the
property of A and give it to B. The doctrine
is acknowledged to be sound and incontroverti-
ble, even under a monarchical government,
then how shocking must a departure from this
doctrine be to Republicans, whose pride and
honor is, that they only pay taxes to support
government, and not to contribute to the
luxury and extravagance of an aristocracy of
nobles. If then the Indemnity bill has been
enacted in fraud upon the rights of the peo-
ple, it is manifestly not a law, and it is
clearly deserving to be exposed and despised.
If it were its origin to the prostitution and
perversion of delegated power, and a plain
violation of the Constitution—it does not de-
serve to be respected, but every good citizen
will do his utmost to prevent the accomplish-
ment of its object.

This is but one, and the most general view
of the unconstitutionality of the Indemnity
Bill. I there assert and maintain that it is
unconstitutional because it is an ex-post facto
law. That it is ex-post facto, no man understand-
ing the meaning of the phrase can, for a moment
doubt. However, that no dispute may arise
about words, and that my remarks may be
perfectly intelligible, I will state what I con-
ceive to be an ex-post facto law. It is a re-
trospective law—in other words, it is a law
made to-day for the purpose of operating upon
a fact which took place yesterday. What is
the reason that such laws are odious? What
is the reason that they are so detested? They
are in fact, a law which we call a crime, and
therefore follows that a crime cannot exist,
retrospectively, or before the law which con-
stituted the crime. The crime being a disobe-
dience to the Law, the law must come first,
and the crime afterwards. For instance, if the
Legislature pass a law to-day declaring that the
dead shall be buried in leaden coffins, and al-
ready buried in the earth, or in a wooden coffin
yesterday, shall not be compelled to pay the
penalty. And why? Because he has not com-
mitted a breach of the law,—he had buried
his dead in a wooden coffin before the law relat-
ing to leaden coffins existed. Would it not
be the very essence of tyranny to compel the
man to pay a penalty for the breach of a law
which was impossible for him to break, in as
much as the law itself did not then exist?
There are laws which operate upon facts, con-
tinued, and such laws are called ex-post facto
laws, and such laws are wicked and un-
just—and inasmuch as they are made
after the fact instead of going before to notify
obedience, are called ex-post facto laws. Now
it is as plain as that two and two is four, that
the Indemnity Bill considered as a law is an
ex-post facto law—every body knows that when
the riots took place there existed no law to
indemnify a man to property destroyed by a
mob. The case of Mrs. White, which has
been before the Legislature ever since the year
1812, is a sufficient proof of this. The court
in its judgment upon this case, in reference to
a branch of that very case, declared that Mrs.
White could only have her remedy against
those who had injured her agreeably to the
existing laws and accordingly successive Legisla-
tures have uniformly refused to grant by
extra legislative action the indemnity she has
claimed. Even if this were not the case, the
present Legislature—and I beg the reader's
particular attention to what I now state.—It
has pronounced the Indemnity bill a constitu-
tional measure. I therefore maintain that the
Indemnity bill viewed as a law, is an ex-post
facto law. Now, what does the constitution of
the U. States say on this head? It declares in
the 10th sec. of the 1. article, that "No State
shall pass any ex-post facto law."

I ask then if any man will dare to tell this
community that the constitution of the U.
States has not been violated? Will any man
maintain that the judges of our courts will not
pronounce the indemnity bill a constitu-
tional measure? It is declared in the 2d Sec.
of the VI. article of our national charter, that
"The Constitution of the United States shall be
the SUPREME LAW of the land, and the judges
in every STATE shall be BOUND THEREBY,
any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any
State to the CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING."
It would therefore follow that every ex-post
facto law were sanctioned by the Constitu-
tion of Maryland, they would be illegal, or no
law, inasmuch as they would conflict with the
Constitution of the United States. But the
Constitution of Maryland does not run counter
to the Constitution of the United States. The
frames of our State Constitution and our Bill
of Rights understood too well, and felt too
keenly the accused iniquity and intolerable
tyranny of an ex post facto measure, not to
pronounce upon it their most decided disap-
probation.

The 15th Section of the Declaration of
Rights of the State of Maryland, says—"That
retrospective laws, punishing facts committed
before the existence of such laws, and by them
only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust
and incompatible with liberty, wherefore NO

EX-POST FACTO LAW OUGHT TO
BE MADE."—Can any thing, be more ex-
pressive, or more to the point?—And again I
ask, can any man maintain that the Constitu-
tion of Maryland, as well as the Constitution
of the United States, has not been violated?
Does not every man who reflects for a mo-
ment feel that both have been trodden under
foot? In fact, Mr. Johnson himself, in his me-
morial, has not dared to maintain that the
granting of indemnity would be an ex-post fac-
to measure. He perceived at once that it would
not be possible to frame a law which would
not partake of this character. He therefore coun-
tenuously anticipates the evil, and labors, with
great difficulty, and something resembling in-
geniously, to draw a distinction between CIVIL
and CRIMINAL ex-post facto laws. But let any
man examine carefully this particular part of
his memorial and he will at once perceive the
excellence of the poet's observation:

"Truth is a towering dame—drives her air,
In state she walks the world with state;
But falsehood is a meretricious fair,
Painted and arrayed, and shuffling in her gait."

The amount however of his exertion is, that
CIVIL ex-post facto laws are constitutional,—
while CRIMINAL ex-post facto laws, are not
to be tolerated. Alas! that one so perfectly
able to perceive the destructive consequences of
this iniquitous doctrine should so far forget
himself to give his sanction to it. I so-
lemnly declare that with the legal representa-
tives of Reverly Johnson there is nothing upon
earth that could have induced me to have be-
queathed on record to posterity an opinion
which I would conceive to be so utterly de-
gradatory to my legal character. He has
however endeavored to find some countenance
to this opinion, in a sentence drawn from a
paragraph of Judge Story, and this able jurist
is quoted as declaring in relation to ex-
post facto laws that "The general interpreta-
tion has been, and is, that the phrase includes
acts of a criminal nature only." Now, to
those who are curious as to Judge Story's op-
inion, I refer them to his Commentaries 3
vol. p. 212, or to a note of Mr. Justice John-
son's on the case of Calder vs. Bull and wife,
& upon examining the whole of what Judge Story
has advanced, they come to the conclusion that
the sentence selected by Mr. Johnson is a fair
representation of Judge Story's opinion, or that he
is in favor of civil ex-post facto laws, then I
know nothing about the matter, or am unable
to perceive the force of reasoning, or to com-
prehend the meaning of the English language.
I say that Judge Story does not give his sanc-
tion to such a doctrine, nor is he in any degree
an advocate for civil ex-post facto laws. But
even if he were, the innumerable decisions a-
gainst him would instantly overthrow his dic-
tion. One of the hundreds which I might ad-
duce, I shall advance but one, it is precisely
in point, and is the opinion of our much be-
loved and lauded Chief Justice Marshall. He
says in the 6th of Cranch p. 138—"An ex-post
facto law, is one which renders an act punish-
able, in a manner in which it was not punish-
able, when it was committed.—SUCH A LAW
MAY INFLECT PECUNIARY PENALTIES,
AND TAKE AWAY PROPERTY, BUT IT DOES NOT
ENTIRELY SETTLE THE QUESTION AS TO ANY DIS-
TINCTION BETWEEN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL EX-POST
FACTO LAWS. DOES IT NOT ABUNDANTLY PROVE, AS FAR
AS THE MOST RESPECTABLE TESTIMONY CAN PROVE, THAT
SUCH A DISTINCTION IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION,
AND ABSURD AND RIDICULOUS. TO SHOW THAT I
HAVE NOT MADE AN IMPROPER USE OF JUDGE MARSHALL'S
OPINION, AND THAT I INTENDED TO CONVEY THE
VERY MEANING WHICH HE HAS GIVEN TO IT, I
SHALL CITE A PASSAGE FROM CHANCELLOR KENT, ON JUDGE
MARSHALL'S DEFINITION. He says, in the first
of his Commentaries, p. 382; "This defini-
tion (meaning the definition in Cranch) is
distinguished for its comprehensive brevity and
precision, and it extends equally to laws im-
posing PERSONAL OR PECUNIARY PENALTIES,
and to laws passed after the fact, and affecting a
person by way of punishment either in his
PERSON OR ESTATE." Next to Judge Mar-
shall, Chancellor Kent is as good authority,
and I shall quote a passage from his relation to
the United States. "What then becomes of Mar-
shall's distinction between civil and criminal
ex-post facto laws? Does it require a law-
yer to perceive at once that such a distinction
could only have its origin in the fertility of a
mind anxious to discover some pretext for a
violation of the constitution—so palpable, that
no man could dare to stand forward and openly
avow that such a doctrine is consonant to the
spirit or letter of that sacred instrument? But
what is the result? A retroactive action, and
that the party who yesterday gave me the law,
and step forward to-day, and tell me that he
is not bound to pay me? Does not the common
sense and honesty of every man revolt at the
bare suggestion of a doctrine so utterly destruc-
tive of social and commercial confidence,
and so plainly at variance with every thing
that is legal, just and honorable? I need
scarcely put the question. I am confident
that there is not a man who will take the trouble
to reflect a moment on the subject, that will not
at once conclude that this doctrine is in irre-
concilable and civil institutions, what the dis-
belief of a God is to religion and morals. I
therefore dismiss it altogether regarding it as
an infamous heresy to legal science, meriting
the contempt of honest men, unworthy of the
notice of a lawyer, and to support which would
be a black mark upon the legal character of
any counsellor or attorney. If then there
can be no favorable distinction taken between
civil and criminal ex-post facto laws, what are
we to infer? We are to infer precisely what
the constitution of the United States, and the
constitution of Maryland have declared—that
ex-post facto laws are unconstitutional and op-
pressive, and as the indemnity bill is, undoubt-
edly an ex-post facto measure, it is therefore
not a law of the land. It is an act passed by
the legislature contrary to the will of a major-
ity of the people, and in palpable violation
of the constitution. The people therefore are not
bound to obey it. Their obedience can only
be given to laws that are constitutional in
made.—Our ancestors in forming the Declara-
tion of Rights looking to the weakness and
frailty of human nature, and contemplating a

possibility of a period when intrigue and cor-
ruption might pervert the constitution, have as
it under the influence of prophetic caution, so-
lemnly declared "the doctrine of non-resist-
ance against arbitrary power, and oppression,
is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good
and happiness of mankind." I do not think
that I am unreasonable in saying that the citi-
zens of Baltimore, would manifest an approval
of this "slavish" and "absurd" doctrine, if they
do not at once firmly, manfully, but legally
resist the unjustifiable encroachment upon
their rights, so plainly attempted through the
medium of this iniquitous and unconstitutional
Bill. Already the subject is matter of jest
with our sister cities, and if we sit down tamely
under a tyranny so palpably the result of
arrogance and contrivance, the day is at hand
when we shall be deservedly contemned and
despised.

Another constitutional ground of objection
to the indemnity bill, may be drawn from the
proposition that the indemnity is to be paid
out of the public monies. Numerous deci-
sions established upon incontrovertible legal
grounds, and well supported by common sense
and the nature of things, abundantly prove
that the Legislature have no right to apply the
public money to private use.—This position,
although a great political axiom, would take
considerable explanation to bring it in its full
force immediately before the judgment. It is
however only necessary to suggest that every
man who has given the least attention to political
economy, will acknowledge that this doc-
trine rests upon a firm foundation. It is not
consistent with the plan of these letters to en-
ter into an argumentative detail of the va-
rious ramifications of the positions advanced,
and in the present letter, as I have already
said, my principal object is, only to bring for-
ward the great and striking landmarks or
points of distinction.—These are necessarily
such as when presented, immediately strike
to the mind, and like simple problems in ge-
ometry are at once admitted or rejected. Of this
kind I have advanced three positions, each of
which I maintain is in itself sufficient to es-
tablish the unconstitutionality of the indemnity
bill, and would, I am convinced, prevail a-
gainst it in the Supreme Court of the United
States. They are as follows:

First.—The Legislature have no right to take
the property of A and give it to B. They they
do through the indemnity bill, and therefore
it is unconstitutional.

Second.—The Legislature have no right
to pass an ex-post facto law. The indemnity bill
is an ex-post facto law, and therefore it is un-
constitutional.

Third.—The Legislature have no right to
apply the public money to private use. This
it is presumed they will do through the me-
dium of the indemnity bill, and therefore it is
unconstitutional.

These are, as I conceive, three good, gen-
eral, and constitutional grounds of objection,
—grounds which can be beyond doubt effectually
sustained. Their correctness will with-
out hesitation, be acknowledged, by every
unprejudiced lawyer,—and I am much mis-
taken if I am not mistaken, whatever may
be their class in society, will be able to give
their force and application. Upon their
validity I willingly stake the reputation of these
letters, and if they are set aside or shown
to be false and sophistical I shall cheerfully
confess that these writings instead of having
a claim to candour and intelligence, are only
remarkable for presumption and ignorance. I
have now done with these objections which are
of a strictly solemn or legal character. I
have other objections to advance which are
more of a miscellaneous nature, and chiefly owe
their strength to local or special considerations,
growing out of particular facts, morality, ex-
plicity, common sense and ordinary transac-
tions of life.

The first of these objections is the most
grave, inasmuch as it is deeply imbued with a
legal title. It is said that the auction duties
of the City of Baltimore will be appropriated
to the payment of the indemnity. Now I
maintain that the Legislature, will be unable
to do this, and that the city, has no more
right to have to order the Mayor's head to be cut
off, because Mr. Johnson's furniture was des-
troyed.—A very little explanation will
convince every man who reads it, that the City
of Baltimore is justly and legally entitled not
only to the \$20,000 a year which have heretofore
been appropriated to the cleaning of the harbour,
but to the whole of the auction duties, which
fall but little short of \$40,000 per annum,
and which being very long—there is a very
small sum in the nature and value of the re-
venue, and a thousand other considerations,
which are not necessary to detail, but which
I have not space to detail, but which are
giving to the city the absolute power to license
and regulate auctions. This charter was made
in 1827, a period of more than twenty
years, the city continued to exercise her char-
tered right and to receive, as undoubtedly en-
titled, the whole auction duties. In 1827, the
Legislature, in its wisdom, thought proper to
indulge its avarice, and as avarice, whether
political or domestic, pays but little regard to
law or charters, the constitution was violated
—the charter of the city unceremoniously
trampled upon, and the auction duties seized
and put into the State Treasury. The Mayor
and City Council of that day set up the re-
objections, and went so far as to send a joint

Repeal all usury laws, and establishing rates of interest—except in cases where no stipulations are made, and it is desirable, therefore, to have some standard—end capital will, as surely as water, find its level.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE.

The nomination of UPRON S. HEATH to be United States Judge for the District of Maryland, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JUDGE GLENN, has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

The Savannah Georgian states that five hundred friendly Creek Indians were to be received into the service of the United States, in the present campaign against the Indians of Florida.

The New York Institute for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is represented to be in a flourishing condition. It has now 140 pupils, whose intellectual attainments as well as the gaining of a practical knowledge of useful trades are carefully attended to.

Governor TAZEWELL of Virginia, will resign his office on the first of April. WENDHAM ROBINSON Esq. of the Council, will be Governor, ex officio, until a new election.

MURKIN.—We learn that a mutiny broke out yesterday on board ship Henry Clay, soon after she dropped below, on her passage to the East Indies. Ten of the mutineers were brought up to town and lodged in jail.—Boston Post of Monday.

FIRST SHAD.—A shad was caught yesterday morning, at Staten Island, by Mr. Elias Butler. It weighed about 3 lbs., and was sold in Fulton market for \$2.25.—N. Y. Commercial.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor.—Justly appreciating your silence in regard to a certain apologetical communication in the Gazette of last Saturday over the signature of "Plain Truth," I now trouble Mr. Truth, if his ball of logic be not spent, to answer the queries contained in the following letter, from the Frederick Citizen.

To the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough and the Hon. Joseph Kent. GENTLEMEN:—You cannot regard it as presumption, I am sure, in an humble individual asking you in the most serious manner, why was it that you were absent from your seats in the Senate, when the vote was taken upon Mr. Taney's nomination?

If your absence was accidental, which but few, if any, think was the case, what would have been your votes if present? Proclaim your opinions, or there is but one inference to be drawn. That is, that to preserve your popularity, you shrink from your duty, and the voice of Maryland was not heard.

A FARMER.

If these questions be not answered by the Editor of the Gazette, who by the answers but you find may alike unto all things, he being the instrument of the Hon. Senator's organ "Plain Truth," must, with more than his usual brevity, attempt the task of once more qualifying the word truth, and beg an apology for the "high minded and disinterested motives" of Clay and Co's cat's paw!

A MECHANIC.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE WING.] Mr. Editor.—Some scribbler in the Gazette of the 26th ult., over the signature of "One of the People," who has more assurance than brains, appears to be quite sensitive relative to the increase of the Treasurer's salary, and appears to think the Van Buren and Jackson men are desirous of heaping duties on the Officers without a willingness to pay them; how has the friends of Jackson burdened the Treasurer with new duties? have they had it in their power? have they for many years had the rule of the State? or in fact have the duties been multiplied? if they have, who has done it? and why do not the friends of the increased salary, state the items? has one single duty been added to him since the last session? and will the whole of his performances for twelve months occupy him one month, or will it require him to write five sheets of paper in twelve months? Now sir, I challenge, call on, and demand from One of the People, or any other friend of the Treasurer, to state what he has to perform, he time he will be legally occupied during twelve months. Or if it is at all requisite to have an Eastern Shore Treasurer.—It is time the inhabitants of Maryland should know to whom they have entrusted their sacred rights. One of the People speaks of the waste of public money. What deception! where has the funds of the State gone since the federalists have had the unhappy rule of her—before she was rich; had an overflowing Treasury; there was as much to do formerly about where to deposit her surplus funds, as there is now about the surplus of the general government; but she is now a beggar, a bankrupt, not one dollar to call her own; at one time the cry was that the war had exhausted her funds, but the general government repaid the whole amount principal & interest; what now is the answer. He speaks of millions of dollars wantonly lavished on post masters; does this hair-brained writer know that the committee of the famous panic Senate even after they made their report, declared they would not vouch for its accuracy, as they had to hire a Jackson cast-off to investigate the subject, but as the idea had gone abroad that millions were spent and wasted, it was sufficient for them, and put every yelp on the cry as there only aim was to deceive the people. Will this "gigantic writer" in his own imagination, tell the people of the twenty one thousand six hundred and forty two dollars fifty one cents paid by the bank of the United States to hire printers to publish the fine panic speeches in Congress? Will he tell them of five thousand two hundred and sixty six dollars paid by the Senate, to their travelling committee of investigation, will he tell of the millions of dol-

lars spent by the Senate during the panic session in debating about the bank of the United States—will he bring to view the waggon loads of Documents franked by the members of Congress, and will he tell the people this money did not belong to them? Will he tell the people that those speeches at the tune of millions of dollars were true and not intended to deceive, in fact will he tell the people that time, and facts have convinced the world that they were not true; and will he tell me where I have said the Treasurer's salary would increase the country taxes—but as the federalists expect to succeed by deception, what more have we to expect—have they not deceived Judge McLean; have they not deceived Judge White, have they not deceived Webster, and at least they will deceive the hero of silk petticoat memory and themselves—but I have always heard and been led to believe those federalist thought they possessed all the talents and wealth of the country, and that we poor plebeians are viewed by them "as hevers of wood and drawers of water." Though I may reside in a remote corner of your county, and as one of the people "would have it, in the woods and marshes, and have never been used to genteel society," I can see the many gross deceptions and impositions, those self styled Lords of Creation are practising on the community, and am ready and willing at all times to expose them. If gratuity depends on deception the Lord defend me from it.

CALHOUN'S WEASEL.

Talbot county, April 3d, 1836.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Bonfield, the residence of Jas. L. Chamberlain, on Thursday next the 14th inst. 11 o'clock A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order, TENCH TILGHMAN, Sec.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to come forward and close their accounts without delay: as he intends settling up his business, he hopes no further notice will be required. They can settle by note or otherwise. ENNALS ROSZELL.

A CARD.

THERE will be, it is probable, two or three vacancies in the Parsonage Seminary at the commencement of the next session, (1st of May.) Persons wishing to enter boys under their charge, will be well to make immediate application. The semi-annual examination will take place on the 15th of April. Parents and Guardians of the students are invited to attend. April 9

THE Subscriber has commenced a General Commission Business, at No. 12, Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, where he will sell Grain of every description, and has opened a market for Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c. and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, (however small) will insure them the best prices the market affords. He will fill up orders of every description, such as Groceries, clover seed, Plaster, Lime, &c. JOSEPH RASIN.

William Anell, Giles Hicks, Thomas Carter, J. P. W. Richardson, Henry Rhoads, William Loveday, Samuel Kennard, Dr. Robert Goldsborough, Ezra Wilmer, John C. Palmer, John C. Spencer, Samuel Thompson, Jacob W. Legg, Benjamin Erickson.

N. B. I have on hand Jas. C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and cob Crusher and Grinder; also his Corn Sheller, which will shell from 240 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars, reference to the Gardner and Farmer. April 9th, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

JOHN D. MOORE wishes to purchase 25 or 30 field hands, including both sexes from the age of 10 to 30, for which he is willing to pay the highest prices. He can at any time be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. Any information that may be given him verbally or written, so that he makes the purchase, will entitle the informant to liberal compensation. April 9 3t

Notice.

The annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will take place on Monday the 11th inst., in the Church at Easton at 11 o'clock. The members are respectfully invited to attend and the Managers will be gratified by the presence of any who may feel an interest in their object. April 9

PIANOS.

JOHN H. PENNINGTON expects to be in Easton in a few days, where he will remain about a week for the purpose of REPAIRING and TUNING PIANOS. Persons in the country that may wish his services, or to purchase new pianos, will please address him at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, and their business will be punctually attended to. April 9 3t

Cotillion Party.

A COTILLION PARTY will be held at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday evening 19th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at which the gentlemen of the State and the adjacent counties are invited to attend. Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. McDowell's Tavern. P. S. A BAND OF MUSIC from Baltimore is engaged for the occasion. MANAGERS. Tench Tilghman, Jos. R. Price, P. F. Thomas, C. H. Tilghman, Robert Rose, Charles Thomas, S. W. Spencer, J. N. Goldsborough, P. Robinson, Alex. P. Taylor. April 5 4t

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton April 1, 1836.

- Anderson & Hopkins L. Thomas H. Leonard
William Atwell James Lane
Richard Andrew James Lane
William Anderson Matthew Lyons 3
Joseph Askings Miss George Anid
John Bayner M.
Capt. J. D. Bromwell Joseph Morse
Mrs. Emily Brinsfield Mr. Richard B. Man-
shipp
Mary R. Blake John Meyiel
John W. Burgess Mrs. Mary Marshall
Samuel T. Beaming Robert Martin
John B. Cary Miss Nicola
Whittington Cox Messrs. N. B. New-
Mrs. Rebecca H. Ca- nam
mer James Merrick
Mrs. Lidia Clark Nathan Leonard
Mrs. Eversley Mary Newman
Mr. P. Courtney Wm. Newman 58
Capt. Edward Crisp O
John H. Cault jr Mordecai Oxenham
Miss Eliza Colburn P
Collector of Talbot Solomon Pretteman
County Thomas Plummer
Bennet Parrott
Miss Sarah H. Dodson James Price
Hayward Dickinson Michael Pinkind
Capt. Robert Delahay R
Mrs. Elizabeth Denny Robert R. Robinson
Mrs. Ann Eritt Alexander D. Ridg-
way
H. L. Edmondson Mrs. Sarah Richards
William Rose
William H. Fairbank George Richards
John Fisher Josiah C. Robinson
Mrs. Ann E. Rich-
mond
Henry A. Gustus Miss Sophia J. Rudin-
James Gullin steen
Mrs. Sarah Gannen S
Mrs. Margaret Hasil Isaac Stevens
ton
John Huff Cernelious Sherwood
Thomas Hale Joseph L. Turner
Edward Hamelton Miss Elizabeth Ann
Mrs. Susan Hopkins Turner
Miss Charlotte Jackson William S. Tyler
Henry Jump Miss Vishey
William Jones Solomon Wilson
Bonj. Kirby Mrs. Ann Wood
Laf Kriega Richard Webb
Samuel Kemp L. W. SPENCER, P. M.
April 5 3t

NEW FIRM.

BELL & STEWART, Public generally that they have commenced the



Coach, Gig & Harness Making

in Easton at the old stand at the North end of Washington Street, for many years kept by Joseph Parrott, and recently by John W. Mills, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. The subscribers having been regularly brought up to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom, as they intend to keep constantly on hand the best materials and employing experienced workmen. They will also pledge themselves to work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce. April 5 3m law. (G.)

NOTICE.

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers, and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Public in Talbot County, and all persons whom it may concern are hereby notified to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers at Ordinaries and others" before the 10th day of May next ensuing. JO. GRAHAM, Shff. April 5 10m (G.)

THE STEAM BOAT

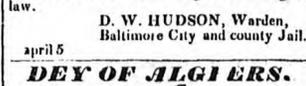


MARYLAND. THE Steam Boat Maryland and requiring some adjustment, will lay up on her return to Baltimore on Wednesday next the 6th inst. for one week. She will resume her trips from Baltimore to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castlehaven) and Easton, on Tuesday the 12th of April inst. April 4 4t

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of March 1836, as a runaway, by Joseph Steel, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore county, a negro woman, who calls herself LOUISA DOWNING, and says that she is free, but did belong to Charles Stewart, living at the Paper Mills, five miles from Baltimore, on the Liberty road. She is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on her right cheek caused by a burn, and so a small car on her right arm; her clothing consists of a yellow striped cotton frock, bobnet cape, black bonnet and fine shoes. The owner, if any, of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City and county Jail. April 5

DEY OF ALGIERS.



Will be at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 26th inst. and at the Trappe, on Saturday the 27th of April, and will attend each of the above places every other week, regularly throughout the season, he will be at Easton every Tuesday. Terms as last year, five dollars the Springs chance, and eight dollars to ensure a cure in foal, two dollars cash, single leap, 25 cents to the groom. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. March 29

Tan Bark.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase one hundred and fifty cords of TAN BARK, delivered either at their Tan Yard or at Easton Point wharf. They also have on hand and constantly keep a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES,

and LEATHER, which they will sell on the most favorable terms for cash, or in exchange for Bark, Hides, Sheep Skins, or country produce generally. H. E. BATEMAN, & Co. who wish to employ 4 Journeymen Shoe makers, and 2 Apprentices from 12 to 15 years of age, of good moral character. The Cambridge Aurora will please copy 4 times and charge this office. March 15 4t (G.) 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exposita issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed against Dorothy Bullen, at the suit of William Bullen administrator of Thomas Bullen, use of Thomas A. Baynard, will be sold on Tuesday, the 12th day of April next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day for cash, the following property viz. all the said Dorothy Bullen's Dower either by law or equity, of in and to all the land and tenements of the late Thomas Bullen, her late Husband, situate, lying and being in the Trappe District of Talbot County to wit, part of Lord's Gift, containing one hundred acres of land more or less, Bullen's discovery near White Marsh Church containing one hundred acres of land more or less; Knaps Lot and part Prospect containing one hundred and fifty acres of land more or less, part Miners Lot containing nineteen and an half acres of land more or less; part of Flemming's Freshes, containing one hundred and seventy one and an half acres of land more or less, and part of Knaps Lot containing fifty acres of land more or less, taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid Dorothy Bullen to satisfy the above mentioned writ of Venditioni Exposita and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. March 19 4t

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just received a new supply of SADDLERY, which added to the Stock on hand renders his assortment complete. P. S. Not having having been quite so fortunate as the dame rumour supposed, the subscriber is under the necessity of soliciting payment from those indebted to him either on notes of hand or on open accounts. JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. March 22 3w

NEW HATTING

Establishment. THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business, and having bought out Mr. Ennalls Roszell, would inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of, HATS, which they offer on very moderate terms—Wholesale dealers, and others will please call and examine for themselves. Their shop is the one recently occupied by Mr. E. Roszell, and next door to the Bank. THOS. BEASTON. WM. ROSZELL. April 2 1836 3t

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners, for the E. Shore, will meet at Easton, on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday, 13th of April (inst.) to grant Licenses to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery, in the State of Maryland. By order of the Board. THEO. DENNY Sec'y. April 2 3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated with them in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, MR. JOSUAH SENEY. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of Jacob Ayres & Co., at the old stand No. 76, Pratt St., head of Bowley's Wharf. JACOB AYRES & Co. JOSUAH SENEY. Baltimore, March 25, 1836

WHO OFFER FOR SALE

Gumpwinder, Imperial, Y. Hyson O. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Tonqua, Poehong, Seichong and Bobea Teas, of the latest importations. Rio, Java, La-Guira, Puerto Rico, Mochi, Angostura and St. Domingo Coffee. West India, N. O., Brazil, Porto Rico and Muscovada Sugar. N. O. W. India, Cuba, and S. H. Molasses Bengal Indigo, Surashtra Bk. Pepper, Company Mace, Jamaica ground Ginger, Race Ginger, Jamaica Pimento, Cassia in Mats, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Copposas, Alum, Salt Petre, Cloves, Pearl and Common Barley. L. P. Maderia, Sicily and Celta Maderia, French Maderia, Port, Red, Sherry, Rousillon, San-Lucar, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines, With a general assortment of other Goods on accommodating terms. April 2 3t

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON, Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the sixth of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet, concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention. The Public's Obedt Servt. JOSUAH E. LEONARD. March 8, 1836.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season. The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailed and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords. Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel. The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful & skillful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. Feb. 23 4t (G.)

WATCH & CLOCK MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of MATERILS in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch-Guards, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Silver Scissors, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase. The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage. The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY. Jan. 2 4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 22d of September, at Wye Mill on the 23d; at Trappe, the 24th; at St. Michaels, the 25th; and at Lookerman's mill the 26th, to inspect weights and measures. I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. aug 29

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the creditors of Thomas J. Mackey, late of Dorchester County, deceased, to file their claims with the receiver thereof, in the Register of wills' office of said county, on or before the third day of May next, as a dividend on the said Mackey's estate will be struck that day. Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of said estate. THOMAS SUMMERS, Admr. of Thomas J. Mackey. March 26th, 1836. 3w

NOTICE.

THE Taxable Inhabitants of Primary School District, No. 2, in election District No. 1, are earnestly requested to meet at the Court House in Easton on Saturday the 9th day of the present month at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon. The object of this request is, that they may determine in what manner and on what terms, they will either rent or buy School Rooms.—The Trustees have pleasure in saying, that they have made satisfactory agreements with two highly approved teachers in the male department, and expect to make equally satisfactory agreements with two Female Teachers.—It is absolutely necessary that the object of this meeting, should be punctually attended to, inasmuch as the contracts cannot be ratified by the Commissioners, unless the above preliminary step is taken. T. R. LOCKERMAN, WM. HUSSEY, SAMUEL ROBERTS. Trustees. April 2 3t

JOHN WILLIAMSON

Of the late firm of G. & J. WILLIAMSON informs his friends and the public generally that he has re-commenced the HATTING BUSINESS, in the city of Baltimore at No. 162 Baltimore street, in the house recently occupied by Poulney, Ellcott & Co. Bankers;—where he intends keeping constantly on hand of his own manufacturing a general assortment of FUR & SILK HATS, of the most fashionable patterns and approved character, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms, either by wholesale or retail. N. B. His Eastern Shore friends, will do well to give him a call. March 26 5t

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, near New Market a negro man named, WESLEY, about 21 years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; a dark chestnut color, rather a fierce look. He is a little low-legged, though straight built, stout and strong made, rather wide across the eyes.—He has on his breast a little below the neck a King's Evil or lump nearly as large as an egg;—has long hair or whiskers on his chin. Had on when he left home a drab flushing round jacket, lined through with Cano on flannel; blue mixed Kersey trousers, well worn; his shoes just half soled with parables or nails in the 10 toes; they were laced shoes; a Flack fur or hair cap. A reward of ONE HUNDRED dollars will be given if taken in the State, and ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any Jail so that I get him. JOHN PATTON. Dorchester County, Feb. 10, 1836. March 1st 4t N. B. He wishes to pass for a Sailor.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Admo McKnett, use of Robert H. McKnett against Mason Shehan, and the other at the suit of William Hugglett against Mason Shehan, surviving obligor of William Shehan, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 12th day of April next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz. all the reversionary right of the said Mason Shehan or whatever right he may have of, in, and to, the farm where Mrs. Sarah Shehan now resides, known by the name of Shehan's Purchase and Dunmore's Heath, containing Three Hundred Acres of land more or less, situate in the Chapel district, also all the part of said Shehan of in and to a part of a tract of land known by the name of Little Bristol, containing Three Hundred and thirty-seven Acres of land more or less, situate in the Trappe district, all sized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of Fieri Facias and the interest and cost due and to become due hereon. JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. March 19 4t

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CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED OPTICIAN
 N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets,
 UNDER THE MUSEUM.

Where have been sold
PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES
 in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons through-
 out the United States, who may desire to
 try their luck either in the Maryland State
 Lottery, or in authorized Lotteries of other
 States, some one of which are drawn daily,
 Tickets from one to ten dollars. Shares in pro-
 portion, are respectfully requested to forward
 their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise
 enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be
 thoughtfully received, and executed by return
 mail, with the same prompt attention as if on
 personal application, and the result given
 (when requested) immediately after the draw-
 ing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
 Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. Corner
 of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the
 Museum.
 Baltimore, 1855. — May 16



**HIGHLY IMPORTANT
 TO ALL PERSONS AFFLIC-
 TED.**

**A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia,
 Liver, Bileuses, and Nervous
 Complaints; Jaundice, General
 Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and
 Diseases incident to Females.**

**DR. LOCKWARD'S
 Celebrated Vegetable
 Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.**

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.
 The first symptoms of this disease is a dis-
 agreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness
 at the region of the stomach; fullness of
 that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily,
 or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness
 at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right
 side, extending after to the right shoulder, and
 under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of
 pain is very often experienced in the left side
 difficulty often in lying on the right or left
 side; pain also often in the small of the back,
 faint and giddiness of the head; dizziness of
 the eye; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the
 mouth in the morning after arising; coldness
 of the face; this medicine acts as a gentle purge,
 by which all four humors are removed from the
 system; at the same time it restores the lost
 tone of the stomach and bowels, opens ob-
 structions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas
 and will be found singularly efficacious in dis-
 eases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine
 none will be found cheaper or to answer a bet-
 ter purpose, and being composed entirely of
 vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which
 renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above
 diseases this medicine stands incomparably be-
 yond any other now in use. And as nothing
 more could be requisite to convince the most
 sceptical of its utility, than the numberless tes-
 timonials which have been given in its favor,
 here are, these testimonials will speak for it
 more than all encomiums which could be pro-
 nounced. Whenever it has been used, it has
 invariably been attended with complete suc-
 cess, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where
 apparently all hopes of cure have been des-
 perated of. It was by this important discovery that
 the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a
 few months, restored to perfect health, after
 years of the most distressing suffering, and af-
 ter being abandoned by the profession to die
 without any hope of relief. Since which, hun-
 dreds, nay thousands, have in a like manner
 been restored from beds of sickness to perfect
 health.

DR. LOCKWARD.—Sir I have made use of
 your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and
 Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have
 been laboring under for about three years—I have
 tried a great many medicines, but all to no ef-
 fect.—I was induced to give your a trial, and
 much to my astonishment & that of my friends,
 I was in a short space of time completely re-
 lieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I
 first commenced using your medicine, were, a
 follows:—After eating, my food I felt great dis-
 tress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn
 sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness
 at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with a
 cutting pain in the right side, extending to the
 top of the shoulder, connected with this pain,
 was a prominent enlargement in my right side,
 pronounced by my physician "an enlargement
 of the liver." My appetite was variable,
 sometimes very good, at other a complete loss,
 bowels obstinately constive. My head very
 much affected with giddiness and pain; my
 eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I
 was also much emaciated in flesh, and suffered
 extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes
 I imagined that a few hours would close my
 existence; I was disposed to feel constantly
 cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the
 warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered
 until I was to me almost a burden, when
 hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon
 to make use of it; and contrary to my ex-
 pectation and the expectation of my friends,
 I was in a few months restored to perfect health,
 which I still continue to enjoy. Any person
 desirous of knowing the particulars of my case,
 by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison
 street, I will give the details both as to disease
 and cure.

JACOB D. HAIR.
 The following is to the standing of a
 above named gentleman, in from his Honor
 Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:
 "I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is
 personally known to me as a gentleman of first
 respectability and standing in the city of Bal-
 timore."
JESSE HUNT,
 Mayor of the City of Baltimore.
 Easton Nov. 5

AGENCY FOR EASTON
 At the "Wine" Office, where a supply is
 always kept.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
 CASH and very liberal prices will at all
 times be given for SLAVES. All com-
 munications will be promptly attended to, if
 left at SIXTEEN'S HOTEL, Water street, at
 which place the subscribers can be found, or at
 their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Mis-
 sionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
 No. 23 Baltimore

**SIXTH VOLUME OF THE
 THE LADY'S BOOK.
 A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**

**OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND
 PORTRAITS.**

The LADY'S BOOK was the first pub-
 lication in this country to introduce and perfect
 a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE
 FASHIONS; and the universal popularity
 which the book obtained, with the aid of these
 beautiful and costly embellishments, although
 they appeared every quarter only, was unprece-
 dented and unexampled. The publisher,
 emboldened by his long experience, and the
 success which has crowned his former efforts to
 signalize his work, intends, with the coming
 volume, to introduce alternately every month
 in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID
 PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SU-
 PERBLY COLOURED. The engravings
 will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, pre-
 pared expressly for that purpose; thereby fur-
 nishing the patrons of the work with correct
 and constant information of the latest and most
 approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they
 come out. This arrangement will add con-
 siderably to the publisher's present advan-
 tages, and while it will materially advance the
 value and beauty of his work, he trusts with
 confidence to the liberality of a discerning pub-
 lic for future remuneration, corresponding with
 his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep
 pace with the rapid progress of the improve-
 ments of the age. The following is the order
 which will be adopted for the Embellishments
 of the Lady's Book for 1855, viz: January,
 March, May, July, September, November,
SUPERB ENGRAVINGS.

**OF THE
 PREVAILING FASHIONS.**

ELEGANTLY COLORED.
 With the June and December numbers will
 be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED
 TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of
 Contents for each Volume. February, April,
 June, August, October, December,
**FINE STEEL ENGRA-
 VINGS.**

*Illustrating a variety of Interesting Sub-
 jects.*

Besides every number will be enriched with
 a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLE-
 RY, containing the Likenesses of two distin-
 guished individuals. In addition to which,
 other and various Engravings will be regular-
 ly added—with two Pages of POPULAR
 MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of
 an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which
 will contain a likeness of all the present reign-
 ing Queens of Europe, which will be given as
 an extra in the January No.

To meet these generous engagements, it is
 absolutely necessary that remittances should be
 promptly made. At the end of the last six
 months, nearly six hundred names were erased
 from our list, in consequence of its appearing
 from the books that each owed two years' sub-
 scription. Many have since paid, and some
 had previously settled with agents. These pur-
 portant grievances a publisher has
 to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent
 is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an
 account of all the same that he has received, at
 least once every six months. Subscribers become
 annoyed when their names are erased for delin-
 quency, & when they settle, they will not again
 renew their subscription. This, consequently,
 is a serious loss to the proprietor. The fol-
 lowing suggestions are respectfully tendered for
 the consideration of persons who are now in
 arrears: Let those who owe two years, or
 that will owe two in December or June next,
 send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many re-
 frain from doing so, because they cannot
 remit the exact sum; this is not neces-
 sary, if they continue their subscription. It
 is only when a person stops the work, that a
 liquidation of the whole amount due becomes
 necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under
 this head will be published every month, like-
 nesses of distinguished Authors in this country
 and in Europe. Striking resemblances of
 Bulwer, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c.
 &c. have been given. The following are now
 ready for press, and will be published two
 in each number until the whole is completed:
 Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rogers,
 D'Israeli, Neale, Mad. de Staël, Jane Porter,
 Campbell, Ruscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington,
 Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron
 Scott, and other distinguished persons, have
 already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Frank-
 lin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery
 and remarkable public edifices, will be con-
 tinued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-
 eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white
 paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers.
 The postage for each number is 3 cents for any
 distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for
 the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of
 embellishments, the interest of its contents,
 and general beauty of appearance, to the des-
 criptions repeatedly given at large, and the
 flattering notices that have been made of it by
 editors in different sections of the Union, the
 publisher will forward any monthly number
 as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post
 paid.

The work will in future be published and
 delivered on the first of each month, in Phila-
 delphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and
 Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please
 inform the publisher, free of postage, and a
 duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 3 dollars
 per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters
 and Agents can have two copies forwarded to
 any direction, by advance.

Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail
 of Baltimore City and County on the
 24 February, 1855, as a runaway, by Nicholas
 Brewer, Esq., a justice of the peace in and for
 the city of Baltimore, a negro boy who calls him-
 self HENRY MYERS, and says that he
 was born free, and was raised at the Franklin
 Factory. He is about 10 years of age; 4 feet
 4 inches high; his clothing consists of a blue
 cloth roundabout jacket, grey cassinet pan-
 taloons, old cotton shirt, old shoes, and
 old hat. The owner, (if any,) of the
 above described negro boy, is requested to
 come forward, prove property, pay charges
 and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-
 charged as required by the act of Assem-
 bly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warlen,
 of Baltimore City and County Jail.
 mar. 12 3v.

TO RENT,
 The House and Lot lately occupied by
 Thomas Sylvester, and nearly occupied by
 the Methodist Episcopal Church. For terms
 apply to,
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
 March 6 1f

**PROSPECTUS OF A NEW
 PUBLICATION TO BE
 CALLED**

**THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRA-
 RY.**

*Which is designed to be a reprint of all the
 best Catholic Works in the English Lan-
 guage, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents
 each.*

THE dearth and scarcity of the best
 Catholic works must long have been a
 source of regret to every intelligent and
 serving Catholic in America. So limited has
 been the sale, and so great the expense of
 printing these books, that but few individuals
 in the country have been sufficiently enterpris-
 ing to undertake their publication; and their
 publication; and their price, in consequence,
 has been more than proportionally high. In
 fact, so dear have Catholic books in general
 been, that it has been entirely impossible for
 the poorer members of the Catholic com-
 munity, who stand most in need of instruction
 and for whom the books have in general been
 compiled, to obtain copies, even of those work,
 which are nearly essential to the practice of
 religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this
 fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly
 say, that up to this time, he has at least done
 something to reduce the prices of the most ne-
 cessary Catholic works. Our religious books
 are still, however, extremely dear, and the
 subscriber, depending on the support of a lib-
 eral and enlightened Catholic community, has
 determined to issue a Periodical publication,
 which, by its cheapness, will place in the hands
 of the poor members of the Catholic com-
 munity, and from the neatness and elegance
 of its execution will be found worthy of a
 place in the libraries of the rich. Such a pro-
 position as has long been called for by the
 exigencies of the Catholic community; and
 the rapidly increasing number of the members of
 our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in
 the expectation that it will meet with sufficient
 encouragement to enable him to conduct it suc-
 cessfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the ex-
 pense and risk attending it, and confiding
 in the liberality and generosity of his
 fellow Catholics of the United States and the
 Canadas has resolved to put it to press forth-
 with; and he therefore throws himself on his
 Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their
 support and patronage.

TERMS.
 The Catholic Periodical Library will
 be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty
 pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper
 and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome
 wrappers and will embrace the whole of the
 most celebrated Controversial and Devotional
 works, together with a large fund of ecclesi-
 astical history. The first number will be issued
 on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of sub-
 scription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per
 Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Ag-
 ents. Any six persons, who may live at a
 distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may
 have six copies of the work sent them for one
 year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country
 are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works
 which will be issued in this publication, and
 which will follow each other in rapid suc-
 cession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in
 search of a religion; Bossuet's History of the
 Variations of the Protestant Churches; The
 Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington;
 Hayward's True Church of Christ shown;
 Hayward's Charity and Truth; More's Ca-
 tholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Ques-
 tion of Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scrip-
 tures; Liguori's History of the Angels; Six-
 month's Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. Mc-
 Hale's Evidence of the Catholic Church;
 Fleury's Manners of the Israelites; Fleury's
 Manners of Christians; Lamezan's Ecclesi-
 astical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's
 Works; Prince Gallitzin's Controversial
 Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's
 Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ;
 Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the
 Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fast-
 ings; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's
 History of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Cat-
 holic Works, which could not be purchased
 for less than seventy dollars; and it would be
 almost impossible to obtain many of the works
 included in it at any price whatever. The
 collection can now be obtained in this cheap
 and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly
 low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published
 in the Periodical Library as soon as received;
 and able translators will be provided for all
 the European publications of peculiar excel-
 lence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
 Oct. 31.

Notice.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County
 will meet on Tuesday the 22d inst. All
 persons having claims against the county are
 requested to bring them in legally authenti-
 cated. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday
 the 29th inst. and Supervisors of the roads, on
 Tuesday the 5th April next. Applications for
 the office of Constables will please hand in
 their applications on the 22d inst., and those
 persons now holding warrants as supervisors
 of roads, are requested to signify to the Clerk,
 whether they wish to be continued or not, pre-
 viously to the 5th April.

By order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Ck.
 to Commissioners for T. C.
 March 5 1aw4w

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers having received no ap-
 plications for the male Department of the
 Primary Schools in District No. 2, in Elec-
 tion District No. 1, in Talbot County, and
 out one for the female Department, in pur-
 suance of the Notice heretofore given in the
 newspapers published at Easton, have deter-
 mined to give forth notice to such persons
 as may be disposed to take charge of the pri-
 mary schools in the above District, that propo-
 sals will be received by either of the Sub-
 scribers until Tuesday 22d March next. Ap-
 plications in writing must be post paid, and
 in all cases must be accompanied by satis-
 factory testimonials of character and qualifi-
 cation.

T. R. LOCKKERMANN,
W. M. HUSSEY,
SAM'L ROBERTS,
 Trustees.

N. B. The above Trustees are desirous
 of receiving proposals for a site for a School
 House.
 Feb. 13 129m

**American Magazine
 OF USEFUL
 AND
 ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.**

Published by the Boston Bewick Company—
 No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flat-
 tering reception and extensive circulation of
 the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute
 the work with renewed assiduity, and with
 constant desire to fulfil the promises made
 in the outset of the work. We intend "to
 stick to our text;" and to serve those who
 have so liberally cheered us with their kind
 patronage, with what is useful and pleasant
 little *de luce* shall still be our object and
 aim. We do not presume to instruct the vet-
 eran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty
 or forty years in his study;—nor to lay open
 those hidden mysteries of nature which have
 escaped the ken of the most inquisitive;—
 nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon
 or other planets, as to tell what are the trees
 the birds, and animals which may there grow
 or live and move. We leave such extraor-
 dinary feats to those who are more visionary
 or more daring than we are. But we hope
 and intend to keep up the character and spirit
 of the Magazine, in presenting solid and use-
 ful articles, which may be instructive to a
 portion of our readers, and not considered wholly
 unimportant to literary men. We consider
 the whole United States as our field, though
 not our exclusivity, and we ask the favour
 of persons of taste and letters, to communi-
 cate important facts, and natural scenes, and
 works of art, for the benefit of all our friends.
 As Republicans, we feel that we are of the
 same family as those in the south and west—
 as friends of improvement of good morals
 and good learning, we wish also to be consid-
 ered of the same family. If we can do any
 thing by our labours to increase and strength-
 en this sentiment and feeling, "we should be
 ready to the good work."

We should like the attention of our present
 subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and
 to the notice in the last number relating to the
 subject. It is very important to us to know
 who propose to continue taking the Magazine,
 and to receive the very small sum, charged
 for it in advance. **GEO. G. SMITH,**
 AGENT,
 Nov. 14, 1855.

All letters and communication from agents
 and others must be post paid.

Active and responsible Agents who will
 contribute to obtain subscribers, in States
 and Counties distant, will meet with liberal
 encouragement. N. B. None need apply
 without satisfactory reference.

The Postage on this Magazine, as estab-
 lished by law, is 1-1/2 cts. for 100 miles—
 any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

PROSPECTUS

FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG
 MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED
"THE BALTIMORE ATHEANEUM"
 AND
YOUNG MEN'S PAPER,
 Published under the auspices of the Baltimore
 Young Men's Society.

The publishers of the "Young Men's Pa-
 per," encouraged by the liberal patronage ex-
 tended towards them during the first year,
 have determined to enlarge and greatly im-
 prove their paper on the commencement of the
 second volume, so as to render it every way
 creditable to the city, and worthy of much
 more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by
 its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment;
 and though all approved of the high stand that
 was taken, but few thought it would live over
 the first few months, or else that it would
 divide into a publication less dignified in
 character, and designed merely for a money-
 making scheme,—from this cause many stood
 aloof, unwilling to encourage what was be-
 lieved would soon languish and die, or deviate
 in course from its original professions; these
 fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and
 the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way
 of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt
 the new title of "**BALTIMORE ATHEANEUM**"
 in consideration of its being less vague in go-
 vernation than the old one. Every person has
 a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a
 "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the
 publishers have experienced enough of the lit-
 tle perplexities incident to the peculiarities of
 the nation to determine them to fix upon one less
 liable to so many objections. The publication is
 purely literary, and only as such do they wish
 it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHEANEUM"
 will contain Original Tales, Essays and Po-
 etry.—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects.—No-
 tices of Passing Events.—Criticism on A-
 merican Works.—Notices of New Publi-
 cations.—Choice Selections from New
 Works.—Sketches of American and European
 Scenery and Character.—Extracts from Bri-
 tish and American Magazines.—Essays on
 a Political and Moral Philosophy.—Biographical
 Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home
 and abroad.—besides a great variety of
 matter upon every subject in the whole range
 of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their ori-
 ginal intention of making the "ATHEANEUM"
 such a paper as shall be worthy of
 inclusion in any circle of society, rightly
 excluding every thing from its columns calcu-
 lated to injure the moral character, or foster
 a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they
 render the publication tame or spiritless, and as
 a guarantee will simply refer to the contents
 of the first volume.

The second volume will commence about
 the middle of November.

The "ATHEANEUM" will be printed on
 a fine quarto super royal sheet, and will make
 a handsome volume of 416 pages; for which
 neat title page and copious index will be fur-
 nished.

TERMS.—2.50 per annum, payable in all
 cases in advance.
 Office of publication N. E. corner of Balti-
 more and Sharp streets.

Papers with which we exchange will
 please copy the above.
 Nov. 7. 1855.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, of BALTIMORE
 Maryland and Virginia, that their friend still
 lives to give them cash and the highest price
 for their Negroes. Persons disposed to sell
 will find it to their interest to give him a call
 at his residence, Pratt street extended, near
 the upper depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-
 road Co., where they shall see the justly celeb-
 rated **AUSTIN WOOLFOLK,** free of
 charge.

N. B.—His checks are such as usually
 ads, and will convince the holders thereof
 that "there's nothing brook!"
 Dec. 10 4t

**The high bred Hunter
 SKY LARK.**



WILL be let on Shares, this season,—or
 disposed of on reasonable terms.—
 He is a blood bay, black mane and tail,—15
 hands high and upwards—and 7 years old.—
 For further information inquire at this office
 Feb. 25d

Carey's Library

OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a
 desire for instruction, and the means to gratify
 that desire. On the first point, all are agreed;
 in the second, there is diversity both of opinion
 and of practice. We have newspapers, mag-
 azines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes,
 on nearly all subjects, which have severely
 their classes of readers and supporters. And
 yet, copious as are these means of intellectual
 supply, more are still needed. In addition to
 the reviews of the day, and passing notices of
 books, the people, in large numbers, in all
 parts of our great republic, crave the possession
 of the books themselves, and details beyond
 mere passing allusion, of the progress of dis-
 covery in art and science. But though it be
 easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is
 not so easy to gratify them. Expense, dis-
 tance from the emporium of literature, engross-
 ing occupations which prevent personal applica-
 tion or even messages to libraries and book-
 sellers, are so many causes to keep people
 away from the least of reason, and the enjoy-
 ments of the coveted literary aliment. It is
 the aim of the publishers of the Library to
 obviate these difficulties, and enable every in-
 dividual, at a small cost and without any per-
 sonal effort, to obtain for his own use and
 that of his favored friends or family, valuable
 works complete, small the branches of useful
 and popular literature, and that in a form well
 adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is com-
 patible with morality and good taste, will be held
 instantly in view in conducting the Library,
 to fill the pages of which the current litera-
 ture of Great Britain, in all its various depart-
 ments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels
 and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribu-
 tion. With particular occasional exceptions,
 it is intended to give entire the work which
 shall be selected for publication. When cir-
 cumstances authorize the measure, recourse
 will be had to the literary stores of Continental
 Europe, and translations made from French,
 Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a re-
 print, or at times a translation of entire vol-
 umes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellane-
 ous character of a Magazine, and consist of
 sketches of men and things, and notices of
 novelties in literature and the arts, throughout
 the civilized world. A full and regular sup-
 ply of the literary monthly and belated
 journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in ad-
 dition to home periodicals of a similar char-
 acter cannot fail to provide ample materials of
 his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence
 of the publishers, are the best guarantee for
 the continuance of the enterprise in which
 they are now about to embark, as well as for
 the abundance of the materials to give it value
 in the eyes of the public. As far as judi-
 cious selections and arrangement are concern-
 ed, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be
 fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is
 not a stranger to them, but has more than once
 obtained their favourable suffrages for his pas-
 t literary efforts.

TERMS.
 The work will be published in weekly num-
 ber, containing twenty imperial octavo pages
 with double columns, making ten volumes a
 quarterly, of more than 220 pages each,
 volume; and at the expiration of every six
 months, subscribers will be furnished with a
 handsome title page and table of contents.
 The whole amount of matter furnished in
 single year will be equal to more than fifty
 volumes of the common

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES. EASTON, MARYLAND. VOL. II.—No. 30. TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1836.

Printed and published by SPENCER & SHERWOOD, (PUBLISHERS OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.) EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three Dollars will discharge the debt, and the Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt. All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion. All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

seats in the Hall of the Legislature of the Union, and who address those seats by the most contemptible and miserable misrepresentations—If this vile creature had not taken to his heels, he would have, by the justice taken of them there are members of the House of Representatives who would have kicked him from their seats, and the threats of either branch, but for the interposition of the other, would have tempted to raise the public sympathy, would have removed them from their positions. No friend of the administration can deny, or speak, but his acts, either of omission or commission, are made a subject of misrepresentation or ridicule while the partisans of the opposition, both whigs and unionists, are represented as patterns of perfection.

EXPURGATION OF THE JOURNAL

Speech of Mr. Benton, OF MISSOURI, IN SENATE. (Continued.)

March 18, 1836.

11. Having shown, Mr. President, that the proceeding against President Jackson was illegal and unconstitutional, I take up my second proposition which affirms the impropriety of that proceeding, and makes an issue of fact upon the truth of the sentence pronounced upon him. This proposition is these words: "And whereas the said resolve, in all its various shapes and forms, was unfounded and erroneous in point of fact, and therefore, unjust and unrighteous, as well as irregular and unconstitutional; because the said President Jackson, neither in the act of dismissing Mr. Duane, nor in the appointment of Mr. Taney, as specified in the first form of the resolve, nor in taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits, as specified in the second form of the same resolve, nor in any act which was then, or can now, be specified under the vague and ambiguous terms of the general denunciation contained in the third and last form of the resolve, did or commit any act in violation or derogation of the laws and constitution, or dangerous to the liberties of the people."

The condemnatory resolution, as first drawn up, contained two specifications of supposed violation of the law and constitution; 1. the dismissal of Mr. Duane from the Treasury Department because he would not remove the public moneys from the Bank of the United States; and 2. the appointment of Mr. Taney to make that removal. The second form of the resolution contained a single specification, namely, taking upon himself the responsibility of removing the deposits; and the third and ultimate form of the same resolution was utterly destitute of any specification whatever. Having remarked that these specifications were contained in the proceedings of the Bank of the United States, and in the very words used by that institution, such as he had read at the opening of this debate, Mr. B. said, we join issue upon each of these specifications, as far as they are made under the first and second forms which they bear, and are

not dangerous to the liberties of the people. The resolve as adopted was void of specification, and contains no allegation whatever on which an issue of fact or of law could be taken. It was a vague, indefinite denunciation, without a reference to any act, at any time, in any place, or to any law, or any clause in the constitution supposed to be violated. Against such a condemnation, argument is impossible, for issues are impracticable. I limit myself to the broad, emphatic denial of the truth and validity of any thing that can be specified under this vague denunciation. I pronounce myself and my friends to be now standing ready, challenging and defying any specification under this resolution, and waiting to impale and transfix it the moment it is produced. And here I conclude this head, and hold my second proposition to be completely established, namely, that the charge of violating the laws and constitution was unfounded and erroneous in point of fact, and that the condemnation of the President was, therefore, as unjust and unrighteous as it was illegal, irregular, and unconstitutional.

III. I pass on to the third proposition which affirms the vagueness and ambiguity of the resolve as adopted, and presents some of the evils resulting from such an indefinite mode of condemnation. It is in these words: "And whereas the said resolve, as adopted, was uncertain and ambiguous, containing nothing but a loose and floating charge for derogating from the laws and constitution, and assuming great power, authority in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, without specifying in what part of the laws and constitution were supposed to have been infringed or in what part of the Union, or at what period of his administration, these late proceedings were supposed to have taken place, thereby putting each Senator at liberty to vote in favor of the resolution upon a separate and secret reason of his own, and leaving the ground of the Senate's judgment to be guessed at by the public mind, and to be variously interpreted by individual Senators according to the private and particular understanding of each Senator to all the ends of justice, and to all the forms of legal and political proceeding, so the great and dire mischief would be done against what I defend myself and to the loss of Senatorial responsibility, by allowing Senators from public accountability, forming up a judgment upon the merits of the public conduct, and which, if known, might prove to be insufficient in law, or unfounded in fact."

When he had read this proposition, Mr. B. said it is a true description of the Senate's judgment. Can it be possible that this elevated body intended by the constitution to be the great assembly on earth, could have so far forgotten its own responsibility, and with the rights of an accused person, as to deliver a sentence of condemnation so void of any specification, as to leave the character of an uncommitted man, and the answer should be the best which the nature of the case possibly admit of. Inspection is the best answer which the case admits of. It is a case for the inspection of the record—for trying the record by itself. Here it is; read, listen and judge.

Resolved, That the President in the late proceedings, in relation to the removal of the deposits, and in striking out, of offering and withdrawing, which was then witnessed in the Senate, and which ended in the engineering of that unrivaled specimen, that *de plus ultra* production, that *chef d'œuvre* and everlasting masterpiece of the non-committal policy, which now stands upon your journals as a judgment of condemnation against President Jackson!

Mr. B. said he was an enemy to monopoly, and must express his dissatisfaction to them, in whatever shape they were presented to him, in whole or in part. Here was a monopoly, a new and strange monopoly; it was a monopoly of non-committal and irresponsibility; and that by the President's present to the prejudice of his (Benton's) absent. The Kentucky legislative resolve, all the State legislative resolves, all the resolves of all the public meetings, and all the positions of the 120,000 millions sent into the Senate, were directed and specific in their charges against the President. They all charged in direct terms the violation of the laws and constitution, and all grounded their charges upon the dismissal of Mr. Duane, the appointment of Mr. Taney, the assumption of the responsibility, the removal of the deposits, and the danger to the liberties of the people. They all specified these acts, and therefore fully committed themselves, and now stand committed upon them. So did every other man and every other body. All were in the same predicament up to the memorable 29th day of March, 1834. Up to that day all were together in the *Caucibus Fidei*; but now the leaders and the followers are divided. The leaders extricated themselves; they uncommitted themselves; they cut loose from the Bank and all its trials and complaints. They drop every thing which could connect them, upon the record, with the Bank's *debt* case; escaped themselves in the mysterious of amphibious phrasing; and now stand uncommitted, unpledged, untried, uncommitted and non-committed upon one single allegation of law or fact on which responsibility can be incurred; or an issue can be taken.

This wrong, the leaders should never have done that; they should never have left their deluded associates in the lurch. The military man shares the fate of his soldiers; he saves them, or dies with them. The politician should do the same. No monopoly of escape is allowed to one more than to the other. Here is a case for equality and redress—for interposition and help. The followers should be allowed to escape with the leaders; they should be allowed to cut loose from the Bank; they should be permitted to uncommit themselves; and for that purpose should have leave to withdraw and amount to amend, by striking out every thing that relates to the deposits, the Secretary's, the liberties of the people, the responsibility, &c., and float at large upon the unbottomed and unanchored denunciation of the late Executive's proceedings in relation to the removal of the deposits, just as well as it would be to strike out the name of the Bank, and to present the millions of the revenue in their hands. Were not the two measures equally complained of at Charleston and Philadelphia, and is it not notorious, that when distinguished sons of South Carolina, immediately distinguished the condemnation of the President, denounced the lawless tyranny of his conduct in public speeches in Philadelphia, meaning all the while his conduct in relation to the revenue in South Carolina, that the friends of the Bank, who had previously applauded the President for that conduct, clapped and shouted, and flung their caps into the air, in a delirium of exultation, under the delusion that all this denunciation found its *terreno* in the wrong of the Bank, and not in the wrong of South Carolina? Certain it is, that the criminal resolve which, in its first and second form was all Bank, in its third form, cut loose from the Bank entirely; that Mr. Duane, Mr. Taney, the responsibility, the deposits, the removal of the Bank and its branches, which figured so largely in the first and second forms, were all expunged in the third form, and not one word retained, which could commit the supporters of the resolve to the name, to the cause, or to the complaints of the Bank!

It is known to every attentive to the law, that what is given upon the face of the record, cannot be retained, as a part of the case, by any fiction of pleading, legal intendment, constructive implication, mental reservation, or suppletive reintegration whatsoever. The issue is open and bold, that if the specifications can be saved by implication, they are *inane*, not to justify the condemnation, and to the trial of this issue, we challenge and defy the whole power of the opposition.

My fifth proposition affirms the total impropriety, and the particular unconstitutionality of the Senate's proceeding against President Jackson. It is in these words: "And whereas the Senate being the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President when charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and the constitution; the adoption of the said resolve before any impeachment was preferred by the House, was a violation of the privilege of justness, a pre-judgment of a question which might legally come before the Senate and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impartiality; if the President should thereafter be regularly impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence."

In this proposition, said Mr. B., I take my stand upon the same ground which I took in the case of Mr. Barry in February, 1831, and in the case of President Jackson in January, 1834. What I said in the case of Mr. Barry, five years ago, has been read; what I said in the case of President Jackson, two years ago, will be read now. It is done for you; *pro*, to show that we stand upon the same ground now which we occupied then, and next to let it be seen that the expunging process is no after thought with us; and that gentlemen are not allowed to take a distinction between expunging, here and expunging there; their post-act having prevented the expunging at the same session, the same day and the same instant at which the unjust and unrighteous sentence was passed.

Mr. B. here read from the debate of February, 1834. "Mr. Benton said that the first of these resolutions contained impeachable matter, and was in fact, though not in form, a direct impeachment of the President. He cited the constitutional provision, that the President might be impeached, 1. for treason; 2. for bribery; 3. for high crimes and misdemeanors; the crime, in violating the laws and constitution in seizing upon the public moneys, and the violation of the public Treasury, the date of the liberties of the people; the misdemeanor, in dismissing the late Secretary of the Treasury from office. Mr. B. said that the terms of the resolution were sufficiently explicit to define a high crime within the meaning of the constitution, without having recourse to the arguments and declarations used by the mover of the resolution in illustration of his meaning; but if any doubt remained on that head, it would be removed by the whole tenor of the argument, and especially that part of it which compared the President's conduct to that of Caesar in seizing the public treasury in Rome; to aid him in putting an end to the liberties of his country; and every Senator, by voting upon it, would vote directly upon the guilt or innocence of the President; he was responding to the question of guilty, or not guilty in the concluding scene of a formal impeachment. We are then, said Mr. B. trying an impeachment! But how! The constitution gives the House of Representatives the sole power to originate impeachments; yet we originate this impeachment ourselves. The constitution gives the accused a right to be present; but he is not here. It requires the Senate to be sworn as judges; but we are not sworn. It requires the Chief Justice of the United States to preside when the President is tried; but the Chief Justice is not here presiding. It gives the House of Representatives a right to be present, and to manage the prosecution; but neither the House nor its managers attend this proceeding. It requires the forms of criminal justice to be strictly observed; yet all these forms are neglected or violated. It is a proceeding without law, without justice, without precedent; in which the President is tried, and in which his accusers are to sit as judges.

This is what I said two years ago. I choose to refer to it as I did then, and to repeat it now, first, to show that my present opinion of the conduct of the Senate was formed two years ago, and fully expressed then, and are not the creation of subsequent events and afterthoughts; and secondly, that the specifications then made were held of, and expressly subjected to, as showing the impeachable character of the resolution; so that the objections which could not be answered, and on which votes could not be taken. I thus show that the opinions expressed in this fifth proposition are as old as the commencement of the Senate's proceeding against the President; and what it, perhaps, more material, I have shown from the resolutions proposed in the Kentucky Legislature, in the case of Judge Innes, that they were expressed by others, long before I had any occasion to form opinions upon such subjects. I will place my proposition by the side of that resolution, and leave it to any one to show a difference, except in the circumstance that makes the conduct of the Senate many ten thousand times more censurable than the conduct of the Kentucky General Assembly.

It was thus, Mr. President, that I challenged the unconstitutionality of the Senate's proceeding on the moment of the first introduction of this fatal resolution. I did so from a thorough conviction of its total impropriety, and of the constitutionality of the law which I proposed. I knew that what was due to the Senate, and what was implied of myself in the expression of such a opinion, I knew that I spoke under a just and high responsibility to that body, and that I should not be held responsible for the consequences of such a proceeding, if I were not to show that the said specifications could not be saved by any principle of legal implication, mental reservation, or suppletive reintegration whatsoever, if they could not be admitted, they would not be sufficient to sustain the charge therein contained."

And whereas the Senate being the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President when charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and the constitution; the adoption of the said resolve before any impeachment was preferred by the House, was a violation of the privilege of justness, a pre-judgment of a question which might legally come before the Senate and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impartiality; if the President should thereafter be regularly impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence."

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EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1836.
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.
FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

ATTENTION
Jackson Republicans.
In conformity to the proposition of the State Convention which convened in Baltimore, in May last, recommending another convention in the same place on the 3d Wednesday in May next, to nominate candidates for Electors of President and Vice President pledged to support Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, the citizens of Talbot, favorable to their election, are requested to assemble at the Court House in Easton, on **TUESDAY** afternoon the 19th of **APRIL**, at 3 o'clock.
March 26th.

REPUBLICANS OF CAROLINE.
There is to be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at the Court House in Dehon, on **TUESDAY** the 3d of May next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing four delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday of the same month, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

TO YOUNG MECHANICS.
When you are obliged to obtain a credit for your stock, be very careful to whom you apply. A creditor who is himself in the "screws" may ruin you. Never get credit for small sums—or for any sum in different places; let one man owe you an obligation to one place, and to one man. Every man to whom you owe five dollars, will trouble you as much, if not more than the one whom you owe a hundred. It is easier to satisfy one man than twenty. Give to your best customer only a credit; and when it has expired, collect promptly. Be diligent in your business—faithful to your word—moderate in your expenditures—temperate in your habits—just in your dealings—moral in your principles—get married to a good girl—and you may defy lawyers, sheriffs, duns, and the blue devils.

GENEROUS HOAX.—Mad. W. a rich foreign lady at Paris, was made the subject of a mortifying hoax. Having sent round 400 cards of invitation, and lighted her rooms most brilliantly, what was her chagrin to find not a solitary being arrive. A wag, it appears who had not been asked and who had obtained the list, sent round in revenge an apology from the lady, countermanding her previous notes, and pleading sudden illness. The elation of the lady did not take place till the following day, when numerous cards arrived inquiring anxiously after her health.

A NEW INVENTION FOR THE LADIES.
What will or may not French ingenuity do to gratify the taste for ornament in every thing especially that pertains to ladies costume, in which their refined judgment we must confess is generally correct. There is a journal now published at Paris, called "Psyche," intended exclusively for the ladies, each monthly number of which is embellished with colored figures of the latest fashions, divided into numerous pieces, representing the different parts of the dress which may be taken out and fitted upon a sculptured doll, which is sent with the journal.

QUERIES.—Is it true, as has been asserted, that immediately after the passage of the indemnity bill, there was a grand caucus among those who voted for it, which exceeded any thing that had ever before been witnessed in Annapolis? It is alleged that there were, at that time, more members of the Legislature top-heavy than were ever before seen together upon any other occasion. It is the fact, the conduct was worthy of the occasion. It is said that the members were unable to inform them they must seek the information from some other source.—*Bal. Rep.*

SUFFOCATION.
We understand that three black men belonging to Mr. Lloyd, and attached to a vessel of his lying in Annapolis harbour, were discovered on Sunday morning last in an insensible state in the hold, having placed a vessel of ignited charcoal in the hold on going to bed. One of them was entirely dead when taken out, and the others senseless, but were recovered.—*Chronicle.*

CATCHING AT STRAWS.—It appears that the number of Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature was erroneously stated by us on Saturday. Instead of 233 it should have been 341. And it further appears that one of the "favored" who has been feeding at the public rack this winter has taken the error in great glee, and with all the importance of Jack Falstaff when puffed up with sack and sugar has been not a little lavish of epithets.

THANKSGIVING ANECDOTE.
"Come, Charles, my son," said farmer Alworthy, "take one of them turkeys and carry it up to person Moody, for thanksgiving."
"No, father, I don't do that again, I tell you. I don't do it because, Charles? These five and twenty years I sent the person Moody, and he has carried them, and Tom and Jerry, and you, without ever before returning. What's the matter now?"
"Why, father, he never even thanked me for bringing it to him; besides, he took me down to do while ago, because I started out from meeting too soon."
"Well, Charles, you know it is the custom for the minister to go out before any of the congregation starts; this is done as a mark of respect."
"Respect or not, he's nothing but a man, and he's crooping to him, I won't do it."
"Well, let it all pass, and carry him the turkey; and if he doesn't thank you for it, I will." Charles shouldered the fowl, and in a short time was at the house of the minister, who was seated in the parlor, surrounded by a number of friends, who had come to pass thanksgiving with him. The lad entered without knocking, and bringing the turkey from his shoulder heavily upon the table, said, Mr. Moody, there's a turkey father sent you, if you want it, you may have it; if you don't, I'll carry it back again."
"I shall be very glad of it," said the minister, "but I think you might learn a little manner, Charles; can't you do an errand any better?"
"How would you have me do it?" asked Charles.
"Sit down in my chair," said the parson, "and I will show you."
Charles took a chair, while the divine took the turkey and left the room. He soon returned, took off his hat, made a very low bow, and said, "Mr. Moody, here is a turkey, which your father sent you, and wishes you to accept of it as a present."
Charles rose from his seat, took the fowl, and said to the minister, "It is a very fine one, and I feel very grateful to your father for it. In this and in numerous other instances, he has contributed to my happiness. If you'll just carry it to the kitchen, and return again, I will call to Mrs. Moody to give you half a dollar."
The parson walked out of the room—his hat in his hand, and made up a list of names for his services.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.
From the Savannah Georgian, March 30.
The steam packet Eriwan, Captain Sassa, arrived last evening from Picolata via Jacksonville and St. Mary's, having left the latter place on Thursday afternoon last. The E. remained half a day at St. John's Bar, having left the latter on Monday morning last. The intelligence brought by the E. is, in our view, important, for we thereby learn, not only the destruction of our brave soldiers, who have yielded the comforts of home for the honor of sustaining their country's flag, but we perceive in it that hostile disposition on the part of our savage enemy to regard no dictates but the promptings of their revengeful bosoms.

Will Scott allow the olive branch of peace to be elevated merely to be dyed in the blood of his massacred countrymen? Never. He'll sooner trample it in the blood of the revengeful Seminole.

A gentleman who left Fort Drake on Thursday last, states that Gen. Scott was to cross the Withlacoochee on Saturday last. From a letter written by an officer at that post, we learn that our gallant army expected a desperate contest before the war is terminated. We publish all the information we can collect. We regret that we are not able to relieve the anxieties of our Carolina brethren, who have friends in the army, by publishing the names of those slain at Valusia.

No paper, we learn, had been published at Jacksonville last week, when the E. left. Extract of a letter dated Picolata, March 24, 1836.

From the Trenton Emporium.
The Federal papers are making a great cry about Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and the Surplus revenue. Some of them go so far as to believe the romancing of Mr. Webster, and to anticipate the time when, if the surplus is not divided, the Government will own every dollar of specie in the country. Poor fellows! what an agency they are in that the Treasury has not been ruined by Gen. Jackson. They prophesied it would be. They labored with all their strength to bring it about. And now they are in a perfect phrensy that the means of the Government are overflowing. Well, let them strive to reduce the surplus by constitutional and useful appropriations. We'll go for such. There is Grundy's bill to secure to the Government the free use of all the important rail roads in the country. It will take a slice of the revenue, and be for the equal benefit of all the States. Will they go for that? There is the bill to increase our naval force—to put us on a footing with their force. The French. Will they go for that? Or will nothing do but Mr. Clay's unconstitutional and unequal bribe bill? That we can't go for—nor can the country. It proposes a division of the surplus, by which the Eriwan's share falls to the West, and the Old States get but the portion of the Ass. The Whigs may consider such a fair share for them, but the Democracy hold to equal rights—in the terms of the compact, by which Government acquired the public lands, to wit: to use them for the equal and common benefit of all the States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WISCONSIN TERRITORY.
The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the establishment of the Territory of Wisconsin. The House concurred in the amendment, made in committee of the whole, substituting \$20,000 for the 30,000 acres of land proposed to be granted for the erection of public buildings in the Territory. A motion to strike out the appropriation of \$5,000 for a library for the use of the Government, was rejected. The bill was amended, by making the Governor's salary \$2,500 instead of 3,500. Finally the bill was passed.

A HINT TO WIVES.—"If I am not at home from the party to-night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That's won't," said the lady indignantly, "I won't wait, but I'll come for you." He returned at ten precisely.

A KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.—A fellow calling himself Joseph Harris, was arrested in the upper part of the County, and lodged in our goal on Tuesday last, on a charge of kidnapping a negro boy near Wilmington, Delaware. He had in his possession a forged bill of sale.—*Kent Eagle.*

WE CATCH THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.
An Heir Found.—One of the heirs to the estate of the Mothers, (estimated at \$2,000,000) came to our office yesterday, in consequence of the paragraph we copied from the Albany Advertiser. He is a poor laboring man. We advised him to write to England immediately for supplies.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, gives the following account of the barbarous and delicate manner in which Mrs. White, the wife of the supposed incendiary of the Treasury, was treated by the officers who had her in charge.

Washington, March 31.
The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found a true bill against Dr. White, of the city of New York, who is now here, charged with the crime of firing the Treasury Buildings, in the year 1833. The wife of the Doctor was brought to this city the day before yesterday, but the officer who had her in charge, did not think proper to cast her into jail, she had been confined in a private room at his hotel, under the superintendence of a guard. The guard has been allowed, may require, to be with her day and night, to the outrage of all that is delicate and right. I do not say that the man has been rude, or has depicted himself improperly; but I do say that it was unjust and cruel to thrust him into a lady's chamber. If it was necessary to guard the lady, the officer ought to have been discharged by females.

With this man—and I do not say that he was not an honorable man—she was kept till about four o'clock to-day, when she was discharged, without an examination. The conduct of the lady, in my mind, is peculiarly hard, and well calculated to elicit the most unqualified reprobation. The only offence charged against her, is that of being the wife of a man who is said to be guilty of firing the Treasury building. It is not my intention to say that the officers in whose charge she has been placed, have treated her with any intentional unkindness; but it certainly does appear to me, that she has been rudely treated by being forced to accommodate a strange man in her bed chamber.

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No paper, we learn, had been published at Jacksonville last week, when the E. left. Extract of a letter dated Picolata, March 24, 1836.

From the Trenton Emporium.
The Federal papers are making a great cry about Mr. Clay's Land Bill, and the Surplus revenue. Some of them go so far as to believe the romancing of Mr. Webster, and to anticipate the time when, if the surplus is not divided, the Government will own every dollar of specie in the country. Poor fellows! what an agency they are in that the Treasury has not been ruined by Gen. Jackson. They prophesied it would be. They labored with all their strength to bring it about. And now they are in a perfect phrensy that the means of the Government are overflowing. Well, let them strive to reduce the surplus by constitutional and useful appropriations. We'll go for such. There is Grundy's bill to secure to the Government the free use of all the important rail roads in the country. It will take a slice of the revenue, and be for the equal benefit of all the States. Will they go for that? There is the bill to increase our naval force—to put us on a footing with their force. The French. Will they go for that? Or will nothing do but Mr. Clay's unconstitutional and unequal bribe bill? That we can't go for—nor can the country. It proposes a division of the surplus, by which the Eriwan's share falls to the West, and the Old States get but the portion of the Ass. The Whigs may consider such a fair share for them, but the Democracy hold to equal rights—in the terms of the compact, by which Government acquired the public lands, to wit: to use them for the equal and common benefit of all the States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WISCONSIN TERRITORY.
The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the establishment of the Territory of Wisconsin. The House concurred in the amendment, made in committee of the whole, substituting \$20,000 for the 30,000 acres of land proposed to be granted for the erection of public buildings in the Territory. A motion to strike out the appropriation of \$5,000 for a library for the use of the Government, was rejected. The bill was amended, by making the Governor's salary \$2,500 instead of 3,500. Finally the bill was passed.

A HINT TO WIVES.—"If I am not at home from the party to-night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That's won't," said the lady indignantly, "I won't wait, but I'll come for you." He returned at ten precisely.

to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priest-hood.

It has sacrificed our welfare to the state of Georgia, by which our interest have been continually depressed through a jealous and partial course of legislation, carried on at a distant seat of government by a hostile majority in an unknown tongue; and thus notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms for establishment of a separate state government, and have in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution presented to the general congress a republican Constitution, which was, without just cause, contemptuously rejected.

It incarcerated in a dungeon for a long time one of our citizens, for no other cause but a zealous endeavor to procure the acceptance of our constitution and the establishment of a state government.

It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of mean almost boundless, (the public domain) and although it is an axiom in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty or the capacity for self government.

It has suffered the military commandant stationed amongst us to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny; thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizen, and rendering the military superior to the civil power.

It has dissolved by force of arms the state congress of Georgia and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the sea of government; thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation.

It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to secure and carry them into the interior for trial; in contempt of the civil authority and in defiance of the laws of the constitution.

It has made piratical attacks upon our commerce, by commissioning foreign desperadoes and authorizing them to seize our vessels, and convey the property of our citizens to far distant ports for confiscation.

It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our conscience—by the support of a national religion, calculated to promote the temporal interest of its human functionaries, rather than the glory of the true and living God.

It has demanded of us to deliver up our arms, which are essential to our defence, the rightful property of freemen, and formidable only to tyrannical governments.

mony which no man may be permitted to disregard, and which is so prompt to receive and so able to avenge, the outrage of unjust accusation. I know that the charge must be made good, or recoil upon its author; and I went on at that time to justify the challenge which I had made. Will the Senate indulge me in the reading of a few words of what I then said and which will stand for a part of my speech now? This is the part which I beg leave to repeat:

Mr. Benton called upon the Senate to consider well what they did better to say a word further in the consideration of this resolution. He called upon them to consider what was due to the House of Representatives, whose privilege was invaded and who had a right, and which had a right to send a message to the Senate, complaining of the proceeding and demanding its abandonment. He concluded then to consider what was due to the President, who was thus to be tried in his absence for a most enormous crime—what was due to the Senate itself in thus continuing the incompatible characters of accusers and judges and which would itself be judged by Europe and America. He dwelt particularly on the figures which the Senate would make in going with the consideration of a resolution. It accused the President of violating the constitution and itself committed twenty violations of the same constitution in making the accusation. I accused him of violating a single law, and itself violated all the laws of criminal justice in prosecuting him for it. It charged him with conduct dangerous to the liberties of the people; and immediately trampled upon the rights of all citizens in the gratuitous assumption to protect them from that illusory danger.

Mr. B. would close this head. It was a painful one. It was a pointed and severe condemnation of the Senate's conduct; but not more so than had been pronounced in Kentucky in a case many thousand degrees below the culpability of the present one. Mr. B. would confront his proposition with the concluding resolve in the Kentucky case, and appeal to all candid men to say if the censure then pronounced is not many ten thousand times more applicable to the Senate, who are the appellable triers of President Jackson, than to the Kentucky General Assembly, who were not the triers of Judge Lewis.

The fifth proposition.
The Senate being the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President, when charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and constitution, the adoption of said resolution before any impeachment was referred by the House, was a breach of the privileges of the House, a violation of the constitution, a subversion of justice, a prejudication of a question which might come before the Senate, and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impartiality, if the President should be impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence.

The Kentucky resolution.
The Senate being the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the President, when charged by the House of Representatives with offences against the laws and constitution, the adoption of said resolution before any impeachment was referred by the House, was a breach of the privileges of the House, a violation of the constitution, a subversion of justice, a prejudication of a question which might come before the Senate, and a disqualification of that body to perform its constitutional duty with fairness and impartiality, if the President should be impeached by the House of Representatives for the same offence.

TEXAS.
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
The unanimous declaration of independence, made by the delegates of the people of Texas in general convention, made at the town of Washington, on the 21 day of March, 1836.

When a government has ceased to protect the lives, liberty and property, of the people from whom its legitimate powers are derived, and for the advancement of whose happiness it was instituted, and so far from being a guarantee for the enjoyment of those inalienable and unquestionable rights, becomes an instrument in the hands of evil rulers for their oppression; when the federal republican constitution of their country which they have sworn to support, no longer has a sufficient guarantee, and the whole nature of their government has been forcibly changed without their consent, from a restricted federative republic, composed of sovereign states, to a consolidated central military despotism, in which every interest is disregarded, both the eternal enemies of civil liberty, the ever-ready minions of power, and the usual instruments of tyrants: When long after the spirit of the constitution has departed, moderation, at length, so far lost, by those in power that even the semblance of freedom is removed and the framers themselves, of the constitution, discontinued, and so far back from their positions and remonstrances being regarded, the agents who bear them are thrown into dungeons, and mercenary armies sent forth to force a new government upon them at the point of the bayonet. When, in consequence of such acts of malfeasance, and abdication, on the part of the government, monarchy prevails, and civil society is dissolved into its original elements. In such a crisis, the first law of nature, the right of self preservation, the inherent and inalienable right of the people to appeal to first principles, and to take their political affairs into their own hands, in extreme cases enjoins it a right towards themselves, and a sacred obligation, not to create another in its stead calculated to rescue them from impending dangers, and to secure their future welfare and happiness.

Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable for their acts to the public opinion of mankind. A statement of a part of our grievances, is therefore submitted to an impartial world, in justification of the hazardous, but unavoidable step, now taken, of severing our political connections with the Mexican people, and assuming an independent attitude among the nations of the earth.

The Mexican government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize the wilderness, under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America. In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed—as the Mexican nation has reneged in the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna; who having overturned the constitution of this country, now offers us the cruel alternative, either to abandon our original homes, acquired by us many pirations, or sub-

mit to the most intolerable of all tyranny, the combined despotism of the sword and the priest-hood.

significant enough.

Communications. Mr. Editor contains a communication, which was sent to me, from a gentleman, who is inferences, or knowledge it is half only notice they are, and those who may decide of it. He says in the Bill has given me to the State the Does he adduce Then who will depend on his Maryland has men of enterprise from her &c. &c. This is a matter of fact but by his assertion with mistake his ap that Maryland riot and destr New York, Pl in advance of ted in compari are considered lege and murder females could nence with has given no p him with this let him pay less to unsubs

NEW W. HAS JUST Store house in and complete the present ar ever been ab

BRITISH GERMAN IRON QUEEN ZIN

THE THINKER his suit to his friends, and view his relief. April 12

MUL TEE SU THE CO 19th inst. at Miles, well Also, severe light horse April 12

TWEN T. to be South. Remains without a April 12

THE ELECTRIC obtaining a sale of qual quired. Applic

THE COURT by William and access Assembly, beazly shall use on Monday clock which w

THE CUS Post ly, all o Ferry

CLARK'S
OLYMPIAN LUCKY OFFICE
 N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets
 UNDER THE MUSEUM.

Where have been sold
PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES
 in dollars millions of millions.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons through-
 out the United States, who may desire to
 try their luck either in the Maryland State
 Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other
 States, some of one to ten dollars, drawn daily,
 Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in pro-
 portion, are respectfully requested to forward
 their orders by mail, post paid, or otherwise
 enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be
 thankfully received, and executed by return
 mail, with the same prompt attention as if of
 personal application, and the result given
 (when requested) immediately after the draw-
 ing. Please address

JOHN CLARK,
 Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. Corner
 of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the
 Museum,
 Baltimore, 1835.—may 16



**HIGHLY IMPORTANT
 TO ALL PERSONS AFFLIC-
 TED.**

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia,
 Liver, Biliary, and Nervous
 Complaints; Jaundice, General
 Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and
 Diseases incident to Females.

**DR. LOCKWARD'S
 Celebrated Vegetable
 Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.**

Symptoms of Dyspepsia.
 The first symptoms of this disease is a dis-
 agreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness
 at the region of the stomach; fullness of
 that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily,
 or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness
 at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right
 side, extending after to the right shoulder, and
 under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of
 pain is very often experienced in the left side
 difficultly often lying on the right or left
 side; pain also often in the small of the back;
 pain and giddiness of the head; dizziness of the
 sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the
 mouth in the morning after arising; coldness
 of the feet.

This medicine acts as a gentle purge, by
 which all four humors are removed from the
 system; at the same time it restores the lost
 tone of the stomach and bowels,—opens ob-
 structions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas
 and will be found singularly efficacious in dis-
 eases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine
 none will be found so useful as this. It has
 been attended with complete success, and
 vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which
 renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above
 diseases this medicine stands incomparably be-
 yond any other now in use. And as nothing
 more could be requisite to convince the most
 sceptical of its utility, than the numberless tes-
 timonials which have been given in its favor,
 hereafter, those testimonials will speak for it
 more than all encomiums which could be pro-
 nounced. Whoever it has been used, it has
 invariably been attended with complete suc-
 cess, and that too, in hundreds of cases; where
 apparently all hopes of cure have been despair-
 ed of. It was by this important discovery that
 the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a
 few months, restored to perfect health, after
 years of the most distressing suffering, and af-
 ter being abandoned by the profession to die
 without any hope of relief. Since which, hun-
 dreds, may thousands, have in a like manner
 been restored from beds of sickness to perfect
 health.

DR. LOCKWARD'S—Sir I have made use of
 your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and
 Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have
 labored under for about three years—I have
 tried great many medicines, but all to no ef-
 fect.—I was induced to give yours a trial, and
 much to my astonishment & that of my friends,
 I was in a short space of time completely re-
 lieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I
 first commenced using your medicine, were, a
 fullness.—After eating my food I felt great dis-
 tress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn
 sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness
 at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an
 acute pain in the right side, extending to the
 op of the shoulder, connected with this pain,
 was a prominent enlargement in my right side,
 pronounced by my physician "an enlargement
 of the liver." My appetite was variable,
 sometimes very good, at others a complete lo-
 —bowels obstinately costive. My head very
 much affected with giddiness and pain; my
 eye-sight was also affected with dimness; I
 was also much afflicted in flesh and suffer-
 ing extremely from nervous feelings; sometimes
 I imagined that a few hours would close my
 existence; I was disposed to feel constantly
 cold (especially my feet and hands), in the
 warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered
 until life was to me almost a burden, when
 hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon
 to make use of it; and contrary to my expec-
 tation and the expectation of my friends, I
 was in a few months restored to perfect health,
 which I still continue to enjoy. Any person
 desirous of knowing the particulars of my case,
 by calling upon me in the Bazaar, Harrison
 Street, I will give the details both as to disease
 and cure.

Yours, with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.
 The following as to the standing of the above
 named gentleman, is from his Honor
 Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:
 "I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is per-
 sonally known to me as a gentleman of first
 respectability and standing in the city of Bal-
 timore."
JESSE HUNT,
 Mayor of the City of Baltimore
 Boston Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON
 At the "Wistar" Office, where a supply is
 always kept.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
 CASH and very liberal prices will be at-
 tended to for all NEGROES. All com-
 munications will be promptly attended to, if
 left at BARRAS' Hotel, Water street, at
 which place the subscribers can be found, or at
 their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Mis-
 sionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
 Baltimore
 may 29

**SIXTH YEAR OF THE
 THE LADY'S BOOK.**
**A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
 OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND
 PORTRAITS.**

The LADY'S BOOK was the first pub-
 lication in this country to introduce and perfect
 a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE
 FASHIONS; and the universal popularity
 which the book obtained, with the aid of these
 beautiful and costly embellishments, although
 they appeared every quarter only, was unpre-
 cedented and unexampled.—The publisher,
 emboldened by his long experience, and the
 success which has crowned his former efforts to
 popularize his work, intends, with the coming
 volume, to introduce alternately every month,
 in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID
 PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SU-
 PERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will
 be copied from ORIGINAL designs, pre-
 pared expressly for that purpose; thereby
 furnishing the patrons of the work with correct
 and constant information of the latest and most
 approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they
 come out. This arrangement will add con-
 siderably to the publisher's present heavy out-
 lay, and while it will materially advance the
 value and beauty of his work, he trusts with
 confidence to the liberality of a discerning pub-
 lic for future remuneration, corresponding with
 his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep
 pace with the rapid progress of the improve-
 ments of the age. The following is the order
 which will be adopted for the Embellishments
 of the Lady's Book for 1835, viz: January,
 March, May, July, September, November.

**SUPERB ENGRAVINGS
 OF THE
 PREVAILING FASHIONS
 ELEGANTLY COLORED.**

With the June and December numbers will
 be furnished appropriately ENGRAVED
 TITLE PAGES, and a general Table of
 Contents for each Volume. February, April,
 June, August, October, December.

**FINE STEEL ENGRA-
 VINGS.**

Illustrating a variety of Interesting Sub-
 jects.

Besides every number will be enriched with
 a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLE-
 RY, containing the Likenesses of two distin-
 guished individuals. In addition to which,
 other and various Engravings will be regular-
 ly added—with two Pages of POPULAR
 MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of
 an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which
 will contain a likeness of all the present reign-
 ing Queens of Europe, which will be given as
 an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is
 absolutely necessary that remittances should be
 promptly made. At the end of the last six
 months, nearly six hundred names were erased
 from our list, in consequence of its appearing
 from the books that each owned two years' sub-
 scription. Many have since paid, and some
 have previously settled with agents. These and
 other grievous inconveniences a publisher has
 to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent
 is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an
 account of all the sums that he has received, at
 least one every six months. Subscribers become
 annoyed when their names are erased for delin-
 quency, & when they settle they will not again
 renew their subscription. This, consequently,
 is a serious loss to the proprietor. The fol-
 lowing suggestions are respectfully tendered
 for the consideration of persons who are only
 subscribers. Let those who owe two years, or
 that will owe two in December or June next,
 send a Five Dollar note, on account. Many re-
 frain from forwarding their dues because they
 cannot remit the exact sum; this is not neces-
 sary, if they continue their subscription. It
 is only when a person stops the work, that a
 liquidation of the whole amount due becomes
 necessary.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under
 this head will be published every month, like-
 nesses of distinguished Authors in this country
 and in Europe. Striking resemblances of
 Butler, Brougham, Hogg, Cunningham, &c.
 &c. have been given. The following are now
 nearly prepared, and will be published two in
 each number, until the whole is completed:
 Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rodgers,
 D'Israeli, Neale, Mad. de Stael, Jan Porter,
 Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington,
 Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron,
 Scott, and other distinguished persons have
 already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Frank-
 lin, La Fayette, &c. &c. are in preparation.

The publication of views of beautiful scenery
 and remarkable public edifices, will be con-
 tinued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-
 eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white
 paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers.
 The postage for each number is 3 cents for any
 distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To convince persons wishing to subscribe for
 the Lady's Book, that it is equal in point of
 embellishments, the interest of its contents,
 and general beauty of appearance, to the de-
 scriptions repeatedly given at large, and the
 flattering notices that have been made of it by
 editors in different sections of the Union, the
 publisher will forward any monthly number
 as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post
 paid.

The work will in future be published and
 delivered on the first of each month, in Phila-
 delphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and
 Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please
 inform the publisher, free of postage, and a
 duplicate will be sent them.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 3 dollars
 per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters
 and Agents can have two copies forwarded to
 any direction; by advancing five dollars.
 Address **L. A. GODFREY,** Philadelphia

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of
 Baltimore City and County on the
 2d February, 1835, as a runaway, by Nicholas
 Brewer, Esq. a justice of the peace in and for
 the city aforesaid, a negro boy, who calls him-
 self HENRY MYERS, and says that he was
 born free, and was raised at the Franklin
 Factory. He is about 10 years of age; 4 feet
 4 inches high; his clothing consists of a blue
 cloth roundabout jacket, grey castinet pan-
 talons, old cotton shirt, old shoes, and
 old hat. The owner, (if any,) of the
 above described negro boy, is requested to
 come forward, prove property, pay charges
 and take him away, otherwise he will be dis-
 charged as required by the act of Assem-
 bly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
 of Baltimore City and County Jail.
 mar. 12

TO RENT.
 The House and Lot lately occupied by
 Thomas Sylvester, and nearly opposite
 the Methodist Episcopal Church. For terms
 apply to,
JOSEPH GRAHAM.
 March 5

**PROSPECTUS OF A NEW
 PUBLICATION TO BE
 CALLED**
THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the
 best Catholic Works in the English Lan-
 guage, in the weekly numbers, of 3 cents
 each.

The death and scarcity of the best
 Catholic works must long have been a
 source of regret to every intelligent and ob-
 serving Catholic in America. So limited has
 been the sale, and so great the expense of
 printing these books, that but few individuals
 in the country have been sufficiently enterpris-
 ing to undertake their publication; and their
 publication; and their price, in consequence,
 has been more than portionably high. In-
 deed, so dear have Catholic books in general
 been, that it has been entirely impossible for
 the poorer members of the Catholic commu-
 nity, who stand most in need of instruction
 and Catholic works, to have in general been
 able to obtain copies, even of those works
 which are nearly essential to the practice of
 religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this
 fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly
 say, that up to this time, he has at least done
 something to reduce the prices of the most ne-
 cessary Catholic works. Our religious books
 are still, however, extremely dear, and the
 Subscriber, depending on the support of a lib-
 eral and enlightened Catholic community, has
 determined to issue a Periodical publication,
 which, by its cheapness, will place at the dis-
 posal of all Catholics, the best of the best
 individual; and from the neatness and elegance
 of its execution will be found worthy of a
 place in the libraries of the rich. Such a
 proposition as that which the subscriber pro-
 poses to issue, has long been called for by the
 exigencies of the Catholic community; and the
 rapidly increasing number of the members of
 our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in
 the expectation that it will meet with sufficient
 encouragement to enable him to conduct it suc-
 cessfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the
 expense and risk attending it, and confiding
 entirely in the liberality and generosity of his
 fellow Catholics of the United States, and the
 Canada has resolved to put it to press forth-
 with, and he therefore trusts himself on the
 Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their
 support and patronage.

TERMS.
 The Catholic Periodical Library will
 be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty
 pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper
 and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome
 wrappers and will embrace the whole of the
 most celebrated Controversial and Devotional
 works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical
 history. The first number will be issued
 on Saturday, November 7th.—Terms of sub-
 scription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per
 number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to A-
 gents. Any six persons, who may live at a
 distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may
 have six copies of the work, sent them for one
 year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country
 are requested to act as agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works
 which will be issued in this publication, and
 which will follow each other in rapid suc-
 cession.

Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in
 search of a Religion; Bossuet's History of the
 Variations of the Protestant Churches; The
 Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington;
 Hayward's True Church of Christ shown
 Hayward's Charity and Truth; Mores Ca-
 tholic; or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Que-
 sions; Mumford's Catholic Scrip-
 tural; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon
 Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. Mc-
 Hale's Evidence of the Catholic Church;
 Fenry's Manners of the Israelites; Fenry's
 Manners of Christians; Lanuegan's Ecclesi-
 astical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's
 Works; Prince Guizot's Controversial
 Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's
 Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ;
 Chalmers's Meditations; Butler's Book of
 the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasti;
 Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edi-
 tion of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Cath-
 olic Works, which could not be purchased
 for less than seventy dollars; and it would be
 almost impossible to obtain many of the works
 included in it at any price whatever. The
 collection can now be obtained in this cheap
 and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly
 low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published
 in the Periodical Library as soon as received;
 and able translators will be provided for all
 the European publications of peculiar excel-
 lence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
 Oct. 31.

Notice.
 The Commissioners for Talbot County
 will meet on Tuesday the 22d inst. All
 persons having claims against the county are
 requested to bring them in legally authenti-
 cated, to the Commissioners on Tuesday the
 29th inst. and Supervisors of the roads, on
 Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for
 the office of Constables will please hand in
 their applications on the 22d inst., and those
 persons now holding warrants as supervisors
 of roads, are requested to signify to the Clerk,
 whether they wish to be continued or not, pre-
 viously to the 5th April.

By order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.
 to Commissioners for T. C.
 March 5

TEACHERS WANTED.
 THE Subscribers having received no ap-
 plications for the male Department in
 Primary Schools in District No. 2, in Elec-
 tion District No. 1, in Talbot County, and
 one for the female Department, in pur-
 suance of the Notice heretofore given in the
 newspapers published at Easton, have deter-
 mined to give forth notice to such persons
 as may be disposed to take charge of the pri-
 mary schools in the above District, that pro-
 posals will be received by either of the Sub-
 scribers until Tuesday 22d March next. Ap-
 plications in writing must be post paid, and
 in all cases must be accompanied by satis-
 factory testimonials of character and qualifica-
 tion.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, Trustee.
WM. HUNSEY, Trustee.
SAMUEL ROBERTS, Trustee.
 N. B. The above Trustees are desirous
 of receiving proposals for a site for a School
 House.
 Feb. 13

**American Magazine
 OF USEFUL
 AND
 ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.**
 VOL. II.
 Published by the Boston Bewick Company—
 No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flat-
 tering reception and extensive circulation of
 the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute
 the work with renewed assiduity and with
 a constant desire to fulfil the promises made
 in the outset of the work. We intend "to
 stick to our text;" and to serve those who
 have an liberally cheered us with their kind
 patronage, (with what is useful and pleasant,
 little of dulness shall still be our object and
 aim. We do not presume to instruct the vet-
 eran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty-
 or forty years in his study;—nor to lay open
 those hidden mysteries of nature which have
 escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor
 do we expect to approach near to the moon
 or other planets, as to tell what are the trees,
 the birds, and animals which may there grow
 or live and move. We leave such extran-
 eous feats to those who are more visionary
 or more daring than we are. But we hope
 and intend to keep up the character and spirit
 of the Magazine, in presenting solid and use-
 ful articles, which may be instructive to a
 portion of our readers, and not considered wholly
 unimportant to literary men. We consid-
 er the whole United States as our field, though
 not our exclusivity; and we ask the favour
 of persons of taste and science, to communi-
 cate important facts, and natural scenes, and
 works of art, for the benefit of all our friends.
 As republicans, we feel that we are of the
 same family as those in the south and west—
 as friends of improvement, of good morals
 and good learning, we wish also to be consid-
 ered of the same family. If we can do any
 thing by our labours to increase and strength-
 en this sentiment and feeling, "we should be
 ready to the good work."
 We should call the attention of our present
 subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and
 to the notice in the last number relating to the
 subject. It is very important to us to know
 who propose to continue taking the Magazine,
 and to receive the very small sum, charged
 for it in advance.

AGENTS.
 Nov. 14, 1835.
 All letters and communication from agents
 and others must be post paid.
 Active and responsible Agents who will
 contract to obtain subscribers, in States,
 Counties or districts, will meet with liberal
 encouragement. N. B. None need apply
 without satisfactory reference.
 The Postage on this Magazine as estab-
 lished by law, is 4 1-2 cts. for 100 miles—
 any distance over, 7 1-2 cts.

**PROSPECTUS
 FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG
 MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED
 THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM
 AND
 YOUNG MEN'S PAPER.**

Published under the auspices of the Baltimore
 Young Men's Society.

The publishers of the "Young Men's Pa-
 per," encouraged by the liberal patronage ex-
 tended towards them during the first year,
 have determined to enlarge and greatly im-
 prove their paper, on the commencement of the
 second volume, so as to render it every way
 creditable to the city and worthy of much
 more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by
 its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment;
 and though all approved of the high stand that
 was taken, but few thought it would live over
 the first few months, or else that it would
 dwindle into a publication less dignified in
 character, and designed merely for a money
 making scheme,—from this cause many stood
 aloof, unwilling to encourage what it was
 thought would soon languish and die, or deviate
 in course from its original professions; these
 fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and
 the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way
 of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt
 the new title of
"BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM"
 in consideration of its being less vague in gold-
 signification than the old one. Every person has
 a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a
 "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the
 publishers have experienced enough of the lit-
 tle perplexities incident to the peculiarities of
 the name, to determine them to fix upon one less
 liable to so many objections. The publication is
 purely literary, and only as such do they wish
 it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM"
 will contain Original Tracts, Essays and Po-
 etry.—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects.—No-
 tices of Passing Events.—Criticism on A-
 merican Works.—Notices of New Publica-
 tions.—Gleanings from New Works.—Sketches of American and European
 Scenery and Character.—Extracts from
 British and American Magazines.—Essays on
 Political and Moral Philosophy.—Biographical
 Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home
 and abroad—besides a great variety of
 matter upon every subject in the whole range
 of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their origi-
 nal intention of making the "ATHENAEUM"
 such a paper as shall be worthy of ad-
 mission into any circle of society, rigidly
 excluding every thing from its columns calcu-
 lated to injure the moral character, or foster a
 vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they ren-
 der the publication tame or spiritless, and as a
 guarantee will simply refer to the contents of
 the first volume.

The second volume will commence about
 the middle of November.

The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on
 a fine quarto superroyal sheet, and will make a
 handsome volume of 416 pages; for which a
 neat little page and copious index will be fur-
 nished.

TERMS.—2 50 per annum, payable in all
 cases in advance.
 Office of publication N. E. corner of Bal-
 timore and Sharp streets.
 Papers with which we exchange will
 please copy the above.
 Nov. 7, 1835.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, of BALTIMORE
 wishes to inform the Slave holders of
 Maryland and Virginia, that their friend still
 lives to give them cash and the highest price
 for their Negroes. Persons disposed to sell
 will find it to their interest to give him a call
 at his residence, Pratt street, extended, near
 the upper depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail-
 road Co., where they shall see the justly cele-
 brated AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, free of
 charge.
 N. B.—His checks are such as usually
 will find their interest to give him a call
 that "there's nothing broked"
 Dec. 19

**The high bred Hunter
 SKY LARK.**

WILL be let on Shares, this season,—or
 disposed of on reasonable terms.—
 He is a blood bay, black mane and tail,—15
 hands high and upwards—and 7 years old.—
 For further information inquire at this office
 Feb. 28d

**Carey's Library
 OF CHOICE LITERATURE.**

To say that this is a reading age, implies a
 desire for instruction, and the means to gratify
 that desire. On the first point, all are agreed;
 on the second, there is diversity both of opinion
 and of practice. We have newspapers, mag-
 azines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes,
 on nearly all subjects, which have generally
 their classes of readers and supporters. And
 yet, copious as are these means of intellectual
 supply, more are still needed. In addition to
 the reviews of the day, and passing notices of
 books, the people, in large numbers, in all
 parts of our great republic, crave the possession
 of the books themselves, and details, beyond
 mere passing allusion, of the progress of dis-
 covery in art and science. But though it be
 easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is
 not so easy to gratify them. Expense, dis-
 tance from the emporium of literature, engross-
 ing occupations which prevent personal applica-
 tion or even messages to libraries and book-
 sellers, are so many causes to keep people
 away from the feast of reason, and the enjoy-
 ment of the coveted literary aliment. It is
 the aim of the publishers of the Library to
 obviate these difficulties, and enable every in-
 dividual, at a small cost and without any per-
 sonal effort, to obtain for his own use and
 that of his favored friends or family, valuable
 works complete, on all the branches of useful
 and popular literature, and that in a form well
 adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is com-
 pible with morality and good taste, will be held
 instantly in view in conducting the Library, to
 fill the pages of which the current litera-
 ture of Great Britain, in all its various depart-
 ments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels
 and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribu-
 tion. With perhaps, occasional exceptions, it
 is intended to give entire the work which
 shall be selected for publication. When cir-
 cumstances, authorize the measure, recur-
 will be had to the literary stores of Continental
 Europe, and translations made from French,
 Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a re-
 print, or at times a translation of entire vol-
 umes, the cover will exhibit the miscellan-
 eous character of a Magazine, and consist of
 sketches of men and things, and notices of
 novelties in literature and the arts, throughout
 the civilized world. A full and regular sup-
 ply of the literary monthly and hebdomadal
 journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in ad-
 dition to home periodicals of a similar char-
 acter cannot fail to provide ample materials for
 his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence
 of the publishers, are the best guarantee for
 the continuance of the enterprise in which
 they are now about to embark, as well as for
 the abundance of the materials to give it val-
 ue in the eyes of the public. As far as judi-
 cious selections and translations are con-
 sidered, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to
 be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is
 not a stranger to them, but has more than once
 obtained their favourable suffrages for his pas-
 terary efforts.

TERMS.
 The work will be published in weekly num-
 ber containing twenty imperial octavo pages
 with double columns, making two volumes an-
 nually, of more than 220 octavo pages, each
 volume; and at the expiration of every six
 months, subscribers will be furnished with a
 handsome title page and table of contents.
 The whole amount of matter furnished in a
 single year will be equal to more than forty
 volumes of the common sized English duode-
 cimo books, the cost of which will be at least
 ten times the price of a years subscriptions
 to the "Library." The paper upon which the
 Library will be printed, will be of the finest
 quality used for book-work, and of a size ad-
 mirably adapted for binding. As the type
 will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance,
 each volume, when bound, will furnish a
 handsome, as well as valuable, and not cum-
 berous addition to the libraries of those who
 patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dol-
 lars per annum payable advance.

A commission of 20 per cent, will be allow-
 ed to agent, and any agent or postmaster fur-
 nish five subscribers and remitting the amount
 of subscription shall be entitled to the commis-
 sion of 50 per cent or a copy of the work for
 one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information
 respecting it may be obtained by addressing
 the publishers post paid. Address,
E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a.
 02

Teacher Wanted.
 THE Trustees of the Bolingbrook School,
 District No. 3 (Trappe) are desirous to
 employ a competent Teacher for the Primary
 School in that District.
 Testimonials of competency, and character
 will be required.
 Applicants will address either of the sub-
 scribers.

NS. B. NEWNAM, Trustee.
JAS. MERRICK, Trustee.<

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. II.—No. 31.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

SPENCER & SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE DISTRICT.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars

per annum;—if paid in advance, Three

dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two

Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance,

Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during

the first three months, will be deemed payments in ad-

vance, and all payments for the year, made during the

first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six

months, nor discontinu'd until all arrearages are set-

tled, without the approval of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted

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

each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in

proportion.

All communications to insure attention

should be post paid.

ALEXANDER'S

MODERN

ACTING DRAMA.

NEW SERIES.

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the ex-

tensive patronage bestowed on his work, ma-

terially to change its typographical appearance

and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is all

ready known to be the most popular edition of

Plays which has ever been attempted in this

country, and the prospect of its further success

is ample and satisfactory. In future the MOD-

ERN ACTING DRAMA will be published

in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12

of which will constitute a volume, or one year's

subscription—embracing in all FIVE HUN-

DRED AND SEVENTY-SIX PAGES. Every PLAY or

FARCE is to be accompanied by a beautiful and

appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the

year nearly FIFTY-TWO EMBELLISHMENTS—

of which will be added as a Frontispiece to the

work, a full sized STEEL ENGRAVING,

containing the likenesses of SIX DISTIN-

GISHED ACTORS AND ACTRES-

SES. Every person who desires to preserve

an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic

Authors should forward his name forthwith, as

the edition will be limited to the number which

is absolutely subscribed for. The publisher

pledges himself to make this work equal in

interest and superiority of execution to the

prospective, or he will refund the price of sub-

scription, free of all charges.

The first number of the new series will ap-

pear about the first of March—this delay is

occasioned by the time necessarily consumed

in preparing the Engravings. The terms of

the MODERN ACTING DRAMA is three

dollars per annum, payable in advance.

MECUM will be furnished with both works

for five dollars.

Any Person collecting four subscribers

to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM,

or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA

and remitting the amount of one year's sub-

scription (\$3) for each—shall be presented with

the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, in two

volumes, a work of considerable popularity,

and which is now selling for 33—contains

the productions of eight different authors, well

known to the public as among the most inter-

esting writers of the day.

A large and beautiful white sheet, im-

perial size, FILLED ON BOTH SIDES

WITH HUMOROUS AND COSTLY

ENGRAVINGS, will be published every

quarter as a supplement to the VADE MECUM.

It will be furnished gratuitously to all

new subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S

VADE MECUM, or the MODERN ACT-

ING DRAMA, and to all the old subscri-

bers of these works who forward their sub-

scriptions, for the present year, in advance,

without further solicitations.

Feb. 13 1836

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been re-appointed

Standard keeper, will attend at Easton,

from the 1st to 22d of September; at Wye

Mill on the 23d; at Trapp, the 24th; at St.

Michaels, the 25th; and at Looxencranes Mill

the 28th, to inspect weights and measures.

I have always on hand a complete assortment

of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on

reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Persons indebted are requested to call and

pay their old accounts.

ARTHUR J. HOVEDAY.

aug 29

Notice.

The annual Meeting of the Female Bible

Society of Talbot County, will take place on

Monday the 11th inst., in the Church at East-

on at 11 o'clock. The members are respect-

fully invited to attend and the Managers will

be gratified by the presence of any who may

feel an interest in their object.

April 9

Tan Bark.

The Subscribers wish to purchase one hun-

dered and fifty cords of TAN BARK, den-

delivered either at their Tan Yard or at East-

on Point wharf.

They also have on hand and constantly keep

a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES,

and LEATHER, which they will sell on the

most favorable terms for cash, or in exchange

for Bark, Hides, Sheep Skins, or country pro-

duce generally.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.

who wish to employ 4 Journeyman Shoe

makers, and 2 Apprentices from 12

to 15 years of age, of good moral character.

The Cambridge Aurora will please copy

4 times and charge this office.

March 15 1836 (G) 41

POETRY.

The following magnificent poem will bear com-

parison—for, it is in the finest vein of poetic inspira-

tion.

THE SONG OF THE FURGE.

Clang, clang—the massive anvil rings;

Clang, clang—a hundred hammers ring;

Like the thunder rattle of a tropic sky,

The mighty blows still multiply,

Clang, clang.

Say, brothers of the dusky brow,

What are your strong arms forging now?

Clang, clang—we forge the coulters now;

The counter of the kindly plough;

Sweet Mary Mother, bless our toil,

May its broad furrow still unbind

To genial rains, to sun and wind

The most benignant soil.

Clang, clang, our coulters' course shall be

On many a sweet and shelter'd lea,

By many a streamlet's silver tide,

Amidst the song of morning birds,

Amidst the low of mowing herds,

Amidst soft breezes which do stray

Through woodbine hedges and sweet May,

Along the green hill's side

When regal Antony's bounteous hand

With wide spread glory clothes the land,

When to the valleys from the brow

Of each resplendent slope is rous'd

A ruddy sea of living gold,

We bless, we bless, the PLOUGH.

Clang, clang—again, my mates, what glows

Beneath the hammer's potent blow?

Clang, clang—we forge the giant chain

Which bears the gallant vessel's strain

Midst stormy winds and adverse tides:

Secured by this the good ship braves

The rocky roadstead, and the waves

Which thunder on her sides.

Anxious no more, the merchant sees

The mist drive dark before the breeze,

The storm cloud on the hill;

Calmy he rests, though far away,

In boisterous climes his vessels lay;

Reliant on our skill.

Say, on what strands these links shall sleep,

Faithful beneath the solemn deep:

By Africa's posthumous shore,

By many an iceberg, done and loar,

By many a palmy Western Isle,

Basking in Spring's perpetual smile,

By stormy Labrador

Say, shall they feel the vessel's reel,

When to the battery's dreadful peal

The crashing broadside makes reply,

Or else, as at the glorious Nile,

Hold grappling ships, and strive the while

For death or victory!

Burrath—clang, clang—once more, what glows

The iron tongue of your bows,

The furnace's red burning?

Clang, clang—a breath shower clean

And brilliant of bright sparks is poured

Around and up in the dusky air.

As our hammers forge the SWORD.

The sword! a name of dread, yet when

Upon the freeman's thigh 'tis bound,

While for the altar and his hearth,

While for the land that gave him birth,

The war drum rolls, the trumpet sounds,

How sacred it is then!

Whenever for truth and right,

It flashes in the van of fight;

Whether in some wild mountain pass,

As that where fell Leonidas,

Or on some sterile plain and stern,

A Marathon or a Bannockburn;

Or amidst crags or bursting rifts,

The Switzer's Alps, gray Tyrol's hills:

Or, as when sank the Armada's pride,

It gleams above the stormy tide;

Still, still, where'er the battle-wound

Is liberty, where men do stand

For justice and their native land,

Then Heaven bless the SWORD.

Upon what plot of the following scene

may be founded is only known to the author,

with whom it will forever remain; and to

avoid the least and caustic vein that it may

engender, he hopes no one so blameful as to

assume any part or portion of it. Call it ficti-

on if you please, or any thing else, so a nor-

mal may be permitted to glimmer from its

lines.

Scene the 1st.

A young lady of 16—an old maid of 30, and

an old lady of 60, discovered conversing.

The old lady with a shrill, squealing voice,

and uncomfortably loud, is heard saying:

La! Jehosaphat my dear, you should be-

ware of Zerobabel; for Mrs. Ollapod, with

whom he boards, told Mrs. Lump her neigh-

bor, poor dear old blind critter, who told Miss

Bluestocking, and a wail to relate she did not

trouble herself to tell it for the space of half an

hour, and when she did tell it, it was to Mrs.

Stocum, who even finished darning a hole in

her husband's coat as big as a fig, before her

ladyship could deign to tell it me, that Zer-

obabel loved his tigger better than his business,

and so he did!

Has Mrs. Ollapod dared to scandalize Zer-

obabel so, shrieked Miss Patience, he's bet-

ter than she, poor nasty thing! She had bet-

ter live without his board, and take care of

her worthless son, before she talks of other

people, so she had.

This it went for ten minutes; after the lapse

of which time the frantic Patience, yes Pa-

tience frantic, sprang from her seat, and with

the extravagance of a maniac, upset the chair,

repeating emphatically the accusing—licker-

licker—lick! And away she went to

lick her s'il repeating, but not until she had

cut all sorts of pranks and filled her witness

with holy horror; of course she was drunk, not

with lick her reader, but only its quondam pas-

sion. Into the street the savage Patience

flew; still lick, lick! was on her tongue.

Lick who cried more voices than one. The de-

vil, the devil and away she went, saw cerem-

nic, to Mrs. Stocum's domicile. Away flew the

younger to give the news to Mrs. Bluestock-

ing, and the old lady hobbled after to bear

the dreadful tidings to Mrs. Ollapod. All

was mystery and confusion. Now for the

sequel, or more properly, the effect.

Scene the 2nd.

Smash, smash, smash, went the wind

as the iron tongue of your bows,

The furnace's red burning?

Clang, clang—a breath shower clean

And brilliant of bright sparks is poured

Around and up in the dusky air.

As our hammers forge the SWORD.

The sword! a name of dread, yet when

Upon the freeman's thigh 'tis bound,

While for the altar and his hearth,

While for the land that gave him birth,

The war drum rolls, the trumpet sounds,

How sacred it is then!

Whenever for truth and right,

It flashes in the van of fight;

Whether in some wild mountain pass,

As that where fell Leonidas,

Or on some sterile plain and stern,

A Marathon or a Bannockburn;

Or amidst crags or bursting rifts,

The Switzer's Alps, gray Tyrol's hills:

Or, as when sank the Armada's pride,

It gleams above the stormy tide;

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"BACKING OUT."—The Whigs are in a much difficulty in obtaining electoral candidates, as they have been in selecting presidential ones. It is a true indication of their despondency and a very tangible acknowledgment of the futility of their efforts. Mr. Pratt, the Legislative caucus candidate, has declined, from reasons "partly of a personal and private nature, and in some measure also the result of considerations growing out of the distracting character of certain questions connected with the internal improvement system of the State, which have been agitated the present session of the Legislature, and the part which he has felt it his duty to bear in those questions." Aye, there's the point! Conscious of the effect his course in the Legislature has had upon the people of the State, he feels himself conscience-stricken at the very idea of coming before them as a candidate for their suffrage. Come on gentlemen, shrink not from the frightful picture you yourselves have painted. Fleet not from the wrath your own deeds have set in agitation.

STILL ANOTHER!—We learn that Mr. T. R. Lockerman, who was nominated by the Whigs in this Congressional District, has also declined serving. This is really a backward game. A game as terrible to the Whigs as the ghosts of Macbeth's murdered victims were to the terrified and bloody Scot.

—We confess we are not a little at fault in understanding the pugacious paragraph in the last Baltimore Visitor, so far as it alludes to ourselves. However, if the Visitor will tell us the *fresh-mark* which distinguishes its stray pieces, we will endeavor hereafter to give those that may find their way into our columns a proper credit; for "it often happens that unless we take an article from its original source, we find that all traces of its genealogy have departed." We therefore recommend the Visitor its duly acted of "sin against right and courtesy" only enforces, returned for re-consideration to the source from whence it came.

Congress is doing but little. In the House of Representatives on the 11th inst. Mr. Jenifer asked leave to present certain resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, protesting against expunging from the journals the proceedings of either House.

Mr. Thomas objected to their reception. Mr. Jenifer proposed that the resolutions be read and printed, to which Mr. Thomas objected, declaring that the opinions of the Legislature of Maryland ought not to be regarded as an expression of the sentiments of the people of that State.

Whatever course the resolutions may take, the assertion of Mr. Thomas is incontrovertible. It is impossible, as it well known, for the true will and sentiments of a majority of the people of Maryland to be rightly reflected through their Legislature owing to the great inequality that exists in the basis of Representative power, under our present form of government. Next fall will tell a different tale from the one our sapient Legislature has so lately told, and Mr. Thomas' assertion will then be substantiated.

The Baltimore Chronicle of the 11th inst. says:—We are pleased to learn from Washington, that the Secretary of the Navy has reported in favor of the establishment of a Navy Yard at Baltimore. The abundance of excellent timber, the superior skill of our shipbuilders, and other local advantages, make this a desirable situation for a Navy Yard—and we are satisfied that government will never have cause to regret the adoption of the Secretary's recommendation.

There is to be a line of Packets established very soon between Baltimore and New Orleans. The Company was incorporated at the late session of the Legislature, with a capital of \$100,000.

Judge Lynch in Office—His Excellency Governor Lynch, of Mississippi, in his late message to the Legislature, speaking of the Vicksburg murder, says:

"However we may regret the occasion, we are constrained to admit, that necessity will sometimes prompt a summary mode of trial and punishment unknown to the law."

It is from this sapient legislator, that the execrable code of murder which he advocates, has taken its name—*Alexandria Gas*. The citizens of Dorchester County favorable to the election of Martin Van Buren to the next Presidency, assembled in Cambridge on Wednesday afternoon the 6th inst. Dr. Wm. Jackson was called to the Chair, and J. F. Williams appointed Secretary. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. J. A. Stewart, and after the passage of several very spirited resolutions the following gentlemen were appointed as the delegation to represent the county in the State Convention in May next.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Matthew Smith | John Scott |
| Samuel Twilley | Thos. A. Edmondson |
| Thomas Smoot | Travers Tully |
| B. C. Turpin | Wm. Geoghegan |
| Daniel Vickers | Moses L. Keene |
| W. W. Hicks | Dr. Lake Robinson |
| John Rowing | Capt. John Dean |
| Anthony Collins | Henry Shenson |
| Nicholas Pritchard | Solomon Foxwell |
| Amel Cannon | John Robinson |
| Agneron Thomas | Capt. John Hooper, Jr. |
| Rob Howard | Capt. Levin Jones |
| Joseph Acworth | Horace Byus |
| Wm. H. Yates | Thomas Hubbard |
| William Meares | Thomas Cook, sen. |
| Heathly Beckwith | Lewis Ross, sen. |
| Levin Holston | Peter Lecompte |
| Wm. T. Brown | Richard Pattison |
| Samuel St. Croft | Joseph Byus |
| Wm. Reed | Levin Wingate |
| Thomas White | Samuel Griffin |
| | John G. Ball. |

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

18th day of Sept., Anno Domini, 1835.
ON application of JESSE CLARKE, Administrator of Hinson Kirby, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 18th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

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

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Hinson Kirby late of Talbot County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 18th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

JESSE CLARK, Adm'r. Hinson Kirby, deceased.

April 16 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Admo McKnett, use of Robert H. McKnett against Mason Shehan, and the other at the suit of William Hight against Mason Shehan, surviving obligor of William Shehan, who is sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 10th day of May next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz. all the reversionary right of the said Mason Shehan or whatever right he may have in, in, and to, the farm where Mrs. Sarah Shehan now resides, known by the name of Shehan's Purchase and Dunmore's Heath, containing Three Hundred Acres of land more or less situated in the Chapel district, and all the interest of said M. Shehan in and to a part of a tract of land known by the name of Little Bristol, containing Three Hundred and thirty-seven Acres of land more or less, situate in the Trappe district, formerly belonging to Henry Morgan also all the right title and interest of the said Shehan in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land formerly belonging to James Collins situate in the Trappe District viz. part Hatten, part Frankford part St. Michaels and part Flemmings Freshes containing one hundred and fifty four acres of land more or less all seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of Fieri Facias and the interest and cost due and to become due hereon.

JOS. GRAHAM, Sh'f. April 16 4t

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will sit every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 26th inst. to hear appeals. Persons having claims against the County are requested to bring them in properly authenticated before the first Tuesday in July next.

Trustees of the several Primary Schools are also notified that their contracts with their Trustees must be brought in before the first Tuesday in July next, as the commissioners are desirous of closing the levy on that day.

By order, THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clk. to Commissioners T. C. April 16 law6w

FOR SALE.

A valuable *Wind-mill* with a new bolting-cloth; the whole can be readily taken down and removed from its present location, if necessary, and would be a great convenience to a farmer whose lands are at a distance from Mills. If preferable to the purchaser the lot containing about 15 acres of excellent land on which is a comfortable dwelling house, will be sold with it.

The terms will be one third cash and the balance in twelve and eighteen months. Apply to the Editor.

April 16 4t

Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by a recent act of the Legislature of Maryland to carry into effect the operation of the above named Institution, will cause books to be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the 'Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore,' on Monday the 9th day of May next; and the same will be kept open from day to day, for 10 days—exclusive of Sunday, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. at the Baltimore House, in the city of Baltimore, and at each of the County Towns in the several counties of this State, and at the town of Westminster. Also at the same time in the cities of B-ston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, (Del.) Richmond, Norfolk and Charleston.

The charter requires that \$5 per share shall be paid at the time of subscribing.

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKERS.



MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favours and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish COACHES, BAROUCHES, CHAIRS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, IOLEES, GIGS, SULKIES,

or any description of Carriage at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms; they assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of a name and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a Large and complete assortment of MATERIALS,

with the assistance of the best workmen they will be thankful to all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and have it brought to their own door free of charge.

All kinds of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand, of various kinds and prices, and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

Their public obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale a pair of handsome young Horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Waiting three apprentices at the above business, of moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

April 16 4t

TEACHER WANTED.

The Trustees of the Miles River Neck School District No. 4, wish to procure a gentleman as teacher in a primary School, to whom a liberal salary will be allowed.—Festimonials of character and capacity will be required. Applicants will address either of the subscribers.

ORSON GORE, JAMES W. SAULSBURY, NOAH WILLIS Trustees.

April 16 3t

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 2, IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1.

THE Trustees of the above School have the gratification to announce that the Male and Female department, will both be open for the reception of scholars on Monday next, the 18th inst. of which parents and guardians will be pleased to take notice.

The Male department will for the present be kept at the Sabbath School room of the Methodist Episcopal Church on West street, near its junction with the Point Road, and the Female department at the room now occupied by Miss Nicols, and Mrs. Scull.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, WM. HULSEY, SAMUEL ROBERTS, Trustees.

April 16 4t

\$20,000, IN CASH.

TWENTY thousand dollars is now ready to be disposed of for Negroes, for the South. Persons wishing information will apply without delay at this office.

April 12-3t

Cotillion Party.

A COTILLION PARTY will be held at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday evening 19th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at which the gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are invited to attend.

Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. McDowell's Tavern.

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL & CHIRURGICAL Board of Examiners, for the E. Shore, will meet at Easton, on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday, 13th of April (inst.) to grant licenses to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery, in the state of Maryland.

By order of the Board. THEO. DENNY Sec'y. April 3t

NEW HATTING Establishment.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business, and having bought out Mr. Ennals Roszell, would inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of

HATS, which they offer on very moderate terms—Wholesale dealers, and others will please call and examine for themselves. Their shop is the one recently occupied by Mr. E. Roszell, and next door to the Bank.

THOS. BEASTON, WM. ROSZELL. April 2 1836 3t

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS HAS just received a new supply of SADDLERY, which added to the Stock on hand renders his assortment complete.

P. S. Not having been quite so fortunate as old dame rumour supposed, the subscriber is under the necessity of soliciting payment from those indebted to him either on notes of hand or on open accounts.

March 22 3w

RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers

of Victuals and all persons, Boies Corporate or Politic in Talbot County, and all persons whom it may concern are hereby cautioned to obtain a License or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of assembly entitled an "Act to regulate the issuing of Licenses to Traders, Keepers at Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

JO. GRAHAM, Sh'f. (G.) April 5 40m

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND, THE STEAM BOAT Mary and requiring some adjustment, will lay up on her return to Baltimore on Wednesday next the 6th inst. for one week. She will resume her trips from Baltimore to Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castlehaven) and Easton, on Tuesday the 12th of April inst.

April 4 4t

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of School District No. 3, in Election District No. 4, are desirous of obtaining a competent Teacher. Testimonials of qualifications and character will be required. Applications to be made to the Subscribers

SDM. T. RUSSUM, WILLIAM ROSE, EDWARD ROE, Trustees.

Head of Wye, April 12 4t

MULES AND HORSES.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale on the Court House Green on Tuesday the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock, a pair of fine young Mules, well grown and broke to harness. Also, several well broke Horses, and two light Horse Carts, and gear.

Wm. C. RIDGAWAY. April 12-3t

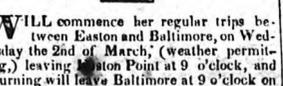
Sawed Locust Posts.

The Subscriber has for Sale 400 Sawed Locust Posts, six feet long of a very superior quality, all of young Locust.

ALEXANDER B. HARRISON, Ferry Neck, March 26, 1w4t.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP THOMAS HAYWARD.



WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning to Baltimore at 6 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

(\$3-Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

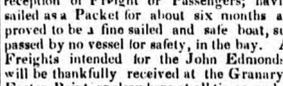
The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful and skillful officer, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same. The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. Feb. 23 4t (G)

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash, these not being to the credit of the subscriber by Tuesday evening, will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning. This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is no longer convenient for me to give that personal attention. I have hitherto one, being much absent from the county. S. H. B

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER



JOHN EDMONDSON, Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 6th of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers, having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public's Obedt. Serv't. The JOSHUA E. LEONARD. March 8, 1836.

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated with them in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, Mr. JOSHUA SENY. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of Jacob Ayres & Co. at the old stand No. 70, Pratt St., head of Bowley's Wharf. JACOB AYRES & Co. JOSHUA SENY. Baltimore, March 26, 1836.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE

Gunpowder, Imperial, Y. Hyson, O. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Toopoo, Pochong, Soehong and Bohea Teas, of the latest importations. Rio, Java, La-Guira, Porto Rico, Mocha, Angostura and St. Domingo Coffee. West India, N. O., Brazil, Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar. N. O., W. India, Cuba, and S. H. Molasses, Bengal Indigo, Sumatra Bk. Pepper, Cayenne Black, Jamaica ground Ginger, Raw Cayenne, Jamaica Pimento, Cassia in Mats. Cinamon, Nutmegs, Copppers, Alum, Salt Pe, Re, Cloves, Pearl and Common Barley. Ivica Almonds, Bunch Muscatel, Key and Bnloom Raisins, Red Ochre, Madder, Cuyenne Pepper, London Mustard in Bottles and Kegs. City Mills, Howard St. and Richmond Flour. Sperm Oil, Marseilles and Bordeaux Oil in Flasks and Bottles. St. Ubes, Turky's Island, Curaco, L. G. Alum and Sack Salt. Brandy of E. Seignette, Otard Dupy, Pol rysson and other Brands, Holland Gin, Pine Apple, Black Horse and Hour Glass Brands Jamaica, N. O. and St. Croix Rum. L. P. Madeira, Sicily and Celte Madeira French Madeira, Port, Red, Sherry, Rousillon, San-Lucar, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines. With a general assortment of other Goods on accommodation terms. Wt

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton April 1, 1836.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Anderson & Hopkins | L |
| William Atwell | Thomas H. Leonard |
| Richard Andrew | James Lane |
| William Anderson | Mathew Lyons S |
| Joseph Askings | Miss George Anid |
| | Lowe |
| John Baynard | M |
| Capt. J. D. Bromwell | Joseph Morrell |
| Mrs. Emily Brinfield | Mr. Richard B. Man- |
| Owen Boon | ship |
| Mary R. Blake | John Myriel |
| John W. Burgess | Mrs. Mary Marshall |
| Samuel T. Banning | Robert Martin |
| | N |
| John B. Cary | Miss Nicols |
| Whittington Cox | Messrs. N. B. New- |
| Mrs. Rebecca H. Ca- | nam |
| for | James Merrick |
| Mrs. Lidia Clark | Nathan Leonard |
| Mrs. Everson | Trustees |
| Mr. P. Courtney | Wm. Newman |
| Capt. Coward | Mary Newnam 53 |
| Edward Crisp | O |
| John H. Caulk Jr. | Mordecai Oxenham |
| Miss Eliza Colburn S | P |
| Collector of Talbot | Solomon Prenteman |
| County | Thomas Plummer |
| | Bennet Parrott |
| Miss Sarah H. Dodson | James Price |
| Hayward Dickinson | Michael Pinkind |
| Capt. Robert Delahay | R |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Denny | Robert R. Robinson |
| | E |
| Alexander D. Ridg- | way |
| Mrs. Ann Evelt | Mrs Sarah Richards |
| H. L. Edmondson | William Ross |
| | F |
| William H. Fairbank | George Richards |
| John Fisher | Joshua C. Robinson |
| Henry A. Gustus | Mrs. Ann E. Rich- |
| James Gillin | mond |
| Mrs. Sarah Gannan | Miss Sophia J. Rudin- |
| | steen |
| | S |
| Mrs. Margaret Hasli- | Janas Stevens |
| ton | Carnelius Sherwood |
| John Huff | T |
| Thomas Hale | Joseph L. Turner |
| Edward Hamelton | Miss Elizabeth Ann |
| Mrs. Susan Hopkins | Turner |
| | V |
| Miss Charlotte Jackson | William S. Tyler |
| | W |
| 2 | Miss Vishey |
| Henry Jamp | W |
| William Jones | Solomon Wilson |
| | K |
| Benj. Kirby | Mrs. Ann Wood |
| Lat Kriega | Richard Webb |
| Samuel Kemp | |
| | L. W. SPENCER, P. M. |
| April 5 3t | |

WATCH & CLOCK MAKING.



The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch-Guards, Silver Trinkets, Silver Ever Pointed Pencils, Silver Scissors, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razors, Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY. Jan. 2 4t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of March 1836, as a runaway, by Joseph Steel, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore county, a negro woman, who calls herself LOUISA DOWNING, and says that she is free, but had belong to Charles Stewart, living at the Fenner Mills, five miles from Baltimore, on the Liberty road. She is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on her right cheek caused by a burn, also a small scar on her right arm; her clothing consists of a yellow striped cotton frock, bobinet cape, black bonnet and fine shoes.

The owner, if any, of the above described negro woman, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City and county Jail. April 5

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } MARCH, 16th 1836. } PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States from the 1st July 1836, to 31st December 1839 (on 30th June or 30th September 1839, as shall hereafter be determined) on the following route in Maryland, will be received at the Department, until the 20th of June 1836, at 12 o'clock, noon, to be decided on the same day.

No. 1421 a From Salisbury (1405) by Decker's to Roads, Cathell's Mills and Whaley's Store to Berlin, 23 miles and back, once a week. Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrive at Berlin same day by 6 P. M. Leave Berlin every Friday at 8 A. M. Arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 P. M. AMOS KENDALL. 12-1w

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. II.—No. 32.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

Printed and published by

SPENCER & SHERWOOD,

(PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars

per annum;—if paid in advance, Three

Dollars will discharge the debt, and

The Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two

Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance,

Two Dollars will discharge the debt, and

All payments will be deemed payments in ad-

vance, and all payments for the year, made during

the first six months, will be deemed payments in ad-

vance for the whole year, and all payments for

the year, made during the first six months, will

be deemed payments in advance for the whole

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EXPURGATION OF THE JOURNAL.

Speech of Mr. Benton,

OF MISSOURI.

(Continued.)

IN SENATE.

March 19, 1836.

VI. Mr. B. took up his sixth proposition

and read:

"And whereas, the temperate, respectful, and

argumentative defence and protest of the President

against the aforesaid proceedings of the Senate, was

rejected and repudiated by that body, and was voted

to be a breach of its privilege, and was not permitted

to be entered on its journal, or printed among its

documents, while all memorials, petitions, resolves

and resolutions, against the President, however

violent or unfounded, and calculated to inflame the

passions of the people, were duly and honorably re-

ceived, and were printed and distributed among the

people, and were not only not prohibited, but were

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among the people, and were not only not prohib-

ited, but were encouraged, and were printed and

Why not follow out the judgment? If true, it

ought to be enforced; if not true, it ought not

to have been pronounced. Was it sufficient

that the Virginia elections were impending,

and that effect there would satisfy justice here?

This was twice in the same session, that the

President was pronounced guilty of criminal

offence, and twice permitted to go unpunished,

by the unscrupulous clemency of his judges. Yes,

gratuitous clemency was shown without pen-

itence for mercy,—for the man who does not

"stand the honor of his country by making an

apology for speaking truth in the performance

of duty," does not compromise the dignity of

his species, by impetrating pardons from

judges who condemn without hearing, and

act, as usual, a pretension of innocence!

Mr. B. took up his seventh and last propo-

sition, and read it. It was in these words:

"And whereas, the said article was introduced,

debated, and passed, and a bill was introduced,

which the effect of co-operating with the Bank of

the United States in the partial adoption which

that institution was then making to produce a panic

and pressure on the country, and to extort from

the people in Peasodot Jackson—a paralysis of his admin-

istration—to govern the elections—to bankrupt the

State banks—to ruin their currency—fill the whole

country with terror and distress—and to extort from

the sufferings and alarms of the people the

restoration of the deposits and the renewal of its

charter.

In support of this proposition, said Mr. B.,

I propose to read, first, I produce the direct

proof, the prediction which Mr. Jefferson

made thirty years ago, and in which he describ-

ed to the life, and foretold to the letter the ex-

act conduct of which the present Bank of the

United States has just been guilty.

"This institution is one of the most deadly

hostilities existing against the principles and

the form of our constitution. The nation is, at

this time, so strong and united in its sentiments,

that it cannot be shaken at this moment,

but it is sufficient to bring into doubt the con-

stitution of a republican Government, to create

a crisis of great danger, or to unbalance the

confidence of the people in the public function-

aries, an institution like this penetrating by its

branches every part of the Union, acting by

command and in phalanx; may, in a critical

moment, upset the Government. I deem no

Government safe which is under the

control of self-constituted authorities, or

any other authority than that of the na-

tion, or its regular functionaries. What an

objection could not this Bank of the United

States, with all its branches, be in time of war!

It might dictate to the peace which should

accept, or withhold its aid. Ought we then

to give further ground to an institution so

hostile to us? Is it not so hostile; first, from

a knowledge of the principles of the persons

composing the body of directors in every

branch, and those of most of the

stockholders; secondly, from the opposition to

the measures and principles of the Govern-

ment; and, thirdly, from the sentiments of the

people? Now, while we are strong,

and the greatest duty we owe to our

country is to prevent the progress of the

troubles, they may so outgrow our

control. This circumstance, therefore,

is a strong argument, and we are therefore

anxious, for a short time at least, to keep our

institutions within narrow limits, and to make

no sacrifice of profit to entire security. It is

a moment of great interest, and, exposed to

sudden changes in public affairs, which may

induce the Bank to conform its policy to

these dangers, would any occur, you will

have early advice." (Letter of Mr. Bidle to

Mr. Montgomery, President of the New Orleans

Branch, dated January 24th, 1834.)

There was no necessity for the pressure

This is proved by the fact that the Bank had

made two curtailments before the pressure,

and had curtailed upwards of three millions

more than it had lost by the removal of the

deposits. The amount of deposits on the first

of October, was \$9,868,436, of which \$3,

065,761 were withdrawn at the commence-

ment of the pressure, and until it was over,

The whole removal they were \$6,798,

\$74. To meet and cover this loss, the Bank

had curtailed, by orders sent out in August,

as soon as it knew the removal was to be

made, the sum of \$4,036,000; and in October,

it further sum of \$5,825,000, making \$9,868,

\$46, and being the full amount of all the

deposits, and \$22,500 over; so that, to repair

a loss of about six millions and three quar-

ters, the Bank had called in but nine mil-

lions and three quarters. So well did the

Bank know that it had no excuse for making a

further curtailment on account of the removal

of the deposits, that it did not dare to state

that it had, but placed third curtailment, which

was ordered in January, and produced the

pressure, wholly upon different grounds, namely,

"upon the new measures of hostility understood to

be in contemplation." But what places this

point beyond the power of guilt itself to deny,

is that the whole amount collected from the

people during the pressure, and about \$100,

\$000 over, amounting in the whole to about \$3-

most requiring examination. In laying on the table my resolution for re-consideration of the report of that committee whereby I was prevented from showing the illegal and unconstitutional constitution of that committee, the propriety of a conduct to the Bank, the injustice of a report to the President, to Mr. Taney, and to the country; and its manifold mistakes and errors of law; and of the prejudice of the country and to the advantage of the Bank.

The condemnation of the President, combining as it did that illegality and injustice could inflict, had the further misfortune to be co-operative in its effect with the conspiracy of the Bank of the United States to effect the most wicked and universal scheme of mischief which the annals of modern times exhibit. It was a plot against the Government, and against the property of the country. The Government was to be spelt, and property revolutionized. Six hundred banks were to be broken, the general currency ruined, myriads bankrupted, all business stopped, property sunk in value, all confidence destroyed, that out of this wide spread ruin and devastation, distress, the vengeful institution might glut its voracious and ambitious appetite upon the President, take possession of the Government, reclaim its lost deposits, and perpetuate its character. These crimes, revolting and frightful in themselves, were to be accomplished by the perpetration of a whole system of subordinate and subsidiary crimes: the people to be deceived and excited; the President to be calumniated; the effects of the Bank's own conduct to be charged upon him; meetings got up; business suspended; distress deputations organized; and the Senate chamber converted into a theatre for the dramatic exhibition of all this furious rage. That it was the deep and malicious fortune of the Senate so to be co-operative in all this scene of mischief, is fully proved by the facts known, to admit of doubt. I speak of acts, not of motives. The conduct of the Senate's conduct in trying the President and uttering alarm-screams, was to operate with the Bank, and that necessarily, and as a subordinate performer; for it is uncontested that the Bank began the whole affair the little book of fifty pages prove that. The Bank began it; the Bank followed it up; the Bank attempted to criminate the State in a well established criminal case on the docket of a court; THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES VERSUS PRESIDENT JACKSON: on impeachment for removing the deposits. The entry would be judicially the facts to these are the indubitable facts. The Bank started the accusation; the Senate took it up. The Bank furnished the materials; the Senate executed them. The Bank sent deputations Senators received answers with honor. The deputations reported answers to the President which he never gave; the Senate repeated and enforced these answers. Hand in hand throughout the whole process, the Bank and the Senate acted together, and succeeded in getting up the most serious and afflicting panic ever known in this country. The whole country was agitated. Cities, towns, and villages, the entire country, and the whole earth, seemed to be in commotion against one man. A revolution was proclaimed; the overt row of law was announced; the substitution of one man's will for the voice of the public sense was daily asserted; the public sense was taunted and bewailed with dire and portentous announcements! In the midst of all this machinery of alarm and distress, many good citizens lost their reckoning; sensible heads went wrong; stout hearts quailed; old friends were wrong; the country was in a state of confusion; the order of his country was urged to yield! Oh! how much depended upon that one man that dead and awful point of time! If he had given way, then all was over! An insolent, rapacious, and a reckless institution would have been installed in sovereign power. The Federal and State Governments, the Congress, the Presidency, the State Legislatures, all would have fallen under the dominion of the Bank; and all departments of the Government would have been filled and administered by the debtors, pensioners, and attorneys of that institution. He did not yield, and the country was saved. The heroic patriotism of one man prevented all this calamity, and saved the Republic from becoming the appendage and fief of a moneyed corporation. And what has been his reward? So far as the people are concerned, honor, gratitude, blessings, everlasting benedictions; so far as the Senate is concerned, dishonor, denunciation, stigma, infamy. And shall these verdicts be inscribed on our journal bear the verdict of infamy, while the hearts of the people glow and palpitate with the verdict of honor? President Jackson's name is to be the human race that the whole tribe of black politicians put together, and shall be remain stigmatized in a condemnation for the most glorious action of his life! This bare attempt to stigmatize Mr. Jefferson was not merely expunged, but cut out from the journal; so that no trace of it remains upon the Senate records. The designs are the same in both cases; but the aggravations are inexcessibly greater in the case of President Jackson. Referring to the journals of the House of Representatives for the character of the attempt against President Jefferson, and the reasons for republishing it, and it is seen that the attempt was to CRIMINATE MR. JEFFERSON, AND TO CHARGE HIM UPON THE JOURNALS WITH A VIOLATION OF THE LAWS; AND THAT THIS ATTEMPT WAS MADE AT A TIME, AND UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES, INSIDIOUSLY CALLED FOR, AND EXCITED UNJUST SUSPICION IN THE MINDS OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.—Such was precisely the character of the charge; and the effect of the charge against President Jackson, with the difference only that the proceeding against President Jackson was many ten thousand times more revolting and aggravated; commencing as it did in the Bank, carried on by a violent political party, prosecuted to sentence and condemnation, and calculated, if believed, to destroy the President, to change the administration, and to put an end to popular representative government. Yes, sir, to put an end to elective and representative government! For what are all the attacks upon President Jackson's administration, but attacks upon the people who elect and re-elect him, who approve his administration, and by approving, make it their own? To condemn such a President, thus supported, is to condemn the people, to condemn the elective principle, to condemn the fundamental principle of our Government, and to establish the favorite dogmas of the monarchists, that the people are incapable of self-government, and will surrender themselves as colored slaves into the hands of military chieftains.

Great are the services which President Jackson has rendered his country. As a General he has extended his frontiers, saved a city, and carried renown to the highest pitch of glory. His civil administration has rivaled and transcended his warlike exploits. Indomitable in the great power of Europe for operations committed on our citizens under

former administrations, and which, by some administrations were reclaimed in 1800; peace and friendship with the whole world, and what is more, the respect of the whole world, the character of our America so exalted in Europe, so exalted that the American citizen treading the continent of Europe, and contemplating the sudden and great elevation of the national character, might feel as if he himself was an hundred feet high.—Such is the picture abroad! At home we behold a brilliant and grateful scene; the public debt paid, taxes reduced, the gold currency restored, the southern States released from a useless and dangerous population,—all disturbing questions settled;—a gigantic moneyed institution repulsed in its march to the conquest of the Government;—the highest prosperity attained;—and the Hero Patriot now crowning the list of his glorious services by covering his country with the panoply of defence, and commencing his measures for the restoration and preservation of the currency of the constitution. We have had brilliant and prosperous administrations; but that of President Jackson is a happy surprise, and casts into the shade, all that have preceded it. And is he to be branded, stigmatized, condemned, unjustly and untruly condemned; and the records of the Senate to bear the evidence of this outrage to the latest posterity? Shall the President, so glorious in peace and in war, so successful at home and abroad, whose administration, now hailed with applause and gratitude by the people, and destined to shine for unnumbered ages in the placid firmament of our history; at the retirement from the active services will be long the gate that leads to the temple of everlasting fame; shall he go down to posterity with this condemnation upon him; and that to the most glorious action of his life?

Mr. President, I have some knowledge of history, and some acquaintance with the dangers which nations have encountered, and from which heroes and statesmen have saved them. I have read much of ancient and modern history, and now where have I found a parallel to the services rendered to this country, but in the labors of the Roman Consul in crushing the conspiracy of Catiline. The two conspiracies were identical in the objects; both directed against the Government and the property of the country. Cicero extinguished the Catilinean conspiracy, and saved Rome; President Jackson defeated the conspiracy of the Bank, and saved our America. Their heroic services were the same, and their fates have been strangely alike. Cicero was condemned for violating the laws and the constitution; so has been President Jackson. The consul was refused a hearing in his own defence, so has been President Jackson. The consul was attempted by two assassins; twice was the numerous pistol leveled at our President. All Italy, the whole Roman world, cried out against the injustice done to the patriot Consul; all America is now crying out against the patriot President. Twenty thousand young Romans, in a procession to the Capitol, tore the sentence of the consul's condemnation from the fasts of the republic; and the great actions of the consul are fresh and green in history. The school boys learn them; the patriots studies them; the statesman applies them; so shall it be with our patriot President. Two thousand years hence,—ten thousand,—say, while time itself shall last, or who can contemplate the time when the memory of this republic shall be lost? which man or woman shall have the honor of saving the Government from subservion, and property from revolution, shall stand forth as the seal and crown of his heroic services. And if any thing that I say may do to say, shall I survive the brief hour in which I live, it will be the part which I have taken, and the efforts which I have made to sustain and defend the great defender of his country.

Mr. President, I have now finished the view which an imperious sense of duty has required me to take of this subject. I trust that I have proceeded upon proofs and facts, and have left nothing unsustained which I feel it to be my duty to recapitulate; but there is one further and a very important question which demands the notice of the Senate, and which I should be faithless to the genius of our Government, if I should pre-termit. It is known sir, that ambition for office is the bane of free States, and the contentions of rivals the destruction of their country. These contentions lead to every species of injustice, and to every variety of violence, and are cloaked with the pretext of the public good. Civil wars and banishment at Rome; civil wars, and to ostracism at Athens; bills of attainder, Star Chamber prosecutions, and imprisonment in England; all to get rid of some envied, or hated rival, and all pretexted with the public good; such has been the history of free States for two thousand years. The wise men who framed our constitution were well aware of all this danger and all his mischiefs; and took effectual care, as they thought, to guard against it. Banishment, the ostracism, the Star Chamber prosecutions, bills of attainder, a law down a rival which deprive the victim of his defence by depriving him of the intervention of an accusing body to stand between the accuser and the trying body; all these are proscribed by the genius of our constitution. Impeachment alone is permitted; and these would most usually occur for political offences, and of a character to enlist the passions of many, and to agitate the country. An effectual guard was supposed, was provided against the abuse of the impeachment power, first, by requiring a charge to be preferred by the House of Representatives, as the Grand Inquest of the nation; and next, in confining the trial to the Senate, and requiring a majority of two-thirds to convict. The gravity, the dignity, the age of the Senators, and the great and various powers with which they were invested,—greater and more various than are united in the same persons under any other constitutional government upon earth,—these were supposed to make the Senate a safe depository for the impeachment power; and if the plan of the constitution is followed out it must be admitted to be so. But if a public officer can be arraigned by his rivals before the Senate for impeachable offences without the intervention of the House of Representatives, and if he can be pronounced guilty by a simple majority, instead of a majority of two-thirds, then has the whole frame of our Government miscarried; and the door is wide open to the greatest mischief which has ever afflicted the people of free States. The rivals and competitors go on to do what it was intended they should never do; accuse, denounce, condemn, and hunt down each

about Great has been the weight of the American Senate. Time was when its rejections for office were fatal to character; time when its rejections are rather passports to public favor. Why this sad and ominous declivity? Let no one deceive himself. Public opinion is the arbiter of character in our enlightened day; it is the Arcturus from which there is no appeal. That which has produced against the Senate. It has sustained the President, and the Senate, the President must have been ruined, as it has now, the Senate must be ruined, it perseveres in its course, and goes on to break public opinion!—as an institution, it must be ruined!

Sir, I finish. I have endeavored to discharge a painful duty with firmness, but without violence. I have endeavored to keep within the pale of recorded facts. I wish nothing to stand upon my assertion, but every assertion to be referred back to the evidence and to be measured by it. If any one thinks that I have been harsh or severe, let him only ever look back to the memory to the scenes of the panic session, and recollect in what terms President Jackson and his friends were spoken of at that time. Above all, let him remember that he is now presiding, and to vote, for himself; that he has two advantages of which the President has neither; and, of one of which, it behooves him to use wisely and as justly; I speak of the voting power; and am free to admit that so far as a Senator is backed by his State in voting for himself, he votes efficiently and justifiably, as far as the voters himself against the service which State gives efficiency to his vote, and leaves his case more deplorable than it was before.

We give an extract from the address of the City of Baltimore to the People of Maryland on the subject of Internal Improvement. Gen. S. Smith, Chairman of the late town meeting, is the author, and the people of this town, while they oppose enormous appropriations on the faith of the State in her pecuniary condition must cheerfully bear testimony to the great good feeling evinced towards them in the Address of their fellow-citizens of Baltimore. After showing the necessity for the completion of the works now in progress, he says on the subject of the proposed convention which is to meet in Baltimore the 2nd of May next: "To this convention they respectfully invite every city, town, village and section district, in every county, and a delegation of friends to the great works of Internal Improvement in the State.

"The proposed convention must be a great instrument for the accomplishment of good; thus its efficacy will depend altogether upon the zeal with which it is sustained by the people.

"Let us state briefly to you our reasons for asking this Convention."

Secondly.—Maryland possesses peculiar advantages in her Alleghany Mountains, which the completion of the Canal will develop to the happiest extent. The Canal mines that region are destined to attract the most earnest consideration of a large part of the nation. All New England will, before many years, be supplied with fuel from Maryland. The coal trade will build up a city of itself, a hat point where the Canal meets the Chesapeake. The collier vessels which will trade to this community will be as numerous as the ships which ply along the coast of Britain; their parents will be the cherished objects of government support; they deck the first and best and most numerous schools of seamen by the American Navy. It is the policy as well as the glory of Maryland to give the first impulse to the splendid result, by the vigorous and early prosecution of the Canal to Cumberland.

Thirdly. The State is urged to instant action for the completion of the great Western Railroad, not only by the considerations heretofore thrown out, but also because, the completion of the road, being of great importance to the Union as necessary to the transportation of the mails, will insure a valuable contract with the General Government;—a contract which will tend to increase the certainty of reimbursement to the State of whatever amount of money she may be obliged to pay for interest on capital borrowed for this work.

Fourthly. It is highly expedient for the State, at this time, to contribute largely to the completion of her public works, because being at home and abroad, that credit, both at home and abroad, that credit may be used in bringing to her citizens a considerable amount of foreign capital, which being destined to be spent in valuable improvements within her territory will produce the triple benefit of promoting the works, employing her people and giving vigour to her various banking institutions lately organized with reference to a manifest want of banking capital in the State.

The subjects to be brought into the deliberation of the Convention have been already enumerated. There are others of great magnitude and interest to which no reference has yet been made. Amongst these the project of a railroad through the Eastern Shore to Washington is one which has risen into consideration within a few years past. The people of Baltimore rejoice to see their fellow citizens of the Eastern Shore turning their attention towards works of Internal Improvement. We feel persuaded that an intelligent devotion to this policy, on the part of the Bay, cannot but produce the best effects upon its domestic prosperity. Villages must grow along the line of communication, and many sections of country now unimproved will be converted into thriving and profitable farms. If the enterprise of the Eastern Shore be united upon a single work calculated to facilitate their commercial markets North and South, there can be no doubt of the ready co-operation with them of the friends of Internal Improvement throughout the State, and the entire success of the enterprise. The accomplishment of this purpose will not only promote the prosperity of that shore by the direct benefit of work when finished, but it will also greatly contribute to the same result by the large amount of foreign capital which must necessarily be expended amongst the people of that quarter of the State during its construction.

The citizens of the Eastern Shore have ever shown a liberal spirit towards the great interests of the State. They even more intently than the Western counties, are connected with the prosperity of the Bay. Baltimore. To them the Chesapeake has shortened the distance of separation from the emporium of the State and brought them into close habit of commercial and domestic alliance. The City enumerates amongst her population a representative of almost every family on the Eastern Shore; the bonds between us are not only those of interest, of joint citizenship, or of near association;—they are the bonds of congeniality and affection; and, true to this

relation we have ever found that Shore responsive to every suggestion which was likely to promote the welfare of the city. We trust that at the approaching convention we shall find this kindly sentiment cherished by time or blunted by use.

It is not the purpose of this address even to enumerate, much less to descant upon the many subjects of interest to different portions of the State, which will probably engage the attention of the Convention. The delegates when assembled will doubtless decide upon the merits of many useful and favorite schemes of improvement interesting to the whole State, and especially important to particular districts. The citizens of Baltimore will ever be found amongst the foremost to support a broad and liberal system. Conscious that a large share of the responsibility and burden of the system will be upon them, they do not shrink from the magnitude of the enterprise, because they regard it now as a problem settled by the experience of our Sister States that the fair cost of good works when promptly executed, no matter how extensive, never comes to the wealth of the people who construct them; but the contrary such works return a rich bounty to the generation which makes them, by retarding the capital employed, raising trade, creating new demands for labor, enlarging the value of land in all directions, rewarding industry by large profits, and finally by supplying a public revenue which relieves the people from even the ordinary taxes of government.

THE METHODISTS.—We cut the following from the New York "Zion a Watchman," a well conducted Methodist paper: "Within a very short space, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been afflicted with the following calamities—

1. The death of Bishop Emory.
2. The total destruction of our noble Book Concern.
3. The total loss, by fire, of the Conference Seminary at Norwalk, Ohio.

And it is not the least of our calamities, that during the past year our church has a very large number of members, no less than four thousand one hundred and twenty-five members! Now we do not believe that these calamities are to be traced to the special and designing agency of the infinite God; but he has for wise purposes, suffered them to come upon us, no doubt."

Florida War.—The Charleston papers state, as a rumor, that General Eustis was killed in a skirmish with the Indians. General Maumb is about to return home—has thought it necessary to take the command from General Scott. It is thought that the war will soon be ended in Florida; as the Indians are completely hemmed in on all sides, and will be compelled to surrender or make haste.

Oseola, the Seminole chief, it is said shot General Thompson, in revenge for having once put him in irons. To show that this savage is not entirely destitute of generosity in his disposition, the following statement is given by the N. Y. American, on the authority of the brother of the Officer to whom it relates.

In the fight between Gen. Clinch's troops and the Seminoles on the Ouchlaoochee, express directions were given by Oseola to his Indians to avoid shooting Lieut. G—, though leading his men into the front and thickest part of the fight—because he and Oseola had been friends, and he had been kind to "the poor Indian." The order was strictly obeyed and G— was unharmed for taking off a dangerous enemy—and although finally wounded by a random shot, the gallant youth escaped with life, through the generosity of an Indian Seaman.

LONDON FASHIONS.

Blond lace, which has now been so long the mode, for trimming the interior of hats and bonnets, is at length discarded, or partially so. The newest style of trimming being of tulle—quillous, sometimes with, but often without a net underneath, the tulle a row of broad bands had had the forehead, is in fact sometimes adopted as a finish to a trimming of this kind.

BONNETS. It is expected that velvet bonnets will not retain their vogue this season as long as usual. The bonnets now making up are principally of satin. There has never been a season in which there are so many of rose color; drawn ones of this color still continue the mode.

STEVES.—Short tight sleeves are expected soon to be very general in evening dress, but a set not so much has been made to alter their form of long sleeves. Neither are they diminished in size.

Lady's Dress.—White satin petticoat, made very short, trimmed in tulle, with bands of lark green velvet. The robe open in front and considerably shorter than the petticoat, of gold colored satin. The body of the robe is made excessively long in the waist, and with a deep peep before and behind. A bouillon of crimson satin trims the bottom of it, and is ornamented by a bow and long ends of crimson ribbon before. The body is tight to the shoulders, high behind, but roomy open to the waist. A single band of velvet encircles the skirt—short tight sleeves, terminated by full bouillons of white satin.—White lace chemises. The hair is curled in full clusters of curls on the neck. Gold colored satin hat, large turned up brim, trimmed underneath with a bow of crimson ribbon on one side. A single long white and rose feather adorns the crown.

THE TRAGIC AND THE COMIC MUSE.

The history of parties furnishes no parallel to the present chicanery, duplicity, intrigue, and inconsistency of the Anti-masons, who alternately made league and contract holy alliance with the Whig Masons or the Democratic Masons.—When the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States was to be carried—these precious disciples of expediency formed a league with the Grant Lodge—and Whig Masonry and Anti-masonry went hand in hand, singing hymns of joy towards the temple of selfishness.—On that occasion, they avoided the Democrats, as so many handlets, but the triumph was achieved—the ovation was celebrated—and the league was formally dissolved.—The Anti-masons complaining that the Whig-anti-masoned their charms without paying the price stipulated,—and the Whigs kicking the Anti-masons, as so much offensive rubbish in their way! But a new alliance was to be formed—and the Anti-masonic contractual marriage by hymns of joy towards the temple of selfishness.—On that occasion, they avoided the Democrats, as so many handlets, but the triumph was achieved—the ovation was celebrated—and the league was formally dissolved.—The Anti-masons complaining that the Whig-anti-masoned their charms without paying the price stipulated,—and the Whigs kicking the Anti-masons, as so much offensive rubbish in their way! But a new alliance was to be formed—and the Anti-masonic contractual marriage by hymns of joy towards the temple of selfishness.—On that occasion, they avoided the Democrats, as so many handlets, but the triumph was achieved—the ovation was celebrated—and the league was formally dissolved.—The Anti-masons complaining that the Whig-anti-masoned their charms without paying the price stipulated,—and the Whigs kicking the Anti-masons, as so much offensive rubbish in their way! 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other most singular characteristics—it has come from the hands of its creator with almost the same smooth finish which it could have possessed, had it been under the graduation of a corps of engineers, employed from the days of Father Noah to the present time. Our soil is emphatically fertile, and not an inch of it but may be used of fine made first rate land, equal in its general productiveness to any lands in the country—Our whole shore has been overgrown and shaded by rich and heavy forests, large portions of which particularly in the interior still remain to attest its fertility and fertility—we are nearly surrounded by two of the noblest Bays in the world, and we are cut up and intersected by navigable rivers and creeks, to an extent unlike all other spots on the face of the Globe; affording navigation for transportation from almost every neighborhood; these natural highways many of them do not go far into the interior, and would they give us transportation from place to place, give us a number of luxuries for our diet, which go to supersede one half the labor necessary for sustenance, and except perhaps in its variety, abundance and excellence the supply afforded by any other place on earth, to those extraordinary and wonderful advantages those more than to any thing else, that may be ascribed, extraordinary as it may seem, the meanness, the indolence and stupidity, which has caused our population to retrograde in numbers as our lands have retrograded in quality—no axiom is more true than that which alleges that men work and improve their soil, just in the ratio of the difficulty of obtaining subsistence from it. When we gain subsistence with very little labor we soon become indolent and idle—when they are compelled to work hard every day to gain their daily subsistence, labour becomes habitual, and habit makes it pleasant. Our Shore from these very causes, strange as at first view they may seem, has fallen to one of the lowest and most degrading stages of civilization, and many of our most enterprising citizens are annually leaving us. The spirit of public Internal Improvements, so rife in the country has occupied the thoughts of all our people, or emigration, believing that we were without those natural and incidental advantages, which could lead to similar improvements on this Shore, and that we must therefore, remain forever stationary.

A brighter day is undoubtedly dawning on this E. Shore, and one that is to bind her citizens to her from one extreme of her bounds to the other; a day that is to bring and speedily a great increase to her population, and to make the E. S. that which nature intended it should be, the garden spot of the country.

Whilst there is a vigorous effort now progressing along the line of our exterior water courses to improve the soil, the interior of the Shore, is every day becoming thinner of its inhabitants, and every day bringing an increased number of old fields turned out to run into wilderness or waste land. How long will it take would it require for the improvements now going on upon the navigable water courses, chiefly by means of calcareous manures, to reach the interior of the Shore without the aid of a rail road through it, with laterals to every convenient navigable point on both the waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeake? Ages might be required, whilst by the operation of the rail road fifty years would not be required to place it completely on a footing throughout, with the most favored and most improving portion of the United States. It will be borne in mind that the Rivers and Creeks of our Shore take their rise near the centre of the Peninsula, and fall to the East into the Delaware & into the Chesapeake on the other hand the wood, the fruits, the vegetables to be passed on the road, would go to the depots on the Delaware to seek their natural market in Philadelphia or New York. As return cargoes, lime, oils and merchandise would come from both sides or distribution down the coast of the road.

Let me ask you to allow this to serve as the rough outline of the plan of the Eastern Shore R. R. and in my next I will enter into some calculations which although rough and hasty, will I am sure be nearly approximate to truth, to show this road can and will be supported alone by the foreign travel on it, independent both of the mail appropriation which it must and will have and of the trade furnished by the country through which it passes. I will be bold to say that in the consideration of this subject, no vital objection can be made to the E. S. R. R. as the least of it, I hope, that the narrow minded and jealous bickerings of party politics, will be wholly excluded and avoided.

I therefore hope this article will forthwith find a place in every newspaper on this Shore as all other articles should do on the same subject, whether they be for or against it. Let all light be shed upon the subject. No time is to be lost as this subject should be considered by the people and understood by them as well as their representatives in time for all the necessary action at the May Session.

THO. EMORY.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Philadelphia Annual Conference for the Chesapeake District.

D. Daily, P. E.
Smyrna.—E. Reese, Wm. Allen.
Dover.—J. A. McFarland.
Camden.—J. Henry, Wm. Thomas.
Gardons.—Z. Gaskill, T. J. Queagley.
Georgetown.—Wm. Gray, B. F. Price.
Easton.—H. M. Greenbank.
Talbot.—S. Drain, J. Adkins.
Centreville.—L. Storks, Geo. Burton.
Church Hill.—J. Humphreys, J. Mann.
Kent.—I. T. Cooper, J. W. Pearson.
Del. City.—J. Owens.
Cecil.—E. Kennard, Inskip.
Port Deposit.—T. Hickey.
West Nottingham.—P. Coombs.
West Nottingham.—W. Rider, C. J. Crouch.
Elkton.—J. V. Post.
Wilmington.—M. Sorin.

NOTICE

The Commissioners appointed to survey and locate a route for the Eastern Shore Rail Road, are requested to meet in the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 27th of this month.

April 19

Wheat Cradles.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally in Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS,

CRADLE STUFF OF THE NATURAL GROWTH.

Which he is prepared to manufacture to order and invites his customers to send in their blades as early as possible to enable him to have them done in time, and to know how far he may engage with transient customers, as he has heretofore been declared from nearly all such work by the lateness of the time at which he received orders from his regular customers.

CARTS AND WAGONS

With or without iron as directed. Also, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CORN-DRAGS, and WHEAT RAKES.

Wheels made to short notice and ironed if requested. All of which will be made in his usual neat style and warranted to answer the purpose for which they were made and to be equal to any made on the Shore or elsewhere that is in common use here.

The public ob'tserv't.

J. B. FIRBANKS;
(Goo6n)
April 19th 1836

Commercial Bank of Baltimore.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Baltimore," the undersigned Commissioners, will cause books to be opened to receive subscriptions to the Capital stock of said Bank on Monday the 6th day of June next, and the same will be kept open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. for six successive days, in the cities of Baltimore (at the Baltimore House) Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Winchester, Va. and Charlestown, S. C., also at each of the County towns in the several counties in the State of Maryland.

Shares \$100 each, \$10 to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing, and \$10 at the expiration of 2, 4, 8 and 12 months, the remainder \$50 at such times, thereafter, as may be required by the President and Directors at their giving 90 days notice.

SOLOMON BETTS,
F. W. BRUNE,
DANIEL COBURN,
HENRY THOMPSON,
JAS. BEATTY,
THOS. BALTZELL,
JOHN S. HOPKINS,
CHARLES TIGHE,
HENRY P. SUMNER,
THOS. WILSON,
CHARLES H. BROWN,
JAS. GEORGE,
JOHN W. KEIRLE,
FRANCIS NEALE,
GEORGE W. RIGGS,
Balt. April 11, 1836.

The editor of every newspaper in the State of Maryland will publish the above once a week until the 9th day of May and send the first paper, with the cost marked thereon, as soon as published, to the office of the Baltimore American.

April 18 3w \$3.00.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 21st day of March, 1836, by D. Briary, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, a negro man named Thomas Brown, who says he was born free in Baltimore. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; has a scar on his right hand and one on his left knee; his clothing consists of a black cloth coat, blue cassinet pants, cotton shirt, white vest, long boots and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged as required by act of Assembly.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden of the Jail of Baltimore city and county.

April 19 3w

SALE OF LAND.

The subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 27th of April, all that farm adjoining "Lewis Town" in Talbot county, which was formerly the property of Alexander Anderson. As this Farm lies near to Tuckahoe creek, and contains a body of valuable wood land, it is believed, that to a man of enterprise, its sale will present an opportunity for a profitable investment of money. The sale will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock, A. M., when the terms will be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres.

WM. HAYWARD.

April 19

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of F. F. issued out of Talbot County Court, and to be directed, one at the suit of Adino McKnett, use of Robert H. McKnett against Mason Sheban, and the other at the suit of William Sheban, and the other at the suit of William Sheban, surviving Major of William Sheban, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 10th day of May next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz. all the reversionary right of the said Mason Sheban or whatever right he may have in, and to, the farm where Mrs. Sarah Huggitt against the name of Sheban, containing Three Hundred Acres of land more or less situated in the Chapel district, and all the interest of said M. Sheban in and to a part of a tract of land known by the name of Little Bristol, containing Three Hundred and thirty-seven Acres of land more or less, situated in the Trappe district, formerly belonging to Henry Morgan also all the right title and interest of the said Sheban in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land formerly belonging to James Collins situated in the Trappe District viz: part Hatten, part Frankford part St. Michaels and part Flemmings Freshes containing one hundred and fifty four acres of land more or less all seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of Fieri Facias due hereon.

JOS. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

April 16

Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by a recent act of the Legislature of Maryland to carry into effect the operation of the above named Institution—will cause books to be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the 'Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore,' on Monday the 9th day of May next; and the same will be kept open from day to day, for 30 days—exclusive of Sunday, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Baltimore House, in the city of Baltimore, and at each of the County Towns in the several counties of this State—also at the town of Westminster. Also at the same time in the cities of B'ston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, (Del.) Richmond, Norfolk and Charleston.

The charter requires that \$5 per share shall be paid at the time of subscribing.

Jos. W. Patterson
Hugh Boyle
James Hooper
William Cooke
Luther J. Cox
John Bradford
Robert D. Burns
Thomas R. Matthews
David Keener
William Thompson
Galloway Cheston
Wm. E. Mayhue
William Huggitt
John C. Henry
Chas. S. W. Dersey
William Furgerson,
Commissioners.

The editor of every newspaper in the State of Maryland will publish the above once a week until the 9th day of May, and send the first paper, with the cost marked thereon, as soon as published, to the Baltimore American office.

April 16 1aw9thm 84 50

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKERS.

The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many avails and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish

COACHES, BARAUCHES, CHARIOTTS, BUGGIES, CARRYALLS, IOTEEs, GIGS, SULKIES,

or any description of Carriage at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms, they assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a Large and complete assortment of

WATERLAYS.

with the assistance of the best workmen they will be thankful to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and have it brought to their own door free of charge. All kinds of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand, of various kinds and prices and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

The public obedient servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale, a pair of handsome young Horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Wanting three apprentices at the above business, of moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

April 16th, 1f.

\$20,000, IN CASH.

TWENTY thousand dollars is now ready to be disposed of for Negroes, for the South.

Persons wishing information will apply without delay at this office.

April 12-3t

NOTICE

I S hereby given to the creditors of Thomas Mackey, late of Dorchester County, deceased, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of wills office of said county, on or before the third day of May next, as a dividend on the said Mackey's estate will be struck that day. Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of said estate.

THOMAS SUMMERS, Ad'mr. of Thomas J. Mackey.

March 26th, 1836. 3w

NOTICE

The Board of Examiners, for the E. Shore, will meet at Easton, on the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday, 13th of April (inst.) to grant licenses to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery, in the state of Maryland.

By order of the Board.

THEO. DENNY Sec'y.

April 2 3t

FOR SALE

A valuable Farm with a new building, the whole can be readily taken down and removed from its present location, if necessary, and would be a great convenience to a farmer whose lands are at a distance from Mills. If preferable to the purchaser the lot containing about 16 acres of excellent land on which is a comfortable dwelling house, will be sold with it.

The terms will be one third cash and the balance in twelve and eighteen months. Apply to the Editor.

April 16

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND. The Steam Boat Mary and requiring some adjustment, will lay up on her return to Baltimore on Wednesday next the 6th inst., for one week. She will resume her trips from Baltimore to Annapolis, Cambridge (C. Johnson) and Easton, on Tuesday the 2th of April inst.

TEACHER WANTED.

The Trustees of School District No. 3, in Election District No. 4, are desirous of obtaining a competent Teacher. Testimonials of qualifications and character will be required.

Applications to be made to the Subscribers SYDM. T. RUSSUM, WILLIAM ROSE, EDWARD ROE, Trustees. Head of Wye, April 12 1f

NOTICE

Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Bodies Corporate or Politic in Talbot County, and all persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a Licence or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of assembly entitled "An Act to regulate the issuing of Licences to Traders, Keepers at Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

J. O. GRAHAM, Shff. April 5 11om (G.)

NEW SADDLERY.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received a new supply of SADDLERY, which added to the Stock on hand renders his assortment complete.

P. S. Not having been quite so fortunate as I had some rumour supposed, the subscriber is under the necessity of soliciting payment from those indebted to him either on notes of hand or on open accounts.

March 22 3w

NEW HATTING Establishment.

The undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business, and having brought out Mr. Ennals Roszell, would inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand, and intend keeping a general assortment of

HATS,

which they offer on very moderate terms—Wholesale dealers, and others will please call and examine for themselves. Their shop is the one recently occupied by Mr. E. Roszell, and next door to the Bank.

THOS. BEASTON, WM. ROSZELL.

April 2 1836 3t

TEACHER WANTED.

The Trustees of the Miles River Neck School District No. 4, wish to procure a gentleman as teacher in a primary School, to whom a liberal salary will be allowed.—Testimonials of character and capacity will be required.

Applicants will address either of the subscribers.

ORSON GORE, JAMES W. SAULSBURY, NOAH WILLIS Trustees.

April 16 3t

PRIMARY SCHOOL NO. 2, IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1.

The Trustees of the above School have the gratification to announce that the Male and Female department, will both be open for the reception of scholars on Monday next, the 18th inst. of which parents and guardians will be pleased to take notice.

The Male department will for the present be kept at the Sabbath School room on West street, near its junction with the Point Road, and the Female department at the room now occupied by Miss Nicols, and Mrs. Scull.

T. R. LOOKERMAN, WM. HUSSEY, SAMUEL ROBERTS. Trustees.

April 10 4t

Cotillion Party.

A COTILLION PARTY will be held at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday evening 19th inst. at half past 7 o'clock, at which the gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are invited to attend.

Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. McDowell's Tavern.

P. S. A BAND OF MUSIC from Baltimore is engaged for the occasion.

MANAGERS.

Tench Tighman, Jos. R. Price, P. F. Thomas, C. H. Tighman, Robert Rose, Charles Thomas, S. W. Spencer, J. N. Goldsborough, P. Robinson, Alex. P. Taylor.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

JOHN D. MOORE wishes to purchase 25 or 30 field hands, including both sexes from the age of 10 to 30, for which he is willing to pay the highest prices. He can at any time be seen at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. Any information that he makes the purchase, will entitle the informant to liberal compensation.

April 9 3t

PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this office: such as

PAMPHLETS, LABELS, SHOWBILLS, HANDBILLS, CARDS, and BLANKS of all kinds.

Easton and Baltimore Packet,

SCHOONER



JOHN EDMONDSON,

Robson Leonard, Master.

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 6th of March, at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The John Edmondson is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers, having sailed as a Packet for about six months and proved to be a fine sailed and safe boat, surpassed by no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton Point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or with Robert Leonard who will attend to all business pertaining to the packet concern, accompanied with the Cash, will meet with prompt attention.

The Public ob't Serv't.

JOSHUA E. LEONARD.

March 8, 1836.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SPLENDID NEW SLOOP

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 2nd of March, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD has run as a packet, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailed and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare that the market affords.

Passage \$1.00; and 25 cents for each meal.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point by Mr. P. Barwick, who will faithfully attend to their reception in the absence of the subscriber; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

The subscriber has employed Mr. N. Jones as Skipper, who is well known as a careful & skilful sailor, unsurpassed in experience and knowledge of the bay.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Feb. 23 1f (G.)

N. B. Orders for goods, &c. should be accompanied with the cash; those not handed to the subscriber by Tuesday evening will be received at the Drug Store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, where the subscriber will be in waiting until 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

This request is made in order that the subscriber may be punctual to his hour of sailing.

Persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to settle by the last day of March, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer, as it is no convenient for me to give that personal attention. I have hitherto one, being much absent from the county.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore City and county Jail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

MARCH, 16th 1836.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States from the 1st July 1836, to 31st December 1839 (on 30th June or 30th September 1839, as shall hereafter be determined) on the following post route in Maryland, will be received at the Department, until the 20th of June 1836, at 12 o'clock, noon, to be decided on the same day.

No. 1421 a From Salisbury (1405) by Derickson's Roads, Catell's Mills and Whaley's Store to Berlin 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Salisbury every Thursday at 8 A. M. Arrive at Berlin same day by 6 P. M. Leave Berlin every Friday at 6 A. M. Arrive at Salisbury same day by 4 P. M.

AMOS KENDALL.

reb 26, 12-1w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have associated with them in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, Mr. JOSHUA SENEY. The said business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of Jacob Ayres & Co., at the old stand No. 76, Pratt St., head of Bowley's Wharf.

JACOB AYRES & Co. JOSHUA SENEY.

Baltimore, March 26, 1836

WHO OFFER FOR SALE

Gunpowder, Imperial, V. Hyson, O. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Tongva, Pochong, Rochoing and Bohea Teas, of the latest importations.

Raw Java, La. Guira, Porto Rico, Mocha, Angourina and St. Domingo Coffee.

West India, N. O., Brazil, Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugar.

N. O., W. India, Cuba, and S. H. Molasses. Bengal Indigo, Sumatra Blk. Pepper, Company Mace, Jamaica ground Ginger, Race Ginger, Jamaica Pimento, Cassia in Mats, Citron, Nutmegs, Coppers, Alum, Salt Peper, Cloves, Paarl and Common Barley.

Irish Almonds, Bunch Muscatel, Key and Blom Almonds, Red Ochre, Madider, Cayenne Pepper, London Mustard in Bottles and Kegs. City Mills, Howard St. and Richmond Flour.

Sperm Oil, Marcellis and Borleaux Oil in Flasks and Bottles.

St. Ubes, Turk's Island, Curaco, L. G. Alum and Sack Salt.

Brandy of E. Seignette, Otard Dupy, Pol rysson and other Brands, Holland Gin, Pine Apple, Black Horse and Hour Glass Brands, Jamaica, N. O. and St. Croix Rum.

L. P. Maderia, Sicily and Celler Maderia, French Maderia, Port, Red, Sherry, Rousillon, San-Lucar, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Lisbon, and Teneriffe Wines.

With a general assortment of other Goods on accommodating terms.

W4t

WATCH & CLOCK

MAKING.



The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial.

He has also on hand New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Key Watch-Guards, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed Cils.

Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, and Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant,

JAMES BENNY.

Jan. 2 1f

N. B. The subscriber must remind these persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle them by the end of the year, and all those who do not call, will find their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection.

J. B.

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. II.—No. 33.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by SPENCER & SHEPHERD, (PUBLISHERS OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.)

EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and the Weekly on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

Advertisements exceeding three square inches, three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA.

Established with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced from the extensive patronage bestowed on his work, to make a change in its typographical appearance, and to improve and enlarge its pages—It is now ready to be published in the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory.

In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX PAGES.

Every PLAY or FARSE is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly FIFTY-TWO EMBELLISHMENTS—

to which will be added as a frontispiece to the work, a full sized STEEL ENGRAVING, containing the likenesses of SIX CELEBRATED ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for.

The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to the prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the Engravings. The terms of the MODERN ACTING DRAMA is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM will be furnished with both works for five dollars.

For those who subscribe for our works, the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or the MODERN ACTING DRAMA, and remit the amount of one year's subscription (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, FILED ON BOTH SIDES WITH HUMOROUS AND COSTLY ENGRAVINGS will be published every quarter as a supplement to the SALMAGUNDE. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or to all the old subscribers of these works, who forward their subscriptions, for the present year, in advance, brot further solicitations.

F 8b. 13

NOTICE.

The subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 22d of September, at 11 o'clock, at the 22d, at Trapp, the 24th, at St. Michaels, the 25th; and at Lockwood's mill the 26th, to inspect weights and measures.

I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts.

Notice.

The annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will take place on Monday the 11th inst., in the Church at Easton at 11 o'clock. The members are respectfully invited to attend and the Managers will be gratified by the presence of any who may feel an interest in their object.

Tan Bark.

The Subscribers wish to purchase one hundred and fifty cords of TAN BARK, delivered either at their Tan Yard or at Easton's Point wharf.

They also have on hand and constantly keep a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES,

and LEATHER, which they will sell on the most favorable terms, or in exchange for Bark, Hides, Sheep Skins, or country produce generally.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co. who wish to employ 4 Journeyman Shoe makers, and 2 Apprentices from 12 to 15 years of age, of good moral character.

The Cambridge Aarons will please copy 4 times and charge this office. March 15

POETRY.

We do our part with promptitude, in giving extended circulation to the following affecting motherly appeal from the Bath Equiper and Advertiser.—Alexander's Gazette.

TO HIM WHO CAN BEST UNDERSTAND IT.

He who has left his youthful bride,
Any children young and fair,
To roam on foot, or horse, or mule,
Borne on, he knows not where,
The lines perhaps may coldly spare
That ask the wanderer's return.

Yet oh! the unwilling heart forgives
That dares to trouble thee,
I would not seek to make thee grieve,
For these babes of mine,
Those treasures sent us from above,
The pledges of our mutual love.

For them I plead, I speak not now
Of what my lot hath been,
Nonhor for thee I left my home,
And each familiar scene,
And sought the hills of A—
For a sweet with thee were even they.

I hailed the mountain's proudest swell,
The forest's darkest pride,
The heathen rock, the rugged dell,
For thou wert by my side,
And earth's worst wilderness is dear,
In fair, when those we love are near.

But thou hast left thy dark-eyed boy,
Indignant paths to roam;
A gambler's life for thee has joy,
But not, alas! thy home;
Thy children weep amid their play,
And I am far more lone than they.

Our babes for very want of bread
Have been compelled to roam,
And now, on public bounty fed,
Find a precarious home,
While he who should their guardians be
Has left them to their misery.

My boy, the eldest and the first,
The image of his sire,
Will into tears of sorrow burst
And thus he will inquire—
"Mother! dear mother! tell me when
My Father will come back again."

Yet go, thou false deserter, go!
And if some happier day,
Has kindled in thy breast the glow
Of love's deceitful flame,
Oh hear me! father she may be,
But she will never love me true.

Oh! 'twere a wish, a little less,
That I could say my fate,
When all his life he roams
That I may to my fate resign
When all his life he roams

To fade and die with hope deferred,
Then leave to Penury's bitter crust
Thy lone deserted spouse,
To mourn o'er woman's broken trust
And man's deceitful vows—
May't thou ne'er know the smallest part
Of that which wrings a breaking heart!

ALMIRA PORTER H*****

The "Rose" is the name of an unassuming little paper published at Charleston, S. C., by Mrs. Gilman, a native of Boston. One of the recent numbers contains the following contribution, from one of the Orphan sons of the admired Mrs. Hemans;

STANZAS.
When twilight spreads her starry veil
O'er darkness grove and dewy lawn,
Ere the last beams of splend'or fall
From the sun's car of radiance drawn;
And ere the parting Day of Day,
On ocean's farthest waves reclined,
In tranquil glory fades away,
While hushed each sound and stilled each wind.

Say, in that holiest, calmest hour
Of peace divine, o'er land and sea,
White gleams each cloud and breathes each flower
With incense to the Deity;
What spirit haunts you lonely wood,
Or sails along the glowing air;
What genius glides o'er yonder flood,
And fills our thoughts with silent prayer?

Oh! not of earth those gentle powers,
Revealed before our mental sight,
Whose breathing presence nature dowers
With holier beauty, fairer light;
Sent down to mortals from yon skies,
And for us transient raptures given,
Around Devotion's course they rise,
And aid her in her flight to Heaven."

CHARLES LLOYD HEMANS.
Dilltown, Ireland.

Written for the Whig.
THE MANIAC;
OR, REVERSE OF FORTUNE.

ALBERT was a rich and opulent banker in a populous town of Prussia. During a certain season of the year he used to retire to a small and pleasant village in a remote part of the country by way of respite from the cares and fatigues incident to his profession. He had an only daughter, and she was as beautiful as the "Medicinal Venus." On this daughter he doted with a father's fondness, and watched her with a twofold care, because of her orphan state; her mother having died when she was but a child. He enjoyed the pleasures of life to their fullest extent, and found great happiness in doing good deeds. His heart was free and open his manners mild and bland. It was not difficult to win the favor of Albert, and all alike found an easy access to his generosity, which he extended with a bounteous hand. Age was creeping upon him as his already sprinkled locks of gray venerably indicated.

If he had a fault, it was in being over-zealous in his friendship when obtained was secured with all the noble qualities that so recently distinguished the parent and on account of soul, and an common event could cause ruin to his ruin.

It was during his residence at the village—that a portion of the army of Napoleon was encamped hard by. Albert's liberal feelings favorable to the First Consul, and exhibited his zeal by his attention to the French officers. A splendid entertainment was given them by Albert, in which a young girl, his fair daughter, shone with lustre that is common to the fairest sex. It would be rather a difficult task to portray correctly the lineaments of the latter, or to give the feeblest description of the hospitality of the father; the whole affair was one of indescribable beauty and pleasure.

It was not long that she was abruptly taken off, and she made captive the heart of a young officer, who was struck with her charms soon as he beheld her. And by way of giving to the sequel, suffice it to say, he was slow in making his love known to the lady, but made such a deep impression upon her heart. Love reigned a very tyrant in her soul, and at length, through the feverish mediation of the father, was the matter consummated. Long will the circumstance be remembered by the good people of the village, for such a feat was never known before.

On the wedding day Albert's daughter, Leon, his daughter's husband, half his fortune followed the fortunes of Napoleon, and fell when they just were on the wane. He found his martial cloak whittened by the snow that turned it into an icy shroud.

The enemy against Napoleon and his adherents was deep and judicious in the heart of the allied powers; and when the sun of the mighty warrior sank behind the horizon of fate, and his fortunes becoming obscured by gloom it had shed upon them, did old Albert freely give utterance in the dominion of Prussia to sentiments favorable to the Emperor of the French, and the envy of kingly oppression.

When the clangor of arms ceased upon the field of Waterloo, and the star of Napoleon had gone out, the fortune of Albert shared a similar fate. Persecution robbed him of his peace and confiscation deprived him of his property.

Albert had not been spared. She sought and found him, and mingled her tears with his over their ill-starred destiny. The poor old man could not withstand the weight of ills that had fallen to his lot to bear, and his reason became dethroned.

Amelia had gained strength from the black fate of her father, and as woman's mind is ever strongest in adversity, she supported herself with the firmness of a heroine, and smiled at her fate for the joy of comforting her parent.

Albert wandered about the village, a pitiable sight, a poor helpless maniac, and eat crumbs from the rudest table of the humblest villager. The father and daughter lived a few years on common charity aided by the small earnings of the latter.

There is a village story told, that Amelia finding her father dying, could no longer sustain herself against such heartrending afflictions, and she too became a confirmed maniac, at times though she was perfectly sane, at others she was distressingly the reverse.

Early one morning some of the villagers found her lying upon her father's grave, which she had, fantastically decorated with wild-flowers. She was gently stumbling and they feared to wake her. Sleep had been a stranger to her eyes for many hours. While consulting on what best to do, they were startled by a great cry proceeding from the town, and on looking from whence it came beheld many of the villagers running towards the spot where they stood.

A portion of them bore a youth upon their shoulders, whom they appeared to be rejoicing to see. They soon arrived at the spot, where lay the "crazy" Amelia once the village joy, saw the village pity. Up instantly came the boy, he looked but for a moment, and with a shriek that seemed to come from the heart itself, he cried aloud, "Is this my mother?" and flinging himself beside her aroused her terrified as though from a dream. Wildly she looked around, then upon the features of the boy who clung to her with an inseparable grasp, and was dumb from the great emotions of his excited feelings. "I've seen this face surely I'm not mad! that eye too; the face—it is—it is, my son!" exclaimed the mother in a wild and maniac exultation! Mother! mother! exclaimed the boy, why are you here? And are you indeed, indeed my mother? Yes it was truly mother and son. Amelia had entrusted him when a child to the care of a relative of her husband of whom she had never heard, yet had never despaired of one day seeing her little Leon. There was a sad motive for the act in reclusing the child from his mother, but the great pacificator, death, had restored the lost child by working powerfully upon the con-

science of the dying man. He revealed the whole history to the child and had it conveyed from whence he had taken it, and soon it found its way to the place described. Amelia was in part comforted by this mysterious turn of Providence, regained her reason, and lived long enough to see her son elevated to an honorable station in the ranks of his country.

The vicissitudes of life often visit us, and frequently with an unparing hand, still we should never despair, but cling to hope even unto death, and trust more implicitly in the goodness of Providence than we too often do.

S.

HISTORICAL ESSAY ON THE CHASE.

Xenophon, not less great as a philosopher than as a general, after his justly famous retreat with ten thousand, retired to Silloutum, where he built a chapel to Diana, amusing himself with his sons and his friends in the sports of the chase. It was also there that he composed his works, particularly that he has written on hunting, a diversion of which was very fond, and which he celebrates with becoming praise. It is thought that this exercise formed the best soldier; that there is neither art nor profession which bears more resemblance and proportion with war, than hunting; that it habituates men to cold, to heat, to fatigues; that it kindles courage, elevates the soul, invigorates the body, makes the limbs more pliant and agile, the senses more acute; that it retards old age; and that the pleasure it produces is a sovereign remedy against unwholesomeness of mind. "The chase," says a celebrated modern author, "fortifies the heart as well as the body."

The ancients made Diana the god of love, and the allegory is perfectly just; the languor of love are left only in indolent repose; violent exercises, and all sorts of tender sensations, in the forest, and rural scenes, the lover and the hunter are so differently affected, that they form diverse images of the self-same objects. The shady groves, the fragrant bowers, the soft retreats, of the former, are to the other only passages for deer or haunts for game; where nothing is heard but the one nightingale, linnets, and warbling birds, the other senses only the sound of the horn, and the call of the hounds; one imagines only dryads and nymphs, the other only huntsmen, jacks, and horses.

Lycurgus and Agretilus were very solicitous that their huntsmen should be well treated on their return from the chase. The Spartans took delight in hunting-parties, and such as could not attend but their dogs and their hawks, in those who had none.—The huntsmen of antiquity were extremely very devoted; it was a crime with them, that the gods took pleasure in bounding men, which themselves to so important and salutary an exercise, and they appropriated the first fruits of their chase to their deities.

These hunting an important concern, it was the chief of their life, and the last great war was formed. Among that people, every person might hunt, whether on his estate, or on the estate of others. L. Amilius presented the younger Scipio with an hunting equipage equal to those of the kings of Macedonia; and after the defeat of Perseus, Scipio remained in hunting all the time that the troops remained in that kingdom. All the amusement of the Roman youth, says Pliny, in his pursuit of the chase, was the hunt, and the school in which all their great commanders were formed, was the chase; at least, it may be advanced, that courage made them hunters, and ambition warriors.

The sports of the field were always considered, both by the Greeks and the Romans, as the source of health and glory, the greatest and most proper exercise for heroes and kings. Julius Caesar, speaking in praise of the people of the north, says, that they are expert and attentive both in hunting and war; and he himself gave an elegant entertainment of hunting at Rome, which continued five days. Pompey, after having subjugated the Africans, introduced and exercised among them the sports of the chase. The Romans made use of a trap of an extraordinary kind, they laid the snares in the track usually held by the dangerous animals, and while one of them was amusing himself in contemplating his fellow, which he imagined he saw in the mirror, the hunters, who were concealed behind, or upon the neighboring trees, drew upon him at their ease. The sepulchre of the Nason, discovered near Rome, and which we find represented in the antiquities of Grævius, furnished us with the most probable and proper manner of hunting, and the same is also confirmed by a passage in Claudian.

The chase, according to Pliny, gave rise to martial valour. In the earliest ages, says that historian, men had no private possessions. They passed their lives devoid of fear and envy, having no other enemies than the beasts of prey; the hunting of these was their sole occupation; so that he who exhibited most dexterity and force, naturally became chief of the hunters of his country, and presided in the assemblies they held for making a great havoc among the ferocious animals; but, in the sequel, these troops of hunters began to contend for the places more abundant in game; they fought, and the vanquished remained in subjection to the victors; thus it was that dominions were formed.—The first kings and the first conquerors were accordingly hunters.

The collection of Philippe d'Inville presents us with numberless evidences drawn from antiquity in favour of the chase, and the encomiums that have been bestowed on it by Pliny, Xenophon, Polybius, Pollux, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Seneca, Pliny the Younger, Justin, Symmachus, Vegetius, &c. This unanimous concurrence is a plain demonstration how highly the chase was regarded as useful to the virtues, and to the young nobility, designed by the labor to be the support of the state.

The Laplanders neglect the cultivation of the ground, to live only on game and fish. The Tartars also draw the whole of their subsistence from the chase and their herds; when there is a scarcity of game, they eat their horses and drink the milk of their mares. The curious relations of the missionary jesuits in China, confirm the relations of hunting parties made by the whole army, consisting of several thousand men.—They are extremely frequent among the Indians of America are continually

hunting, while their women are employed in domestic concerns. Whenever these savages undertake long journeys, they carry with them no store of provisions, but entirely depend for subsistence on the fruits that nature abundantly offers them on every side, or on the beasts they kill on their way. It may be affirmed, that one half of the inhabitants of the world at present live only on the produce of the chase.

The first kings resorted to themselves the great forests of the kingdom; and in these they passed whole seasons in following the sports of the field. We read in Gregory of Tours, that king Gontran became so jealous of his chase, that it cost three of his courtiers their lives for having killed a buffalo without his leave. He was, at that time, in the mountains de Vauges, where he had made one of these reservations for hunting. Charlemagne and his first successors had no fixed abode, on account of the pleasures of hunting in various places. These monarchs passed the whole of their reign in going successively from Aix-la-Chapelle to Aquitaine, and from the palace of Gisors to that of Verrierie, in Picardy.

All the general assemblies of the nation, or the great parliaments where the kings presided in person, were all that was illustrious among the French were regularly terminated by a party of hunting. The lovers of the amusement being desirous of choosing a saint, under whose auspices they might celebrate their feast, they claimed, with all France, the patronage of St. Martin; afterwards, that kingdom having changed its protector, the hunters but partially adopted St. Dennis, whom all orders of the state had chosen. They would have a patron who had shown the same taste, and had practised their exercise; they therefore had recourse to St. Hubert, whose call from heaven, it is pretended, was announced to him by an apparition he had while hunting of a stag, that bore a cross between his antlers. The festival of this saint, which falls at present on the third of November, has suffered some variations, or rather, the body of the saint having had several festivals, each of them has been kept as St. Hubert in April, one in May, which is the true time of his death, another in November, which is that still retained, and finally one in December.

From the Knickerbocker.

A SCENE AT THE EXCHANGE.

Talking of a man's making a hero of himself, reminds me of an old friend of mine, who is fond of telling long stories about fights and quarrels that he has had in his day, and who always makes his hearer his opponent for the time, so as to give effect to what he is saying.

Not long ago I met him at an Exchange, at a business hour when all the commercial multitudes of the city were together, and you could scarcely turn for the people. The old fellow fixed his eyes on me, there was a fatal fascination in his gaze, and without recognizing me, he said, "What do you mean by that?"

"What do you mean by that?" "Why, says he to me, says he I mean just what I say. Then I began to burn. There was an impromptu elevation of my personal standard, which was unaccountable. I didn't waste my time on him. I just took him in this way, here the old spoony snatched the action to the word, by seizing the collar of my coat, before the assemblage, and says I to him, says I, "You infernal scoundrel, I will punish you for your insolence on the spot, and the manner in which I shook him; just in this way, was really a warning to a person similarly situated."

I felt myself at this moment in a beautiful predicament, in the midst of a large congregation of business people—an old grey headed man hanging with an indignant look at my coat collar—and a host of persons looking on. The old fellow's face grew redder every minute; but perceiving that he was observed, he lowered his voice in the DEPART, while he lit it in the worst places of his colloquy. "You infernal scoundrel, and call it and will not say I, 'what do you mean, to insult an elderly person like myself in a public place like this?' and then, said he, lowering his malapropos voice, then I shook him, so."

Here he pushed me toward fro, with his septuagenarian gripe on my collar, as if instead of a patient munched friend, I was his deadly enemy. When he let go, I found myself in a six-foot square, and said, "Shame—shame on an old man like him, was the general cry—"Young puppy!" said an elderly merchant, whose good opinion was my heart's desire, what excuse have you for your conduct?"

Thus was I made a martyr to my good feelings. I have never recovered from the stigma of that interview. I have been pointed at in the street by persons who have said as I passed them—"That's the young chap that insulted old General—," at the Exchange?

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

I have heard a story somewhere of a merchant who collected a party together to give a fête to one of those little family festivals which brighten the dark trace of life, and cheer the human heart in every clime. It was his daughter's wedding day; crowds of her young acquaintance circled round her and as the father gazed on the face of the young bride he wished as bright a prospect might open for his other children, who were gamboling merrily among the crowd. Passing through the passage connecting the lower rooms, he met the servant maid, an ignorant country wench, who was carrying a lighted tallow-candle in her hand without a candle-stick. He blamed her for this dirty conduct, and ordered her to fetch a candle, and to make some arrangements with her about the supper table; the girl shortly returned with her arms full of ale bottles, but without the candle. The merchant immediately recollected that several barrels of gunpowder had been placed in his cellar during the day, and that his foreman had opened one

of the barrels to select a sample for a customer. "What is your candle?" he inquired, in the utmost agitation. "I couldn't bring it up with me, for my hands were full," said the girl. "Where did you leave it?" "Well, I'd no candlestick, so I stuck it in some black and had's there in one of the tubs." The wench dashed down the cellar steps, the passage was long and dark, and as he groped his way, his breath was choked, and his feet seemed unsteady to become dry and parched, as if he already felt the suffocating blast of death. At the extremity of the passage, in the front cellar under the very room where his children and their friends were reveling in felicity, he discerned the open powder barrel, full almost to the top—the candle stuck lightly in the loose grains, with a long and red snuff of burnt out wick topping the small and gloomy flame.—The sight seemed to wither all his powers, and the merry laugh of the youngsters and the merry gleam like the knell of death. He stood for some moments gazing upon the light, unable to advance. The fiddler commenced a lively jig, and the feet of the dancers responded with increased vivacity; the floor shook with their exertions, and the loose bodies in the cellar jingled with the motion. He fancied the candle moved—was falling—with desperate energy he dashed forward, but how was he to remove it? The slightest touch would cause the small live coal of wick to fall into the loose powder. With unequalled presence of mind he placed a hand each side of the candle with the open palms upward, and the fiddler's fingers pointed towards the object of his care, which as his hands gradually moved, was secured in the clasping of his fingers, and safely removed from the head of the barrel. When he reached the head of the stairs, the excitement was over; he smiled at the danger he had conquered; but the resolution was too powerful and he fell into fits of most violent and dreadful laughter. He was conveyed senseless to bed, and many weeks elapsed ere his nerves recovered sufficient tone to allow him to resume his habits of every day life.—Knickerbocker.

WHO WANTS A WIFE?—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes thus from Cambridge, Massachusetts:

"There are thirty girls enough here to spin the buttons of the population of Cambridge, at a price of \$40, at the best calculation. A happier looking population, certainly will not be found any where. Few of them to be sure, stay many years; they do not come hither with the intention of remaining, or under the necessity of doing so. They are the daughters of a farmer from the hills of New Hampshire, and still more from Vermont—and their object is to get a snug little capital to start upon into a more quiet life at home. This they can easily do, with tolerable economy in a year or two. A great many substantial wives are graduated here. Their charms and virtues are graduated before, soon become so, and are not only appreciated, but are the British officers by our sharp-shooters at Bunker Hill.

Colliers have been, time out of mind, almost invariably known as followers of the muse. Whether there is any thing in their profession which tends to arouse the mind and call forth the higher powers of song and poetry, I know not, but should think otherwise, as their productions have generally been either of the humorous, the pathetic, the comic, or the pastoral kind.

Byron alludes to their poetical propensities, and Scott tells us a story of a collier, who while mending his own shoes, used to sing him the opening of his own muse, and who first awakened in his infantile mind the love of song and poetry.

The following is a verbatim copy of a sign that a collier reared over the entrance of his workshop, in one of his moments of inspiration:

"here pizza and cake and beer I sell
good oysters studs and in the shell
and fried fish for them that choose
and with dispatch black butes and akus."

The following is a similar burst of poetical enthusiasm:

"Blow a blow ye gentle breezes
All among the leaves and trees
Sing a sing ye heavenly muses
And I will mend your boots and shoes."

A GOOD SPEAK.—A young lady in London who was handsome and had a fortune of twelve thousand pounds, while she was staying some other small town from a young shop-keeper, with whom she had some trifling acquaintance, took a piece of Flanders lace, and out of mere gaily and frolic, went hastily out without paying him for it. The shop-keeper, who had a good head for speculation, followed and seized her, and charged her with the theft; and in a serious and peremptory manner, said to her, "Miss, you may take your choice, either to go with me before a magistrates and suffer the penalty of the law for stealing my lace, or go before a clergyman and marry me." After a short pause, and who could blame her? She chose the latter.

A person enquired of Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, why he had by law forbidden women from their marriage, to have any dowry that said he, none on account of poverty may be left unmarried, nor any sought on account of wealth, but that every man regarding the good accoutrements of a wife, may make his selection only from virtue.

Household Service of a Dog.—"I say stranger," said a cottager urchin to a Yankee Pedlar, "don't you whistle that dog away?" "Why he sint no use now; he's so ugly."

"O, but he saves beeps of work."

"How?"

"Why he always licks the plates and dishes so clean, that they never want washing; and many say he would eat part with him as how, for our new dog sint gut used to masted ye."

"Grandman," said an urchin to his father's mother, the other day, "the rail-road is coming through our town." "Is it Siah?" said the venerable dame—"well I hope it will come through by daylight, for I long to see one terribly."

ADDRESS.

Of the city of Baltimore to the citizens of Maryland; Made in pursuance of resolutions passed in town meeting, on the 6th inst. inviting the citizens of Maryland, friendly to internal improvement, to send delegates to the convention on the second of May, to be held in the city of Baltimore.

First. The period is most propitious, because our country is now singularly rich in resources. She enjoys an overflowing treasury, unimpaired credit, an immunity from taxation, and profound peace with all the world. Every State in the Union is strengthened by this condition of the General Government; and by common consent they have all turned their thoughts towards the improvement of their domestic resources. Civilization is pushing its conquest over the most remote frontier, and trade is following in her footsteps. The wealth of the new States is profusely distributed into the coffers of the old, by the increasing commerce between them which shields equal bounty to all. It is naturally a time to apply all our energies to perpetual and enlarge these advantages.

Secondly. Maryland possesses peculiar sources of wealth in her Alleghany Mountains, which the completion of the Canal will develop to the happiest extent. The Coal mines of that region are destined to attract the most earnest consideration of a large part of the Union. All New England will, before many years, be supplied with fuel from Maryland. The coal trade will build up a city of itself at that point where the Canal meets the Chesapeake. The collier vessels which will transport the commodity will be as numerous as those which ply along the coast of Britain; their pursuits will be the cherished objects of government support; their decks the first and best and most numerous schools of seamen for the American Navy. It is the policy as well as the glory of Maryland to give the first impulse to this splendid result, by the vigorous and early prosecution of the Canal to Cumberland.

Thirdly. The State is urged to instant action for the completion of the great Western Rail Road, not only by the considerations heretofore thrown out, but also because, the completion of it now, being of great importance to the Union as necessary to the transportation of the mails, will insure a valuable contract with the General Government; a contract which will tend to increase the certainty of re-employment to the State of whatever amount it may engage to pay for interest on capital to be borrowed for this work.

Fourthly. It is highly expedient for the State, at this time, to contribute largely to the completion of her public works, because being in possession of the soundest credit, both home and abroad, that credit may be used to bring to her citizens a considerable amount of foreign capital, which being destined to be spent in valuable improvements within her Territory will produce the triple benefit of promoting the works, employing her people, and giving vigour to her various banking institutions lately organized with reference to the manifold want of banking capital in the State.

These, fellow citizens, are some of the most prominent arguments which have induced the people of Baltimore to invite the formation of the Convention of the 2nd of May next. It is well known that a majority of the Legislature are altogether friendly to an extensive system of internal improvement. It cannot be doubted that the people are so. At the late session of the Assembly, several gentlemen, unquestioned friends of the public works, did not sustain the bill reported by the committee, because that bill contained features not altogether consonant with the wishes of particular districts of the State. It was a great measure, of momentous import, and it had the support and opposition of the State. This very important measure came into debate at a late period, and it was obvious that its discussion was embarrassed by a sense of its magnitude and by the pressure of the approaching adjournment. Under these circumstances, it was a natural and a wise suggestion for the Legislature to take a breathing space, with a view to further reflection and consultation with their constituents. They accordingly adjourned to meet again on the 23rd of May, consigning in the meantime, the subject to an intelligent joint committee of both houses who are instructed to report at the re-assembling of the Legislature. An interval of forty-one days has yet to intervene before the Legislature shall meet in accordance with the resolution. That interval, in the opinion of the city of Baltimore, should be devoted to the consideration by the people of the great question lately in debate. In order to secure a full and intelligent expression of the sentiments of the people upon this question, we have invited our fellow citizens from every section of the State to meet at this convention, proposed to be held on the 2nd of May. We trust that our invitation will meet a ready response from our fellow citizens throughout Maryland, and that we shall see assembled, at the appointed day, a numerous delegation of the friends of internal improvement from every city, town, village and election district of every county in the State.

The subjects to be brought into the deliberation of the Convention have been partly enumerated. There are others of great magnitude and interest to which no reference has yet been made. Amongst these the project of a rail road through the Eastern Shore to Watkins Point is one which has risen into consideration within a few years past. The people of Baltimore rejoice to see their fellow citizens of the Eastern Shore turning their attention towards works of internal improvement. We feel persuaded that an intelligent devotion to this policy, on that side of the Bay, cannot but produce the best effects upon its domestic prosperity. Villages must grow along this line of communication, and many sections of country now unimproved will be converted into thriving and profitable farms. If the enterprise of the Eastern Shore be united upon a single work calculated to facilitate their commerce, and to facilitate their connection with the friends of internal improvement throughout the State, and the entire success of the endeavour. The accomplishment of this purpose will not only promote the prosperity of that shore by the direct benefit of the work when finished, but it will also greatly contribute to the same result by the large amount of foreign capital which must necessarily be expended amongst the people of that quarter of the State during its construction.

The citizens of the Eastern Shore have ever shown a liberal spirit towards the great interests of the State. They even more intimately than the Western counties, are connected with the prosperity of the city of Baltimore. To them the Chesapeake has shortened the distance of separation from the emporium of the State and brought them into the habits of commercial and domestic alliance. The City enumerates amongst her population a representative of almost every family on the Eastern Shore; the bonds between us are not only those of interest, of joint citizenship, or of near association; they are the bonds of consanguinity and affection; and, true to these relations the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore have ever been found responsive to every suggestion which was likely to promote the welfare of the city. We trust that at the approaching convention we shall not find this kind sentiment chilled by time or obliterated by use.

It is not the purpose of this address even to enumerate, much less to descend upon the many subjects of interest to different portions of the State, which will probably engage the attention of the Convention. The delegates who assembled will doubtless decide upon the merits of many useful and favorite schemes of improvement interesting to the whole State, and especially important to particular districts. The citizens of Baltimore will ever be found amongst the foremost to support a broad and liberal system. Conscious that a large share of the responsibility and burden of the system will be upon them, they do not shrink from the magnitude of the enterprise, because they regard it now as a problem settled by the experience of our Sister States that the fair cost of good works when promptly executed, no matter how extensive, never can lessen the wealth of the people who construct them; but on the contrary such works return a rich bounty to the generation which makes them, by refunding the capital employed, enlarging trade, creating new demands for labour, raising greatly the value of land in all directions, rewarding industry by large profits, and finally by supplying a new security which relieves the people from such ordinary taxes of government.

Fellow citizens, to procure and perpetuate these blessings for us and our posterity, we have invited you to the Convention of the second of May.

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Chm. of the Meeting of the citizens of Baltimore. Baltimore, April 12th, 1836.

ADVERTISEMENT. The gentlemen of the several counties which this address may reach in time, and who are friendly to the object proposed, are requested to send to the undersigned, as early as possible, a full representation of, at least, every election district in their respective counties. The shortness of the period for action requires extraordinary despatch. It is therefore hoped that every friend of the public works of the State will be assiduous to bring these subjects before the people, with a view to give the greatest possible efficacy to the proceedings of the Convention. The Board of Trade of the City of Baltimore, to whom this subject has been referred by their fellow-citizens, would respectfully suggest to the gentlemen of the several counties, an immediate organization of a county committee, for each county, through whom the Board may communicate to the citizens of each county, papers and maps calculated to diffuse information on the subject in discussion. If this suggestion be adopted, the chairmen of the county committees are particularly desired to correspond immediately with the undersigned.

JOHN R. KENNEDY, Chairman of the Special Committee of the Board of Trade.

FROM FRANCE. FIESCHI—NEWS OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE MEDIATION RECEIVED IN PARIS.

By the arrival at New York, of the Packet Ship Silvia de Grasse, we have received a letter from our correspondent at Paris, dated the 10th of March, in which we find the following extract: "Turning from the barren subjects of the Spanish war and the French Mission, I conclude my letter with a few words on the subject of the Fieschi assassination. The head of Fieschi, the assassin, has been examined by Leblut, the examining physician at the hospital of the Bicetre. The results of this examination are, that Fieschi had been a furious soldier, who never separated himself from his point, and who ended his career by the discharge of the machine infernale, wounded twenty-two and killing eighteen persons at one blow, was entirely without the organs of destruction. He had meditated for several months the whole plan of this fearful assassination, and had accomplished his design by the most extraordinary prudence and cunning; he was of those of benevolence or religion! The most extraordinary trait of his character was his extreme vanity, and on certain occasions great pride; he was without the organs of pride and vanity! He was eminently firm, and courageous; and yet, says M. Leblut, the organs of firmness and courage were very feeblely developed on his head. So much for phenology."

The news of the acceptance of the British mediation by the President, has been received in this city. Though generally expected, the intelligence produced a sensible effect. All Chon.

THE INDEMNITY.—It is alleged that as soon as the indemnity bill was passed in the House of Representatives, and before a short time had elapsed, the fact had been taken up in the Senate, and even going through the formality of a reading, it passed into a law, as far as that which is notoriously contrary to all law, and in direct violation of the fundamental principles of the Bill of Rights, can be called a law. Both Houses are stated to have immediately adjourned, and that a scene of carousing commenced which beggars all description. It is understood that this indecent haste in conveying the bill to the Senate and hurrying it through that body, was the result of an apprehension that some of the members of the House of Delegates, as soon as they came to reflect upon the probable consequences of their mad act would move for a reconsideration of their vote, and that the rash measure might receive its quietus, regard to the State, putting the question of justice out of the case, think of feelings and views, and to watch over their rights and interests? Can they countenance or tolerate such conduct? Do they send men to Annapolis to pass ex post facto laws, and then exhibit an indecent joy at their success in overcoming all compunctions of conscience, by causing a resounding victory and drowning all reflection and every feeling of shame to such an extent as to render them perfectly unfit for business of any kind during the remainder of the day? If it is for such purposes that men are sent to the Legislature, the people may be satisfied with the conduct of those who profess to represent them at the late session; but it is not for such purposes that they are sent, the representatives of some of the people have a heavy account to settle with their constituents, which, we trust, they will find it very difficult to satisfy.—Balt. Rep.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES. FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICANS OF CAROLINE.

There is to be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY the 3d of May next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing four delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 2d Wednesday of the same month, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

We have received a communication well seasoned with biting sarcasm, which notices several effusions that throw such an irresponsible hallucination over the columns of the Gazette of Saturday last, but we cannot give a place in our columns; not that it is uncivil or indecorous, but the simple circumstance of entering the lists with such writers, precludes us from it would only be throwing oil on fire, or preaching to wind.

The Ball on Tuesday evening last passed off in fine style. For beauty and brilliancy it could not easily be surpassed. The arrangements were neat and appropriate, and the music excellent. Mr. McDowell deserves much praise for the manner in which he had every thing arranged, that contributed so much to the entertainment of the evening.

There is often a virtue made of necessity; nor do we want a stronger corroboration of the truth of the assertion, than the fact of the Easton Gazette justifying the passage of the Indemnity Bill by the last General Assembly of this State. The author of the article alluded to under the Gazette's irresponsible editorial, reminds us of the story of Paddy's mule—reader lay no evil constructions upon the long eared creature's name for the story goes, and we must persevere stick to the truth.—Well, the mule refused to stir a step; Patrick beat, and mule brayed and backed; 'twas up hill work; so Patrick charged positions, and gallantly ascended the hill on his mule tail foremost to the no little merriment of the bystanders and wonderful delight of himself.

We leave the reader to make his application as seems best and properest. However, if the justification of the Indemnity Bill is a case of necessity with the Gazette, and must be justified by it right or wrong, let it stick to its hobby and it has our applause for its hardihood—its downright hardihood. As it justifies the Gazette, and those whom it justifies to buffet reason or put to flight common sense! Does the Gazette think the people of Talbot will take its threadbare assertion and quietly acquiesce by re-echoing its say-so upon a measure that at times or abridges a portion of those inalienable rights, that are concomitants of liberty itself? Or does it really suppose, as one would infer it does from its language, that the people are at all times ready to sacrifice without a murmur one jot or tittle of those rights that alone entitle them to something more than the mere name of freemen.

Though they have yielded in part to the sustaining of their public servants in office, they are not yet fully prepared to sacrifice themselves at the shrine of political humbuggery which the Gazette seems modestly to expect of them to do. The act can never be tolerated if the people are determined to maintain their rights and liberties; but if they disregard those attributes of freedom and feel prepared to yield a tame and passive obedience to the voluntary opinions of their servants, they forget the ends for which government was formed, and positively endure the worst of wrongs by living in the fear of them.

This act is but one among the many resemblances of those political heresies that so eminently distinguish the party for which the Gazette pliantly caters. But we believe the condemnation by the people will be as a beam of destruction to many of those who took the "responsibility" of voting for the Bill and arrogantly asserted it to be the "proudest act of their lives." Mark the expression. Consider it well. It is said to have come from one who is amenable to the people.

We lay before our readers to-day the Address of the citizens of Baltimore to the people of the State, advising a Convention on the second of May next, relative to the measures of internal improvement to be considered at the special session of the Legislature in the same month. We do not profess to know clearly and positively the opinions of the people of this county on the subject, but we know they are willing to go as far as sound and liberal policy will permit in appropriating funds to internal improvement, when the financial condition of the treasury will allow it. What benefits Baltimore, necessarily benefits the whole State, and so far every portion of it has an interest in the works that are intended to secure the Western trade to Baltimore. However, if the people feel sufficient interest, and that they should the magnitude and importance of the subject loudly demand, let them forthwith assemble in public meetings and take such steps as may seem most proper and

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REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Agreeable to public notice, a numerous meeting of the citizens of Talbot friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren and Col. R. M. Johnson to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, was held at the Court House in this town on Tuesday the 19th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. S. S. Dickinson to the chair, and Dr. J. A. Clough was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, by the chair, the selection of Delegates to attend the May Convention in Baltimore to nominate electoral candidates, Mr. P. F. Thomas moved the appointment of a Committee of five by the chair to draw up and report resolutions expressive of the object for which the meeting was convened.

In obedience to the motion, the chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. P. F. Thomas, R. Spencer, Peter Webb, A. B. Harrison and Joseph Graham, who in a short time reported the following preamble and resolutions: Whereas, at a Convention of the Democratic Republicans of the United States, through their representatives, held in the City of Baltimore in the month of May last, for the purpose of selecting suitable persons to fill the office of President and Vice President of the United States, the Hon. Martin Van Buren of New York was nominated for the office of President—and the Hon. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky for the office of Vice President—and whereas it is essential for the perpetuation of Republican principles and the complete overthrow of Federal or heretical doctrines that union and harmony should be preserved throughout every branch of the great Democratic family, therefore

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of Talbot County find cause to congratulate themselves and the Country, upon the enlightened policy which has dictated the measures of the present national administration and it is with unfeigned satisfaction that they behold their Country flourishing and happy in the midst of the most unhalloved efforts to distract her councils and divide her friends with no other end than the gratification of disappointed and reckless ambition and the total annihilation of her principles.

Resolved, That the firm, decided, and manly stand taken by the present chief Magistrate of the United States in former and recent controversies with a Federal Senate, so far from diminishing our confidence in his wisdom and integrity, invoke for him at the heart of every patriot the most unqualified admiration and the warmest gratitude.

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of the distinguished citizens the Hon. Martin Van Buren of New York for the office of President, and the Hon. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky for Vice President, and as we shall regard their elevation to those high offices as the surest earnest of the future prosperity of the Country, we therefore pledge ourselves to use the most untiring exertions to secure to them the electoral vote of Maryland.

Resolved, That five delegates from each election district of the County be appointed to represent the Republicans of Talbot County in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on the third Wednesday in May next for the purpose of presenting to the Democratic voters of Maryland an electoral ticket and that the committee from each district have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the occurrences connected with the mob in Baltimore in August and deprecate at all times the triumph of lawless violence over the peaceful institutions of the Country, we cannot regard the indemnity bill as connected with that unhappy event in any other light than an innovation upon our republican system of government; a measure palpably at war with the bill of rights and the constitution; a precedent monstrous and alarming and tending to uproot every last mark of freedom, which if carried out and acted upon must inevitably jeopardise the lives, liberties and property of the citizens of Maryland.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. P. F. Thomas made a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. Geo. W. Sherwood. The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

In obedience to the fourth resolution the meeting appointed the following Delegates. DISTRICTS. No. 1. Wm. C. Ridgway, David Robinson, John B. Erskins, Peter Webb, Richard Spencer, Nicholas Martin, Samuel H. Benn, Samuel S. Dickinson, Perry Grooms, James Lowrey. No. 2. Wm. W. Lowe, Daniel Lloyd, John Kemp, Henry Thomas, Stephen Orem, James Redman, John Graham, Edward H. Nabb, Charles H. Rigby, John S. Blake. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and attested by the Secretary, and published in the Eastern Shore Whig, and all other papers friendly to the present administration of the General Government. On motion the meeting adjourned. S. S. DICKINSON, Chairman, Attest. J. A. CLOUGH, Sec'y.

NO. II.

To the People of the Eastern Shore.

In my first essay I endeavored to give a hasty sketch of the plan and route of the Eastern-Shore Rail Road; to indicate that it was to be supported by foreign travel, and merely glanced at the incidental advantages which would accrue to the country through which it is to pass, if ever it be made. I should in that number have said that this road is intended to be connected to the North, with the rail road now in rapid progress towards completion between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to intersect it a few miles above Elkton at a point which would make it very convenient to an Eastern-Shore traveller to take the route to either the former or latter city; at its Southern terminus it is proposed to be connected by steam navigation across the Bay to Norfolk, and through Norfolk with the line of travel by Steamboats from Charleston, and the line of Rail Road along the low lands of Virginia to the Carolinas, and the whole Southern and South-western States.

The importance of this route, and what is to be gained in time in shortening the distance between the Southern States, and New York, cannot be comprehended unless we take a map of the U. States and see the peculiar formation of our sea coast, how the Southern portion of our country curves to the eastward and how the North eastern section curves still more to the Eastward, leaving Norfolk, Baltimore, and the Chesapeake Bay on the centre of the arc of the inner curvature—then stretch a line through the centre of the Shore and it will be seen what is to be gained in actual distance; but still greatly more is to be gained by the difference in the propulsion by steam power on the land than on the water, without taking into the account detention by winds or obstructions by ice. I will here digress for a moment to say that the State of N. York at this moment engaged in making a Rail Road exactly upon the principles of our up the whole length of Long Island for the avowed purpose of competing with, and superceding the Steamboat lines on the Sound. The Sound is like our Bay, but passes along the Eastern margin of Connecticut studied as it is with rich and thickly settled towns and cities. But the advantages of reaching New York and Boston with the passengers destined for those places some six or eight hours sooner and for the mail also is the sole object for making this road beside the improvement of the Island. Here is a work of precisely similar character with ours with precisely the same objects.—This Island is over 100 miles in length and more nearly resembles our peninsula than any other locality in the U. States, and this road is to gain a saving of about half the time of travel which ours will save and at a cost of four or five times as much from the rough nature of the Northern half of the Island. So very high now is land on this Island that many of its farmers have been tempted against their local feelings to sell off all their lands, and two of them last season at the central course told me they would not invest a gain in land till they should have opportunity to look at our Shore, which they understood more nearly resembled their own country than any other part of the U. States. They could not understand why our lands not further from Baltimore than some of theirs was from New York should not be full as valuable intrinsically.

Let us now return and see how it is that the people of the South desire to skip over place and space to reach the point where their business lies. It is known that all the rich and daily growing populous country South and South-west of the Potomac River embracing a very wide region has for its staple, the only important exportable article of this country, cotton. It is also known that of this bulky and immensely valuable article the city of N. York exports either directly or indirectly at least three fourths of the whole amount.

It is equally well known that the return cargoes of those outward bound ships are brought home directly to the City of New York. Hence the immense trade of that City pours into the treasury of the country (I speak from memory) about two thirds of the revenue of the country. Hence the connexion between thousands and hundreds of thousands of Southern business men with the city of New York, and hence the constant current of travel of business men, between those points, who do not and who will not loiter on the road.—There is another class of men of great wealth and of pleasure who at one season of the year add greatly to this current of travel, and this great current of travel is not destined to stop, but daily to increase unless the mad fanatics of the North with their incendiary publications, shall cause on the part of the South a non-intercourse of business by voluntary resolution. An event much more likely than in any other extraordinary things, which have happened, and which if it ever does take place, Baltimore will be the favoured place of trade. It is only necessary to recall these facts to the attention of the intelligent Eastern-Shoreman to open up to him at once the resources whence the Eastern-Shore Rail Road is to draw its foreign travel. It may not be amiss to remind him that there are a series of Rail Roads projected from Charleston, some of them in operation, intended to penetrate by various routes into the extreme South and South-west, with a line of steam packets to Norfolk; there are also public works to lead the trade and travel from the same direction by land to Norfolk, and to him of our Shore less informed who ever crossed the

day and saw the Norfolk line of Steamboats meet the Philadelphia line only an hour's run from Baltimore, and has witnessed the number of passengers which leaves one line to get on board of the other without the gratification of so near an opportunity of a look at Baltimore, may comprehend whence our road is to draw its chief sustenance and support.

It is frequently asked, what does Baltimore say to this project of an Eastern-Shore Rail Road? Why the narrow minded and ignorant portion of her citizens, whose whole souls are absorbed in a selfish after mill, and whose geographical knowledge leads them to believe the whole E. Shore a mere handkerchief spot of sand and marsh mud, regard our charter as a tub thrown to the grampus, and that the whole scheme is a puerile effort to injure Baltimore.—But her enlightened citizens who are capable of looking at things as they are, and upon a broad scale, regard the thing as perfectly rational and practicable and believe it will yield more interest on the capital than any other work in the State of public improvement.—Baltimore with all her faults is noble and chivalrous, generous and brave; she recollects that the Eastern-Shore had its end by her in the hour of peril and need, and she is perfectly willing to divide with it that privilege which whilst it would not aid her as much, would aid us greatly.

From her peculiar position, a great and growing quantum of travel she has and will continue to have, in despite of all opposition or all competition, as her well filled extraordinary number of great hotels amply attest.—But it is the commerce not the travel, of the South and South-west she wants as well as the commerce of the great West, and for this she is ready to buckle on her best armour and enter the lists with all her strength and power. It is not uncharitable in us to say God speed ye.

If it will not load the subject too much I propose to indulge in some further speculations in my next, and if practicable, I will comprise within the same views of the probable cost and profits of this work.

THOS. EMORY.

New York Election.—The N. Y. Times of Monday says:—"In the Common Council there is scarcely a doubt that we shall have a majority on joint ballot. Mr. Waterbury, of the E. County, is as true a democrat as is to be found in the city, and there will therefore be a tie in the Board of Aldermen. In the Board of Assistants there would be a tie also, but that Mr. Merritt of the Thirteenth, is a republican, and has announced publicly, we are assured, his intention to go into caucus.

The following is the result of the election for Mayor.—C. W. Lawrence, (Democrat) 16,101; Geo. C. W. Lawrence, (Democrat) 16,101; Geo. C. W. Lawrence, (Democrat) 16,101; Geo. C. W. Lawrence, (Democrat) 16,101.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

ACCUSED DELEGATES.—Albemarle 2, Caroline 1, Charlotte 1, Frederick 1, Greensville 1, Isle of Wight 1, King and Queen 1, Louisa 1, Montgomery 1, Nottingham 1, Prince George 1, Prince William 1, Spotsylvania 1, Stafford 1, Sussex 1, Buchanan 2, Botetourt 2, Lee 1, W. Wythe 1, Shenandoah 2, Lunenburg 1.

PROBABLE BATTLE BETWEEN GENERAL SCOTT AND THE INDIANS.

We copy from the Camden (S. C.) Journal, of the 9th inst. the following extracts of letters from members of the Kershaw Volunteers.

Volusia, March 26, 5 o'clock, P. M.

"All the company are well and in fine spirits.—A firing of cannon and bursting of bombs, was distinctly heard, from three till eight o'clock last evening (the 24th) says the report of Fort King and Witalacochee—conjecture is busy to-day, as to the cause and result. It is generally supposed Scott had attacked the Indians there, especially as the 25th was the day, stated to us in a general order read at St. Joseph's, for an attack to be made on Volusia, March 26.

In the fight which took place here four days ago; and which you no doubt heard of, the whites lost 3 men, and the Indians 5 certain, and probably several more. The body of their chief, Ouchee Billy or Billy Hicks, was found the day after the fight, concealed under some brush. We yesterday and last night distinctly heard the firing of bombs and cannon, some forty miles off, supposed to be an engagement between Powell (Osola) and Scott. If so, there will be no chance of fight for us."

The Massachusetts Legislature has incorporated the "New England Knitting Machine Company." It is proposed also, in an Eastern paper, to incorporate the "Apple Pairing and Peach Kernel Company."

MORE BACKING OUT.—T. R. Lockerman, another of the Whig electors from the Second Congressional District has refused to vote the mark. His reason for declining the honor which the Whigs intended him, of being defeated, is, that it requires "more time and attention than a just regard to his professional services would permit." Mr. L. is wise in this matter. To lose his time and election at the same time, would, we should say, be rather unpleasant.—Balt. Rep.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—We have no sales of Wheat to note since our last week's report—we quote today at \$1.30a1.35, as in quality.

CORN.—White Corn has declined somewhat since our last report—today at 82 cents—yellow still maintains our last quotations of 86a87 cents.

OATS.—We continue to quote Rye at 95 cents.

RYE.—We quote Maryland Oats at 47 cents, and Susquehanna at 45 cents.

We are requested to say, that the Steam Mill will not be in operation until Wednesday next.

DIED.

13 this town on Tuesday night last, MARTHA, eldest daughter of Wm. Ferguson, in the 16th year of her age.

As the sun doth kill the flow'ers bloom
So the father's wrath's charms in death's cold gloom;
But she'll never live in Heavenly bliss,
And find that comfort vainly sought in this.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.
The annual meeting of the Talbot county Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Easton on Monday the 2nd of May at half past 7 o'clock P. M.—The members are requested to be punctual in attendance.
An address may be expected.—By order,
N. G. SINGLETON, Sec.
April 23rd.

SELLING OFF
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Next door to Spedden & Dawson's Drug Store, and opposite the Market,
THE subscriber intending to change his business, offers for sale, for cash, a lot of Easton made

HATS,
AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.
Hats made for \$6 00 \$4 00
Do do do 5 00 3 50
Do do do 4 00 3 00
Do do do 3 00 2 50 & 2 00

Lumber and Lime,
20,000 boards (Cypress) at \$7 00
A lot of Yellow Pine Boards, at 1 25
Also a lot of White Pine do from 1 25 to 1 75
Lime for white-washing, &c. all ways on hand.

ALSO FANCY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
BRITANNIA WARE, Coffee & Tea Pots, Table and Tea Spoons,
TIN WARE, a general assortment,
Glass and Queensware;
Also Pocket Pistols, Percussion Caps, Gold Rings, Steel Casket Boards, Silver and Dutch Watches, Flutes, Spectacles, Razors, Penknives, Snuff Boxes, Blacking, Looking Glasses, Ear-rings, Tooth Brushes, Scissors, Combs, Candy Stocks, Key Rings, Gum Elastic Suspenders, Dolls, &c. &c.

Books, Paper and Stationery,
Candles, Raisins and Figs,
TEA, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF SUGAR, SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, WINE, &c. &c.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
W. E. & P. GROOME,
HAVE returned from Philadelphia with their entire supply of Spring and Summer Goods, comprising a general and very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Wines, and Liquors,
Groceries, China, Glass, &c. &c.
All of which have been selected with care and will be offered at the lowest possible rates.
Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call.
April 23 cow3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed against Mrs. Eliza J. Bond at the suit of George E. Benson will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Saturday the 14th day of May next for cash between the hours of 10 o'clock of said day the following property viz: 1 piano forte 1 mahogany table, 1 water stand, 1 do. cane bottom chairs, 2 carpets, 1 hearth rug, a quantity of plate and half a dozen common chairs, also all her right title interest and claim, of and to a certain tract or parcel of land situate in Miles River Neck which she inherited from her father General Perry Benson called and known by the name of Wheat land, and part Mount Pleasant or by what other name or names it may be called, be the quantity of acres what it may, seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
April 23 4t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed against Fiddeman Rolle at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton use of Anthony Smith use of George W. Nabu will be offered at public sale at the Court House door in Easton, on Saturday the 14th day of May next, the Farm near St. Michaels whereon the said Rolle lately resided, to satisfy the balance of Debt, interest and costs due on the said Venditioni.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON
former Sheriff.
April 23rd 4t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of Nehemiah Tilton against James Tilton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property: viz.—all and singular that farm plantation and land situate, lying, and being in Talbot County and in Miles River Neck now in the tenure of James Hopkins, being a part of the tract of land called Marengo, and all the estate, right, title and interest, of James Tilton legal or equitable, of and to the same, containing two hundred and seventy-five acres of land more or less; being all the land which was divided by Jacob Gibson to his daughter Frances, now the wife of the said James Tilton, seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
Attendance by
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.
April 23 4t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Robert T. G. Thomas at the suit of Samuel Mackey, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Saturday the 14th day of May next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: all the right title interest and claim of the said Thomas, of and to a house and lot in the town of Easton, where said Thomas now resides, also 1 side board, 2 bureaus, 1 table, 2 beds, 1 bedstead and furniture, 2 carpets, 1 ward robe, 18 chairs, 1 pr andirons and fender, all seized as the property of the aforesaid Robert T. G. Thomas to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
JO. GRAHAM, Shff.
April 23 4t

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND.
LEAVES Baltimore for Annapolis, Cambridge (via Castlehaven) and Easton on Tuesdays and Fridays, and returns by same routes to Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
All baggage at the risk of the owners here.
L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.
April 23 4t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 7th day of April, 1836, as a runaway, by James H. Maguire, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, a negro man named ALEXANDER WHEELER, who says that he is free, but did belong to James Day, in Montgomery county, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 8 inches in height—he has a scar on his left leg and one on the inside of his left hand. His clothing consists of a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, light Summer vest, cotton shirt, coarse boots and white rat.
The owner, (if any) of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be charged as required by the act of Assembly.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
of Baltimore City and County Jail.
April 23 4t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of two writs of Fi. Fa. issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Adna McKelvey, use of Robert H. McKelvey against Mason Shelton, and the other at the suit of William Hugglett against Mason Shelton, surviving obligor of William Shelton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 10th day of May next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following property viz. all the reversionary right of the said Mason Shelton or whatever right he may have, of, and to, the farm where Mrs. Sarah Shelton now resides, known by the name of Shelton's Purchase and Dumore's Heath, containing Three Hundred Acres of land more or less situate in the Chapel district, and all the interest of said M. Shelton of and to the following tract of land known by the name of Little Branch, containing Three Hundred and thirty-seven Acres of land more or less, situate in the Trappe district, formerly belonging to Henry Morgan also all the right title and interest of the said Shelton of and to the following tract of land known by the name of Little Branch, containing Three Hundred and thirty-seven Acres of land more or less, situate in the Trappe district, formerly belonging to Henry Morgan also all the right title and interest of the said Shelton of and to the following tract of land known by the name of Little Branch, containing Three Hundred and thirty-seven Acres of land more or less, situate in the Trappe district, formerly belonging to Henry Morgan also all the right title and interest of the said Shelton of and to the following tract of land known by the name of Little Branch, containing Three Hundred and thirty-seven Acres of land more or less, situate in the Trappe district, formerly 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American Magazine
OF USEFUL
AND
ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.
VOL. II.
Published by the Boston Bewick Company—
No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, to prosecute the work with renewed assiduity and with a constant desire to fulfill the promises made in the outset of our career. We intend "to stick to our text," and to serve those who patronize us with what is useful and pleasant, *utile et dulce* shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study;—nor to lay open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. We do expect to approach as near to the moon or other planets, as to what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men.

We should call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, charged for it in advance.

Nov. 14, 1855.
All letters and communication from agents and others must be post paid.
Active and responsible Agents who will contract to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. None need apply without satisfactory reference.

FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED
"THE BALTIMORE ATHLETIC AND YOUNG MEN'S PAPER."
Published under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The publishers of the "Young Men's Paper," encouraged by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, have determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of much more extensive circulation.

The establishment was considered, even by its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment; and though all approved of the high stand that was taken, but few thought it would live over the first few months, or else that it would divide into a publication less dignified in character, and disgraced merely for a money-making scheme. From this cause many stood aloof, unwilling to encourage what it was believed would soon languish and die, or deviate in course from its original profession; these fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt a consideration of its being less valuable in comparison than the old one. Every person capable of the idea of its own, as to what a "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the publishers have experienced enough of the perplexities incident to the peculiarities of the name, to determine them to fix upon one less liable to so many objections. The publication is purely literary, and only as such do they wish it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHLETICUM" will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry.—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects.—Notions of Fasting Events.—Criticism on American Works.—Notions of New Publications.—Choice Selections from New Works.—Sketches of American and European Scenery and Character.—Extracts from British and American Magazines.—Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy.—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home and abroad.—besides a great variety of matter upon every subject in the whole range of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their original intention of making the "ATHLETICUM" such a paper as shall be worthy of admission into any circle of society, rigidly excluding every thing from its columns calculated to injure the moral character, or foster a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they render the publication tame or spiritless, and as a guarantee will simply refer to the contents of the first volume.

The second volume will commence about the middle of November.
The "ATHLETICUM" will be printed on a fine quarto super royal, and will make handsome volumes of 416 pages; for which a neat title page and copious index will be furnished.

TERMS.—2.50 per annum, payable in all cases in advance.
Office of publication N. E. corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets.
50 Papers with which we exchange will be sent free of charge.
Nov. 14, 1855.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, of BALTIMORE, Maryland and Virginia, that their friend still lives to give them the highest price for their Negroes. Persons disposed to sell will send to their interest to give him a call at his residence, Pratt street extended, near the upper depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., where they shall see the justly celebrated AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, free of charge.

RESPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED
THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

The dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and serious Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their sale has been proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general become, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works, which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has least done something to reduce the prices of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious books are still, however, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a proposition as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, duodecimo size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new type, stitched in handsome wrappers and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of ecclesiastical history. The first number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th. Terms of subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cent per Number, payable in advance.

Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as agents.
The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.
Moore's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Bosquet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches; The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berrington; Hayward's True Church of Christ shown; Hayward's Charity and Truth; Moses Catholic, or Ages of Faith; Mumford's Questions; Mumford's Catholic Scriptures; Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church; Perpetuity of the Faith; Dr. M'Hale's Evidences of the Catholic Church; Flannery's Memoirs of the Israelites; Flannery's Missionary Christianity; Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland; Bishop Hay's Works; Prince Gallatin's Controversial Writings; Manning's Works; O'Leary's Tracts; St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations; Butler's Book of the Catholic Church; Butler's Festivals and Fasts; Butler's Lives of Saints; Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications, of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y. Oct. 31.

Notice.
The Commissioners for Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 29th inst. All persons having claims against the county are requested to bring them in legally authenticated. They will appoint Constables on Tuesday the 29th inst. and Supervisors of the roads, on Tuesday the 5th April next. Applicants for the office of Constables will please hand in their applications on the 29th inst., and those persons now holding warrants as supervisors of roads, are requested to signify to the Clerk, whether they wish to be continued or not, previous to the 5th April.

By order,
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to Commissioners for T. C. March 5 1854

TEACHERS WANTED.
The Subscribers having received no applications for the male Department in Primary Schools in District No. 2, in Election District No. 1, in Talbot County, and but one for the female Department, in para 1 of the Notice heretofore given in the newspapers published at Easton, have determined to give forth notice to such persons as may be disposed to take charge of the primary schools in the above District, that proposals will be received by either of the Subscribers until Tuesday 29th March next. Applications in writing must be post paid, and in all cases must be accompanied by satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications.

T. R. LOCKERMAN, } Trustee
WM. HUSSEY, }
SAM'L ROBERTS, }
N. B. The above Trustees are desirous of receiving proposals for a site for a School House.
Feb. 18 1855

Carey's Library
OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it be easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and book-sellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the least of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary attainment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library; to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With, perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances, authorize the measure, a courteous and constant attention to the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlay; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age.

The following is the order which will be sent for the Library, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November, February, April, June, August, October, December.

Whist the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the Library monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials of his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as justice and propriety are concerned, we are confident, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is of a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past editorial efforts.

TERMS.
The work will be published in weekly numbers, containing twenty six pages octavo pages, with double columns, making 10 volumes annually, of each 280 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of 4 or 5 years, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be less than the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the best quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum, including postage, and a commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agents, and any agent or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid. Address,
E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad. Pa. 02

The high bred Hunter SKY LARK.
WILL be set on Shares, this season, on a reasonable terms. He is a high bred, black mane and tail, 15 hands high, and warden's mark, 7 years old. For further information inquire at this office. Feb. 29d

Teacher Wanted.
The Trustees of the Boltingbrook School, District No. 1 (Trappe) are desirous to employ a competent Teacher for the Primary School in that District.
Testimonials of competency, and character will be required.
Applicants will address either of the subscribers.
J. S. B. NEWNAM, } Trustee
JAS. MERRICK, }
NAT. LEONARD, }
Easton Feb. 13, 1855. if

TAKE NOTICE.
The Subscriber having sold out his stock of HATS to JAMES H. McNEAL, and intending to leave Easton in a very short time, requests all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and settle the same on or before the end of the year, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
THOMAS HARTER.
Dec. 8 54

NOTICE.
The Commissioners for Talbot County will sit every Tuesday and Saturday for one successive week, commencing on Tuesday the 26th inst. to hear appeals. Persons having claims against the County are requested to bring them in properly authenticated before the first Tuesday in July next.
Trustees of the several Primary Schools are also notified that their contracts with their teachers must be brought in before the first Tuesday next, as the commissioners are desirous of closing the levy on that day.
By order, THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clk. to Commissioners for T. C. April 10 1855

SIXTH YEAR OF THE LADY'S BOOK.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
OF LITERATURE, FASHIONS AND PORTRAITS.

The LADY'S BOOK was the first publication in this country to introduce and perfect a taste for COLORED PLATES OF THE FASHIONS; and the universal popularity which the book obtained, with the aid of these beautiful and costly embellishments, although it appeared every quarter only, was unprecedented and unexampled. The publisher, emboldened by his long experience, and the success which has crowned his former efforts to signalize his work, intends, with the coming volume, to introduce alternately every month, in the course of the year, SIX SPLENDID PLATES OF THE FASHIONS, SUPERBLY COLOURED. The engravings will be copied from ORIGINAL designs, prepared expressly for that purpose; thereby furnishing the patroness of the work with correct and constant information of the latest and most approved styles for ladies' dresses, as they come out. This arrangement will add considerably to the publisher's present heavy outlay; and while it will materially advance the value and beauty of his work, he trusts with confidence to the liberality of a discerning public for future remuneration, corresponding with his exertions and unremitting efforts to keep pace with the rapid progress of the improvements of the age.

The following is the order which will be sent for the Lady's Book for 1855, viz: January, March, May, July, September, November, February, April, June, August, October, December.

Besides every number will be enriched with a Plate from the PORTRAIT GALLERY, containing the likenesses of two distinguished individuals. In addition to which, other various Engravings will be regularly added—with two Pages of POPULAR MUSIC.

The publisher has at present in the hands of an excellent artist a steel Engraving, which will contain a likeness of all the present reigning Queens of Europe, which will be given as an extra in the January No.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that the terms of the book be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These puny other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least one every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, and when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears.

To meet these expensive engagements, it is absolutely necessary that the terms of the book be promptly made. At the end of the last six months, nearly six hundred names were erased from our list, in consequence of its appearing from the books that each owed two years' subscription. Many have since paid, and some had previously settled with agents. These puny other grievous inconveniences a publisher has to encounter, which should, as far as the Agent is concerned, be remedied by his rendering an account of all the sums that he has received, at least one every six months. Subscribers become annoyed when their names are erased for delinquency, and when they settle, they will not again renew their subscription. This, consequently, is a serious loss to the proprietor. The following suggestions are respectfully tendered for the consideration of persons who are now in arrears.

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.—Under this head will be published every month, likenesses of distinguished Authors in this country and in Europe. Striking resemblances of Bulwer, Brigham, &c. are in preparation. &c. have been given. The following are now ready for press, and will be published two in each number until the whole is completed: Shelley, Lewis, Moore, Coleridge, Rodgers, D'Israeli, Neale, Mad. de Stael, Jane Porter, Campbell, Roscoe, Southey, &c.

Fac similes of the writing of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Byron Scott, and other distinguished persons, have already appeared. Those of Napoleon, Franklin La Fayette, &c. are in preparation.
The publication of views of beautiful scenery and remarkable public edifices, will be continued as heretofore.

Every number of the work contains forty-eight large octavo pages, printed on fine white paper, the whole neatly stitched in covers. The postage for each number is 3 cents for any distance under 100 miles—5 cents, over.

To persons desiring to subscribe for the Lady's Book, it is equal in point of embellishments, to the interest of its contents, and general beauty of appearance, to the descriptions repeatedly given at large, and the flattering notices that have been made of it by editors in different sections of the Union, the publisher will forward any monthly number as a specimen, by sending him a letter, post paid.

The work will in future be published and delivered on the first of each month, in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston.—In New Orleans about the 5th.

Subscribers missing a number, will please inform the publisher, free of postage, and a duplicate will be sent them.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance. Postmasters and Agents can have two copies forwarded to any direction, by advancing five dollars.
Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia

REFERENCES.
William Ansell, Giles Hicks, Thomas Carter, W. Richardson, Henry Rhoads, William Conway, Samuel Kennard, Dr. Robert Goldborough, Pere Wilmer, John C. Palmer, John G. Spencer, Samuel Thompson, Jacob W. Legg, Benjamin Erickson.
N. B. I have on hand Jas. C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and cob Crusher and Grind; also his Corn Shelter, which will shell from 240 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars, reference to the Gardner and Farmer. April 9th, 1855

TAILORING.
HE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,
That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments; he has also engaged

FIRST RATE WORKMEN,
that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.
The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SATTERFIELD.
aug 29 (G)

UNION TAVERN.
He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful waiters, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his unflinching disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.
ELIJAH McDOWELL.
march 28 (f)

TIN WARE.
THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workmen,
from Baltimore, who makes "auld times a maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.
Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, coon, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken fanks; sheep skins; wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore.
ARTHUR LOVEDAY.
Jan 10 (f)

NOTICE.
THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years; one at each of the following branches, viz: Body Making, Harness Making, Smithing and Painting.

N. B. ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Brille-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at a short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.
A. & H.
67 The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above and discontinue our last.

SOLOMON BARRETT,
TAVERN KEEPER,
EASTON, Md.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and other who may be pleased to patronize his establishment. His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
Feb 3

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.
Drugs, Medicines, Oils, PAINTS DYE STUFFS, GLASS, &c. &c.
THE subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS,
and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.
EDWARD SPEDDEN.
JAMES DAWSON.

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe, give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.
E. S. & J. D.
Easton, Oct. 3 1855. if

Teacher Wanted.
The Trustees of the Primary School at Ferry and Deep Neck wish to procure a gentleman as teacher, to whom a liberal salary will be allowed. Testimonials of character and capacity will be required.
Apply to
A. B. HARRISON.
Jan. (G)

For Sale.
3000 cwt. of prime Corn-Blades
Easton 9. 31 (G)

CLARK'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOTTERY OFFICE
N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
Where have been sold

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

JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum.
Baltimore, 1855.—may 16

HIGHLY IMPROVED
TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.
A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia, Liver, Biliary, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice, General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females.
DR. LOCKWARD'S
Celebrated Vegetable
Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir.
Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a distention of food producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily, or putrescent eructations; pain and tenderness of the pit of the stomach; faint in the right side, extending after to the right shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side, difficulty often lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back, pain and giddiness of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness of the feet.

This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by which all foul humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the lost tone of the stomach and bowels—opens the obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond all other now in use. As nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numberless testimonials which have been given in its favor, therefore, these testimonials will speak for it more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Wherever it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where apparently all hopes of cure have been despairing of. At the same time it restores the lost tone of the stomach and bowels—opens the obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Pancreas and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

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Dr. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of your valuable medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which, I have abated under for about three years—I have tried a great many medicines, but all to no effect.—I was induced to give yours a trial, and much to my astonishment & that of my friends, I was in a short space of time completely relieved of my disease. My symptoms, when I first commenced using your medicine, were as follows:—After eating my food I felt great distress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the stomach, accompanied with an acute pain in the right side, extending to the top of the shoulder, connected with this pain, was a prominent enlargement in my right side, pronounced by my physician "an enlargement of the liver." My appetite was variable, sometimes very good, at others a complete loss.—bowels obstinately constive. My head very much affected with giddiness and pain; my eyesight was also affected with dimness; I was so much emaciated in flesh, that I was extremely feeble from weakness, sometimes I imagined that a few hours would close my existence; I was disposed to feel constantly cold (especially my feet and hands,) in the warmest days in summer. Thus I suffered until life was to me almost a burthen, when, hearing of your medicine I was prevailed upon to make use of it, and contrary to my expectation and the expectation of my friends, I was in a few months restored to perfect health, which I still continue to enjoy. Any person desirous of knowing the particulars of my case, by calling upon me, in the Bazaar, Harrison street, I will give the details both as to disease and cure.
Yours, with respect,
JACOB D. HAIR.

The following is to the standing of the above named gentleman, is from his Honor Jesse Hunt, late Mayor of Baltimore:
"I hereby certify that Jacob D. Hair, is personally known to me as a gentleman of first respectability and standing in the city of Baltimore."
Mayor of the City of Baltimore
Easton Nov. 3

AGENCY FOR EASTON
At the "WITING" Office, where a supply is always kept.
CASH FOR NEGROES.
CASH and very liberal prices will be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at STRICKLAND'S, Water street, at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
Baltimore
may 29

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EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1836.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. Printed and published by SPENCER & SHERWOOD, (PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.) EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and the Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt.

Advertisements exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

WATCH & CLOCK MAKING.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERILS

at this time of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms.

Silver Scissors-hooks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, & Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY.

N. B. The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle them by the end of the year, and all those who do not call, will find their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection.

Notice.

The annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County, will take place on Monday the 11th inst., in the Church at Easton at 11 o'clock. The members are respectfully invited to attend and the Managers will be gratified by the presence of any who may feel an interest in their object.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to come forward and close their accounts without delay; as he intends settling up his business, he hopes no further notice will be required. They can settle by note or otherwise.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated with them in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, Mr. JAMES SENEY. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of Jacob Ayres & Co., at the old stand No. 76, Pratt St., head of Bowley's Wharf.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE

Gunpowder, Imperial, Y. Hyson, O. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Touqua, Poshong, Soobong and Bolboa tea, of the latest importations. Rio, Java, La-Guerra, Porto Rico, Mocha, Angostura and St. Domingo Coffee.

PROES.

Brandy of E. Segnette, Old Dupy, Pol ryson and other Brands, Holland Gin, Pine Apple, Black Horse and Hour Glass Brandy, Jamaica, N. O. and St. Croix Rum.

ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA.

NEW SERIES. Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed on his work, mayterially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is all ready known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory.

POETRY.

From the Saturday Evening Post HER LAST BLOWS AT PARTING.

Her last blows at parting how can I forget? Deep laid in my head, eye! there will they stay; She looked but my ears, they're both ringing yet; Oh! those sounds to this hour have not melted away.

BROKEN TIES.

The broken ties of happier days, How often do they seem To come before our mental gaze Like a remembered dream.

A CARD.

WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard Keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 22d of September; at Wye Mill on the 23d; at Tray, the 24th; at St. Michaels, the 25th; and at Lockerman's mill the 26th, to inspect weights and measures.

Tan Bark.

THE Subscriber wish to purchase one hundred and fifty cords of TAN BARK, cut and delivered either at their Tan Yard or at Easton-Point wharf.

MULES AND HORSES.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale on the Court House Green on Tuesday the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock, a pair of fine young Mules, well grown and broke to harness.

PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 2, IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1.

THE Trustees of the above School have the gratification to announce that the Male and Female departments, will both be open for the receipt of scholars on Monday next, the 18th inst. of which parents and guardians will be pleased to take notice.

LET US HAVE THE BEST.

An eastern farmer went to a clergyman, and inquired of him, "why he did not preach as much Latin and Greek as the minister who preached there previous to him?"

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MINE HOSTS, OR INNKEEPER'S WAYS

The following colloquy occurred at a hotel on the Dover road, a short time since. Two gentlemen having dined and stayed all night, called for the bill in the morning, and one of them happened to be without ear-shot when the waiter went to the landlord to have it made out, and over heard the following conversation:—

Waiter. Please sir, the gentlemen in number five, wants their bill. Landlord—Very well; (taking down a printed form) lets hear what they had. Waiter—Mock turtle, Landlord—Mock turtle, three shillings. Did they make any remark about it? Waiter—no sir; only they said it was werry good.

From the French.

Two Emotions. It was about sixteen years since that old Gen.—had withdrawn himself from the world, its pleasures, and the sphere of politics. A soldier from the early days of the empire, his manner of life was changed, and his time given up to the exercise of a double occupation.

MANAGEMENT OF COLTS.

The abusing of colts in the first winter, is why they prove so bad for farmers seldom allow their weaned colts any food except hay, and that is too often of an inferior quality. Thus are they stunted in their growth the first winter to such a degree, they never get the better of it.

FACTILE ANTIQUE.

A lawyer had taken away a cow from a poor man, who complained thereof to the King. I will hear what you say and exact her, and that is too often of an inferior quality. Thus are they stunted in their growth the first winter to such a degree, they never get the better of it.

TO PRESERVE GRAIN.

It is said to have been lately ascertained, that Rye, by being packed up after thrashing, with the chaff, is thereby preserved from insects and rats, that in this way it has been kept for three years, and without the necessity of being turned or moved, to prevent humidity.

A BROTHERLY JOKE.

Sir William, when young, was so accustomed to carry some weapon with him; which habit he continued till the day of his death. One night, on leaving the Court of Examiners at the College, he missed his favored hanger, which had more than once served him as a weapon of defence in early life.

A POINT OF HONOUR.

A debating society in a town "down east," one evening undertook to discuss the question, "whether intemperance or office hunting is productive of the most evil in the United States?"

"Which is the best shop to get a fiddle at?"

asked a pupil of Tom Cooke, the musician. "An apothecary's shop," answered the wag; "because, if you buy a drug there, they always give you a vitalin."

GOURMANDISM.

A man of property, who had for years been abusing his stomach, at last found his health on a rapid decline. Nature could endure it no longer.

THE PORTLAND COURIER ANNOUNCES THE DEATH OF MAJ. JACK DOWNING.

His funeral was all wery mourners, but the company dispersed with needs, it being too early in the season for any sort of green vegetables. His funeral service was performed by Elder Pennington of the Morrian connexion, who took for his text that celebrated passage in the Book of Jasher—"he lifted his voice like a lion; he lo! like a lion he lifted it up!"

"Is this real hogany?"

said a green horn, who was astonished at the lustre of an elegant mahogany table in a gentleman's parlor, at the same time taking out his jack-knife, and shaving off a large slice of the edge—"Wall, I wot, its aint it?"

THE GREAT MATCH RACE.

A letter received in this city states that the great match race, four mile heats, between Argyle and John Bascomb, came off, as advertised, on Tuesday last, over the Augusta course, and was won by John Bascomb the first heat, dislancing Argyle. Large bets were pending on the result, which is said to have disappointed the "knowing ones" to the tune of thousands.—Balt. Carol.

We understand that the famous trotting horse "Top Gallant" died a few days since.

A professional scribe (a Persian) being applied to by some one to write a letter, replied "I had something the matter with his foot."

"Of what consequence is that?" said the applicant, "I do not want you to carry the letter." "No returned the other, "but if I write a letter, I am sure to be sent for to read it—for no one else can."

A FORCED MARRIAGE.

Sir William Scott, third baronet Harden, being made prisoner by Sir Gileon Murray, of Elbank, in a bloody border feud, was condemned to lose his head, or to marry Agnes, a daughter of his captor, known by the descriptive appellation of "Muckle-mouthed Meg."

MORNING.

A writer in the Literary Messenger thus describes a serenade of snores in a crowded steam boat cabin:—Such were the sounds above, which afforded to the hundreds of sleepers in a discordant lullaby, sufficiently hostile to repose, one would think, to drive slumber from the eyes of Somnus himself.

ONE DREW HIS BREATH WITH PAINFUL EQUAL AND

low whistle, and puffed it forth as he would have done in extinguishing a candle; another began in a gentle strain, "like the sweet sound, breathing upon a bed of violets," gradually rising to a full and manly tone, still gaining strength as it advanced, now louder and more rapid, dashing onward with a raring impetuosity, louder still—and now, the very brink of this musical extract having been reached, a crash ensued, like the termination of that terrific passage in the overture of Der Freyschutz, which almost freezes the blood.

A YOUNG ENSIGN COMPLAINING OF THE SMALLNESS OF HIS APARTMENTS AT THE BARRACKS,

after many a temptant a simile, compared them to a nut shell, on which a friend congratulated him, as by dwelling in a nut shell, he had attained the rank of Knight.

"What are you going to do with them?"

"The mate is going to throw them overboard." "Where do they lay?" said he. "On the deck." "Where do they lay?" said he. "On the deck." "Where do they lay?" said he. "On the deck."

"Talking of storms,"

said Paddy, the other day, to a friend of ours, "at Pembroke, my dear sir, we had the heaviest I ever saw, considering the size of the town."

We are informed that the corporate authorities of the City of Washington have recently burned \$43,979 of due bills, and passed a law prohibiting a further issue, and to break up the plates for printing them.—Globe.

A woman in Ohio recently applied for a divorce, and one of the principal reasons for so doing was, that her husband snored so loud that it was impossible to sleep.

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American Magazine OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE. VOL. II. Published by the Boston Bewick Company—No. 47, Court Street.

The Publishers are encouraged by the flattering reception and extensive circulation of the Magazine for the year past, and with a constant desire to fulfill the promises made in the outset of the work, we intend "to stick to our job;" and to serve those who have so liberally cheered us with their kind patronage, with what is useful and pleasant, little of dull shall still be our object and aim. We do not presume to instruct the veteran and erudite scholar, who has spent thirty or forty years in his study;—nor to open those hidden mysteries of nature which have escaped the ken of the most inquisitive. Nor do we expect to approach so near to the moon or other planets, as to tell what are the trees, the birds, and animals which may there grow or live and move. We leave such extraordinary feats to those who are more visionary or more daring than we are. But we hope and intend to keep up the character and spirit of the Magazine, in presenting solid and useful articles, which may be instructive to a portion of our readers, and not considered wholly unimportant to literary men. We consider the whole United States as our field, though not ours exclusively; and we ask the favour of persons of taste and science, to communicate important facts, and natural scenes, and works of art, for the benefit of all our friends. As Republicans, we feel that we are in the same family as those in the south and west;—as friends of improvement, of good morals and good learning, we wish to be considered of the same family. If we can do anything by our labours to increase and strengthen this sentiment and feeling, "we should be ready to the good work."

We should call the attention of our present subscribers to the terms of the magazine, and to the notice in the last number relating to the subject. It is very important to us to know who propose to continue taking the Magazine, and to receive the very small sum, charged for it in advance.

GEO. G. SMITH, AGENT, Nov. 14, 1835. All letters and communication from agents and others MUST BE POST PAID. Active and responsible Agents who will contract to obtain subscribers, in States, Counties or districts, will meet with liberal encouragement. N. B. None need apply without satisfactory reference. The Postage on this Magazine as established by law, is 4-12 cts. for 100 miles—any distance over, 7-12 cts.

PROSPECTUS

FOR A NEW VOLUME OF THE "YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," TO BE CALLED "THE BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM YOUNG MEN'S PAPER," Published under the auspices of the Baltimore Young Men's Society.

The publishers of the "Young Men's Paper," encouraged by the liberal patronage extended towards them during the first year, have determined to enlarge and greatly improve their paper on the commencement of the second volume, so as to render it every way creditable to the city, and worthy of much more extensive circulation.

Its establishment was considered, even by its best friends, as but a doubtful experiment; and though all approved of the high stand that was taken, but few thought it would live over the first few months, or else that it would dwindle into a publication less dignified in character, and designed merely for a money making scheme,—from this cause many stout-hearted, unwilling to encourage what was believed would soon languish and die, or deviate in course from its original professions; these fears have, however, been indulged in vain, and the "Young Men's Paper" is now in the way of permanent establishment.

The publishers have been induced to adopt the new title of "BALTIMORE ATHENAEUM" in consideration of its being less vague in designation than the old one. Every person has a peculiar idea of his own, as to what a "Young Men's Paper" should be, and the publishers have experienced enough of the little perplexities incident to the peculiarities of the name, to determine them to fix upon one less liable to so many objections. The publication is purely literary, and only as such do they wish it to be judged.

CONTENTS.—The "ATHENAEUM" will contain Original Tales, Essays and Poetry;—Intelligence on Scientific Subjects;—Notices of Passing Events;—Criticism on American Works;—Notices of New Publications;—Choice Selections from New Works;—Sketches of American and European Scenery and Character;—Extracts from British and American Magazines;—Essays on Political and Moral Philosophy;—Biographical Notices of Distinguished Individuals at home and abroad;—besides a great variety of matter upon every subject in the whole range of literature.

The publishers will still adhere to their original intention of making the "ATHENAEUM" such a paper as shall be worthy of admission into any circle of society, rigidly excluding every thing from its columns calculated to injure the moral character, or foster a vitiated taste, nor in doing this will they render the publication tame or spiritless, and as a guarantee will simply refer to the contents of the first volume.

The second volume will commence about the middle of November. The "ATHENAEUM" will be printed on a fine quarto copious sheet, and will make a handsome volume of 416 pages; for which neat title page and copy index will be furnished.

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, payable in advance. Office of publication N. E. corner of Baltimore and Sharp streets.

Papers with which we exchange will please copy them above. Nov. 7, 1835.

AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, of BALTIMORE wishes to inform the Slave holders of Maryland and Virginia, that their friend still lives to give them cash and the highest price for their Negroes. Persons disposed to sell will find it to their interest to give him a call at his residence, Pratt street extended, near the upper depot of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., where they shall see a justly celebrated AUSTIN WOOLFOLK, free of charge. N. B.—His CHECKS are such as usually ads, and will convince the holders thereof that "there's nothing brok!" A. W. Dec. 19 41

Carey's Library

OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severely tried the classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, and the want of the proper means of conveying them, are the two principal obstacles. The aim of the publishers of the Library is to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, a valuable and complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With purchase, occasional notices and sketches of men and things, which will be sent by editorial publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recollections of the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

While the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to those periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now so busily engaged, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is of a stranger to them, but has more than once named their favourite authors for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.—The work will be published in weekly numbers, containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two columns anually, of more than 220 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not unprofitable addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable advance. A commission of 20 per cent, will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address, E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad., Pa. 02

The high bred Hunter SKY LARK.

WILL be let on Shares, this season,—or disposed of on reasonable terms.—He is a blood bay, black mane and tail,—15 hands high and upwards—and 7 years old.—For further information inquire at this office Feb. 23d

Teacher Wanted. THE Trustees of the Baltimore School, District No. 1 (Troppe) are desirous to employ a competent Teacher for the Primary School in that District. Testimonials of competency, and character will be required. Applicants will address either of the subscribers.

N. S. BEVYMAN, JAS. MERRICK, NAT. LEONARD, Trustees. Easton Feb. 13, 1835.

TAKE NOTICE. THE Subscriber having sold out his stock of HATS to JAMES H. McNEAL, and in request all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and settle the same on or before the end of the year, or their account will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. THOMAS HARPER. Dec. 8 Sw 61

NOTICE. THE Commissioners for Talbot County will sit every Tuesday and Saturday for the receipt of appeals, commencing on Tuesday the 26th inst. to hear appeals. Persons having claims against the County are requested to bring them in properly authenticated before the first Tuesday in July next. Trustees of the several Primary Schools are also notified that their contracts with their trustees must be brought in before the first Tuesday in July next, as the commissioners are desirous of closing the levy on that day. By order, THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clk. to Commissioners for T. C. April 10 1aw5w

PROSPECTUS FOR A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

THE CATHOLIC PERIODICAL LIBRARY.

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in the weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

THE dearth and scarcity of the best source of retreat to every intelligent and serving Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. It has been more than thirty years since, in general fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction and for whom the Books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works, which are nearly essential to the practice of their religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the price of the most necessary Catholic works, extremely dear, and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a project as that which the subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the existing Catholic community; and the agencies of the Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. 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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1836.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Printed and published by SPENCER & SHERWOOD, (PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.) EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING. TERMS:—Semi-Weekly at Four Dollars per annum;—if paid in advance, Three dollars will discharge the debt, and the Weekly, on Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents;—if paid in advance, Two dollars will discharge the debt. All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. No subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

POETRY.

From the New-York Mirror. HE CAME TOO LATE.

BY MISS E. DOGART.
He came too late!—Neglect had tried Her constant too long;
Her love had yielded to her pride, And the deep sense of wrong.
She scorned the offering of a heart Which lingered on its way,
Till it could no delight impart, Nor spread one cheering ray.
He came too late!—At once he felt That all his power was o'er!
Indifference in her calm smile dwelt; She thought of him no more;
Anger and grief had passed away, Her heart and thoughts were free;
She met him and her words were gay, No spell had memory.
He came too late!—The subtle cords, Of love were all unbound,
Not by offence of spoken words, But by the slight that wound,
She knew that life held nothing now That could the past repay;
Yet she disclaimed his tardy vow, And coldly turned away.
He came too late!—Her countless dreams Of hope had long since flown,
No charmer dwelt in his chosen themes, Nor in his whispered tone.
She served her heart with woman's pride, And spurned his fickle love.

From the New York Evening Star. CROCKETT.

Thou'nd was his fate, and mournful the story,
The deeds of the hero shall never decay—
He fell in a cause dear to freedom and glory,
And he fought to the last, like a lion at bay.
When rang the loud call from a nation oppress'd,
And her valleys, with slaughter of brave men, were red;
'Twas the pride of poor Crockett to help the distressed,
And the watchword in Texas was heard, Go ahead.
His death-dealing rifle no longer shall shower
Its uarring balls on the proud, haughty foe,
Cut down in the spring-time of life's budding flower—
His tombstone, alas! are thy walls, Alamo.
Then may we not hope, since valour has crown'd
him,
And o'er him bright fame her mantle has spread,
In the soul's parting hour good angels were round
him,
Bid his spirit arise to the skies, "Go ahead!"

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, relative to the number and situation of the Indians on the frontiers of the United States, and a plan for an increase of the army.
WAR DEPARTMENT, March 8, 1836.
SIR:—In conformity with a resolution of the Senate of the 2d ultimo, I have the honour herewith to transmit a tabular statement, giving the information called for respecting the number and situation of the Indians upon the frontiers of the United States, so far as this Department can furnish it, and a report from Major General Macomb, containing a plan for an increase of the numerical strength of the army, accompanied by tables showing the positions now occupied by it, the number in which it is proposed to increase it, its distribution, should such an increase take place; and the additional expense which will attend the measure.
It is of course impracticable to furnish an exact number of the Indians on the frontiers of the United States. All that can be ascertained is such an approximation towards the truth as our means of communication with the tribes will permit. The population of those tribes which are in contact with our settlements and more particularly of those to whom annuities are paid, has been estimated with considerable probability; but of those who approach at a distance, respecting the remote and nomadic tribes, must be conjectured with much doubt.
It appears, as a general result, from this statement that about thirty one thousand Indians have been removed from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi river, and that about seventy two thousand yet remain to be removed. With a majority of the latter, treaty stipulations already exist for their removal, or for such arrangements as will necessarily lead to it, and are estimated, within a few years, to quit their present residences and withdraw to the country west of Missouri and Arkansas. I would remark here, that this statement

shows an increase of about ten thousand upon the tables heretofore prepared at this Department upon this subject. This increase has been occasioned by a census, recently taken, of the eastern Cherokees, and which shows the population of those Indians to be about eighteen thousand. It is estimated that the indigenous tribes of the region between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains amount to about one hundred and fifty thousand. These, added to the emigrants already removed, will make upwards of one hundred and eighty one thousand; and when all the tribes are removed, there will be an aggregate Indian population in that country of more than two hundred and fifty thousand. This, it will be observed, is independent of the Indians upon the peninsula of Michigan, upon the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, upon the Northern coast of Lake Michigan, and of the various bands of the great Chippewa family, occupying the regions south of Lake Superior, and upon the heads of the Mississippi. Much of his country is of such a character, that we cannot look forward to a reasonable time within which all these Indians will be required to emigrate. These, however, in the peninsula of Michigan, will not doubt remove within a few years, and will further increase the aggregate of the Indian population in the west.

It is difficult, from the mode of life, and consequent dispersed condition of the Indians, to state their position as accurately, with relation to the inland frontier of the United States, extending from Arkansas to Maine. Beginning, however, at Red River, it will be found that almost all this force is in contact, or may be in communication with the western and north-western frontiers of the United States. The Indians are very sparsely scattered along the shore of Lake Superior, and towards the sources of the Mississippi. The Chippewas and Sioux, extensive families, and separated into many bands, divide those regions among them. These Indians are brought into contact upon the Mississippi, about the falls of St. Anthony; and as feuds have existed between them for ages, they frequently send war parties against each other; and, by this means, outrages have been committed upon our citizens. This state of things renders Fort Snelling, at the mouth of the St. Peter's, an important point.

It will be seen, by the tabular statement, that the Indians in the State of New York are supposed to be about four thousand. But this Department has not the means of ascertaining with any precision, the number upon the north-eastern frontier, in the State of Maine. They are generally better computed, in the statistical tables, at about one thousand.

The statements herewith furnish, embrace all the tribes who now occupy, or who it is supposed will occupy, the country west of the Mississippi and extending to the Rocky Mountains. It may be safely estimated that this amount of Indian population can furnish fifteen thousand warriors, who may be considered as nearly in contact with our settlements. The regular troops are now, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, and it is believed, not sufficient to keep the Indians in check. Disturbances are continually occurring at comparatively short intervals, some of which terminate merely by alarming and agitating the country, while others lead to hostilities more or less extensive. On these occasions, the regular troops are collected from great distances, and a militia force is usually called out. Heavy expenditures are the necessary consequences, besides the loss of property and derangement of business in the section of country where these troubles exist. Instead of having a force at all times imbedded sufficient to overawe the Indians, or if they commence hostilities, immediately to subdue them, much time is lost in the necessary arrangements, while the spirit of dissatisfaction is spreading, and the hostile force becomes thus greatly increased.

Within the last nine years we have had four difficulties of this nature: one with the Winnebagos, two with the Sacks and Foxes, and one with the Florida Indians, which, altogether, have occasioned great loss of property, derangement of money, and much inconvenience to those portions of the country where these troubles, and which furnished the militia whose services were required to aid the regular troops in their operations. An augmentation of the army to a reasonable extent, if it did not prevent these occurrences altogether, would certainly render them less frequent, as well as less injurious and extensive. And this policy is not less humane than useful. It is far better by the display of force, to render its actual employment unnecessary, than it is to be compelled to resort to it, with all the usual accompaniments of an Indian campaign.

The army is so constituted, that a very considerable addition may be made to the rank and file, with but little increase in the expense of the officers. It is proposed to augment the numerical strength to 9,955; to leave the regiment of dragoons as it now is, and so to distribute the additional force as to make five regiments instead of four of artillery, and nine regiments instead of seven of infantry. A regiment of artillery now contains 497 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, divided into nine companies, and a regiment of infantry 514 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, divided into ten companies. The plan submitted proposes to add 2,032 men to the artillery, and 1,222 to the infantry, to divide the regiment of both arms into five companies each, giving to each regiment of the former 804 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and to each regiment of the latter 590 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.

This organization into companies will have the advantage of uniformity, and it is believed, will be found more advantageous to the service than the existing one. The whole army force now authorized by law, is 1,938, and that of the infantry 3,398, which, with the addition proposed, will make the whole artillery force, 4,020, and the whole infantry force, 9,955. These numbers, it will be observed, are exclusive of the commissioned officers. By authorizing the President to require one of these regiments to do duty as riflemen, and one as light infantry, our military establishment would be rendered more complete, and in some situations, more efficient, and this might be done without any addition to the expense of maintaining the troops.

The proposed augmentation of the non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians, may be so distributed as not to require any change in the number of the regiments, or in the grades of the officers, by simply adding a given number to each company. The only advantage, however, of this plan over the proposed one is, that it may be carried into effect and little less expense. This consideration is always important, and when not counterbalanced by other circumstances, should be decisive. But I think that, in this case, the difference in the expenditures is not sufficient to outweigh the other advantages which are presented by the project herewith submitted.

It is proposed to reduce the number of second lieutenants from 142 to 112, making a diminution in that grade of thirty; and at the same time, to add twenty-five other officers, making an actual reduction of five in the existing establishment. But, as those who are added will be of higher grades, this arrangement will occasion an increase in the annual expense of \$9,573, as is shown by one of the accompanying tables. But it will give more efficiency, by the increased rank authority, and experience of the officers, while, at the same time, it will probably be found that the number of men proposed to be added to each regiment will be sufficiently great for the attention of all the officers. It will also prevent, in some degree, that dispersion of the regiments, which is very injurious to our service, as it materially impairs the personal superintendence of the field officers. These advantages will be greater as the sphere of command is removed to the more remote frontiers, where circumstances necessarily require higher responsibility, and more experience.

All the information necessary to a full knowledge of the increased expense which will attend the addition herein proposed to the numerical strength of the army, will be found in the accompanying tables.

I beg leave to remark that the plan of organization above proposed, proceeds upon the assumption that the whole force of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army, will be about ten thousand. That is the smallest number which, under present circumstances, the public interest will, in my judgement, allow. Should Congress think it proper to add to that number, then I would recommend that the infantry companies be placed upon the same establishment as the companies of artillery. This would render the organization uniform in all respects, and from the casualties of the service, would not probably, give more than two thirds of the number for active field officers.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.
Hon. M. Van Buren, Pres't of the Senate.

THE EXCELLENCY OF THE FEMALE CHARACTER.

In Gibbon's Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex, that writer says: "Were we called upon to produce examples of the most amiable temper and affections implanted in human nature—of modesty, of delicacy, of sympathetic sensibility, of prompt and active benevolence, of warmth and tenderness of attachment, whether should we at once turn our eyes? To the sister, to the daughter, to the wife. These endowments from the glory of the female sex. They shine amidst the darkness of civilized barbarism; they give to civilization its brightest and most attractive lustre." Mr. Lydell also remarks, that he always found the females of all nations in which he travelled, uniformly kind and compassionate. "I," says he, "was hungry, thirsty, cold, wet, or sick, the women have usually been friendly to me. And to add to the virtue so worthy the appellation of benevolence, these actions have been performed in so free and kind a manner, that if I was thirsty, I drank the sweetest draught, and if hungry, I ate the choicest morsel with a dose of gratitude."

The affection cherished by a mother toward her offspring is indeed another valuable trait in the female character.—With watchful and soul stirring anxiety she also observes the movements of her children, as they advance from infancy to maturity, "along life's rugged road." At the hour of sickness and adversity she clings to them with the most zealous care, and seizes with anxiety every opportunity which presents itself to enable her to alleviate their afflictions! But this parental fondness does not extend to females of every nation; there are mothers in whose bosom not one spark of affection ever finds a resting place, and who would barter away their children with the greatest unconcern, and for articles of "cheap value," for example, will introduce them into the "Slave Trade," a touching scene of this description, of which we witness, "A travelling slave dealer," says he, "passing through this place; (Cullendale, in the Bouche nation) had purchased several children of both sexes from the inhabitants, and among others, a middle aged woman had only one daughter, whom she parted with for a necklace of beads. The unhappy girl, who might have been 13 or 14 years of age, was being dragged away from the threshold of her parent's hut, clung distractedly, like a wretched mariner to a floating mast, around the knees of her unfeeling mother, and, looking up wishfully in her face, burst into floods of tears, exclaiming, with vehement passion, "O mother, do not sell me! I will suffer me to desert you? Who will take me and milk? Who will pity you when I am gone? Have I been unkind to you? O mother, do not sell me! I will suffer me to desert you?"

As a hen watches over her chickens, so will I watch over you, dear mother.—When you are weary, I will fan you to sleep; and while you are sleeping, I will drive away the flies. O mother, my dear mother, do not push me away from you, do not sell me to be the slave of a stranger! Unnatural, relentless! vain remonstrances! Unnatural, relentless! parent, shaking the head in the face of her child, thrust her from her embraces, and the slave dealer drove the agonized girl from the place of her nativity which she was to behold no more!" "Thanks to the blessings of civilization, and the virtue of our females, we are preserved from witnessing such affliction as this."

"STOP MY PAPER."

Of all the silly, short-sighted, ridiculous American phrases, this is it, frequently used by the most vile and unmeaning. We are called an infant nation, and truly we conduct ourselves like children. We have a certain class of subscribers who take the Mirror, and profess to like its contents, till by-and-by, an opinion prevails their views with which they do not agree. What do they, then, in their sagacity? Turn to their nearest companion with a passing comment upon the error they think they have detected; or direct a brief communication to the editor begging to dissent therefrom, in his same pages where the article which displeased them has appeared? No: get into a passion, and for all we know, stamp and swear, and instantly before the foam, has time to cool in their lips, write a letter, commencing with—Stop my paper!

I've my rents are exorbitantly high, and landlords should be too generous to take advantage of an accidental circumstance—round comes a broad hat and gold-headed cane, with Sir, stop my paper! Does an actor receive a bit of advice? The green-room is too hot to hold him till relieved by those revereul words, "Stop my paper!" If we ever praise one, some envious rival steals glimmer in—with—"Sir, if you please, stop my paper!" We dare not hope to navigate the ocean with steamboats, but our paper is "stopped" by a ship-captain. Our doctor nearly let us die the other day, because correspondent had drawn an enemy of our college, and we expect a fieri facias in the office presently, on account of something which we understand somebody has said against one Lewis, in we do not remember, what court. But all these affairs were outdone yesterday by the following:

We were sitting in our elbow-chair ruminating on the decided advantage of virtue over vice, when a little withered Frenchman, with a cow-hid's long as himself, and twice as heavy, rushed into our presence. "Sair!" and he stopped to breathe. "Wd, sir," "Monsieur!" he stopped again to take breath. "Diable, Monsieur!" and he flourished his instrument at his head. Really, my friend, said we, smiling for he was not an object to be frightened about, when you have perfectly finished amusing yourself with the weapon, we should like to be the master of our own leisure. "Nobly! I have come to horsewhip you with a stick!" We took a pistol from a drawer, cocked it, and aimed it at his head. "Parion, sair," said the Frenchman, "I will first give you some explanation, Monsieur, if you have writ article!" "We looked it over and acknowledged ourself blatherer. It was a few lines referring to the great improvements in rail roads, and intimating that this mode of travelling would one day supersede every other.

"You have writ article in your paper?" "Yes, sir." "Well, then, sair stop you dem paper. I have live quarante neuf ans. I have devote all my life to ride de balloon—c'est ma grand passion Dien, Monsieur. I shall look to find every one who is litt balloon—to ride horseback in de air—to get round de world in one sunnair, and make me rich like Monsieur Astair, wis de big hotel. Well, Monsieur, now you put piece in you dem paper to say dat de rail road, Monsieur, de litt rail road, supercede de vie de air—c'est de balloon—dat is what you say—supercede every thing else.—Monsieur, begar I have de honnair to inform you dat de rail road nevir supercede de balloon—and also, Monsieur centre blus stop you dem paper!" N. Y. Mirror.

A POSTAL OFFICE OF ELLEN JEWETT.

As she appeared after death, has been published in New York. Unhappily for the publisher, however, the romantic feeling about this girl has been somewhat diminished. It appears from the statements of a Boston paper that the New York stories about her, her surpassing accomplishments as of linguist, and musician, and that sort of thing are untrue. She is not even the daughter of a militia Major General in Maine, nor was she teacherly educated and cut out away from her boarding school by the day, and ran a boarding school for the poor. Her name appears to be a downright invention on the part of the journalists, who pretended to know most on the subject.

The real name of the unfortunate woman was DOUGLASS DAWES. Her parents, who are very poor, reside near Augusta, (Me.) In early life, she was bound as a servant to Judge Watson, of Augusta, and remained for a number of years with that family. She received a common school education, and manifested some talent, but her moral perceptions were so obtuse that it was found impossible to correct her evil tendencies. From school onwards she was a thief, and was frequently heard to declare that when free from her indentures, she would immediately commence that course of life which has brought her to a premature grave. In person, she was short and stout, her hair being naturally gray and heavy; her countenance, however, is said to have been rather prepossessing.

Such was Ellen Jewett, alias Douglas Dawes, an "infernal" creature, notwithstanding the many sketches of her countenance, and far from being the refined, cultivated, intellectual female, that she was represented. She was however as artful as she was depraved, and ran a boarding school for the poor in Portland and Boston, under the name of H. L. Mear, which she obtained from the "Southern Chief," before taking up her residence in New York. The schoolmaster's office in relation to Ellen Jewett, and the rest of the romance. She was one who fell of her own free will, and the force of her own vicious inclinations.

A TALE OF HORROR.

From the Conoverville (Ind) Watchman of April 24.

HELLER, THE MURDERER.

Our readers will recollect that we recently published a communication from the Post Office of Liberty, in Union County, giving an account of the murder of a whole family in that county, in the latter part of February last, by the husband and father, Isaac Heller, alias Isaac Young, the murderer, had his trial last week, in the Union Circuit Court, on an indictment for murdering his wife Elizabeth; was found guilty by a jury, and sentenced by the Court to be hung on Friday the 29th inst. between the hours of twelve, noon, and three, P. M. The grand jury likewise found indictments against him for the murder of his three children John Wesley, Sarah, and Mary.

The prisoner was prosecuted by Brown and Perry, and defended by Ray and Parker. The trial came on on Wednesday morning, and was not concluded until near one o'clock on the next morning. The jury were out about an hour, and brought in their verdict a little before three o'clock in the morning. On Thursday, after the court convened, an unsuccessful motion was made to arrest the judgment and procure a new trial—and on Friday morning the sentence was pronounced by the Court, by Judge Bigler. We say, without any qualification, that these murders and the attendant circumstances constitute the most extraordinary case that we have ever witnessed or heard of. We have not leisure to set down for our readers, at this time, the details of the case, with that minuteness which its magnitude and atrocity deserve. The defence of insanity both in this state and Pennsylvania, were positively proven, both by physicians who had attended the prisoner and by other intelligent and respectable individuals. It was shown that the murdered child in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and had been acquitted upon the ground of insanity. This fact was proven by a witness who was personally aware of it. The circumstances connected with that murder were detailed by another witness, as he had heard them from the prisoner himself, in a conversation had with him in October last. They were, in short these: The prisoner was living in the family of a relative, in which family there was likewise living a little girl about ten years of age, that was taken out of the poor-house. On a certain evening, Heller, who was then known by the name of Young, complained of being unwell, and expressed fears of going to his chamber to bed. The gentleman and lady of the house persuaded and importuned him much and until a late hour, before he would consent to retire. At length he consented to go. As he was passing up stairs, he heard footsteps following him on the stair way; he passed on, however, took off his clothes and got into bed, in the same room where the little girl was sleeping.

Immediately upon getting into bed, the door had entered, opened—a person entered—shut the door—turned round with his back against the door, and stood gazing at him. Heller was greatly alarmed—but he sprang from his bed and made at the person, exclaimed "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." He grasped at the apparition but it was gone. He then wheeled around, jumped upon the bed where the little girl lay, and commenced hugging her in the most furious manner. The gentleman and lady below, hearing the exclamations, ran up stairs and rescued the child; Heller ran down stairs, and whilst he was procuring an axe, the three others ran down and fastened themselves up in a lower room. Heller broke down the door to find them; and whilst he was breaking down the door of the room in which they had taken refuge, the gentleman and lady escaped through a window. He entered the room and leaning down at the window to ascertain from the sound of their retreating footsteps which way they were fleeing, he heard soft breathing. And looking under the bed he found the little girl hid under it. He immediately went up stairs—took his pocket knife from his pantaloons—returned—pulled the little girl from her hiding place, and severed her head from her body with his knife.

After detailing the above to the witness, who was his near neighbor, he went on to say that he had long had in his mind to kill his own family—but says he I have not as yet quite brought my mind to do it—if I should, I think it very likely I should come right off and kill you and your family.

The above murder was perpetrated some five or six years ago. Heller then after his enlargement, came off to this country—to Union county Indiana. Nothing extraordinary appeared in his conduct for something like two years. In the mean time he had married a respectable young woman, by whom he had three children he has murdered together with their mother. It is not known that the least difficulty had ever occurred between him and his family. The wife and children were fond of him, and he of them. His fondness for his oldest child, John Wesley, was peculiarly noticed by the neighbors.

The first symptom of insanity noticed in this country was about three years ago, by a young man who was going home with him on a Sabbath Evening, from a meeting they had attended in Liberty. The young man noticed something very extraordinary in his manner—and was much affected. At length he asked him what was the matter. He replied in effect that a super-human influence or inspiration was upon him. Soon after he became very much exercised on religious subjects—joined himself to the United Brethren—took part in their meetings, and made frequent efforts to preach. He was soon left destitute of the most of the little property he brought with him to this country—neglected to provide for his family—but personally he was never known to treat them roughly.

Witnesses stated that for several days at a time, during the last two or three years, he would act like a wild man or a raving maniac. During that time he was twice taken into the care of the overseers of the poor, and kept for some time as an insane person. On these occasions, the physicians pronounced him insane—but his malady soon yielded to their prescriptions and treatment. During the last six months he has almost entirely neglected to provide for his family, who were during the time, with him, taken care of by the charity of the neighbors.

He would chop a little wood and place it on the fire, and then sit by it for hours at a time by night and day, with his head down, apparently in a deep study. Thus sitting he was in the habit of picking his finger nails, and sometimes the flesh of his hands, until the blood would come. He sat thus apparently taking no notice of what was passing—with his head down, picking his fingers, during the whole time of his trial. He has frequently late expressed to his wife and some neighbors, great horror of the poor house—stating that he would rather die than be separated from his family.

Although his conduct was thus singular during the last six months, it was not supposed that he was insane—He talked but little, yet that little seemed rational enough.—On the morning of the murder of his family a neighbor called in to see him, and found things looking much more cheerful than usual. Heller seemed much more free to talk, and did talk considerable about his feeling much better than he had for some time past, and about renting some land and going to work on it. The neighbor left in the family with whom was living a sister of the wife, a little girl about nine or ten years of age.—After he had been gone, a man passed along the road by the house whom Heller watched carefully until he had gotten out of sight.—The wife and mother was sitting by the fire, with a sun bonnet on a nursing her infant, about a month old. Heller took his axe from under the bed, went to the fire, turned round and commencing rubbing the fingers of one hand over the edge. His wife asked him what he was going to do—he replied he was going to chop some wood. About this time the woman told the children to get some apples out from under the bed. The two little ones immediately crawled under the bed and the little sister-in-law stood near the bed looking at Heller. She saw him raise the axe and strike his wife on the head, and she looked much more cheerful than usual. Heller seemed much more free to talk, and did talk considerable about his feeling much better than he had for some time past, and about renting some land and going to work on it. The neighbor left in the family with whom was living a sister of the wife, a little girl about nine or ten years of age.—After he had been gone, a man passed along the road by the house whom Heller watched carefully until he had gotten out of sight.—The wife and mother was sitting by the fire, with a sun bonnet on a nursing her infant, about a month old. 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—the bloody prints of both his hands put out to protect the fall, being found in the snow. He kept up his rapid flight some quarter of a mile, having stopped several times, as seemed from his tracks, and looked back.

Having reached the highway, he took that and appeared to have walked from that time on. He followed the road about three quarters of a mile, then took off into a lane—followed that a short distance—took through a small strip of woods and again entered the highway—and deliberately travelled on—it being a westerly direction from his house, for some miles, when he was overtaken. He made no resistance to the apprehension, and returned without objection. He confessed the whole matter, expressed no regrets, and assigned no cause for the bloody deed, nor has he ever assigned any particularly, that we are aware of. He went back and looked upon the mangled bodies of his wife and children, calmly, deliberately, and without a sign of the least emotion. He then talked and has continued ever since to talk about the matter when interrogated, without the least hesitancy or compunction. He thus talked about the matter but a day or so before the trial—by the presence of physicians who kept him and had attended him when he was a well known inmate, but who declare that they think him sane at the last interview.

Such is we believe an accurate statement of his most bloody, inhuman and unprecedented case, as we understand the testimony detailed upon the trial. Much given in evidence is of necessity omitted, but the view presented is so far as we are able to give it, a fair one. Much excitement has prevailed for miles around the scene of this horrible transaction. The jury which tried the case was probably as intelligent and respectable a one as could have been had in the county. Their verdict and the judgment of the court seem to have satisfied the country—all the circumstances being considered. Nearly all, however, who know any thing about the case, regard it as incomprehensibly mysterious. Many who know the most about it, say they hardly know how or what to think of it. It is doubted whether the annals of crime can produce a parallel case, it is and devoutly hoped they never may!

THE CURRENCY.

This is a subject which concerns the public so much, that every individual, be he of what political party he may, must wish to have correct information of what is done, or intended to be done, or attempted in Congress towards redeeming the promises which the friends of the administration have made in favor of gold, and a small paper currency. Amongst the most important of these promises are the following: 1. That no note shall be issued after the 31 day of March next, of less denomination than twenty dollars; 2. That no note of the unprohibited denomination shall be issued, unless it is payable and paid on demand in gold and silver at the place where issued, and equivalent in specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without loss or delay to the holder.

1. The amendment of Mr. Benton to the Pension Bill. This has been agreed to by the House of Representatives, and may be considered as a law. Its provisions are threefold: 1. That no bank note shall be offered by the Federal Government or the Post Office Department, of less denomination than ten dollars from and after the passing of the act; 2. That no note shall be so offered after the 31 day of March next, of less denomination than twenty dollars; 3. That no note of the unprohibited denomination shall be so offered, unless it is payable and paid on demand in gold and silver at the place where issued, and equivalent in specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without loss or delay to the holder.

2. The report and bill of Mr. Gillet, of New York, Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives on the gold coinage. This report contains a great many valuable facts and suggestions both on our coinage and paper currency. It states that on the first of January 1833, there were seven hundred and four banks, including branches, in the U. States, with an aggregate capital of \$231,000,000, and well supposed that the banks chartered since will swell this capital to 300 millions. These banks, as near as can be ascertained, have the privilege of issuing 750,000,000 of dollars in paper. It states that these banks have enormously increased their paper issues within two years past—five of them have added above fifteen millions to their circulation. The report then enforces the necessity of diminishing the paper circulation, especially small notes and increasing the gold circulation, and recommends the coinage of one, two, three and four dollar pieces.

3. Mr. Benton's bill for better supplying the Mint with bullion and metals for coining. The main object is to obtain adequate supplies of gold for the gold coinage. The means proposed are, 1. To make the public revenue subservient to that object; 2. To induce individuals and banks to send in better supplies, by repealing the tax of one half per cent on the coinage. With respect to the revenues, the plan is on a giving effect to a law of 1793, which, though still in force, has become inoperative, by change of circumstances. That act directed all the foreign coins, except Spanish milled dollars, which were received in payment of revenues, to be carried to the mint, and received anew before they were put into circulation; and as nothing but gold and silver was then receivable, this law was well calculated to supply the Mint abundantly; but the calculation soon failed; the Bank of the United States was chartered, and its notes made receivable; and the Bank was not required to furnish bullion to the Mint. The consequence has been, that the mint, in forty years, has coined but \$17,966,335 in gold, and \$43,133,082 in silver, of which the two last years have been far the most abundant, producing \$6,140,445 in gold, and \$6,858,005 in silver; the aggregate for the two years is \$12,998,450, say thirteen millions. The whole coinage for forty years is shown in Mr. Gillet's excellent report, from which these details are taken, to be \$61,816,650, of which thirteen millions is more than the one-fifth part.

4. Mr. Benton's propositions for requiring deposit banks to come into the policy of suppressing the small note currency, and promoting the circulation of gold. The following are his propositions, as heretofore printed under the congressional head: "Mr. Benton submitted the following amendment to the bill to regulate the deposits of the public moneys, and moved that it be printed for the information of the Senate; which motion was agreed to. And he further enacted, That no bank shall hereafter be employed or continued as a depository of the moneys of the United States or of the Post Office, which shall not, by an authentic act, filed with the Secretary of the Treasury before the next stated meeting of Congress, agree to the following terms and conditions: "First. To proceed in good faith, and as

speedily as possible, to make its specie capital consist of gold and silver, and as nearly as may be of equal proportions of each.

"Second. To pay the demands of the United States and of the Post Office Department in gold and silver; the proportion of gold to be as the bank, in good faith, can pay, until the third day of March, in the year 1835, and after that time the proportion to be paid shall be one half in either coin; at the option of the demander; the other half at the option of the bank.

"Third. To pay all the notes or paper currency issued or put in circulation by it, in gold and silver; the option of the demander, from and after the third day of March, 1837; being for one half of either, and of the bank for the other half.

"Fourth. To discontinue the use and circulation of all paper currency of less denomination than twenty dollars, as follows: less than five dollars, immediately; less than ten dollars, from and after the third day of March, in the year 1838.

5. Mr. Benton's bill for re-establishing the currency of the constitution for the Federal Government. Notice for the introduction of this bill was given on Thursday, and from what could be obtained of its provisions it seemed that the author proposed to take the twenty dollar limit, which has become a law, as his starting point, and to cut off different denominations of bank notes, gradually and periodically, until the act of 1789 can be re-established, and nothing but gold and silver be receivable or payable on account of the United States or of the Post Office.

6. The Select Committee of the House of Representatives on the re-charter of the District banks, of which Mr. Thomas of Maryland is chairman. This committee is known to be highly favorable to a metallic currency, and it is believed that they will report provisions to encourage gold and discourage small paper.

This committee and its laborers then may be looked upon as one of the most important currency operations of the session; for although nominally charged with the banking of a District, yet that District is the seat of Government, and the banks chartered for it may be considered the standard for all deposit banks, and the model for State banks; and thus a great reform be indirectly effected upon the whole banking system of the Union.

In conclusion, we have to congratulate the country upon the effect already produced upon the public mind on the subject of currency, and also on the currency itself. The public mind has never, since the paper times of the Revolution, been so wide awake and as justly jealous of the evils of the paper system, as at present; the hard money currency has never before been so abundant. Now, for the first time in thirty years, Congress is paid in gold. It has been so paid for two sessions.—Globe.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN OF APRIL 16.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.
The Santee, Capt. Brooks, arrived this morning from Picolata, Black Creek, &c. by Jacksonville, &c. We learn from an officer of the Army, a passenger in the Santee, that when the boat left the above places, not the slightest intelligence had been received of the movements of Gen. Scott and the forces under his command. A letter, dated 8th or 9th inst. had been received at Black Creek, from Capt. Leburn, commanding at Fort Drane, in which was enclosed a note received by express, from Capt. Gates, the commandant of Fort King, stating that intelligence had been received from Gen. Eastis, who with the left wing of the Santee, had been engaged in a battle on the march any of the enemy, except a small party, which after an irregular fire, dispersed, leaving two or three of their number killed, one of which was a chief (Euchee Billy).

This engagement is doubtless the same as that which is alluded to in the Savannah Georgian of the 23d ult., in which the loss of whites was stated at three killed, and the Indians five, among them Billy Hicks or Euchee Billy. Gen. Eastis states that he has with him a large number of furnishing horses. Information has reached Black Creek that five hundred Creeks under Gen. Woodward has passed through Tallahassee on their way to Tampa.

About forty-five volunteers, on the sick list, were left at Volusia. We must await the arrival of the Florida, to furnish more definite information of our gallant army. The Florida was informed left St. Marys last Thursday for Picolata via Jacksonville.

The Santee left Jacksonville last Wednesday too early to bring the Courier of that place!

STILL LATER FROM FLORIDA.

The steam packet Florida, Captain Peck, arrived late last night from Picolata, via Jacksonville, &c. She does not supply us with any later intelligence from the army, but the Jacksonville Courier, received by her through the politeness of a passenger, confirms the information received by the Santee. It will be seen that Major Ross's battalion of mounted men from this State has been honorably discharged.—Savannah Georgian, April 18.

FROM THE JACKSONVILLE COURIER, APRIL 14.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Since our last, nothing of importance has been heard from any division of the army. By an arrival from Fort Drane, we learn that on the 1st inst an express reached there, from Gen. Eastis, stating that he was destitute of corn and forage for his horses. He has about seven hundred mounted men in his division. Having no corn or forage at Fort Drane to send him they must have suffered exceedingly. Gen. Eastis was then about twenty-five miles from Fort Drane, and four or five days march behind Gen. Scott.

It has now been sixteen days since Gen. Scott reached the Quilacoochees. Considerable anxiety is felt with regard to them. They cannot have met the Indians near the old fighting ground, as their guns would have been heard. There is little doubt, that Gen. Scott has marched to Tampa Bay. It is possible, that the Indians, on seeing his force, deemed it best to give themselves up, and that he has gone to escort them to Tampa Bay. It is far more probable that the Indians have eluded him, and he has been compelled to go there for provisions. With so large a force, it is scarcely possible, that any other disaster should befall them, than a scarcity of provisions.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Our readers will recollect that the election in Rhode Island in April last resulted in the choice of a portion only of each of the two tickets for Senators supported on the occasion, but that it was decided that a sufficient number of the opposition Senators were admitted to seats to give to that party a majority in joint ballot of the two branches of the Legislature. It will be recollect also that an effort was made upon the meeting of the Legislature to procure an examination of some of the proceedings of the elections in the town of Johnson, which has re-

sulted in the establishment of the fact that thirty individuals voted in that town in favour of the opposition ticket, which number of votes given to that ticket, would have secured the election of the candidates whose names were on the ticket supported by the friends of the administration. It is a remarkable fact that many of the conveyances of property alleged to have been made to the persons who voted upon the ground of their being legal holders, according to the provisions of the laws of that State upon the subject, are professed to have been made by James F. Simmons, who was among the most strenuous in opposing an examination into the facts, but that no conveyance had been made, and consequently the votes were illegal. Thus it appears that Mr. Knight now holds his seat in the Senate of the United States in consequence of a gross fraud practiced upon the people of the State which he professes to represent. It is a question whether or not, upon a proper representation of these facts Mr. Knight may not be ousted from the seat which he holds illegally in the body of which he is now nominally a member.

LAFAYETTE COURSE, GEORGIA.

This day came off the celebrated match race between Col. Hampton's horse Argyle, and Col. Crowell's horse John Bascombe. Previous to the starting of the horses Argyle was the general favorite, and the backers of John Bascombe were loath to take up offers, and to obtain bets, the backers of Argyle had to give the odds of three to two and two to one; the latter were readily accepted by the backers of John Bascombe. At the roll of the drum both horses were brought up to the starting, and at the tap they started, John Bascombe in the inside track, and Argyle leading about a length. The first mile was a well contested, and both horses came in neck and neck—time 1m. 57s. The second mile was also handsomely contested for about half way round, when John Bascombe changed place with Argyle and took the lead, which he kept until they arrived at the starting post, coming in about twenty feet ahead—time 1m. 53s. On the third mile, John Bascombe maintained with ease his position, notwithstanding the whip and spur which was freely given to Argyle on the first quarter, and came in a head about thirty yards, under a strong pull—time 1m. 50s. It was now evident that the first heat was to be taken by John Bascombe, and a minor thought that Argyle was pulling up; but on the fourth and last lap of the heat, it was evident he was trying to save his distance, and that the rider of John Bascombe was using his utmost exertions to enable him to do so—it would not do, however, John Bascombe had his nettle up—he kept on the reins, and kept his onward course, distancing Argyle in the first heat—time 1m. 44s.—Total time of the heat 7m. 44s.

IF THIS RACE, THE KNOWING ONES WERE SADLY TAKEN IN. ARGYLE WAS EVIDENTLY NOT OF ORDER, ALTHOUGH THE GENERAL BELIEF IS, THAT HE HAD BEEN ORDERED, HE COULD NOT HAVE MADE THE TIME, 7m. 44s.

From the time made in this race, it is evident that John Bascombe, would have equalled or surpassed the time made by Henry and Eclipse in their celebrated contest. Here we see another evidence of Carolina blood, Bascombe being in the direct line from stocks of our breeding; Bascombe has made better time than ever was made before in the August Course, may better than ever was made in any Southern State, and is now pronounced by all who witnessed the race, the best race horse in the United States. Post Boy not over six months old, as anticipated.

Yesterday (says the Augusta Chronicle of the 13th of April) the match race between Argyle and John Bascombe, was run over the Lafayette course, in the presence of at least 6000 spectators. Bascombe had the track, and a few feet the start of Argyle, but was soon passed by the latter, who ran ahead until they turned the last corner—Bascombe then came up, and they both passed the polls nearly at the same time. Bascombe then took the lead, and before the second round was made, was apparent that Argyle was failing and could not overtake his competitor, and on the fourth round entirely failed and was distanced.

Time,	1st mile	1m. 57s.
	2d mile	1m. 53s.
	3d mile	1m. 50s.
	4th mile	1m. 44s.
Making		7m. 44s.

Pending the discussion on the Land Bill now before the U. S. Senate, Mr. Clay made the following statement relative to the population of the States, and shows their annual increase between the years 1829 and 1830:

Illinois (he said) had increased eighteen and a half per cent per annum; Alabama, fourteen; Indiana, thirteen and a half; Missouri, eleven; Mississippi, upwards of eight; Ohio, six, and Louisiana, four per cent per annum; whereas, Delaware had increased but a half per cent per annum. The average rate of increase relative to the population of the new States, during that period was about thirty-two per cent, which was exceeded by Illinois at the average rate of one hundred and fifty-three per cent. Her average being one hundred and eighty per cent; by Alabama one hundred per cent; and by Louisiana, the lowest, eight per cent. The average of the seventeen old States was twenty-five per cent, and the new States, sixty per cent, more than that amount.

DAVEY CROCKETT IS DEAD! He has been shot, and he has been shot. Unquestionably he was a brave and daring man, rich in those qualities which fit one to be a pioneer in a new country, and to head hardy parties in the paths of enterprise. He was out of his element in Congress; but he was an honest man, which is more than can be said of many who sit in a high and lonely good seat. He fell bravely, and he will be long remembered, as a patriot and a soldier, when the recollection of his heroic eccentricities will have faded from every mind.

We have heard one story of Crockett, which we do not remember to have seen in print; and it has been very erroneously reported, and it is so characteristic of the man. Being in a manor at Washington, he was called to stand next member of Congress, who was looking very earnestly at a monkey in a cage. This member had given David some slight on the floor of the House, at which took deep umbrage. Steadfastly holding the monkey he said to his companion, "if that animal had spectacles on, he would look just like Col. —, of Indiana, would not he?" "What do you mean sir?" said the gentleman, turning on his side to see a fellow's eyes," responded Davy.—"I have myself in to a pretty fix. I have inserted a human being, and I must ask somebody's pardon; but I wish I may be shot if I know whether I ought to sit yours or the monkey's.—Philad. Gaz.

On the subject of the establishment of a navy yard at Baltimore Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on naval affairs, submitted the following report to the House of Representatives on Friday last: "The Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the resolution of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in favor of the establishment of a navy yard at that city, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of making such an establishment have had the subject under consideration, and report: That there are already two navy yards established within the capes of the Chesapeake, viz: those of Washington and Norfolk, which are abundant, sufficient for all the purposes of the Navy in this quarter, and the following resolution is, therefore submitted: Resolved, That it is inexpedient to establish a navy yard at Baltimore.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1836.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICANS OF CAROLINE.

There is to be a meeting of the friends of the National Administration at the Court House in Denton, on TUESDAY the 3d of May next, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing four delegates to the State Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore on the 3d Wednesday of the same month, to select 10 candidates to be supported as Electors of Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President of the United States.

63—We have been requested to say that the Delegates appointed at the late meeting of the friends of Van Buren and Johnson, which met in Easton on the 19th inst. will meet in this town on Tuesday the 10th of May to make such arrangements as may be necessary previous to the meeting of the Convention in Baltimore on the 18th.

VIRGINIA.

There is close cutting in Virginia. Returns by last mail give 44 Van Buren, and 37 Whigs. The administration have gained one member over the representation of last year from the counties heard from. We entertain no fears for Virginia; she will be found true and loyal to her great doctrine of the right of instruction, and those she instructs will be taught to learn how to obey.

The Democratic triumph in Rhode Island, or the defeat of *Tristram Burges*, is bad coffee to the Whigs. They swallow it with just such composure as a man would medicine.

THE EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.

We understand that the Commissioners appointed by the Executive of the State, under a resolution of the Legislature, for conducting a reconnaissance and survey of a rail road route through the Eastern Shore, lately convened in this place, after completing the business of their Convention, have adjourned to meet in Elkton on Monday the ninth day of the ensuing month, for the purpose of commencing operations in the field; and that it is their intention to proceed with Col. Kearney of the Topographical Corps of the United States as Chief Engineer in exploring the entire country from Cecil county along the western limit of the State of Delaware to the northern boundary of Virginia.

The immediate friends of the scheme, contend that the improvements contemplated by these preliminary proceedings are truly important and interesting either as a GREAT NATIONAL HIGH WAY for the transportation of the mail, the transportation of troops, of seamen, public stores, and munitions of war, ALONG THE ALLUVIAL COAST FROM BELFAST IN MAINE TO THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS; or as a mere peninsular medium of passive commerce and personal travel. But the proposed location has been regarded as calculated for the special or immediate accommodation of particular counties or parts of counties; and this reflection has elicited a sensation of discontent if not of absolute opposition to the scheme. We are, however informed, that the question of extending lateral roads from the main stem to the seats of justice in the several counties was mooted at the late meeting of the commissioners, and that they confidently assert that a liberal appropriation from the resources of the State may be expected, in aid of the construction of such desirable branches; at the approaching session of the Legislature. Those speculations however should be well weighed and maturely considered before they are concluded.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.
Mr. Kimbly, Secretary to the Convention of Texas, has just arrived, and states that on the 28th the Convention received a despatch from General Houston, stating that he had received an official letter from Col. Fannin, stating that he was still in the Fort of Goliad, and that the Mexican army, 500 strong, were within five miles of him. Gen. Houston stated that Santa Anna had thrown 1,000 men between him and the fort just across the Colorado, and that he intended to dispatch 300 mounted riflemen, the next day, to give them battle. Gen. H. stated his force to be 4,000 men, in high spirits, burning to revenge their massacred brethren of the Alamo; his army is hourly increasing.

STILL LATER.

We have the following reports by the Gen. De Kalb, from Brazoria, that retreated twenty miles from the Colorado on the 28th of March the enemy having advanced to the opposite shore. San Felipe had been burnt by the inhabitants. Intelligence had been received at the mouth of the river, that Col. Fannin had capitulated on condition not again to serve against the Mexicans, but that the next morning the whole garrison was put to the sword. No official information, however, had been received and it was not generally believed. The Mexicans were advancing in two columns, one uponouston, the other upon the mouth of the Brazos. The De Kalb is full of women and children, and are also many other vessels. The inhabitants are destroying every thing, and laying waste the country, lest it should fall into Mexican hands.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

Extract of a letter dated PEACH POINT, March 28.

Mr. Sharp has arrived from Houston's camp. He left there on the 24th in the evening; states that there were 800 Mexicans encamped in the prairie; and Sharp thinks there has been an engagement. Houston had resolved to attack them; and so sanguine was he of success, that he was about to take measures, when Sharp left, to prevent their escaping, by sending 300 men beyond the enemy. Prisoners taken by our men state that the enemy's force did not exceed 5,000 men after leaving Bexar.

CANEY, March 22.

To the committee of Brazoria:
I have just arrived from Cox's camp; left about 30 armed men, and some 25 unarmed, in charge of the public stores at that place; but fear, from the general panic, that that place

there has been by our transatlantic writers, much "set down in malice," which we should not be too ready to believe of our young countryman.

"The anticipated duel between Capt. Maryatt and N. P. Willis, Esq. has been prevented and honorably adjusted by the intercession of their mutual friends. They met at Chatham; but before firing off their pistols, each recanted the offensive letter that had been written."

We have seen it further stated that Mr. Willis conducted himself throughout the transaction in the handsomest manner.

A Whale Caught.—The Cecil Gazette states that a Grampus, or young Whale, was caught at Carpenter's Point Fisheries in that county on Thursday last the 21st inst. It is as white as snow; about seventeen feet long, ten feet in circumference, and is supposed would weigh upwards of two thousand pounds. It is probable that the pursuit of the herring and shad has enticed this young stranger of the deep so far from his natural briny element. One thousand and ten shad were landed in company with him.

It has been sent to Baltimore, and is now exhibiting in the Museum.

The Bank of Salisbury has re-commenced operation.

RECEIVED IN MARYLAND.—We learn that Maj. Leary, of Vienna, succeeded in his experiment last year that he designs renewing his crop this year.

A letter from Texas giving further accounts of the retaking and massacre of the Alamo by the Mexicans, holds the following language in speaking of the bravery of the excentric David Crockett, who was among the number slain in defending the garrison. "The celebrated David Crockett, of Tennessee, was among the slain. His conduct on the occasion was most heroic; having used his rifle as long as possible by loading and discharging, and the enemy crowded upon the wall, he turned the breech of his gun, and demolished more than twenty of the enemy before he fell."

It appears that Mr. Benton who was slain in the storming of the Alamo, was not a brother, but a nephew of Col. Benton; and but a youth.

TEXAS.

We lay before our readers this morning the latest intelligence from Texas; and sorry we are to find it disastrous to that struggling country. The barbarous mode of warfare practised by the tyrant, Santa Anna, must cause a glow of indignation in the bosom of every American citizen. If under their "blood-red" banner the mercenary Mexicans longer violate the laws of nations and trample under foot the principles of war which govern civilized people, they will find a sudden and avenging retribution.

Government of the United States. The following paragraph, speaking of the barbarous and wanton treatment to a female—supplanted by the wife of Lt. Dickinson—will arouse a spirit in the people, that if further aggravated, will carry the "stars and stripes" to the very heart of Mexico, and plant them in retribution upon its ruins.

"There was a woman in the fort—the wife of a Lieutenant of artillery. She was taken, and suffered from the Mexican officers the most odious pollution that ever disgraced human nature. She barely escaped with life—but is diseased, and in a situation exciting pity and horror."

The Texian army confidentially hopes for assistance from the United States.

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To the committee of Brazoria:
I have just arrived from Cox's camp; left about 30 armed men, and some 25 unarmed, in charge of the public stores at that place; but fear, from the general panic, that that place

would be deserted, after bringing off as much as the lighters could bring; but Col. Wharton had arrived with the force and to be with him, the point could have been protected against ten times the number. I repaired in order to rally the disposable force of retreating families, but found every man shifting for himself and helpless family, all of which were crossing the Colorado, and on their way east; and this morning Capt. Sharp brings the news from the advance of Fannin's army, who made their escape that Fannin was surrounded, and fighting in the prairie, six miles east of Goliad for him, when the advance guard made their retreat, which was under the command of Col. Wharton, and I fear Fannin and his brave associates are slaughtered. The news is that all Americans in Gaudaloupe were butchered by the citizens. Yours respectfully
BENJ. J. WHITE.

Fellow citizens in Texas generally: News of the most disastrous nature arrived here from the Southern division of our army by the lieutenant and twenty men who formed the advance of Fannin's army; while trying to make their retreat from Fort Defiance, they were attacked by twenty-seven hundred Mexicans in the big prairie. They are now advancing towards a Colorado. Help us, and that speedily. FRANCIS WELLS.

MOBILE, APR. 11.

FROM MATAGORDA.—The brig Tensas, Capt. Averill, arrived last evening from Matagorda in 8 days. Capt. Averill mainly confirms the melancholy intelligence copied from the Register of last evening. She brings fifty passengers, mostly women and children, who have fled from the monster, Santa Anna. It was reported that but four men were left in Matagorda, who were provided with boats to quit the place after having blown it up. The Tensas saw a Mexican cruiser twelve hours after she left Matagorda.—Register.

It is stated in the New Orleans Post, that General Gaines has received orders from our government to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest going on between the residents of Texas and the Mexican Government; and that armed emigrants from the United States, going for the purpose of interfering in this war, will not be permitted to enter Texas.

OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TEXAS.

David G. Burnet—President of the Republic of Texas.
Lorenzo D. Zavalla—Vice President.
Sam'l. P. Carson—Sec. of State.
Thomas L. Rust, War.
Riley Hardman, Tr.-asury.
Robert Potter, Navy.
David Thomas—Attorney General.
J. R. Jones—Post Master General.
*Both were recently leading Jackson members of Congress from North Carolina.

THE EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.

NO. III.
To the people of the Eastern-Shore.

In the course of my effort to describe the Eastern Shore Rail Road and to pourtray its probable result and advantages, it is a part of my plan to anticipate objections, as far as I can and to obviate them. It is objected that if we have a great line of travel through the centre of the Shore, we shall materially injure the county towns by taking from them the little foreign travel they now have. They cannot do so, for in the first place we have not and never have had a regular and well established line of Stages through our Shore, and no travellers visit our Country towns worth the note, except it be those who have business in the towns. The chief line of travel from Virginia and the lower counties of our State is at present through Delaware, where I understand there is a well supported line of Stages. But suppose the Rail Road were to take away this travel should we not get more than an equivalent for it? As we are at present circumstanced our towns and our whole Shore are destined to remain stationary, or nearly so, whilst by the proposed improvement of the interior, we gain a great increase of wealth and of population, and our business of all kinds will necessarily keep pace with this increase. The mere expenditure of a million and a half on our shore will give an impulse which perhaps hardly half a century would otherwise bring about. I have also heard it advanced by some that if you increase the value of the lands in the interior of the Shore, you will correspondingly depress those now valuable along the water courses. Nothing surely can be more fallacious than such an idea. What is it that keeps our fine lands on the water down to 15 or 20 Dollars per acre while lands of like quality with greatly less advantages elsewhere are selling for 40 and 50 Dollars? It is because of the stigma upon our Shore of having lands naturally not inferior to those on the water within ten or twenty miles of them in the interior which will not command some of them more than 3 or 4 Dollars per acre.—When our Shore shall have been improved in the interior throughout according to its natural capability, and the lands shall be drained and the whole atmosphere improved as it would be by necessary consequence then would our lands on the water courses immediately rise to their proper level of value, and become the most desirable, like those on Long Island, to be found in the middle States.

By the tariff of tolls established by the bill for this road, every passenger will pay at the rate of five cents per mile for transportation, and every ton of merchandise one cent per ton per mile. A passenger therefore will be taken the whole length of the road for five Dollars, and a cord of Wood, or a ton of lime or marl, or thirty bushels of grain or thirty bushels of peaches or a pie, be sent the whole length of the road for one Dollar—that is 100 miles or 100 cents. But neither of these heavy articles except fruit would be sent more than 15 or 20 miles to the first depot or navigable water, and received on the road from the same points for distribution. Twenty cents per ton would therefore be about the maximum charge for those articles on the Rail Road. Not so with fruit for the more delicate and valuable kinds might traverse the whole road and find a prompt and profitable market in Philadelphia.

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Whoever is familiar with the immense fruit trade of New Jersey, will readily comprehend the value of this item of trade on no distant day on our road. There are thousands of poor sandy farms in Jersey which realize to their owners more clear money by producing fruit alone than an equal number of our best farms realize to their owners here, by all their productions. Our interior lands are better for peaches than the Jersey lands and our climate is greatly better, besides being some two or three weeks earlier. The trade in marl too is an important item in the interior traffic of Jersey; whilst lime is getting to be there a more important item and farmers on the lower part of our Shore would be astounded to see the extent of it already in the upper counties of our Shore.

I would like our fellow citizens of Maryland to note the fact, particularly, that the scheme of a rail road through Delaware down through Maryland and the Virginia part of the peninsula is at this time anxiously engaging the thoughts of the most intelligent of the citizens of Delaware at the head of whom stand prominently the justly distinguished John M. Clayton. If we do not make the road, they will; but their plan is not so possible as ours. They propose to wind the road through their several county towns, and withal the ground over which they could make the road is nothing like so favorable as ours is, unless they approach closely by a straight road to the Maryland line. Our road is proposed to be as straight as it can be made with laterals or branches to the heads of contiguous navigable waters or to the country towns. Speed and despatch is the life blood in the structure of this road; and keeping this important fact steadily in view, Delaware cannot enter the list of competition with us. We have also the control over the domain over which a road to answer her purposes must pass to connect with Virginia, and it would be suicide to ourselves, and recreancy to the State at large, to surrender it.

I will assume then until Virginia unites in the construction, that our road is to pass through Maryland as will be seen by the map a degree and a half, or one hundred miles, over a straight road, where one third at the least more velocity can be used, than on a curved road with equal safety, and where the wear and tear of rails and of cars from lateral friction would be at least two thirds less. It is ascertained by engineers that you may drive a locomotive over a perfectly straight road, at the rate of sixty miles in an hour, with perfect safety. This is not fiction for it has actually recently been done in England. At the end of this 100 miles, till Virginia continues the road, we should take Steam boats for Norfolk, as the Pocomoke or little Annapomox Rivers' points are never completely obstructed by ice. Now the sum received for each passenger from Norfolk to the intersection of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Rail Road would be seven and a half Dollars each—five for the road and two and a half for the Steamboat.

Then we will assume 50 passengers each way per day—making 100 passengers at 7 50 equal to 750 Dollars per day.—This sum multiplied by 300 days instead of 360 which would be nearer truth, makes the gross receipt per annum for passengers alone 225,000

To this sum add

For transportation of the mail for the whole Peninsula the moderate sum of 20,000

And for transportation of the Philadelphia mail to Norfolk the moderate sum of 20,000

And you have the gross sum of \$265,000

This sum of 265,000 per annum it will be seen falls but little short of thirty per cent. on the expenditure of one million of Dollars, the probable cost of the main stem of the road.—The sum for transporting the mail will be considered very low, when compared with the sum proposed to be paid for transporting the mail on the rail road from Baltimore to Wheeling, which is 300,000 Dollars.

I have taken some pains to ascertain from an Engineer the cost of a mile of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Rail Road, clear of the expense of grading and leveling, and find it to be for a single track such as they are now making, with one turn-out for every mile, including all the cost for iron, for rails, plates, nails, and wedges, all the wood for sleepers, and string-pieces, and for gravel or broken stone laid in piles under the end of the sleepers, and including all the workmanship and labour necessary to put them down firmly, the sum of 3,887 Dollars per mile, and four hundred dollars of this sum is for each turn-out in every mile.

This sum it will be seen is under four thousand dollars per mile, and can it be possible that four thousand dollars more per mile will be required to bridge our few streams and grade our level country? Let it be so considered. This then would be 8,000 dollars per mile. 100 miles then at 8,000 per mile is 800,000

Probable cost of one first rate steam boat with wharves at Norfolk and on the E. Shore 100,000

Probable cost of 2 locomotives and cars 100,000

Aggregate cost 1,000,000

Here then is the probable cost for the main stem of this road, and by this statement you will see that with a capital of ten millions, one million subscribed by the State and the others by individuals or corporations, you will have, a

ter constructing the principal road, one half the capital of the corporation in hand, to construct lateral roads, establish depots whenever required, wharves, ware-houses, &c., and getting up the necessary cars and horse power. This million may probably be greatly more than would be necessary for the above objects.—But whatever sum might be required, the fair presumption is, the business done on these lateral roads would amount to a fair interest on the outlay, and not having taken the incidental business of the Shore into the estimates for the main road the almost irresistible conclusion is that the stock of this E. S. R. Road would be highly productive stock.

These estimates although made in great haste, are I am sure strictly within the limits of truth; and I will here venture an original thought which may go for what it is worth, and that is, that our Shore in the interior is so level, that there is no necessity whatever for reducing the present slight undulations except where the few ravines or low grounds are to be passed. The recent successful experiments of driving the locomotive over the summit level of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road at Parr's ridge where the elevation is—feet to the mile, four times, may ten times the elevation of any of our hills throughout the Shore, recently made to the surprise of all, I think leaves but little doubt on this subject.

Let me urge you fellow citizens, by all the ties of interest which bind you to this Shore, to turn your thoughts speedily to a full consideration of this momentous subject. I regret my own insufficiency to do justice to it, and I invite a rigorous but fair scrutiny into what I have advanced. Free the mental vision from the film of habitual prejudice; open the eyes to what is doing every where around us; and above all dismiss the jaundice and palsy of party strife from the question and the cause has nothing to fear. The May Session will either establish the road, or if the appropriation bill passes without providing the million for it, wither it forever.

In my next, and last, unless called out, I propose to trouble you with some reflections on the subject of the proposed general appropriation bill, which is intended to be the exclusive subject for legislation at the May Session. I enclose to the editor a copy of Mr. Grundy's able and lucid report on rail roads and the transportation of the mail and other property of the U. States on them, and a more acceptable service could not perhaps be rendered just now to the people of the Shore, than to republish it at length, or at least such parts as I have enclosed within brackets.

THOMAS EMORY.

We have made the extracts from Mr. Grundy's report, as desired by Gen Emory, and although occupying considerable space in our paper, we are of opinion that we could not subscribe the interests of our subscribers better than by laying the portion of Mr. Grundy's report before them, which will be found subjoined, even if considered apart from the subject which it follows.—ED. WILCOX.

The resolution and bill in relation to the transportation of the mails, public property, and troops of the United States, upon railroads constructed under the authority of the several States, involve many important considerations, both of principle and practice.

Roads are so necessary to a civilized population occupying any considerable extent of territory, that they may be considered as one of the incidents of civilization itself; and one of the first objects of every well-organized community is to make and improve roads, and other means of intercommunication.

Railroads are fast superseding all other roads as travelled routes; and the speed attained upon them is unequalled. The States and incorporated companies are making them in every direction through our country. The use of them is all this Government requires; and that is essential to the effective execution of its delegated powers. The making of the roads, and all jurisdiction over them, may safely be left to the States, while the United States shall have their use merely as a contractor, without claiming or exercising more power over them than any other contractor may do, who has made a similar bargain.

It is not doubted that contracts made on the principles here suggested would secure to the Government the free use of all the principal railroads in the United States. This Government would then have all the power it needs over those roads, and all distracting questions as to the power of making and exercising jurisdiction over them would be put to rest forever. The importance of such a measure is further illustrated by the certain prospect of new difficulties which are likely to grow out of the extension of railroads. That the mails must be carried upon them, or that the Post Office Department case to be as useful as the constitution intended, and the public interest requires, is obvious. It is not in the power of the Postmaster General to raise up competition with them; and we have already seen that some of the companies owning these roads have asked more for carrying the mails than he felt justified in paying. The consequence will be that the public in general will suffer, and the injury will increase in magnitude with their extension through the country.

At length the evil will be so great, that the question will arise, whether the Government has not a right to make use of these roads for public purposes, at a fair price, to be fixed in a manner to be pointed out by law. If it were decided that the Government possesses such a right, its exercise would be unpleasant and irritating. It is therefore prudent, if it be practicable, to avoid the question altogether. This may be done by securing by contract all that the Government wants.

The value of railroads as a means of transporting the mails of the United States, it is almost impossible to appreciate. In speed they far transcend any other mode of conveyance. The mails can readily be secured in such a way as to make it almost impossible to rob or plunder them on the road. Their great bulk and weight will be no obstacle to their rapid and safe transmission. On some of the existing routes, the daily mail is said to exceed a ton in weight, and to be rapidly increasing. In a few years it will be several tons, and it will require several ordinary teams to haul it

in stages or wagons, but the railroad takes off tons as if they were only pounds, and with equal swiftness and safety. Teams cannot come in competition with it, nor can the Government devise any substitute.

The value of these roads as auxiliary to public defence, it is also impossible to appreciate. They will increase the power of our army, by enabling it to concentrate rapidly, in any portion of the Union, and enable the republic to do with a small force. They will facilitate the concentration of the militia at any city or point where invasion may be threatened. A few hours will be sufficient to bring the force of one city to the aid of another, and throw upon the sea-coast the hardy yeomanry of the interior, perfectly fresh and ready for action. In the populous portions of our country, a force superior to any which a foreign enemy can send to our shores, may be brought to meet them almost as soon as they could land, and the knowledge of our ability to do so, would deter our enemies from all attempts upon our maritime cities and towns. These are not the only advantages of railroads over other roads, as a means of defence. Common roads, however excellent, afford the enemy the same advantages in entering the country, as they do to the inhabitants to concentrate in its defence. It is not so with railroads. While they would be peculiarly useful in concentrating the force of the country, they would be useless to an invader. The cars may be withdrawn upon his approach, or the road may be easily broken up so as to be impassable for cars.

While to the country these roads would be so much superior to the common roads, they would not be so to an invader, and are, therefore, as means of defence, greatly to be preferred.

It is probable that better terms can be made with railroad companies now, than at any time hereafter. Most of them want money. Where sections of a road are made, which, taken separately, they are valuable to the Government, they can not make complete other sections. The section of a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad between Baltimore and Washington, and the main road from Baltimore to Frederick, and perhaps to Harper's Ferry, are completed, and the company would no doubt gladly raise the means to extend the road by contracting with the Government for the use of these sections, and would even make a prospective contract for the whole road; the consideration for the use of the unfinished part to be paid only when it shall be completed and brought into actual use. The operations of prospective contracts for the use of their roads when completed, the consideration to be then paid. These circumstances would induce them to make better contracts now than hereafter, and are calculated to enable the Government to obtain the free use of these roads, for public purposes, at a cheaper rate than it can be effected at any future time.

It should be remarked that, in almost every State in the Union, railroads have been projected, and many of them are in progress towards completion, between their most important commercial cities or points. All of these, where they are important and useful to the public, would require the incidental aid proposed by the resolution and bill under consideration.

The condition of the Treasury is so auspicious to these arrangements, that we have such an unprecedented accumulation of surplus revenue, that there is difficulty in finding legitimate public objects upon which to expend it. That it should be used for the common benefit of the whole United States, is a part of it, is more effectually accomplished by securing with it, free transportation for the mails, of the public property, and the officers and men of the army and navy, on all the principal avenues of communication throughout the Union, in all time to come. Not only are greater speed and safety thus to be secured, but it will cut off a heavy annual expenditure, not only now, but forever. A large portion of the annual expenditure of the Post Office Department for the transportation of the mails will be saved in a few years, and these funds may be applied to extend mail accommodations in the interior, or the rates of postage may be materially reduced, or it deemed expedient to use any of the country. The same amount paid for the travel of the officers of the army and navy, and the transportation of men and property on the great lines of communication, is very considerable, all of which will be saved. In time of war, these advantages would be most sensibly felt.

The expenses of transportation are then greatly increased, and form one of the heaviest items to be provided for by loans or taxation.

The saving of a very large portion of this, and at the same time, increasing the effective power of the military force kept in readiness for prompt service, will enable the country to defend itself at a much less expense than would now be requisite, and measurably save us and our posterity from debt and taxation.

The object in view is entirely a general one. It is to convey correspondence and spread intelligence among the people; to enable them to rush to each other's defence in time of need; to diminish the channels of expenditure, and the necessity for taxation, so long as the republic shall endure. Upon a view of the whole subject, you can not be of opinion that the portion of the surplus in the treasury cannot be more profitably or usefully employed than in securing to the Government forever, the free transportation on all the principal railroads in the Union, constructed or in progress, of the mails, public property, officers of the army and navy travelling under orders, soldiers, seamen, and militia, when called into service and returning; and, to effect that object, they recommend the passage of the bill "to authorize contracts for carrying the mail and public property of the United States upon railroads."

A CARD.

Miss ELEANOR C. STUART, has just returned from the city with the latest fashions and best materials, and is prepared to execute orders in the Millinery business at the shortest notice. She has taken the stand in front of her father's dwelling, nearly opposite to Mr. Samuel Hamilton's office, where she invites the attention of the ladies, and humbly to share their patronage.

April 30

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 22d day of April, 1836, as a runaway, by order of E. T. Woodward, Esq., a Justice of the peace for the City of Baltimore, a negro man who calls himself SHADDERICK WILKINS; and says he belongs to Robert Tait of Dallas County, State of Alabama. Shadrick is a dark mulatto, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high; and has a scar on his right arm and one on his left cheek; had on when committed a black cloth coat blue cloth pants and vest; cotton shirt coarse shoes and black seal skin cap. The owner, if any, of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden of the Jail of Balt. City & County. ap30 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 18th day of April, 1836, by Edward J. Peters, Esq., a Justice of the peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a negro man, who calls himself SAMUEL MURRAY, and says he belongs to Vance Murray Robinson, of the State of Alabama. Samuel is about 33 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a large scar on the back of his left hand, by which he says he lost the use of it—a large scar on the left side of his head. Had on when committed a blue cassinet roundabout and pantaloons—red flannel shirt—old pair shoes, and black bear skin cap.

The owner if any, of the above described negro, is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden of the Jail of Balt. City and Co. April 30 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on 21st day of April, 1836, as a runaway, by Wm H. Watson, Esq., a black man who calls himself FELIX WHEEDAN, alias J. FREE MAN, and says he was born of free parents, in Boston and was raised by his mother, Olivia Freeman in that city. He has a large scar over his left eye and one on the left side of his forehead; a scar on his right cheek and one on his right knee, and one on his left elbow. He is 5 feet 8 inches high. Had on when committed a blue cloth roundabout, duck pantaloons, check shirt, fine leather shoes and tarpaulin hat.

The owner (if any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away—otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden of the Jail of Balt. City and County. ap30 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 7th day of April, 1836, as a runaway, by James L. Maguire, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City aforesaid, a NEGRO WOMAN, who calls herself Ann Rebecca Ward, and says that she was born free, and reared in Baltimore City by her mother Ann Ward. She is about twenty two years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and has a scar on her right hand, also one on the middle finger of the left hand. Her clothing consists of a dark calico frock, dark cotton shawl, red gingham apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, woolen stockings, and coarse laced boots. The owner, if any, of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden of the Jail of Balt. County & Co. April 23 3w

NEW FIRM.
BELL & STEWART.
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the



Coach, Gig & Harness Making

in Easton at the old stand at the North end of Washington Street for many years kept by Joseph Parrott and recently by John W. Mills, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. The subscribers having been regularly brought up to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom, as they intend to keep constantly on hand the best materials and employing experienced workmen. They will also pledge themselves to work on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

April 5 3m law. (G.)

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi Fa issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use Nehemiah Tilton against James Tilton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 14th day of May next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, for cash, the following property, viz:—all and singular that farm plantation, land, situate, lying, and being in Talbot County and in Miles River Neck now in the tenure of James Hopkins, being a part of the tract of land called Marengo, and all the estate, right, title and interest, of James Tilton legal or equitable, of and to the same, containing two hundred and seventy-five acres of land more or less; being all the land which was devised by Jacob Gibson to his daughter Frances, now the wife of the said James Tilton, seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fi fa and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by JOSEPH GRAHAM, S'ff. April 23 4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi Fa. issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against Mrs. Eliza J. Bond at the suit of George F. Benson will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Saturday the 14th day of May next for cash between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day the following property viz: 1 piano forte 1 mahogany table, 1 water stand, 1 doz. cane bottom chairs, 2 carpets, 1 hearth rug, a quantity of plate and half a dozen common chairs, also all her right title interest and claim, of and to a certain tract or parcel of land situate in Miles River Neck which she inherited from her Father General Perry Sheon called and known by the name of Wheat land, and part Mount Pleasant or by what other name or names it may be called, be the quantity of acres what it may, seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of fi. fa. and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JO. GRAHAM, S'ff. April 23 4t.

TO THE LADIES.
SPRING FASHIONS.
MRS. RIDGWAY thankful for past favors, again solicits the attention of the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent Counties to call and examine her beautiful assortment of new FANCY ARTICLES.
AND
SPRING FASHIONS
just received. They have been carefully selected, and will be found of a superior and beautiful description.

ALSO,
MANTUA-MAKING
in all its varieties. She has engaged a competent young lady to attend exclusively to this branch of business. She solicits a share of patronage, and will use every exertion to give general satisfaction.

April 23 6t (G3t)

SALE OF LAND.
THE subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 11th of May, all that farm adjoining "Lewis Town" in Talbot County, which was formerly the property of Alexander Anderson. As this Farm lies near to Tuckahoe Creek, and contains a body of valuable woodland, it is believed, that to a man of enterprise, its sale will present an opportunity for a profitable investment of money. The sale will take place on the premises at 11 o'clock A. M., when the terms will be made known. In the mean time persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises, and to call on the subscriber who will give the most satisfactory information respecting title, &c. The Farm is supposed to contain five hundred acres.

WM. HAYWARD. April 19 1t

NOTICE
I hereby given to the creditors of Thomas J. Mackey, late of Dorchester County, deceased, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Register of wills' office of said county, on or before the third day of May next, as a dividend on the said Mackey's estate will be struck that day. Those who fail to do this, may be excluded from any part of said estate.

THOMAS SUMMERS, Ad'mr. of Thomas J. Mackey. March 26st, 1836. 3w

DEY OF ALGIERS.
Will be at St. Michaels, on Saturday the 26th inst. and at the Rappe, on Saturday the 21st of April, and will attend each of the above places every other week, regularly throughout the season, he will be at Easton every Tuesday. Terms as last year, five dollars the Springs charge, and eight dollars to ensure a mare in foal, two dollars cash, single lung, 25 cents to the groom.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. March 29

Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by a recent act of the Legislature of Maryland to carry into effective operation the above named Institution—will cause books to be opened for subscription to the capital stock of the "Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore," on Monday the 9th day of May next; and the same will be kept open from day to day, for 10 days—exclusive of Sunday, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. at the Baltimore House, in the city of Baltimore, and at each of the County Towns in the several counties of this State—and at the town of Westminster. Also at the same time in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, (Del.) Richmond, Norfolk and Charleston.

The charter requires that \$5 per share shall be paid at the time of subscribing.

Jos. W. Patterson
Hugh Boyle
James Hooper
William Cooke
Luther J. Cox
John Bradford
Robert D. Burns
Thomas R. Matthews
David Keener
William Thompson
Galloway Cheston
Wm. E. Mayhue
William Hughtell
John C. Henry
Chas. S. W. Dersey
William Ferguson.

Commissioners.

The editor of every newspaper in the State of Maryland will publish the above once a week until the 9th day of May, and send the first paper, with the cost marked thereon, as soon as published, to the Baltimore American office.

April 16 law9thm \$4 50

COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS MAKERS.



The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favours and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish COACHES, BARAUCHES, CHAIR BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, JOTEES, GIGS, SULKIES, or any description of Carriage at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and on the most accommodating terms, they assure those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of care and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination with the best city work, and has stood the test of time and criticism; they will also say, that they will use every exertion to merit the unbounded confidence and patronage their work has received from a generous and discerning public nearly all over the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Having enlarged their establishment considerably, and keeping constantly on hand a Large and complete assortment of MATERIALS, with the assistance of the best of workmen they will be thankful to fill all orders. Gentlemen and Ladies at a distance have only to specify the kind of carriage and price and have it brought to their own door free of charge.

All works of repairing done at shortest notice, in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plating of every description done in the establishment, and all kinds of Steel Springs, made and repaired.

They have now on hand, a handsome assortment of carriages, both new and second hand, of various kinds and prices and they solicit an early call from their friends and the public generally.

Their public obedient servants,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale, a pair of handsome young Horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warranted sound and kind to harness, also a first rate gig horse.

Wanting three apprentices at the above business, of moral habits, from 14 to 16 years of age.

NEW SADDLERY.
WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS just received a new supply of
SADDLERY
which adds to the Stock on hand renders his assortment complete.

P. S. Not having having been quite so fortunate as old dame rumour supposed, the subscriber is under the necessity of soliciting payment from those indebted to him either on notes of hand or on open accounts.

March 22 3w

TEACHER WANTED.
THE Trustees of School District No. 3, in Election District No. 4, are desirous of obtaining a competent Teacher. Testimonials of qualifications and character will be required.

Applications to be made to the Subscribers SYDM. T. RUSSUM,
WILLIAM ROSE, Trustees.
EDWARD ROE. Head of Wye, April 12 1t

NOTICE.
RETAILERS, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Victuallers and all persons, Body Corporate or Politic in Talbot County, and persons whom it may concern, are hereby cautioned to obtain a Licence or to renew the same according to the provisions of an act of assembly entitled "An act to regulate the issuing of Licences to Traders, Keepers at Ordinaries and others," before the 10th day of May next ensuing.

JO. GRAHAM, S'ff. April 5 10m (G.)

PRINTING
Of every description neatly executed at this Office: such as
PAMPHLETS, LABELS, SHEETS, CARDS, and BLANKS of all kinds.

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DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden of the Jail of Balt. County & Co. April 23 3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wm. Loveday

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store house in Easton, he thinks as general and complete an assortment of Goods suited to the present and approaching seasons, as he has ever been able to offer.

AMONGST WHICH ARE: Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. &c. BRITISH FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC

GOODS, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, China, Glass, QUEEN'S-WARE, WOOD-WARE, TIN WARE, STONE WARE, &c. &c. &c.

He thinks he can offer them on such terms as will suit purchasers. He therefore invites his friends, and the public generally, to call and view his assortment, and judge for themselves.

April 12—law6w

Wheat Cradles.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally in Talbot and the adjoining counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of

MATERIALS, in his line generally; he has also just received an additional supply of beautiful

CRADLE STUFF OF THE NATURAL GROWTH.

Which he is prepared to manufacture to order and invites his customers to send in their blades as early as possible to enable him to have them done in time, and to know how far he may engage with transient customers, as he has heretofore been debarr'd from nearly all such work by the late season of the time at which he received orders from his regular customers.

CARTS AND WAGONS With or without irons as directed.

Also, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, CORN-DRAWS, and WHEAT RAKES.

Also, Wheels made to short notice and ironed if requested. All of which will be made in his usual neat style and warranted to answer the purpose for which they were intended and to be equal to any made on or this Shore or elsewhere that is in common use here.

The public's ob't serv't. J. B. FIRBANKS (Geo6w) April 19th 1836

TEACHER WANTED.

The Trustees of the Miles River Neck School District No. 4, wish to procure a gentleman as teacher in a primary school, to whom a liberal salary will be allowed.—Testimonials of character and capacity will be required. Applicants will address either of the subscribers.

ORSON GORE, JAMES W. SAULSBURY, NOAH WILSON, Trustees. April 16 3t

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND.

LEAVES Baltimore for Annapolis, Cambridge (via Calvert) and Easton, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and returns by same routes to Baltimore on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof. L. G. TAYLOR, Capt. April 23 4t

Commercial Bank of Baltimore.

CAPITAL \$3,000,000. IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Baltimore," the undersigned Commissioners will cause books to be opened to receive subscribers.

The Capital stock of said Bank on Monday, the 6th day of June next, and the same will be kept open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. for six successive days, in the cities of Baltimore (at the Baltimore House) Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, and Winchester, Va. and Charleston, S. C. also at each of the County towns in the several counties in the State of Maryland.

Shares \$100 each, \$10 to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing, and \$10 at the expiration of 2, 4, 8 and 12 months, the remaining \$50 at such times, thereafter as may be required by the President and Directors after giving 90 days notice.

SOLOMON BETTS, F. W. BRUNE, DANIEL COBB, HENRY THOMPSON, JAS. BEATTY, THOS. BALTZELL, JOHN S. HOPKINS, CHAS. TIERNAN, HENRY P. SUMNER, THOS. WILSON, CHARLES H. BROWN, JAS. GEORGE, JOHN W. KEIRLE, FRANCIS NEALE, GEORGE W. RIGGS, Balt. April 11, 1836.

The editor of every newspaper in the State of Maryland will publish the above once a week until the 9th day of May and send the first paper, with the cost marked thereon, as soon as published, to the office of the Baltimore American.

April 18 3w \$3.00.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

JOHN D. MOORE wishes to purchase 25 or 30 field hands, including both sexes from the age of 10 to 30, for which he is willing to pay the highest price. He can at any time be seen at Mr. Love's Hotel in Easton.

Any information that may be given him verbally or written, so that he makes the purchase, will entitle the informant to liberal compensation. April 9 3c

FOR SALE.

A valuable Wind-mill with a new bolting-cloth; the whole can be readily taken down and removed from its present location, if necessary, and would be a great convenience to a farmer whose lands are at a distance from Mills. It is preferable to the purchaser the lot containing about 15 acres of excellent land on which is a comfortable dwelling house, will be sold with it.

The terms will be one third cash and the balance in twelve and eighteen months. Apply to the Editor. April 16 4t

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Talbot county Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Easton on Monday the 2nd of May at half past 7 o'clock P. M.—The members are requested to be punctual in attendance.

An address may be expected.—By order, N. G. SINGLETON, Sec. April 23rd.

A CARD.

THERE will be, it is probable, two or three vacancies in the Parsonsage Seminary at the commencement of the next session, (1st of May.) Persons wishing to enter boys under their charge, will be well to make immediate application. The annual examination will take place on the 15th of April.—Parents and Guardians of the students are invited to attend. April 9 4t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 7th day of April, 1836, as a runaway, by James L. Maguire, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city aforesaid, a negro man named ALEXANDER WHEELER, who says that he is free, but did belong to James Day, in Montgomery county, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 8 inches in height—he has a scar on his left leg and one on the inside of his left hand. His clothing consists of a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, light Summer vest, cotton shirt, coarse boots and white fur hat.

The owner, (if any,) of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, of Baltimore City and County Jail. April 23

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 23rd February, 1836, as a runaway, by Robert Dutton, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, a negro man named Samuel Jenkins alias Jesse Lane, who says that he was born free in Loudon county, Va. and was raised in the District of Columbia. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; has a scar on his right wrist, one on his right thigh, one over his right eye and one along over his left eye, and one on his forehead; his clothing consists of a blue cloth coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, coarse shoes and old fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden of Baltimore city and county Jail. April 19 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 21st day of March, 1836, by D. Briarly, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city aforesaid, a negro man named Thomas Brown, who says he was born free in Baltimore. He is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; he has a scar on his right hand and one on his left knee; his clothing consists of a black cloth coat, blue cassinet pantaloons, cotton shirt, white vest, long boots and black fur hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged as required by the act of Assembly.

DAVID W. HUDSON, Warden of the Jail of Baltimore city and county. April 19 3w

PRIMARY SCHOOL No. 2, IN ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1.

THE Trustees of the above School have the gratification to announce that the Male and Female department, will both be open for the reception of scholars on Monday next, the 18th inst. of which parents and guardians will be pleased to take notice.

The Male department will for the present be kept at the Sabbath School room of the Methodist Episcopal Church on West street, near its junction with the Point Road, and the Female department at the room now occupied by Miss Nicols, and Mrs. Scull.

T. R. LOOCKERMAN, WM. HUSSEY, SAMUEL ROBERTS, Trustees. April 16 4t

Tan Bark.

THE Subscribers wish to purchase one hundred and fifty cords of TAN BARK, den livered either at their Tan Yard or at Easton Point wharf.

They also have on hand, and constantly keep a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, and LEATHER, which they will sell at the most favorable terms for cash, or in exchange for Bark, Hides, Sheep Skins, or country produce generally.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co. who wish to employ 4 Journeymen Shoe makers, and 2 Apprentices from 12 to 15 years of age, of good moral character. The Cambridge Aurora will please copy 4 times and charge this office. March 15 4t (G) 4t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been re-appointed Standard keeper, will attend at Easton, from the 1st to 22d of September, at Wye Mill on the 23d; at Troop, the 24th; at St. Michaels, the 25th; and at Lookocman's mill the 28th, to inspect weights and measures.

I have always on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware, and will execute all orders on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Persons indebted are requested to call and pay their old accounts. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. aug 29

A CARD.

A WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have conied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others. oct 9

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated with them in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission Business, Mr. JOSHUA SENEY. The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of Jacob Ayres & Co, at the old stand No. 76, Pratt St., head of Bowley's Wharf. JACOB AYRES & Co. JOSHUA SENEY. Baltimore, March 26, 1836

WHO OFFER FOR SALE

Gunpowder, Imperial, Y. Hyson, O. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Tonqua, Pochong, Soehong and Bolea Teas, of the latest importations. Rio, Java, La-Guira, Porto Rico, Mecha, Amputosa, and St. Domingo Coffee, West India, N. O., Brazil, Porto Rico and Muscovada Sugar.

N. O., W. India, Cuba, and S. H. Molasses. Bengal Indigo, Sumatra Bk. Pepper, Company Mace, Jamaica ground Ginger, Race Ginger, Jamaica Pimento, Cassia in Mats, Citron, Nutmegs, Copperas, Alum, Salt Pear, Cloves, Pearl and Common Barley.

Ivica Almonds, Bunch Muscatel, Key and Baloom Raisins, Red Ochre, Madhur, Cayenne Pepper, London Mustard in Bottles and Kegs, City Mills, Howard St. and Richmond Flour.

Sperm Oil, Marseilles and Bordeaux Oil in Flasks and Bottles. St. Ubes, Turk's Island, Curaco, L. G. Alum and Sack Salt.

Brandy of E. Seignette, Otard Dupy, Pot rysson and other Brands, Holland Gin, Pine Apple, Black Horse and Hour Glass Brandy, Jamaica, N. O. and St. Croix Rum.

L. P. Madeira, Sicily and Cete Madeira, French Madeira, Port, Red, Sherry, Rousillon, San-Luceur, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Lisbon, and Tenerife Wines.

With a general assortment of other Goods on accommodating terms. wt

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are hereby requested to come forward and close their accounts without delay: as he intends settling up his business, he hopes no further notice will be required. They can settle by note or otherwise. ENNALS ROSZELL. April 9, 4t

WATCH & CLOCK MAKING.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS

in this line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand

New Watches, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Watch-Guards, Silver Thimbles, Silver Ever Pointed cils.

Silver Scissor-hooks, Silver Shields, Plain Gold Rings, Razors, and Razor Straps, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, Penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public in general, to give him a call, view his assortment, and he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business to receive a portion of the public patronage.

The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY, Jan. 2 4t

N. B. The subscriber must remind those persons whose accounts have been standing over six months, that they must call and settle them by the end of the year, and all those who do not call, will find their accounts placed in the hands of officers for collection. J. B.

THE Subscriber has commenced a Light Commission Business, at No. 12, Light Street, Baltimore, where he will sell Grain of every description, and he has opened a market for Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c. and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, (however small) will insure them the best prices the market affords. He will fill up orders of every description, such as Groceries, clover seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.

JOSEPH RASIN.

William Allen, Giles Hicks, Thomas Carter, J. P. W. Richardson, Henry Rhoads, William Loveday, Samuel Kennard, Dr. Robert Goldborough, Pere Wilner, John C. Palmer, John C. Spencer, Samuel Thompson, Jacob W. Legg, Benjamin Barickson.

N. B. I have on hand Jas. C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also his Corn Shelter, which will shell from 240 to 800 bushels a day. For particulars, reference to the Gardner and Farmer. April 9th, 1836. 3t

PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at this office: such as PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, LABELS, CARDS, and SHOWBILLS, BLANKS of all kinds.

Carey's Library

OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

To say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as are these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and book-sellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the least of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use, and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held instantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With per chance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe, and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover, will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and half-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character cannot fail to provide ample materials for his part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selections and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favourable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS. The work will be published in weekly numbers, containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 220 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English doctrine books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a years subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be five dollars per annum payable advance. A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agent, and any agent or postmaster forwarding five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription shall be entitled to the commission of 20 per cent or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers post paid. Address, E. L. CAREY & A. HART, Philad'a. 02 4t

The high bred Hunter SKY LARK.



WILL be let on Shares, this season,—or disposed of on reasonable terms.—He is a blood bay, black mane and tail,—15 hands high and upwards—and 7 years old.—For further information inquire at this office Feb. 23d

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Boltingbrook School, District No. 1 (Trappe) are desirous to employ a competent Teacher for the Primary School in that District.

Testimonials of competency, and character will be required. Applicants will address either of the subscribers.

NS. B. NEWNAM, JAS. MERRICK, NAT. LEONARD, Trustees. Easton Feb. 13, 1836. 4t

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock of HATS to JAMES H. McNEEL, and intending to leave Easton in a very short time, requests all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and settle the same on or before the end of the year, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. THOMAS HARPER. Dec. 5 3w 6t

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot County will sit every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 26th inst. to hear appeals. Persons having claims against the County are requested to bring them in properly authenticated before the first Tuesday in July next.

Trustees of the several Primary Schools are also notified that their contracts with their trustees must be brought in before the first Tuesday in July next, as the commissioners are desirous of closing the levy on that day. By order, THOMAS C. NICOLS, Clk. to Commissioners T. C. April 16 law6w

SOLOMON BARRETT,

FAVERN KEEPER,

EASTON, Md. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and other who may be pleased to patronize his establishment.—His bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provisions in good order and well stocked with provender. He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

feb 3 4t N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters, and Wild Ducks.

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, PAINTS DYE STUFFS, GLASS, &c. &c.

THE subscribers having associated themselves in the DRUG BUSINESS, and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms. EDWARD SPEDDEN. JAMES DAWSON.

N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge. E. S. & J. D. Easton, Oct. 3 1835. 4t

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Primary School at FERRY and DEEP NECK wish to procure a gentleman as teacher, to whom a liberal salary will be allowed. Testimonials of character and capacity will be required. Apply to Jan. A. B. HARRISON.

For Sale.

3000. cwt. of prime Corn-Blacks Easton 9. 3t (G) 6c

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach GIG and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness Making, Smithing and Painting.

N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bridle-bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjacent counties can have Plating done at a short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city. A. & H. July 14

(G) The Easton Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above and discontinue our last.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new" and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; maul, rat, coner, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR LOVEDAY. Jan 10 4t

TAILORING.

THE subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore with

A NEW MODE OF CUTTING,

That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments: he has also engaged

FIRST RATE WORKMEN,

that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases; otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public. The public's obedient servant, JOHN SATTERFIELD. aug 29 4t (G)

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has opened a house of public entertainment at that long established tavern house, the property of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the

UNION TAVERN.

He pledges himself to keep the best table the market will afford, good beds, and careful ostlers, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favor him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons. ELIJAH McDOWELL. march 29 4t

CLARK'S

OLDEST ESTABLISHED LUCKY OFFICE N. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert streets (CORNER THE AGESEUM). Where he have been sold.

PRIZES—PRIZES—PRIZES in dollars millions of millions.

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

JOHN CLARK, Old established Prize Vender, N. W. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, under the Museum. Baltimore, 1835.—may 16

Behold, I bring you good tidings



HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL PERSONS AFFLICTED.

A Certain Cure for Dyspepsia, Liver, Biliious, and Nervous Complaints; Jaundice, General Debility, Lowness of Spirits; and Diseases incident to Females. DIDR. LOCKWARD'S Celebrated Vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir. Symptoms of Dyspepsia.

The first symptoms of this disease is a disagreement of food, producing pain and uneasiness at the region of the stomach; fullness of that organ; belching of wind, with sour, oily, or purulent eructations; pain and tenderness at the pit of the stomach; pain in the right side, extending after the first shoulder, and under the shoulder-blade; the same kind of pain is very often experienced in the left side, difficultly often lying on the right or left side; pain also often in the small of the back, pain and giddiness of the head; dimness of the sight; coated tongue; disagreeable taste in the mouth in the morning after arising; coldness

This Medicine acts as a gentle purge, by which all foul humors are removed from the system; at the same time it restores the lost tone of the stomach and bowels,—opens obstructions of the Liver, Stomach and Pancreas, and will be found singularly efficacious in diseases of the Kidneys. As a family medicine none will be found cheaper or to answer a better purpose, and being composed entirely of vegetable matter it is perfectly innocent, which renders it more valuable.

As a certain remedy or cure for the above diseases this medicine stands incomparably beyond any other now in use. And as nothing more could be requisite to convince the most sceptical of its utility, than the numerous testimonials which have been given in its favor, hereafter, those testimonials will speak for it more than all encomiums which could be pronounced. Wherever it has been used, it has invariably been attended with complete success, and that too, in hundreds of cases, where apparently all hopes of cure have been despaired of. It was by this important discovery that the proprietor of the above Medicine, was in a few months, restored to perfect health, after years of the most distressing suffering, and after being abandoned by the profession to die without any hope of relief. Since which, hundreds, many thousands, have in a like manner been restored from beds of sickness to perfect health.

DR. LOCKWARD—Sir I have made use of your valuable Medicine for the Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, both of which diseases I have labored under for about three years—I have tried a great many medicines, but all to no effect.—I was induced to give yours a trial, and much to my astonishment & that of my friends, was in a short space of time completely relieved of my disease. That I am now, when I first commenced using your medicine, were, a follow—After eating my food I felt great distress at the pit of my stomach, with heartburn, sourness and vomiting of food, great tenderness at the pit of the