





Philadelphia Conference closed its session on Tuesday evening, 13th April, Bishop VAUGHN in the Chair. The following are the appointments of the preachers.—

#### SOUTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

S. Higgins, P. E.  
Union—M. Savin.  
Elizabethtown—L. Soot.  
Silence—J. Henry.  
Nazareth—C. S. Jones.  
St. Paul's—W. Barns.  
Western Church—B. Wad.  
Wesley—J. Smith.  
Zion and Wesley—W. H. Gildea.  
Asbury—E. L. James.  
Haddington—J. Flancy.  
Chester—W. Torbert, E. R. Williams.  
Radnor—W. Crogan.  
Saundersburg—R. Anderson.  
Strasburg—W. Uri, C. W. Jackson.  
Columbia—W. Roberts.  
Harrisburg—T. J. Thompson.  
Lebanon—J. Bisey.  
Lancaster—J. L. Houston.  
Suzhouhanna—F. Tebles, J. Wilson.  
Springfield—J. Edwardson.  
West Chester & Marshall—J. Lednum.

#### NORTH PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT.

J. Smith, P. E.  
St. George's—C. Pitman.  
Kensington—J. Hagarty.  
St. John's—J. Lybrand.  
With St. R. Garry.  
Harmony—T. Miller.  
Eighty—St. J. Cooper.  
Fair Mount—C. J. Crouch.  
Melody—R. W. Thomas.  
Frankford—W. W. Foulks.  
Bushton—J. M. Pettyman.  
Leeman's Chapel—W. G. Gentner.  
Manayunk—H. G. King, J. L. Taft.  
Germantown—C. V. Libencott.  
Bristol—D. Barine.  
Reading—A. John.  
Pottsville—T. Sovereign.  
Mauch Chunk—Davidson Neal.  
Easton—G. Lucy, M. Ehne.  
CHESAPEAKE DISTRICT

D. Daily, P. E.  
Smyrna—Wm. Allen, V. Shepherd.  
Dover—E. Reed.  
Denton—L. Starks, J. Mann.  
Caroline—J. Bell, J. Nichols, Sup.  
Middletown & Cantwell's Bridge—J. Cun-  
ningham]  
Easton—J. V. Potts  
Talbot—S. Drury, S. Barton.  
Centerville—J. Bain,—Curtis.  
Church Hill—J. Humphries.  
Kent—R. E. Kemp, J. Price.  
Delaware City—Wm. Thomas.—Pierson.  
Cecil—Wm. Rider,—Dutton.  
West Nottingham—S. Grace,  
Port Deposit—R. M. Greenbank.  
Newark—J. Kenard.  
Elkton—J. McFarland.  
Wilmington—W. A. Moore.  
New Castle—P. Conner.

#### DELAWARE DISTRICT.

H. White, P. E.  
Dover—Wm. Sperry.  
Cambridge—D. Lamborn, J. Atkinson.  
Salisbury—J. Massey, J. Johnson.  
Princess Anne—S. Townsend, J. Carlisle.  
Accomack—J. S. Taylor, J. Adams.  
Northampton—W. Whisman, J. Roach.  
Snow Hill—J. Harwood, J. Burgess.  
Nova & Elizabeth—J. R. Willard.  
Milford—W. M. Connally, J. Quigley.  
Millford—J. D. Onions, C. Karsner.

**IN WAR.**—During the late war with Britain, a dashing belle, who was now an octogenarian mother, found her progress arrested as she passed down Court street, in Boston, by a flood which prevented her passage to the opposite bank. She paused to consider her situation, and anxiously looking towards the desired haven, when, in consequence of her capsize, her boat was dashed upon the rocks, and she was carried home by a passing vessel. Her son, a young man, who had been at sea during the war, returned home, and, without any apology or excuse, told his mother that he was now a general, and that he had been promoted to the rank of admiral. The old dame, however, was not to be imposed upon, and, after a few moments' thought, she said, "I see you are a general, but I don't see you have a ship." The young man, however, was not to be put off so easily, and, after a few moments' thought, he said, "I am a general, but I don't have a ship." The old dame, however, was not to be imposed upon, and, after a few moments' thought, she said, "I see you are a general, but I don't see you have a ship." The young man, however, was not to be put off so easily, and, after a few moments' thought, he said, "I am a general, but I don't have a ship."

**LONDONS.**—The "Great Melropolis," just published by Theo. Foster, is one of the most interesting works imaginable. In reading it we were struck with some of its statistical facts. We subjoin a few in relation to the Lower Classes.

The number of public prostitutes in London is estimated at 80,000, eight thousand of whom die of a premature death every year.

In 14 of the principal gin-shops, it is estimated that 20,000 persons are visitors, for one or more glasses of gin, every week.

It is computed that 3,000,000 are annually expended by the lower classes in the single article of gin.

There are not more than one in one hundred of this class who ever read the bible.

There are 300,000 who never attend church.

Nine out of ten of the young operators are stated to be infidels.

SPECIES.—251,820 dollars were received at New Orleans in two vessels from Mexico.

Passengers in the schooner Camanche from Matamoros mention that a few days previous to their departure about \$80,000 had been received for paying the troops, but that the officers had kept nearly the whole of it for themselves. General Bravo had resigned the command of the army—a portion of it had already left for the city of Mexico the expedition against Texas having been given up.

Six Mexican vessels of war have been sent from Matamoros, and five had again sailed for Tampa, leaving only one schooner for the protection of their commerce.

Private letters confirm the intelligence of the arrival of a French squadron at Vera Cruz, for the purpose of demanding, in the name of the French government, reparation from Mexico.

Col. R. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the U. S., arrived at New Orleans on the 19th, and will remain until the 25th instant.

An active and faithful memory doubles life; for it brings a man again upon his stage with all those who have made their exits.

When a personage becomes formidable, to his competitors, or superordinates, they generally seek to decieve or destroy him.

A BITTER BITTER.—Two of the light-fingered gentry stopped before the window of a certain hat store in South street, one evening last week, and after consulting some time whether they should go in and buy a cap, decided in the affirmative, and accordingly made their obeisance to the proprietor of the store.

What will you charge to iron my hat? asked one. I can iron it, answered the man of hats, either for twenty five cents, or for twelve and a half. Well, said the first speaker, I'll have a levy's worth. While the barker was engrossed in making the hat look slick the companion of the customer, who had taken no part in the conversation, disappeared; thus excited the suspicions of the proprietor of the store, who looked around to ascertain if it was well, he quickly discovered that his stock was minus a cap valued at about \$14, he asked his customer, who of course, professed to know nothing about him; this, however, did not satisfy the dealer, and he told his customer that if he did not pay for the cap, he would have him arrested; fortunately, at this stage of the affair, two young gentlemen entered, which had the effect of emboldening the latter, and intruding the thief, (for such he really was.) My dear sir, said he, rather than have any fuss about the matter, I will pay you for the cap. He accordingly plucked down the ready, and was about leaving the store, when he was stopped by the barker, who said he had, a great mind to have him arrested any how. O let me go and see, and I will bring the other man back in a jiffy; he then made his exit.

**Presentation.**—Does not that bell tolling? observed his companion to col.—, on hearing a funeral knell, "but you in mind of your late end?" "No but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

Communicated for the Whig.

ONE KISS BEFORE WE GO.

Written at the request of a friend in the U. S. Navy.

BY R. HORACE PRATT.

Our Ship is on the foaming deep—

Our hearts are blithe and free,

But ere our happy homes we leave

One parting kiss from them—

For soon the treach'rous wave will roll

Where storms and tempests blow—

Then, dearest, close thy sailor's heart—

One kiss before we go!

The barker that fills those beamings eyes—

Our sailor still shall lie—

He guards us from the billows shore—

At danger of his life;

Then we weep over those parting bread,

Which Scamond only knew—

Our will thou grant that precious boon—

One kiss before we go!

That heavying breast—that tearful eye—

The glow upon thy cheek—

Tell what the heart would answer me,

Could thy fond bosom smile?

Then whilst I press them to my breast—

And press round them throw,

Upon these yielding lips I'll press—

One kiss before we go!

Baltimore.

FRUIT CURRENT.

Baltimore, April 25th.

FRUIT CURRENT.

**DR. BRANDRETH**  
WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO  
MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, IN BEING  
QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON  
THE PATRONAGE OF THE  
PUBLIC  
FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHERS,  
Vegetable Universal Pills,  
ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, 1751.

"Science should contribute to the Comfort, Health,  
and Happiness of Mankind."

On the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the UNITED STATES, although in Europe they had been, previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed. It was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friends, and the public generally, that however different may be the taste of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of the body; they should be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature?—We see, when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in motion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural motion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they adopt a right course, because the result has been sound health or in other words, every organ has become restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of consumption, influenza, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, and a sense of fulness in the back part of the head, usually a symptom of apoplexy, rheumatism, fever, and ague, bilious, scirrhus, pleurisy, &c., and constant severies of all kinds, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, inward weakness, depression of spirits, rashes, inflammation, sore eyes, fits, palpitation, dropsy, small pox, measles, croup, coughs, whooping cough, quinsy, colic, cholera morbus, gravel, worms, dysentery, diarrhea, ringing noises in the head, king's evil, scrofula, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, salt rheum, warts, swellings, ulcers, some of thirty years standing, cancers, tumors, swelled testes and large piles, Costiveness, all eruptions of the Skin, Bright's Disease, Female Complaints, of every kind, especially Obstruction, Relaxations, &c.

SIX TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability. Call at Dr. B.'s store, and read the original letters, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove, by the tures they make, that there is no necessity for other medicines.

The above medicine is for sale by the subscriber the only agent for this County.

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are particularly recommended to persons in health, as they do not deprive them of strength. Persons deriving disease from debility, would do well to consult themselves with one of these.

They require no attention, and drink with pleasure, and have power of curing cold; the body is better able to stand the effects of cold after a dose than before any directions.

Certificates of the many cures effected by Dr. Brandreth's Pills will be published from time to time.

The Subscriber in a short space of time has sold 400 boxes which proves the efficacy of this highly celebrated medicine.

CHARLES ROBINSON.  
Easton March 21, 1837. II

#### COMMUNICATION.

We are indebted to Mr. John B. Peabody, of Columbus, Georgia, for the following case of Chills and Fevers.

Columbus, Geo. Feb 17, 1837.

This is to certify that I have made use of the celebrated Brandreth's Vegetable Pills, in my family, for Fever and Ague, and have been entirely convinced of their utility and virtue, and shall ever use them in preference to any other medicine, when they are to be obtained. I have also recommended them to others for different diseases—Asthma, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bile, &c. &c. The result is entirely satisfactory—they are in my opinion, the most efficient and safe medicine now in use, so far as I am acquainted.

JOHN I. SMITH.

#### Branch Bank at Easton.

March 23, 1837.

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

By order  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

March 23

#### NOTICE.

THE Beverly Seminary, under the new organization will commence on the first of May next, that being the beginning of a regular school.

Parents, however, who are anxious that their sons should resume their studies before that time, may send them at any time after the 10th April.

JOSEPH SPENCER  
MATTHEW SPENCER

April 4

The Steamboat



#### MARYLAND.

REQUIRING some adjustment and painting her running will be suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 26th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

April 28



#### MAKERS.

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

HORSES, BARUCHES,

GIGS, SULKIES,

BUGGIES, CARRYALLS

description of Carriage at the shortest morn the most fashionable and substantial notice, and on the most accommodating terms, those gentlemen and ladies who are so worthy of ease and pleasure that there is no necessity of sending to the cities for same 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 in 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 door free of charge. All kinds of wagons, dogs, carts, &c. in the best manner, and on the most pleasing terms. Silver Plate 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 will be happy to furnish to their friends and the public generally.

The publickly known servants,

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They have for sale, a pair of handsome young horses, well matched, color, blood bay, warm and quiet and kind to harness, also a first rate grey horse.

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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

## NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE  
Is Printed and published every  
TUESDAY MORNING,  
BY  
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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

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

All communications to insure attention should be post paid.

## POETRY.

From the New York American.  
THE DISCARDED.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. A.  
Is woman's love so lightly won,  
Obdurate to call,  
That like the lyre ye play upon,  
'Twill change and sigh with all;  
Go tell him from this hour we part,  
And own no mutual shrine:  
—I will not brook another's heart  
Should share the joys of mine.

My step is light—my smile is gay,  
Nor yet my eye is dim—  
Go tell him how in halls I stray  
And ever think of him!  
And how at eve, when music's tone,  
Comes swelling o'er the air,  
I cast out in my bower, alone,  
Nor miss his presence there.

I do not love—I do not hate,  
It were no tale though,  
To pale strata I will not write,  
Nor yet the gamut sing;  
But tell him like some passing gleam  
That silvets along the bower,  
And like a shadow on a stream,  
His memory is to me.

Perchance he thought with simple galle,  
To ravage like a swash  
And dwell with evening craft the while,  
Upon the strength's word,  
But tell him when to left my side  
I knew not that he went,  
Nor shall I close my lips with pride,  
Nor write with discontent.

He values not, why does my heart  
Come with your prompting blind?  
And has no taste of the smart,  
Which stings an anguish's mind—  
—I care not for his troubled sleep—  
Yet whisper to his ear,  
My eye is not too proud to weep,  
But loves in the tear.

And tell him tho' his every look  
Cold distance shows to me—  
The like a faded leaf'd book,  
His name is now to me;  
And tho' no more like mortal blood,  
His voice may baffle me;  
—I see his eyes are gone,  
His image on me.

## MISCELLANEGUS.

PARISIAN VAMPIRE

"Evenings with Cambaceres," now on the eve of publication.

There was always some curious anecdote gathered from the conversation of Prince Cambaceres. In one of my evening visits to him, he related the following story:

One day when the Emperor had detained me longer than usual, the Minister of the Police (the Duke of Orléans) sent to request an immediate audience.

"What can he want?" said the Emperor. "Stay, Prince Cambaceres, I like to have a witness when he is with me." (The Emperor was then beginning to be distrustful of him.) Foucher entered and began to converse about some general topics relating to the police, and then he proceeded as follows:—

"A very singular circumstance has taken place at the Hotel Pépin, Rue Saint-Blaise. About twelve days ago, a man named Ratin took up his abode there; owing to some suspicious circumstances which were communicated to the police, he has been made the object of special surveillance. He is well dressed, and good looking, except that there is a certain expression of fierceness in his countenance. In the day time, he visits several families in Paris, and in the evening, he leaves his hotel at eleven o'clock precisely; sometimes he goes on foot, at other times in a fiacre; but he always proceeds to the same place; namely, the burial ground of Pére la Chaise, and, as soon as he arrives there, his agents lose sight of him. At four o'clock in the morning he is again seen in the vicinity of the burial ground. He then returns his way to the Hotel Pépin, and gets there before daylight. These circumstances regularly recurring night after night, excited the astonishment of my people. Ratin is distinctly kept in view, and is engaged step by step from the moment of his leaving the hotel until he arrives near Pére la Chaise. There he is always lost sight of. A party of police agents have been stationed in the interior of the burial place; but nothing has been discovered."

"Duke of Orléans," exclaimed the Emperor, "this is a strange phantasmagorical story. Do you suspect Ratin is a vampire?"

"That would be a rarity in France, Sire, in the tenth century."

"What do you think he is, then?"

"I cannot guess."

"Will you have him arrested?"

"He has committed no offence, and therefore I hesitated."

"You are right. It is sufficiently painful to be compelled to fill our state prisons with maniacs, who take pleasure in running headlong to their own ruin. I do not approve of

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1837

VOL. III.—No 19

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS THE PURCHASE OF SOLITUDE."

preventive measures. They are always tyrannical. With such a system, where can one stop? But this is a very mysterious gentleman. Have his papers been examined during his absence?"

"Yes, Sire, and nothing suspicious has been found."

"Is his passport correct?"

"The description of his person is not precise accurate. There is even some appearance of erasure and alteration of the writing in some parts. We know not what to make of this man; but we shall keep a vigilant eye over him."

I was much surprised at this curious disclosure, (continued Prince Cambaceres,) and some time afterwards, when Foucher happened to call on me, I thought of Ratin, and I inquired whether the mystery had ever been cleared up.

"Prince," said he "I could almost be tempted to believe that we are not in the ninth century; but in the ninth, the tenth, the eleventh or even earlier. There are some extraordinary impositions practised in this world."

"What have you discovered?"

"I will tell you. My brigadiers being not a little mortified by the way in which Ratin constantly eluded their vigilance, determined to take a decisive step; and, accordingly, one night they arrested him when within a few yards of Pére la Chaise. At one blow he knocked down two of the police officers; who alleged that they had not been struck by a man's arm, but by a bar of iron. The others surrounded and arrested Ratin. He was perfectly calm, and he showed by the light of one of the street lamps the papers which he carried about with him; these papers consisted of a copy of Paris, A passport, a certificate of his birth, and, in short, every thing that would identify him to the police. They then demanded to see his keys. They had not been struck by a man's arm, but by a bar of iron. The others surrounded and arrested Ratin. 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### EXTRACT FROM MR. HAMER'S SPEECH.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 5 1837.—On a resolution, offered by Mr. Wise of Virginia, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the State of the Executive Department of the Government.

Before I resume the thread of my discourse, I must submit a few observations with regard to what fell from me the other day, when I addressed the House. I know how easy it is for what is said here to be misunderstood and misrepresented; and it appears that my positions have been greatly misunderstood by some who heard me.

It is said that I demanded specific charges of fraud before I would vote for a committee of inquiry. Not so; I require some gentleman to assume the responsibility of pointing to the department, bureau, or officer, where the fraud is to be found, and asserting, in his place, that he has good reasons for believing it exists.—Then I will vote promptly for an investigation.

So it has been understood to say, that these now in power are not a party. I said no such thing. The country is divided into parties, and perhaps always will be, and one of those parties is now in power. What I complain of is, that the opposition, who are in a minority, and have been for years, should "vaguely claim that they are the country, and we but a party." I insist that if any party can be called the Country, it is ours; for in a free country the voice of the majority is virtually the voice of the country.

Again, sir, I stated that I had been behind the curtain since I came here, and he had been undeceived with regard to many operations of public men. I directly referred to this House, and to the schemes and plans connected and carried into execution by those who oppose the administration.

I spoke of the curtain which conceals us from the scrutiny of the people who are at home and who are often imposed on, most shamefully by what is put forth from this ten miles square. For example, how often do we see an account given by a letter writer of the speeches made here, which is a tissue of misrepresentation from beginning to end. A friend of the administration rises perhaps and makes a speech. That is put down as a feeble effort, contradictory, illogical, and all that. Then an opposition gentleman arises, and he literally flies the other alive. Poor fellow he looks as if he would sink through the floor. The writer almost fancied he could hear him groan audibly, such was the agony he felt and manifested. Now those of us who are behind the curtain, understand all that. The people at home are beginning to understand it, though for a long time they did not. We know that these men are paid to abuse and scold and pease the other, and that they are merely laboring in their vocation.

It has been alleged that I justified the President's inconsistency, by changing his conduct when he appeared. I did not undertake to argue that point at all. I have no occasion now to deny that the inconsistencies charged upon him do exist in point of fact.

So of the presumption and patronage, which furnish themes of endless declamation, I am under no obligation to justify the one, and to disregard the other, because of the existence of the same things in the states where the opposition have the power.

(Here Mr. Pickens rose and inquired if Mr. H. meant to include South Carolina, to which Mr. H. replied in the affirmative.) Mr. H. stated that the gentleman's information was incorrect, as the dominant party there had not proscribed and removed their political opponents. Mr. H. then made a general statement in regard to disbursements, &c., &c., & then proceeded.

I am glad to hear that our opponents are as liberal in South Carolina as elsewhere. But the people have not given to the term "opposition" the same meaning that I do. It means to us in Maryland as it does in Massachusetts, to our friends to our enemies. This preference exists in all parties, and is right as well. Qualifications being equal or nearly so, I would always prefer to give to my political friends, and to the party I have ever thought myself most attached to, this principle. Then the two parties oppose each other in the estimation of the world, in both Maryland and Massachusetts.

Jackson men in Congress were not of those States, and that alone proves what I say. Removals cannot take place where there is no authority to remove; and I presume there have but few of them in office in either State.

As to removals from office, it is enough for me to repeat, that the charges against the Executive are not sustained by the facts; and I appeal to the departments in this city, and to the post offices throughout the Union to prove the unjustness of this imputation, that men are removed merely on account of their political sentiment.

When we show that the opposition prefer men of their own party to others, we may then fairly and properly ask, what would the people gain upon this point, by turning out the dominant party, and putting in their opponents? When the raven chides blackness, it is not to point to the color of his own plumage! If Satan undertakes to reprove sin, it is not well to remind him that his own moral character does not stand very fair in the community! And if politicians make furious charges against their opponents, may we not remind them, that they are guilty of the very same themselves, which they charge upon others.

Having said thus much in explanation, I will now proceed with my discourse. When we adjourned the other day, I was remarking that the nation had approved of the conduct of the present Executive. The late elections prove that beyond all dispute. A successor has been selected who approves of his leading measures, and is pledged to carry out his policy. The gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) who I regret to see is not in his seat, particularly as I understand he is detained from it by the illness of his family, told us the other day that he was advocating the cause of the people, and did not wish to be understood as assaulting the President. That gentleman and several others have been advocating the cause of the people in the same way for years; yet, when ever the people come to the polls, they uniformly decide against their own advocates, and in favor of Andrew Jackson! This proves their approbation of his principles and policy.

I do not stand here to eulogize the President but this much I will say: when the passions which enter into party contests in this country shall have subsided—when the prejudices created by such controversies shall have passed away, then, and not till then, will justice be done to the fame and character of Andrew Jackson. And when his enemies shall have floated down the stream of time into that oblivion which is the inevitable destiny of almost their whole number, his memory will survive and flourish in the hearts of a just, a great and intelligent people.

The history of America up to this period, will present three Presidents standing out boldly upon her pages as great public benefactors. They are George Washington, who

harmonized the conflicting elements and put our Government in motion; Thomas Jefferson, who arrested it in its down hill career towards monarchy, and restored it to its pristine purity; and Andrew Jackson, who gave it the "republican touch" brought it back to the point where Jefferson left it, and where it ought always to remain.

I come now to speak of the future. It has been boldly proclaimed here by several gentlemen, that, in regard to the administration Mr. Van Buren, we are to have "war in advance" and "war to the knife!" This is most extraordinary position for gentlemen to assume. Before the principles or policy of the Chief Magistrate are made known, nay, before he has taken the oath of office, to declare war, and that too, a war of extermination! They inform us that he is not to be judge by his acts; that they may possibly support his measures, but they will wage an interminable warfare against the man! "Why, sir, we go for measures, and men to carry them out; we support them, because they are in favor of certain doctrines and measures, not because we like them. Any other system than this must generate into mere "man worship."

This may be a very patriotic opposition, but it appears to me to be an impious one for the gentlemen themselves. When one man is determined beforehand to be displeased, or to quarrel with another, we know how easy it is to find an opportunity of doing so. Now if it should so happen, in the progress of events, that these gentlemen find it necessary at some future time to make an assault upon the administration, will not the people be inclined to reply: "Ah! we did not expect you to be satisfied, let the President do as he might." But the course which gentlemen choose to pursue is somewhat a matter of taste, and I have not the least desire to dictate to any one upon that subject.

If the opposition have solemnly resolved that we shall have another four years' war, if we cannot be permitted to go into winter quarters for three months, it will, and war to the knife is to be their motto, for our "Come on Macduff!" Let us hear the rest of the story. "Come on Macduff!" Let us hear the rest of the story. "Come on Macduff!"

Watson concluded that she had received some intelligence—want to Mr. Lovett again on Main street, to see Mr. Lazarus, the printer, the printer. He had been to the house of visiting his brother, Lazarus, and had seen Miss A. and her son, and Drs. Drake and Rivers.

Mr. King, aware—the recorder and pointed out Morris, the individual who was examined on Saturday and acquitted, as the individual who called at her house on the evening of Miss A.'s disappearance, and inquire for her, and who stated that an express had arrived in the city from Miss A.'s brother, which represented him as dangerously ill; and that he had been deputed to inform Miss A. of the melancholy intelligence, and, upon his immediate departure with him to the individual or individuals who were to conduct her to her dying brother. Miss A. had gone to a singing school. The prisoner on leaving the house witness, and there was no time to lose, and that he would go to Miss A., and that she (Miss A.) need not look for her acquaintance for some time to come. Miss A. did not return home that night—was absent about two weeks—and had knowledge of her whereabouts.

Watson concluded that she had received some intelligence—want to Mr. Lovett again on Main street, to see Mr. Lazarus, the printer, the printer.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Lovett, the printer, the printer, the printer, the printer,

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## CLIMATE AND HEALTH OF MISSOURI.

published in that paper yesterday, that "An order was received from the Department at Washington to enforce the collection of all bonds unpaid at the Custom house of foreign merchants, without delay"—is contradicted in the Globe of last night, the Editors of which say, "We have inquired, and learn, that no such order has been issued."

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

### THE FIFTY.

Sir—I understand the meeting of the "Fifty" at Delmonico's, went off without any serious accident, though the public distress was deplored, not in sackcloth and ashes, but oysters and champagne. Some bloody minded speeches were delivered, and among the most eloquent was one by a member, whose name I could not learn, which would have stirred up a bed of oysters, had it not been brought to an untimely end by the explosion of a cork from a bottle of champagne, which struck him in the mouth and knocked out three of his teeth; so he can't bite now, though he may growl to great advantage. This catastrophe puzzled the committee to account for it, but it was generally attributed to the species circular.

The committee finally determined to proceed forthwith to Washington, each member armed with a popgun, loaded to the muzzle with gunpowder tea and gum balls. I am further credibly informed, that they have engaged a rail road car to themselves, which is to carry a flag with a cross-bone and scull, grinning horribly, surmounted by three dried rats and an onion. You may depend on these particulars, as I had them from one of the waiters, who picked up the orator's teeth and sold them to a combinator for the benefit of his creditors.

I am, &c. OLD HARD MONEY.

HARD TIMES.—One house in this city has cleared and paid toll on five hundred and eleven tons of merchandise for the four days the canal has been open.—Albany Argus.

We find the following in the Boston Centinel, a decided whig paper. It quotes from authority, which the whigs will certainly not venture to call in question.

"THE TIMES.—For upwards of ten years, certain phrases have carried a great influence, and borne down many a good argument; the spirit of the age—the march of intellect—modern improvements—grand discoveries—the enterprise of the times—no achievements—and such like. A more fitting commentary is now seen and felt in America. Six months ago, a colored sailor was in an admirable position to be a Lawyer in the city of New York, with the remarkable accuracy of thoughts and language which distinguishes all his writings, thus described the passing age—We live in a period of the age is restless, progressive and revolutionary. The rapidly increasing appetite for wealth—the insatiable taste for luxury which it engenders—the relentless spirit of speculation, and the solid simulation which characterizes the growing wealth of the nation—these are the grand traits of the present era—the diminution of reverence for the wisdom of the past—in disregard of the lessons of experience, the authority of the ministry, and the venerable institutions of ancestral policy—are so many bad symptoms of a disengaged state of the public mind."

Such being a delineation of the truth, and particularly in those features which we have cause to be described above, can any one be astonished at the present state of affairs? Is not the nature of the tide to be propulsive to its extraordinary flood? If the course of the same is thus manifestly above, can any one doubt what the cross denotes?

THE SENATE ORDER.—The Globe says—"We have been official documents which give evidence that, prior to the issuing of the specific order, none of the clerks' land offices were in the habit of requiring a payment of lands, or the notes of the private banking houses, Treadwell, Wood & Co., New York, which firm is reported among the late failures at that place."

But for the specific order, there can hardly be a doubt that the Treasury would have been embarrassed with some thousands of dollars in the course of the year, and formed a species to be reported to Congress as a sum of funds."

It is stated by Noah and the Intelligencer, Express correspondent, (Master Brooks,) that General Jackson has had a bill protested for \$6,000. We have no doubt that it is a fabricated story by one or the other of these worthies, General Jackson has drawn for nothing that he is not entitled to command. It is barely possible that the proceeds of his crop may have fallen into the hands of some such honest whig merchants as have stopped, with the money of the farmers in their pockets. If this be so, the old Chieftain will cheerfully pocket the loss, in the hope that it may prove a sufficient warning to guard the producing classes against trusting hereafter such high-flying dealers.—Globe.

The Marlboro' Gazette states that the Tobacco Plants in Prince George county have been materially injured by the late frost. In some instances whole beds are said to have been destroyed.

Texas.—It is supposed that the migration to Texas since the 1st of March, has averaged one thousand persons weekly. The Texan army was on the La Baca, in fine health, and 2400 strong. A severe frost was experienced on the 7th ult., which is said to have destroyed the cotton crop there.

The New York Herald gives the following timely item:

How to be Economical.—Eat meat in small quantities: Touch not butter—it is unnecessary. Burn a single light. Sell your horses. Use as little flour as possible. Take care of the fragments.

Advice for the Ladies in hard times.—Wear neat, clean, plain cambrics. Absurd high priced silks. Use neat kerchiefs, with no expensive embroidery.

Advice to Young men.—Wear your old coat a week longer, and your old hat a month. Old hats feel best—so do old boots.

Do you take a newspaper? No, never. Oh I can talk with you then. You know nothing.

Kids and Brussels Sprouts may be sown about the middle of May and transplanted early in July in rich ground. They are used as greens, and are best after having been touched with sharp autumnal frost.

## Temperance Convention, AT DENTON.

PURSUANT to a resolution passed at the Temperance Convention held at Denton in June last,—a similar convention will be held at Denton, Caroline county, Md. on the last Tuesday in May (1837).—The Temperance Societies in the State of Maryland, and Virginia, are earnestly desired to send Delegates to the convention—it is to be hoped that the friends of temperance will be mindful of this convention, and appoint such delegates as will attend.

Easton, May 9, 1837.

The editors of newspapers on the peninsula are respectfully requested to give the above a prominent place in their respective papers until the convention.

## Horses for Sale.

Will be offered for sale, at public auction, in Easton on Tuesday the 16th May, two valuable Stud Horses, out of fine mares, from the celebrated Stable.

## RINALDO.

### JOHN RIGGINS.

A long credit will be given, upon payment of the purchase money in three equal parts, for the services of the said John Riggins, to be rendered during the time of his service, and the same will be deducted from the price of the horses.

### JOHN GOLDEN.

John Golden was in his 20th year, and wishes to make his fortune; he has an adjoining farm, and her thousand acres to appear to anything, Go to

### WE COMMITTED.

give you for the compensation of the Orphans' Court, will be sold at the time of the sale of the horses, on the 16th day of May next, at the front door of the Court House in Talbot County, Maryland.

### PROCESSED.

will be sold, at the time of the sale of the horses, on the 16th day of May next, at the front door of the Court House in Talbot County, Maryland.

### BOOTS & SHOES.

and a quantity of first rate MATERIALS.

The subscriber has prepared, from their own personal experience, in the above business, to give general information to all who may be interested.

### SHEDD & AUSTIN.

Having just returned from Baltimore, with an additional supply of

### BOOTS & SHOES.

and a quantity of first rate

### MATERIALS.

The subscriber has prepared, from their own personal experience, in the above business, to give general information to all who may be interested.

### SPRING CLOTHING.

All descriptions made to the best and most comfortable colors and at the shortest notice.

All orders will be respectfully received and promptly attended to.

### W. H. SHEPPARD,

1837, May 9.

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All descriptions made to the best and most comfortable colors and at the shortest notice.

&lt;p

**Notice of the Sale of an improve  
Lot in Easton.**

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by William Vandeford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcel of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, wherein there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vandeford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank, for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vandeford, and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
of the Branch Bank at Easton.  
Jan. 3, 1837.

**Notice of the Sale of Valuable  
Lands in Talbot County.**

THE President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage, passed and executed to them by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-two, will offer for sale, at public auction, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheephead's Addition," bounded on the East by the land of A. George Bostfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bayside, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West an North by the River St. Michaels River and containing the quantity of One hundred and forty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said County, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore possession will not be delivered in the purchaser until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeing witness on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in Wood and Timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an accumulation on the land of the widow's dower, which the will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
of the Branch Bank at Easton.  
Jan. 3, 1837.

**Notice of the Sale of Valuable  
Lands in Talbot County.**

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage, passed and executed to them by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, the parts of the several tracts of land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchases by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty-four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four hundred, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
of the Branch Bank at Easton.  
Jan. 3, 1837.

**Late Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed against James Tilton Jr. at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instant and use of Nehemiah Tilton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, for cash to the highest bidder between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. of said day the following property viz: All and singular that farm, plantation and land situate, lying and being in Talbot County and in Miles River Neck, in the tenement of James Hopkins being part of a tract of land called Marengo and all the estate right title and interest of James Tilton Jr. legal or equitable in 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, the wife of the said James Tilton, for all seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to be assessed thereon.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.

**COACH, GIG, AND HARNESS  
MAKERS.**



**DR. BRANDRETH**

WANTS NO COLLEGE, NO INSTITUTION, NO MONOPOLY, NO CHARTER, HE BEING QUITE SATISFIED TO REST ON THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC.

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHERS,  
Vegetable Universal Pill,  
ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, 1751.

"Scenes should contribute to the Comfort, Health, and Happiness of Mankind."

The undersigned respectfully present their thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favors and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them; that they are prepared to furnish HORSES, BARUCHES,  
GIGS, SULKIES,  
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES.

description of Carriage at the shortest makin the most fashionable and subltia notice, 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 thachers for handsome and good carriages, as their work will bear comparison and examination wth 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 unbound 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 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 every shert 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's obedient servant,

ANDERSON E. HOPKINS.

They have made a full set of saddlebags, Horses, and harness, and have a well-stocked stable of horses, and a number of carriage horses for hire.

Address, J. C. COOPER & CO., 100 W. Main Street, Easton.

or 100 W. Main Street, Easton.

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

## NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE  
Is Printed and published every  
TUESDAY MORNING,  
BY  
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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

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

All communications to insure attention should be post paid

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

United States' Magazine  
AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW

ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people.

Discussing the great questions of polity before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightfully informed; it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reproach.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking.—The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, interfering with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiased by partial or minor views.

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the wisdom and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

General scientific intelligence, including

agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes movements, &c.

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately paged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and combined view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace, but also for record and reference through future years; the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the democratic party, as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum; while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States' Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlys of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty-three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, and dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers,

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.

Washington, D C April, 1837.

## POETRY.

From the New York Mirror

### THE DESERTED ONE.

He seemed to love her, and her youthful cheek  
Wore for awhile the transient bloom of joy;

And her heart throbbed with hopes she could not speak

New to delight, and mute in ecstasy.

He won that heart in its simplicity.

All undisguised in its young tenderness;

And smiling, saw that he, and only he

Had power at once to wound it or to bless.

She gave to him her innocent affection,

And the warm feelings of her guileless heart;

And from the storm of life she sought protection

In this dear love, her home of earthly rest;

In this sweet truth her opening days were blest,

And joyously she hailed her coming years:

For well she knew that even in distress,

There would be one kind hand to dry her tears.

He left her—and in trouble she awoke

From her young dreams of bliss; but murmured not

Over her silent sufferings, nor spoke

To any one upon her cruel lot.

You would have deemed that he had been forgot,

Or thought her bosom callous to the stroke;

But in her cheek there was one hectic spot,

Twas little—but it told her heart was broke.

And deeper and more deep the painful flush

Daily became; yet all distress seemed o'er,

Sure when the life blood gave a sudden rush,

Then troubled into silence as before.

At once too proud, too humble to deplore,

She bowed her head in quietness;—she knew

Her bright prospects could receive no more;

Yet was she calm, for she had heaven in view.

She loved, and she forgave him—and in dying

She asked a blessing on his future years;

And so she went to sleep; meekly relying

Upon that power which shall suffice all tears.

Her simple turf the young spring flow'rs wears,

And the pale primrose grows upon her tomb;

And when the storms its simple blossom tears,

It bows its head—an emblem of her doom!

Infallible cure for Hard Times.

Take three glasses of bitters to prepare our

stomach for breakfast and one after to wash it

fairly down. Take from three to five smalls

between the hours of eight and ten. Take at

least half a pint of the clear crater at eleven

o'clock. Take a smaller to knock off on at

noon. Drink two quarts of hard cider or a

quart of strong beer with your dinner. Take

settle after dinner, and a small glass of

brandy and peppermint every hour through

the afternoon. Procure a quart of applejack

and carry home with you at night.—Drink

that up, kick your wife and children out of

doors, go to bed and snoze until morning,

and it will be strange if you do not find time

easy and money plenty.

Wholesale Business.—The N. Y. Mer-

cantile of Wednesday has the following under

its head of marriage:—MARRIED.—In the

ship Gladiator, from London—T. Stephenson,

L. Barachone, A. Britton, W. Johnson, and

134 in the steerage.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A BEAUTIFUL CANDIDATE

#### FOR A CROWN.

From the forthcoming work "Evenings with Cambaceres."

The Emperor had reached the zenith of his prosperity. He was making kings with as much ease as he was making marshals. Murat had just been transferred from the Grand Duchy of Berg to the throne of Naples, when one morning a carriage drove into my court yard and a lady alighted from it. An amazzone! I exclaimed it is her Imperial Highness the Princess de Guastalla (Madame Borghese, the beautiful Pauline Bonaparte.) I was hastening down stairs to receive her with all due ceremony, when happening to pass a window which looked out on the garden, I beheld advancing towards the house—the Emperor himself. He rang at the back door, usually appropriated to the servants, and entered. He was, I think, accompanied by Berthier. Here was a *rencontre*! It was Scylla and Charybdis! I might perhaps have feigned not to recognise the Emperor, but, with a most imperative gesture, he beckoned me to him. I therefore turned to the right about, and leaving the Princess to find her way to the drawing room unattended, I hurried through the Empress's apartment.

"Let her come in," said the Emperor.

"I rang,—the order was given, and the lady appeared. The Emperor directed her not to lose sight of the Princess Borghese, and then turning to me, he added.

"Let us retire to your cabinet."

"I am at your Majesty's disposal," replied I; "but permit me first to observe the ceremony due to the Princess."

"Well, well! only be quick!"

"He proceeded to my cabinet, and I escorted the Princess to her carriage. As soon as I had got rid of her, I flew to wait on the Emperor. I found him walking about the room with hurried steps.

"Well, Prince!" said he, as soon as I entered,

"this is one of the thousand disagreeable scenes which, tyrant, as you say I am, I am compelled to endure. This morning Pauline came to me, commenced an altercation, assumed an imperative tone, and ended by threatening to drown herself. Seeing the excited state in which she was in, and knowing her violent temper, I became alarmed. She left me, I followed her, and as soon as she stepped into her carriage I took possession of the first cabriolet I saw standing in the court yard of the Tulleries. She drove across the bridges; I suspected she was coming to you—I entered by your back door, and you know the rest. A crown for a Borghese! Such a proposition would excite an insurrection in the army! The Borgheses are of pure blood royal I know; but kings of my creation must be of my own blood, and must have received the baptism of the sword. However, I am anxious to soothe Pauline. Her husband shall be made Governor of Piedmont. Tell her this from me; and moreover, that I will give her a million francs to clear off her debt and reset her diamonds. A million francs! What a sum. How much happiness it would diffuse if distributed! Ah Prince! What a cross is a numerous family to a man like me! I have always envied the happiness of Melchisedech, who never knew father, mother, and, above all, sisters."

AN ECCENTRIC

Among nature's caricatures (and many lament this harmless work of the goddess is no longer extant,) was Mr. Cuzzans, a gentleman well known in London, of small but independent fortune. He volunteered sundry ludicrous hardships; he encountered many farcical pains to gratify his dry humor with an eternal smile; for while his own muscles were immovable, he extorted bursts of laughter by his eccentricity.—Among the absolute facts recorded of him, it is notorious that he slept every night throughout a whole week, in the month of May, on Primrose hill, to enjoy the open air, and was afterwards, from whom without necessity, a most conscientious waterman to the hackney coaches, and then a faithful waiter to a publican. He was six months in a silent mood, during which time he never was known to change a syllab of his with most intimate friends, but carried a slate before him to write answers to any questions that might be put before him. This mode of conversation, if more generally known, might perhaps be adopted by some deep oratorical politicians, who might find it convenient now and then, for the sake of consistency, to rub out one assertion before they broach another. Sometimes he would stalk about with an iron mace cocked hat, large paper ruffles, a jack chain round his neck, a sword by his side, and his head shaved; while thus accoutred, he observed a notice over a shopkeeper's window signified that he 'boarded ladies' ears,' stalked into the shop, the man was frightened and jumped over the counter, Mr. Cuzzans jumped after him, the shopkeeper squatted down, trembling on a low stool, and he sat frowning on a high chair beside him.—He took two oysters shells from his pocket, which contained a quantity of salt. 'Friend,' said he, 'take a pinch of snuff directly; let it be a large one.' The terrified shopkeeper obeyed, and crammed his nostrils with a handful of bay salt, instead of powdered tobacco. Says Cuzzans: 'if you sneeze, God bless you; but, if I hear of your boring ladies' ears again, blame me if I don't make you take a pound of this every morning.'—He marched majestically out of the shop, and as the man instantly took down his board, he never repeated his visit. 'I want new dress,' says Cuzzans to a tailor. 'Yes your humor,' says snip, 'measure you directly.' 'Put up your measure,' says Cuzzans, 'and pull out your shear; cut the skirts of your coat into stripes, and sew them on my waistcoat, breeches, and stockings.'—When the tailor had finished his job, and the customer was equipped, he proceeded to Charing-cross, and there shaved before a crowd of admirers, under King Charles on horseback. During a severe frost he went to a coffee house in Bath dressed in a complete suit of nankeen, ordered a decanter of cold water, which he poured over his head, over his clothes, and into his shoes; he then called for a cup of coffee, eggs and spinnage, the E. S. W. high two pipes, half a lemon, and a Welsh rabbit. The frequenters of the house, grave and worthy citizens of Bath, were astonished.—'Bring me,' says he to the landlord, for he would suffer no one but the landlord to wait on him, 'bring me the boot jack, let me want to pull off my shoes, and I'll thank you sir, for the Bible, a pint of vinegar, a paper of pins, and some barley-sugar.' The landlord grinned and stood still. Gentlemen, says Cuzzans, addressing the company with great emphasis, 'I ask this man very civilly for the boot-jack, a pint of pins, some barley-sugar, and the booby laughs at me; but I may be hasty; the things I demand, though common in Wilsheire, may not have penetrated into this country. Let him bring me, and sat down very coolly, 'let him bring me, after I am in bed, a dish of fried milestones, with a warming pan, cold without sugar, and I shall be satisfied.' Then opened his portmanteau, which he had brought under his arm, put on six

We invite the reader's particular attention to the following article from the Richmond Compiler (a neutral paper in politics) containing as it does sound views upon the subject of which it treats.—Ed. Whig.

From the Richmond Compiler.

#### LAND SPECULATIONS.

The great extent to which land speculations have been carried, is one of the cardinal points from which blows the pressure. Only reflect that in the course of one year public domain, to the amount of \$25,000,000 has been converted into cash. All paid for, and in the confers of the Federal Government.

We are unfortunate people—a speculating people. We have an extraordinary degree of enterprise; but to our woes, we have strangely compounded with it an inordinate enthusiasm which results in utter recklessness; and erasing all the landmarks of experience and spurning the admonitions of prudence, we trust our fortunes to be hazard of the die. One success paves the way for many efforts in the same manner, and often for as many failures as efforts. The flame spreads with rapidity: we never look at the dark side of the picture—we never know any thing of misfortune in speculating schemes, only regarding stupendous fortunes which have been amassed. This is the case in the land speculations.

There is converted into cash in one year \$25,000,000 worth of land—purchased from Government by individuals. These individuals were stimulated to these extravagant purchases in hopes of gain in the re-sale. Their object was by no means to retain it. They have, in order to accomplish their vast plans of fortune, getting strained every point—borrowed every dollar that could be commanded, getting it often shrewd and patches from banks; and from this, and from that man. All has been invested eagerly.—With so much eagerness indeed, that great competition has resulted, and a consequent rise in the value of land.

Agents have been sent out from all quarters of the East. They have regularly advertised their departure, object and all. The tales of the never before equalled richness of soil—the continued and astounding increase in the value of land—trebling, quadrupling itself, and sometimes more, in the course of twelve months—on the ears of many. Cruelty has made sad mounds upon the miser's store—the hard labor has tremblingly yielded its savings—and the moderately independent have often given up all, with the use of their credit in bank. All these have thrown in their mite to swell the amount of funds which have been appropriated to this wild speculation.

What is the consequence? Cupidity—morbid, wild, and enthusiastic enterprise, finds that it has overreached itself. These lands, which were purchased on funds scraped together mostly by borrowing, are a perfect dead and unproductive property. They cannot be sold now, then, is the speculator to refund the wherewithal he was building his air castles twelve months ago? If there were any who took from their own pockets unincumbered cash, and thus appropriated it, such are fortunate, for they are able to wait until the shock may pass, and the tide of emigration call into demand the land. But the fate of the others is indeed pitiable.

There are no doubt heavy loans, too, made in faith of the value of western lands, held by the borrower. Banking institutions may look out on this score. A gentleman purchases land at \$125 more per acre; returns, represents it as first quality, counts it as worth from \$10 to \$15 or \$20. Multiplying the number of acres by this amount, he finds out his real wealth; and the amount so produced stands good for credit equal to it. An endorser is easily found, for in the speculating times dependences are mutual, and the bank loosens its purse strings. The investment is then made as soon as possible. The money thus obtained cannot be refunded. Land will not sell; and if sold, the depreciation in value prevents its realizing the estimate. In this way is the ruin of many, on doubt, involved; and the banks must meet with heavy losses.

The most unfortunate of all, with whom we sympathise sincerely, are those of our fellow citizens who have broken the ties of blood, friendship, and nativity, and thrown themselves headlong in the current of emigration—who have become dupes to the romances which have been detailed in conversation throughout the country. Many have raked together their all, laid it out to extenxt in lands and negroes, and obtained a credit for treble its amount, in anticipation of meeting the debts thus assumed with their first crop of cotton. In the midst of these ardent calculations while the most intense industry is exercised to complete upon the causes which have brought about the present state of things, except so far as they may indicate the proper remedy, but we will give an anecdote that we think has a volume of instruction in it. "My dear sir," said a gentleman to us, on Friday last, "I lack \$250 to take up a note in bank to day; what shall I do?—where can I borrow that amount?" We put him in the way of aid, and thus relieved him FOR THE PRESENT. When we had done so, we could not help reflecting a little. The gentleman who was afraid of being "laid over," wore in his bosom a handsome diamond pin, around his neck was a neat gold guard chain, to which was attached a valuable gold watch; and peering out of his vest pocket, we noticed a gold pencil case with an emblem on it. Now, here was more value in trinkets than the amount for which he was in danger of being "laid over" in bank, and as we happen to know that his house is furnished in a style corresponding with the furniture of his person, can any one be at a loss to tell the cause of "hard times" with him, or in what manner they might be remedied? And yet this gentleman has been no very EXTRAVAGANT, compared with the rest of the community. His style of dress and living is not above others of equal means. He owns real estate which would at one time command \$50,000, and other property to an equal amount; and he therefore thought himself worth \$100,000, and lived in a style justified only by the possession of half a million—for he has a large and increasing family—but he cannot now realize \$20,000 in cash, out of his whole property, and yet his style of living has not been changed in the least. Now the fact is, and no one can deny it, there is a struggle going on between style and means.

We have been living in this country beyond our means; property of all kinds has had a fictitious value, but its possessors have been living as if that value were real. Money, not bank notes, is scarce both here and in Europe, and a struggle is going on between the two countries in regard to its possession. And why is it so scarce? Because, not content to live as our frugal and virtuous parents lived before us, to eat, as they eat, with steel forks, to use britannia or china tea and coffee pots, etcetera, etcetera, we must have silver and gold, we have been melting down the precious metals and working them up into articles of luxury, till the basis of our currency has become altogether too small for the superstructure, which is, of course, tottering and is jolted by every adverse breeze in the commercial world. It is not so! Look around you, reader, among your acquaintances, and see how many of them have more plate in their houses than money in the bank. We never knew a family that lived beyond their means that did not see "hard times," and what applies to families applies to a nation, which is, whatever remedy will prove effectual in relieving embarrassed families, will also relieve a nation.

The medicine may be slow in its operation, but it will be sure in its effect.

The time has now come when the wealthy, the unembarrassed, can do much to relieve the community—will they do it? We ask them not for their MONEY, but for their EXAMPLE. Let them set an example of ECONOMY and RESTRAINED—let them make it fashion

before my election, and I have seen no reason to change them. But however much I may be able to do with them, as well as in respect to the causes of the existing evil, you may be assured of the warm interest I shall ever feel in whatever concerns the mercantile community, of my deep sympathy with those who are now suffering from the pressure of the times, and of my readiness to adopt any measures for their relief, consistent with my convictions of duty.

The propriety of giving to the collectors of the Customs, instructions of the character desired, necessarily involve inquiries into the extent of the power of the Executive over the present condition of the Treasury, and its probable receipts and expenditures for the remainder of the year. These examinations have been directed, and are in progress, and the result will be communicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector at New York, who will be instructed to give it publicity. A few days will be required to arrive at a safe conclusion upon some parts of the investigation, but there shall be no unnecessary delay.

The other subjects to which you have called my attention, are, first, an immediate repeal of the order requiring specie in payment, on the sales of public lands, issued by my predecessor, for the purpose of enforcing a strict execution of the Act of Congress, which forbids the allowance of credit on such sales; and secondly, an extra session of Congress. I have not been able to satisfy myself that I ought, under existing circumstances, to interfere with the order referred to.

You must be aware of the obstacles to an immediate convocation of Congress, arising from the imperfect state of the representation in one branch of that body. Several of the States have not yet chosen their Representatives, and are not to do so for some months to come. Independent of that consideration, I do not see, at present, sufficient reasons to justify me in requiring an earlier meeting than that appointed by the constitution.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,  
Yours obedient servant,  
M. VAN BUREN.

**Merchants Bonds**—The secretary of the Treasury has authorized the collector of New York to postpone the collection of all due bonds to the United States till next January. Shall we hear any more of the hostility of the President to the commercial interests after this?

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

#### "THE TIMES," OR MONSIEUR TONSON COME AGAIN.

"The times!" says the shipper—"the times!" says the merchant—"the times!!!" says the mechanic—"the times!!!" says the bank director—"the times!!!" says the broker—"the times—the times!!!" says every one—"the times—the times—the times!!!" echoes the press from Maine to New Orleans. "What is to be done?" says the merchant—"what is to be done?" says the broker—"what is to be done?" says the mechanic—"what is to be done?" says every one—"what is to be done?" echoes the press. And the merchant runs here, and the mechanic runs there, and the broker runs everywhere—all looking for help from some one besides themselves. One cries out "d—n the banks," another "d—n the Government," while every body blames all who owes and cannot pay.

Now, we would give our friends a word or two of advice, and as it is given with good feeling and the best intention, we hope it will be taken in good part. In the first place, we say, "keep cool"—"fret not thy self!" for where's the use of getting into a passion and worrying yourself: it will do no good, so take things calmly and act like a philosopher for once in your life. We never saw any times bad, but what they might be mended if people sat about the matter in the right way.

It is almost useless to argue, or reason or speculate upon the causes which have brought about the present state of things, except so far as they may indicate the proper remedy, but we will give an anecdote that we think has a volume of instruction in it. "My dear sir," said a gentleman to us, on Friday last, "I lack \$250 to take up a note in bank to day; what shall I do?—where can I borrow that amount?" We put him in the way of aid, and thus relieved him FOR THE PRESENT. When we had done so, we could not help reflecting a little. The gentleman who was afraid of being "laid over," wore in his bosom a handsome diamond pin, around his neck was a neat gold guard chain, to which was attached a valuable gold watch; and peering out of his vest pocket, we noticed a gold pencil case with an emblem on it. Now, here was more value in trinkets than the amount for which he was in danger of being "laid over" in bank, and as we happen to know that his house is furnished in a style corresponding with the furniture of his person, can any one be at a loss to tell the cause of "hard times" with him, or in what manner they might be remedied?

Among the laboring classes of the industrious Scotch, meat, except on Sundays, is rarely used. In England the price of labor varies; the Nottingham stocking weavers, as stated by them in a public address, after working from fourteen to sixteen hours a day, only earn from four to five shillings a week, and were obliged to subsist on bread and water, or potatoes and salt.

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**ANOTHER BANK FALSEHOOD AT COL. BENTON AND MR. WOODBURY.**

We extract the following from the late number of one of the most reckless opposition prints:

"Benton continued to denounce all banks, until his partisans in the Missouri Legislature had chartered a State Bank with a capital of Five Millions, to be organized on capital borrowed on the bonds of the State.—When this was done, and a partisan directory organized he borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury one million of dollars, and obtained a transfer of the public deposits, near two millions more; and thus armed with three millions of the public money he goes to Missouri to operate on the public sentiment, to speculate in public funds, and laugh at the ruin which overwhelmed the country."

"We are authorized to state, that so far as regards the Secretary of the Treasury, and the borrowing of him, by Col. Benton, a million of dollars, and the transfer of near two millions more—there is not the slightest foundation for the assertion of the Whig libeller.

Money is not so abundant in the Treasury for either loans or transfers as the Whig suppose; and what is left there is chiefly to be paid to the States at an early day. Indeed we doubt if Congress, after the present disposition of the revenue, by deposite bills and large appropriations will ever have another quarrel about distribution. On the contrary, the trouble will probably be to get money enough to pay current expenditures. We predicted that such contingencies would happen when the deposit bill passed. So did the Treasury Department, both before that time and in the last annual report. We will shortly give several extracts from that report worth re-reading on this occasion.

"The tailors and drapers of New Haven Conn. have entered into a combination for mutual protection against those gentry by whom they have been so frequently cabbaged of their rightful belongings. Each one of these "chevaliers d'industrie" is to be recorded in a black book for ever."

**ADVICE FROM THE PULPIT.**—Dr. Channing delivered at his church in Federal street, yesterday, (Sunday last,) an excellent discourse on the times. He advised his hearers to look at their own extravagance and luxury, in connection with the all-pervading insanity for wealth suddenly, as the most powerful cause of the present distress.—Boston Advocate.

"A NATIONAL BANK IS REQUISITE TO GIVE THE COUNTRY A NATIONAL CHARACTER."—Such was the sentiment uttered by the whig orators at the Masonic Hall whig meeting on Tuesday evening. Now, with all the praises that have been showered on the United States Bank, so high a compliment as the above has never been paid to that immaculate institution. "A National Bank is requisite to give the country a National Character." At present then, we have no national character. All that our fathers struggled to secure—all that the patriots of latter times have exerted themselves to maintain, falls to the ground. We have been weak enough to flatter ourselves that we have maintained our rank as a nation, and that we now command respect from all the civilized nations of the world. It has remained for the modern whigs to make the discovery, that all our notions about national character, are but idle day-dreams. No matter how prosperous and happy we may be, how fair and honorable in our diplomatic intercourse with other nations, how firm in pursuing a course that meets from them the tribute of their admiration, it is all idle mockery. We have no National Bank, and therefore no national character. The Bank is the nation. Such are the pretensions of modern whiggery.—N. Y. Times.

**LABORING CLASS IN ENGLAND.**

The following interesting article from the North American Review for October, gives a glowing description of the condition of the laboring classes in regard to the rate of wages, the burden of taxation, the means of subsistence, facilities of education, and the state, if any, which these classes have in the government. It ought to inspire every citizen of this free and happy Republic to guard with constant vigilance against any encroachments on the institutions which guarantee to us the blessings which our brethren beyond the seas are destitute of.—N. Y. Express.

**DOMESTIC DUTIES OF GIRLS.**—The elegant and accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who figured in the fashionable as well as in the literary circles of her time, has said that most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined when they are enabled by sentiment, and they are truly enabled when we do them, either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. To furnish a room, continues this lady, is no longer a common-place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner is not merely arranging a meal with my cook; it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. These necessary occupations, viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachment, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world.

**"RELIEF OR REVOLUTION?"**

Is the cry of the Albany Evening Journal; affiliated presses repeat the same in effect, though in less bold language. The effect of those incendiary articles cannot be mistaken by any man of common sense. They create distrust between man and man; destroy confidence generally; produce a panic; and induce the moneyed capitalist to lock up his money; and the mechanics and farmers to draw from the banks their money in specie, and to hoard it.

Let the community, one and all, discontinue taking or advertising in any one of the papers which have been engaged in sending forth panic articles, or have had their hired panic letter writers employed for that purpose; that alone will do more to allay the panic, restore confidence, and cause all relief, than all the meetings of merchants, or the issue of ten million of Biddee post notes can do together.

The following table, showing the weight of the different kinds of wood, therein named, per cord, and their proportionate value for fuel contains the results of Bull's experiments made at Philadelphia, and may prove interesting to those who are curious in such matters. The trials were made in a small close room, and proved by thermometrical observations:

	Pounds per cord.	Per cent of comparative value.
Hickory.	4469	100
Pignut.	4241	95
Chestnut Oak.	3955	86
White Oak.	3831	81
Red Oak.	3254	69
Yellow Oak.	2919	60
White Ash.	3450	77
Black Birch.	3115	63
White Birch.	2369	48
Rock Maple.	2978	60
White Maple.	2668	54
Yellow Pine.	2463	54
Pitch Pine.	1904	43
White Pine.	1868	42

#### FAMILY WHIST.

Never let a man and wife play together at whist; they are always family telegraphs, and if they fancy their looks are watched, they communicate by words. I found out that I never

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The Philadelphia Banks.—Bicknell's Reporter of Friday says—"For the information of our friends at a distance, we may state that no doubt exists in the minds of the community, as to the entire solvency of all these institutions. They have no doubt suffered somewhat by the failure of some of their customers, but they are all well managed and under the control of skillful and experienced financiers, and enjoy the unbounded confidence of our citizens."

Virginia has done nobly. The Democratic Republicans have triumphed over the "odds and ends" of Whiggery, and routed them "horse, foot and dragoon."

E. S. RAIL ROAD.

The subscription of one million obtained.

PRINCESS ANNE.

A letter to the Editor of the Free Press dated Baltimore, May 5, brings the intelligence that the subscription of one million of dollars on the part of the State to the stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company has been obtained; and that good assurances of means from that source have been received.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—The majority for John Brown Francis for Governor is 770. The votes stand thus:

Francis (V. B.) 2716

Peckham (Opp) 1646

majority 770

The Bank of the Metropolis—the Depository at Washington—forms an exception to the general proceeding, and that announces its intention to continue specie payments.

NOTICE.

BANK OF METROPOLIS, May 12, 1837.

Notwithstanding the information which has reached Washington, of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of New York, as well as some of the Banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore, the President and Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, confident in their ability to fulfill the engagements and liabilities of the Bank, have determined to continue specie payments. Satisfied of the strength of the Bank of the Metropolis to sustain its credit, the President, Directors, and Cashier, have determined to pledge, and they will, individually and collectively, pledge, their private fortunes for all just claims against the institution.

By order of the Board

Test JOHN P. VANNES, President

GEO. THOMAS, Cashier.

P. S. Six o'clock, p. m.—The Bank of Washington issued a notice to-day, similar to the above, and both it and the Bank of the Metropolis promptly met all demands that were presented against them.

The Patriotic Bank of Washington and the Union Bank of Georgetown suspended payment this morning, and it is reported that the banks in Alexandria did so likewise. The Farmer and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, we understand, honored all drafts made upon it.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of Debts due from the several Banks in this State, and to compel the said Banks to pay Specie for their Notes, or forfeit their Charters. Lib. TH. No. 6, fol. 391.

4. AND BE IT ENACTED, That upon application made to any county court in this state, supported by affidavit to be filed in the case, stating the fact, that a bank located in the county refuses to pay specie for its notes, and upon the court being fully satisfied that such bank does refuse to pay specie for its notes, the said court may and hereby is authorized and empowered, to order its clerk to issue *sicca facias*, in the name of the state of Maryland, directed to the said bank, if its corporate name and style, to shew cause why its charter shall not be declared forfeited by the judgment of the said court.

5. AND BE IT ENACTED, That after satisfaction of proof of service of any *sicca facias*, issued under this act, the court may upon proof of the fact or refusal by the bank to pay specie for its notes, after a full investigation of the concerns and situation of the bank, if in their judgment and opinion the public interests shall require it, declare and adjudge the charter of the bank to be forfeited.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Mr. FRICK has handed us the following for publication:

6.—The Collector of this Port has received from the Treasury Department a Circular, requiring the payment of money accruing on bonds and Customs to be made in specie and the notes of specie paying Banks, that are at the Custom House.

We have received the following from Mr. SKINNER, for publication:

POST OFFICE, 13th May, 1837.—The Postmaster General has instructed the Postmaster of Baltimore as follows:

"Notes of the Banks which do not pay on demand, can neither be received nor offered in payment of the Post Office Department under existing laws. Nor can a Bank not redeeming its notes in specie, be used as a repository. You will, therefore, collect all your postage in specie."

From the Baltimore Transcript.

Messrs. Editors.—It appears from what I have learned since my arrival in this city, that your Banks have declined taking the notes of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and this at a time when they are soliciting the Treasurer to deposit the State's share of the Surplus Revenue with them in lieu of that very Bank where it was his intention to deposit one half of it. Now, Messrs. Editors, this is indeed too bad, that any set of men in this city should undertake to cry down paper equally as good as their own, merely from having the power to act in concert for such a purpose. Do they expect by such a course to render the Eastern Shore and the lower counties less imminent to Baltimore?

I have taken the liberty, Gentlemen, by way of a Roland for this Oliver, to inform the officers of the Farmer's Bank on the subject of the doings of the Banks here, and I would desire the Treasurer of the Western Shore, if he wishes to do the thing most pleasing to his constituents, to deposit all his future receipts of the State's Surplus in the old, tried and approved Farmer's Bank.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Since the publication of the above, garbled

as it was by an Editor perhaps more indepen-

dent of the mercantile interest than any other, the Banks in Baltimore, as well as in other places, have suspended specie payments, and in consequence of the rush made by the Baltimore shavers and speculators to abstract all the specie they could from the Farmers Bank, it has just come to the determination to give it out only in a limited quantity, to the people of the Eastern Shore, for whose benefit it was instituted. And it is insisted that, with the \$600,000 of U. S. money which they might have received but for the suppliant posture, in which certain Banks in Balt. threw themselves, begging charity at her hands, the Farmers Bank could now pay a dollar in specie for every one in paper which it has issued.

A CHEERING SIGN.—An officer of one of the Philadelphia Banks informs us that on Saturday last, the sum of \$80,000 was paid into the institution, and that not a note due that day was left unpaid.—Bicknell's Rep.

We observe, by indications from different quarters, that all the disposable regular force of the United States appears to be in motion for the Western frontier; probably by way of precaution against commotions among or by the emigrated Indians.

J. Fenimore Cooper very justly says that one consequence of good breeding is a disposition to pry into the affairs of others.

On the 13th ult. Alpheus Fuller, of Northbridge, N. H. shot a hawk which measured from tip to tip of the wings, when extended, five feet and five inches.

STOPPAGE OF BANKS.

The following intelligence will be received with a little surprise, no doubt, by most of our readers. But as desperate diseases require desperate remedies, we must rest content under the operation, nor grudge to bear it with a patient shrug. We are assured by advices from Baltimore, that the fullest confidence may be placed in the issues of the Banks.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS BY THE BANKS IN BALTIMORE.

By the subjoined proceedings of a convention of the Officers and Directors of the several Banks in this city, it will be seen that they have all resolved to suspend, for a limited period, payments in specie. This measure has been forced upon them by the course of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and transmitted by that vessels to the Department of State.

A member from Salem, in the late discussion in the Massachusetts legislature to raise the pay, said: "I rise to say I am in favor of raising my own wages, and have always been and he who will not provide for his own household is worse than an infidel."

We learn by the arrival at Norfolk of the bridge Brandywine, that treaty of peace, and friendship, commerce and navigation has been concluded between the United States and the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and transmitted by that vessels to the Department of State.

There have been one 117 resignations in the army during the past year. Some resigned to speculate in Western lands, others to obtain high salaries as engineers on rail roads. The high pressure system has disturbed everything.

The Cincinnati Ohio Whig of the 22d ult. says: "The credit of the banks of this State remains unimpaired; and whatever speculation may have taken place, in the way of depreciating them, by a few whose business it is to shave the public, they are as sound as at any former period."

BALTIMORE, 11th May, 1837.

At a meeting of the Officers of the several Banks of the City of Baltimore, and delegations of Directors appointed for that purpose representatives from all these Institutions appeared.

Robert Smith was called to the Chair, and Robert Mickle appointed Secretary.

Mr. Speed, after briefly stating the object of the meeting, submitted the following resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in consequence of information received this day that the Banks of New

York and Philadelphia have suspended specie

payments, it is expedient and necessary for

the Banks in this city, for their own protection

and the interests of the whole community, to pursue, for a limited period, the same course.

Resolved, That, while this measure is recommended from a belief in its imperative necessity, every assurance is left in the stability of the monied institutions of this city.

Imports and exports of specie at the port of New York, as reported by the collector for the week ending the 6th inst.

Imports 84,229

Exports 37,330

A storm in a Teapot.—The Mexican Government has protested against the United States—acknowledging the independence of Texas—and are determined to compel them to surrender or die in the attempt. We think they will die in the attempt.

From the Washington Globe

Gold coinage at the Mint during the month of April 1837:

Remaining uncoined 31st March, \$191,800

Deposited for coinage in April—

Coin United States old standard, 89,920

Bullion United States, 10,375

Foreign coins, 73,040

Do. Bullion, 205,605

298,840

Half Eagles coined in April, \$490,640

Remaining uncoined 30th April, \$309,640

ANAPOLIS AND ELK-RIDGE RAIL ROAD.

We have great pleasure in informing the friends of our city, that sufficient stock has been subscribed to this important work to organize the company. We presume the President and Directors will be immediately elected and at the preliminary measures for commencing the work will be at once taken. This work, when completed, will open a direct rail road communication with Baltimore and Washington at a convenient distance from each—Annapolis.

GRAND CAPITAL \$75000 On 27th May

THE MOST BRILLIANT AND RICHEST SCHEME EVER DRAWN IN

## Late Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponens issued out of Talbot County Court and me directed against James Tilton Jr. at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instant and use of Nehemiah Tilton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 9th day of May next, for cash to the highest bidder between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 5 o'clock P.M. of said day the following property viz: All and singular that farm, plantation and land situate, lying and being in Talbot County and in Miles River Neck, in the tenure of James Hopkins being part of a tract of land called Marengo and all the estate right title and interest of James Tilton Jr. legal or equitable of it 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 then the wife of the said James Tilton all seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponens and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.

April 18

## Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors & Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage passed and executed to them, by Lambert W. Spencer, bearing date the fifth day of May, the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty one, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday the 15th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, those parts of the several tracts of Land, called Ashby, Tilghman's Fortune, Harding's Endeavor, and Betty's Addition, adjoining each other, and lying and being in the County aforesaid, on the South East side of Miles River, adjoining the ferry and on the North East side of the road leading from the said ferry to Easton, which were purchased by the said Lambert W. Spencer from one Charles D. Barrow, and contain the quantity of one hundred and ninety acres and one half acre of land, more or less; and also those parts of the tracts of land, called Daley's Delight and Tilghman's Fortune, lying and being in the said County, on the South side of a Creek, called Fausley Creek, which were purchased by the said Spencer from one James Seth, contain the quantity of twenty four acres and one half acre of land, more or less, and adjoin the first mentioned lands. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of four thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, current money, and ~~and~~ ~~and~~ interest and costs, due from the said Lambert W. Spencer. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS I. BULLITT, Pres.  
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 3 1837.

## Notice of the Sale of Valuable Lands in Talbot County.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a deed of mortgage passed and executed to them, by William Hayward, deceased, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty two, will offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY the fifteenth day of August next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, all and singular that farm and premises of him the said William Hayward, in his life time, lying and being in Talbot County aforesaid, consisting of the parcel of land, called "Theobald's Addition," and of part of the tract of land, called "Sheephead Point," bounded on the East by the land of A. Bellego Butfield, deceased, on the South by the public road leading to the Bayside, on the West by the land that belonged to William W. Moore, and on the North West an North by the Cove and St. Michaels River and containing the quantity of One hundred and sixty two and a half acres of land, more or less, which the said William Hayward purchased at public sale of the Sheriff of the said County, and died possessed of. The land is leased for the present year, therefore possession will not be delivered to the purchaser until the end of the year, but he will have the privilege of seeding Wheat on the premises in due season, and on the usual terms. This farm being deficient in Wood and Timber, the purchaser will have the opportunity of obtaining a reasonable portion of wood land, convenient to the farm. There is an incumbrance on the land of the widow's dower, which she will either sell for a reasonable price, or lease for a moderate rent. The sale will be made for the purpose of satisfying the Bank for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars, current money, and some interest and costs. The terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS I. BULLITT, Pres.  
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 24

## Notice of the Sale of an improved Lot in Easton.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, by virtue of a power, contained in a Deed of Mortgage passed and executed to them, by William Vanderford and Margaret Ann his wife, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, will offer for sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July next, between the hours of three and four o'clock, in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, of Talbot County, in the State of Maryland, a lot or parcels of ground, situated and being in the town of Easton in the County aforesaid, wherein there is a good brick dwelling house and sundry other improvements, and which was purchased by the said William Vanderford, from one James Cockayne. The sale will be made for the sum of three hundred dollars, current money, and some interest and costs, due from the said William Vanderford, and the terms of payment can be made easy to the purchaser, by an accommodation at Bank, provided a note, with approved security, be offered.

THOS I. BULLITT, Pres.  
of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Jan. 9 1837.

## 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 favors and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish

## HORSES, BARUCHS, GIGS, SULKIES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES,

Description of Carriage at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms. They are well known to the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for the many favors and flattering support, they continue to receive in their line, and now beg leave to inform them, that they are prepared to furnish

## 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 we'll be ready 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, early call from their friends and the public generally.

## 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 grey horse.

## The Steamboat

## MARYLAND.

REQUIRING some adjustment and painting her running will be suspended, after her arrival in Baltimore on Wednesday next the 29th instant, until Tuesday the 4th of April, when she will resume her regular routes for the remainder of the year.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

March 28

## CLARK'S

Old Established Lucky Office  
W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Street  
(ENTER THE MUSEUM.)

## PRIZES, PRIZES, in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries,—or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are

## Drawn Daily,

Tickets to \$10, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their or hers by mail (POST PAID) otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be thank fully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address JOHN CLARK,  
Museum Buildings, Baltimore D

## PROSPECTUS, TO THE PATRONS OF THE EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

and to the Public generally.

MORE than a year has now elapsed since the subscriber's connexion with the Whig, during which time its patronage has increased sufficiently to assure him of the public's approbation of the fearless and independent manner in which he has endeavored to conduct it. The expense which has been incurred, however, makes it necessary, (notwithstanding the very liberal patronage the Whig now enjoys,) to solicit an extension of support. Therefore, to the friends of the present administration, throughout the peninsula, and elsewhere, the appeal is confidently made. The size of the paper will enable me to give extensive extracts of interesting matter, as well as to give a greater portion of original matter, making the paper equal in size to most of the city papers, and inferior to none published on the peninsula.

The extraordinary exertions now making by the opponents of the administration and their already avowed hostility to the coming one, render it still more important to the Republican party to sustain the Whig, it being the zealous advocate of the great leading principles of the day, which so happily and triumphantly distinguish the Democratic Republican party.

The columns of the Whig, on all suitable occasions, will be open for a free and manly expression of politics, local and general.

The Literary Department is intended to enrich with the best productions, original and erected, within our reach.

Particular attention will be paid to the diffusion of the most valuable information on AGRICULTURE.

In short it is hoped to render the Whig acceptable to all classes of the community, and a source of general information.

The public's obedient servant,  
GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.

Easton, January 1837.

TERMS.—The Whig is published every Tuesday morning at \$2.50 per annum.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forewarned from trusting my wife Ann, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from and after the date hereof.

SAMUEL COLSTON.

April 11, 1837.

JOHN HENRY.

Captain ROBERT A. DODSON, will af-

ter the 8th of April be ready to receive freight

from Skipton Creek or Wye River.

Apply to the Captain at Wye Landing.

April 1. 41

SALLY LLOYD.

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ter the 8th of April be ready to receive freight

from Skipton Creek or Wye River.

Apply to the Captain at Wye Landing.

April 1. 41

Notice.

At a meeting of the Talbot County Tem-

perature Society held on Monday the 1st inst.

pursuant to notice Delegates were appointed

to attend the Convention to be held in Den-

ton on the last Thursday in the present month.

May 2 (G)

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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

## NEW SERIES.

THE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE  
Is Printed and published every  
TUESDAY MORNING,  
BY  
GEO. W. SHERWOOD,  
(PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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

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

All communications to insure attention should be post paid

## POETRY.

From the N. H. Gazette  
I'M NOT ENGAGED!

[A reply to "They're all engaged"]  
I'm not engaged! I'm not engaged!  
I'd have you, Sir, to know—  
That I am free, at liberty,  
And waiting for a beau.  
The girls near by are "all engaged,"  
Their summers were but brief,  
And I'm the last upon the tree  
But not a withered leaf,

I'm not engaged! I'm not engaged!  
My age is twenty-two,  
(And has been so the last four years  
Of course it must be true.)  
And some of these same girls changed names  
When hardly seventeen—  
And I've not had an offer yet,  
Oh, dear, what can it mean?

I'm not engaged! I'm not engaged!  
It seems so very queer  
I'm half inclined to smile at it,  
And yet I drop a tear—  
I'm not the plainest girl in town  
If mirrors told me true—  
I've known fair plainer girls engaged,  
Oh say, Sir—haven't you?

I'm not engaged: I'm not engaged!  
Nor know the reason why,  
I have not slighted ma's advice,  
Who told me I must try:  
I've talked of sentiment and song  
And romance quite enough,  
But now, I fear, I've given o'er  
Extracting tea and snuff.

I'm not engaged—then not engaged.  
Perhaps I never shall be—  
The beans have soured for other girls  
But only laugh at me—  
And pa and ma, in confidence,  
Declared they were afraid,  
That I should soon be called by men  
A horrid sad old maid:

was his name, was hanging around, like a hungry dog, determined to have a taste. "What are you here for Runlet," said the deacon, with a repulsive tone. Enoch reached forward, and whispered in the taverner's ear. "You've got no money," said the host. "No, deacon," said Enoch, "but I'm expecting a little in a day or two." "You won't get any rum here to night," said the deacon, "so the sooner you go about your business the better." "Do, Deacon Mixer, let us have a gill," said Enoch with a winning, beseeching air. "I won't," said the deacon. Enoch held on like a leech. "Dear Deacon Mixer," said his host, "just let me have a taste." Not a drop, Runlet, answered the deacon, stamping his foot, and breaking his toddy stick, in his anger, against the bar. "Well then," cried Enoch, running his nose in the taverner's face, "just let a poor fellow get a smell of your breath, Deacon Mixer." This drunken wag, who knew and remembered every body, recognised Mr L in the grave yard; and from him, Mr L learned the history of the villagers whom he had formerly known; and in their history learned the awful ravages of intemperance. At length, keeping his eye fixed on the object of his search, he asked Enoch where Squire Le Baron now lived.

"Why, Master Isaac, didn't you know?" was the reply, "as how the squire had been on Deacon Gooseberry's farm for these 6 years?" "Who is Deacon Gooseberry?" "Why Deacon Gooseberry was a distiller in this village for two years; and this grave yard is called the deacon's farm; and here, step this way, Master Isaac, a piece; here is the squire's headstone." "Is it possible?" said L. "Was he intemperate?" "Wery, wery," said Enoch, with a ludicrously solemn expression upon his countenance. "And pray tell me what has become of the squire's family?" "The old lady is gone; she took a little spirit herself, in my way." "And what?" (to come to the point nearest his heart,) "what of Mrs ——, his daughter?" We will here give an extract so long, though a copy right work.

"Why, Master Isaac, you haven't forgot her name I guess; Miss Nancy, you mean. She was your old flame, you know; I guess you've got married after this, Master Isaac?" I fairly wished myself rid of the fellow; but putting the best face upon the matter, I observed, with an air of indifference, that I had seen some children at the mansion house window, and that I had conjectured Nancy was married; and that those children might be hers." "I guess they aren't," answered Enoch. "Master Isaac, I always thought that you and the squire's daughter would make a good match, but Miss Nancy thought she could do better; so she went farther and fared worse by a great chalk. It's about nine years since she was married, and for so good a young lady, and one who was brought up so delicate, she has had a hard time on it. She married a Doctor Darrach, who soon lost the chief part of his business, and treated the poor creature roughly enough. She has three little children

elected her by a great show of religion. Maybe, Master Isaac, for the sake of old acquaintance you'd be willing to give 'em a lift?" "Poor Nancy," said I, after a short pause. "Good Enoch, tell me if this unprincipled brute, this Doctor Darrach, that you speak of, continues to use her unkindly?" "Ha, ha," he replied, "he hasn't given her much trouble of late; why the doctor's been two years at least upon the deacon's farm here. He fell off his horse one winter night, and was found dead in a snow drift, next morning.

Some folks thought he died of rum palsy, and others that he had swallowed some of his own physic by mistake; but the general opinion seemed to be that he broke his neck. Nobody was sorry for his death, though his wife, notwithstanding he used her like a brute, said it was her duty to remember, that he was the father of her poor little ones, and so she gave him a decent funeral, such as it was. "Twas melancholy enough, you may be sure for there wasn't a drop o' liquor from the time we went in, to the time they lifted the body. Old McLaughlin, our sexton, said 'twas the driest corpse he ever buried, by all odds. It was so plain a case, that every body rejoiced, because his poor wife was relieved from such a drinking tyrant. Rum, Master Isaac, you may depend upon it, has done a mortal sight o' mischief in this town." "But, Enoch," said I, "where do they live at present, and what means have they of support?" "Why," said he, "you know where Long Pond is; they live in the old cottage, upon the skirt of the pine wood. The mother knits and sews; and now and then, gets a chance to wash and iron, when her strength will let her; though she's quite down of late; and two of the children are old enough to pick berries in summer; and, in one way and another, they make out to get along." "What a reverse!" thought I.—The old squire and his lady were the nobility of the village; their wealth above was enough, some fifteen years ago, to give them rank and importance; poor Nancy, prominent in the little circle of the parish, for her sweetness of disposition and personal charms, was then only child.

The parents have died poor and degraded; and their daughter lives, the widow of a worthless drunkard, encumbered with three starving children. Nancy Le Baron reduced to such extremities as these! Winning her bread by the sweat of her brow! It is impossible!

"No it isn't," cried Enoch, "and that's not half the misery on neither. Poor soul, she's had to run for life alone; and hide her children in the wood, of a snapping cold night. Why, he used to fling her like a sack, and then drive her down cellar, and kick the children round the room, like so many footballs. She bore it they say, like a saint, and never told of it for a long spell. Old Chloe, the fortune teller, who was already extremely cold, and she begged him to go to her house and warm himself at the good fire she had made; but the soldier, who knew what severity they would punish him, did he desert his post, thanked her for her kindness, but kept firm in his retreat.

Not being able to rest on in quietude so

frightful, she left her house in the darkness of the night, and in defiance of the ice, the snow, and the wind, she advanced alone and with unflinching courage to the post, and there found her lover performing the duty of guard; she found him already extremely cold, and she begged

him to go to her house and warm

himself at the good fire she had made.

These painful reflections agitated her to such a degree, that she could not sleep; and her anxiety increased, as the hour approached, when her lover was to be at his destined post, where he would be exposed to all the intensity of the cold; she already fancied she saw him expire.

Not being able to rest on in quietude so

frightful, she left her house in the darkness of the night, and in defiance of the ice, the snow, and the wind, she advanced alone and with unflinching courage to the post, and there found her

lover performing the duty of guard; she found

him already extremely cold, and she begged

him to go to her house and warm

himself at the good fire she had made.

She told him all her woes, and he told her

of his miseries, and they both agreed to

go to bed together.

At least, for a few moments, said she with

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1837

## WALTER SCOTT'S EARLY LIFE

Walter Scott was twenty one years of age when in 1791 he was admitted to the Speculative Society of Edinburgh. He was chosen the librarian, and shortly afterwards the secretary and treasurer. He kept the accounts and records very faithfully and wrote essays and joined debates on the common place questions usually proposed in such clubs. The following from the Life of Scott by Lockhart, lately published in London, relates to this part of his life.

Lord Jeffrey remembers being struck, the first night he spent at the Speculative, with the singular appearance of the secretary, who sat gravely at the bottom of the table in a huge wooden night cap; and when the president took the chair, pleaded a bad toothache as his apology for coming into that weasle assembly in such a "portentous machine." He read that night an essay on ballads, which so much interested the new member, that he requested to be introduced to him. Mr. Jeffrey called on him next evening, and found him "in a small den, on the back floor of his father's house, in George's square, surrounded with dingy books," from which they adjourned to a tavern, and supped together. Such was the commencement of an acquaintance, which by degrees ripened into friendship, between the two most distinguished men of letters whom Edinburgh produced in their time.

I may add here the description of that early den, with which I am favored by a lady of Scott's family.—Walter had soon begun to collect all the way things of all sorts. He had more books than shelves; a small painted cabinet, with Scotch and Roman coins in it, and so forth. A claymore and Lochaber axe, given him by old Invernahy, mounted guard on a little print of Prince Charlie; and Brougham's Saucer was hooked up against the wall below it. Such was the germ of the magnificent library and museum of Abbotsford, and such were the "new realms" in which he, on taking possession, had arranged his little paraphernalia about him "with all the feeling of novelty." Since those days the habits of life in Edinburgh, as elsewhere, have undergone many changes; and the "convenient parlour" in which Scott first showed Jeffrey his collections of manuscripts, is now, in all probability, that pierces the hand of him that leans upon it. To speak in every day language—what chance has a man legally to get his own if he has to deal with a rogue who chooses to keep him out of it?

We observed, the other day, an account of a race to be run after a pig, whose tail was previously to be well soaped; and he declared to be winner who should first secure the animal by the tail. The race after a crafty debtor, who plays hide and seek in the maze of the laws, is just such another. Nothing so slippery—not even a pig's soaped tail—as the law.

When a man trusts to the law, therefore, to secure to him rights which he cannot trust to honesty, he very frequently comes in a rope of sand; on other reason by he shou'd not have such laws trust to, and be deceived by.

There are very few honest men to whom this subject is broached, who do not at once agree, that it would be infinitely for the benefit of society that all debts should be debts of honor. The lawyers, to be sure, cannot bear the mention of it. How should they? The silversmiths cried, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

However beneficial, therefore, the abolition of all compulsory means of collecting debts, we think it would be useless to broach the subject in any of our legislatures, so long as two thirds of them are lawyers.

## EXPEDIENTS OF A RACEY TRAILER.

We have heard the story of an English half pay officer living at Florence, much in debt, and desirous to get to England, but unable to procure his passport, without which he could not be permitted to depart, on account of the interference of his creditors. He one day, in a coffee house, fell to abusing the Grand Duke in very outrageous terms, in consequence of which he was next day conducted to the Tuscan frontier by a police officer. The following expedient, related by a London paper, is much less obvious and more ingenious.

John Kilburn, a person well known on the turf, as list seller, &c., was in town in Bedfordshire; and as a turf phrase, is "quite broken down." It was during harvest, and the week before Richmond Races, (Yorkshire,) whither he was travelling, and near which place he was born, to arrive there in time to hit upon the following expedient:—He applied to an acquaintance of his a blacksmith, to stamp on a padlock the words "Richmond gaol," with which, and a chain fixed to one of his legs, he composedly went into a cornfield to sleep.

As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him to Richmond; no time was to be lost, for Kilburn said he had not been tried; and hoped they would not let him lay ill another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the gaol, accosted the gaoler with "Sir, do you know this man?" "Yes, very well; it is Kilburn; I have known him many years." "We suppose he has broken out of your gaol, as he has a chain and padlock on with your mark; is he not a prisoner?" "I never heard any harm of him in my life." "Nor," says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, Sir; they have been so kind as to bring me out of Bedfordshire, and I will not put them to further inconvenience. I have got the key of the padlock, and I will not trouble them for their kind behaviour."—He travelled this way about 170 miles.

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The piece of gold alledged to have been found in Albion, Me., and which created such an excitement among the geologists, is now discovered to have been imported from S. America, by the proprietor of the land, who falsely stated that it had been dug up on his own farm, and by this species of chicanery sold a tract in Boston for \$3000.

## MATRIMONIAL CHEAT.

A young man named John Robbins led to the altar in St. Luke's Church, on Sunday last, a very pretty girl, aged only 19, the daughter of Geo. Baily, a respectable farmer in the borough.—While passing through the aisle of the church, the entire head dress of the bride, including a wig [1] was pulled from her head, which was left as bare as the back of her hand! In consequence of this unlucky exposure, the happy bridegroom, desired further time to consider whether he would accept the bareheaded spinster as a partner for life; and the parties left the church. The mischievous trick was effected by a former lover of Miss Baily.

[Bristol (Eng.) Mercury.]

## TROUBLESONCE TIMES.

"Those who have cash,  
Have trouble about it;  
Those that have none,  
Have trouble without it."

## UNITED STATES BANK AND NAVY PENSION FUND.

A pension certificate of \$120, pronounced correct, could not be paid at the bank this morning, for want of funds? What has become of the pension fund?—New York Star.

NOTE BY THE GLOBE.—We will tell the bank pensioner, M. M. Noah, what has become of the navy pension fund.

Navy

Near half a million of dollars belonging to it, was, by order of Congress, invested in part of the stock of the United States Bank belonging to the Government. Though over one year has elapsed since Mr. Biddle should have begun collecting in and paying over the share of the navy pension fund to sustain the orphans, widows, and wounded, he has not to this day paid a dollar of principal or interest. All the importunities of the Treasury Department, and of the Commissioners, to get a part paid over before the 1st of January last were unsuccessful; and Mr. Biddle, in his memorial to the Senate at the late session, does not propose to pay any thing whatever until next September. We believe, so far as we can learn, he has not yet even signed the obligation to pay it then, though required to do it more than a month ago. This is the answer to your question, "What has become of the pension fund?" It is in Mr. Biddle's breeches pocket.

You remember Bijah Larkin, Master Isaac; well, Bijah's called pretty smart, but raised her temper; so says she, "Bijah, I'll tell your fortune for you—a hair grayer, if you don't let me alone." Bijah made her a saucy answer, and she gave him a real drubbing. Forks haven't left off, to this day, asking Bijah what she was up to. Bijah wasn't a good proprie

tress—she was a good proprie

A DOOMED CHURCH-STEEPLE.—The Church of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont in Hollis street, Boston, the steeple of which was a short time since, partially destroyed by lightning, was again struck and considerably injured on Friday morning.

It is stated in the Rockville Free Press of the 3d inst., that the Hon. William Cost Johnson is still confined to his bed, in Washington, by the wound which he received some months ago. We learn since that Mr. Johnson's health is improving.

WOMEN often lose the men they love, and who love them, by mere wantonness or coquetry—they reject, and they repeat—they should be careful not to take this step hastily; for a proud, high-minded, gifted man, will set down a woman twice.

"Patrick," said an employer to one of his workmen, "you came late this morning, the other men were at work an hour before you. Sure, as I'll be even with you, to night then."

"How? Patrick."

"Why, faith, I'll quit at hour before 'em all, sure."

The present situation of, and accumulating revenue derived from the Post offices, are creditable to the efficient officer who presides over the Department. From an article in the *Globe*, under the head of "Mail Improvements" it appears that the surplus at the end of the present month, will amount to \$700,000.

THE GOOD TIMES.—We have been credibly informed, that a Turkey Hen, in the vicinity of Rockville, laid three eggs in one day. But this who does—[Free Press.]

THE TIMES.—In thirty one words, how many can be grammatically inserted? Answer—Fourteen.

He said that, that that man said, was not that, that that one should say, but that that, that man said, was that that that man should say.

That reminds us of the following says and ends: Mr. H. did you say, or did not say, that I said you said you said; because C. said you said, you never did say what I said you said. Now if you did say that you did not say what I said you said, then what did you say.

BENEFITS OF BANKING.—A firm in New York commenced business two years ago with a capital of \$5,000, and failed a week or two since for EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCRAPING AN ACQUAINTANCE.—Barking the chins of your neighbor with your heel.

THE MOST FOOLISH THING IN THE WORLD.—To how the rich till you're unable to stand straight before an honest man.

DON'T BE FRIGHTENED IF MISFORTUNE STRIKES IN TO YOUR HUMBLE HABITATION. She sometimes takes the liberty of walking into the presence-chamber of kings.

WAKING HIMSELF.—A Dutchman, the other day, bid an extraordinary price for a alarm clock; and gave as a reason, "Dat he loff'd to rise early, he had no time to do but to pull the string, and he could wake himself."

MELTING OF COINS.—It is computed that the consumption of silver coin, in manufacturers in this city, is annually upwards of \$100,000. In Boston the sum used in this way of the article of silver alone, in one establishment, is 100,000 ounces. In Providence both silver and gold are used to the amount of \$100,000 annually in the various branches of manufacture. In Philadelphia \$600,000.—N. Y. Post.



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States, form an extra ordinary occasion for convening them; I do, by these presents, appoint the first Monday of September next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the [L. S.] seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the independence of the United States the sixty first.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:  
JOHN FORSYTHE, Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—Information is hereby given, that during the continuance of the present unfortunate suspension of specie payments by many of the Banks, the Treasury Department will continue to issue warrants for the payment of which drafts or checks will be given by the Treasurer on banks or officers in the neighborhood, where the creditor resides, or the debt was incurred. The stocks will, according to former practice, be issued separately from the warrants, and in such amounts as may be convenient.

The treasurer will draw these checks only on such banks or officers as have heretofore received ample funds to meet them, and it is therefore hoped that they will be promptly paid in a manner satisfactory to the holders; but if they shall not be paid when presented, the collectors of customs, and the receivers of the public lands will be instructed to redeem them in behalf of the Treasury, by receiving them for duties due.

If they are not paid in either of these modes and notice of the fact is communicated to the department, no reasonable efforts will be spared to prosecute the public faith inviolately, and to cause them to be satisfactorily discharged as soon as possible in specie or its equivalent, as the existing laws require; and if returned to the Department and remaining unpaid till the

next session of Congress, it will feel bound earnestly to request authority for early means to satisfy them in a manner acceptable to the holders.

Circulars to the proper officers, containing particular instructions on this subject, will be prepared and published in a few days.

LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secy of the Treasury.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, {  
May 15, 1837.

#### MERCHANTS' BONDS.

We understand, that in conformity to the suggestions made in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the collector of New York, concerning duty bonds, the Solicitor of the Treasury is preparing special instructions under which the extension can be given in proper cases, and that since the resolution has been adopted by the President to convene Congress at the earliest day practicable, considering the imperfect state of representation in that body, the postponement in payment of the bonds, when appropriate, and when desired, will be authorized to extend to a reasonable time after the commencement of the session.

#### WHAT MAY BE DONE AS TO GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1. The existing acts of Congress authorize all public creditors to receive specie for their claims, or specie paying bank notes, unless they voluntarily choose to take something else.

2. Similar acts of Congress imperatively require that the duties and lands shall be paid for in specie, or the notes of specie paying banks, otherwise the public creditors could not be paid.

3. These acts of Congress the public officers are bound by duty and their oath to execute so far as possible, and when not possible, from failures of banks and individuals owing them, then they must stop, till the laws are altered. But they must not deliberately go contrary to the law—willfully violate, and clearly disregard it.

4. They have no right to proceed to alter those laws, or make new ones. Their power is not legislative, but mere executive. It is unwise like the merchant to pay debts in specie or an equivalent, and the creditor is unwilling to take anything else, delay must follow till Congress, the only legislative authority, can meet, and provide new aid.

5. Inability to fulfill a contract at the day stipulated is one thing, and it is caused by misfortune or accident, may not be criminal; but a deliberate departure from a contract or a law; a sanction of acts, which the law prohibits, such as taking for public dues promises of others, which are not then paid, or payable, in specie or its equivalent—would be illegal or criminal; and it would be much better to have the paying of debts to the Government entirely suspended from inability, than they must be, in case of such inability, than for any what the whole American people, through the law making power, have forbidden.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

#### SPNSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 10, 1837.

Mr. Editor.—I claim the right of giving my opinion to the public, upon a matter which I deem fraught with more destructive consequences, and ever threatened to overwhelm this city. Let every man read and consider the following laws of his country; and afterwards enquire of any willing to give the information, what portion of the clamorous gentlemen who attended the meeting at the Exchange last evening, are Stockholders in the Banks of Baltimore, thus imperiously called upon to break themselves, for the convenience of their own debtors:

An Act to facilitate the recovery of Debts due from the several Banks in this State, and to compel the said Banks to pay Specie for their Notes, or forfeit their Charters. L. H. No. 6, fol. 391.

#### NOT A MAN OF THE TIMES.

From the Jonesborough, (Tenn.) Sentinel.

#### GRATUITOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### LOSSES AND WANTS.

Lost, by Hugh L. White, his DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN character.

Whoever will restore it shall have a share of

United States Bank stock, and enough of

NULIFICATION to fix him forever in the confidence of the great CATALINE.

Lost, his wife, John Quincy Adams.—

They will be of no use whatever to any other person.

Whoever will restore the same shall

receive the grateful thanks of Arthur Tappan & Co., and the benedictions of several inter-

ESTING ladies of Fredericksburg, Va.

An Act to facilitate the recovery of Debts due from the several Banks in this State, and to compel the said Banks to pay Specie for their Notes, or forfeit their Charters. L. H. No. 6, fol. 391.

4. AND BE IT ENACTED, That upon application made to any county court in this state, supported by affidavit to be filed in the case, stating the fact, that a bank located in the county refused to pay specie for its notes, and upon the court being fully satisfied that such bank does refuse to pay specie for its notes, the said court may and hereby is authorized and empowered, to order its clerk to issue scire facias, in the name of the state of Maryland, directed to the said bank, by its corporate name and style, to shew cause why its charter shall not be declared forfeited by the judgment of the said court.

I am informed that not one fifth could be found, who held Bank Stock, that did not at the same time owe more to a Bank, or the Banks, than their Stock was worth. I am informed that the aggregate amount of debtors in proportion to the amount of Stockholders, might have been at least six to one. Merchants generally hold no more stock than they have borrowed money on; or have pledged it for loans in various directions and by multiplied devices. One real bona fide holder of a single stock in the country has more interest in the Banks, than all the speculating merchants in the city. It is true, that no chartered institutions are created solely for the benefit of the whole community; nor for the merchants only, although they enjoy the immediate benefit and use of them, to a greater extent than they are generally entitled to. Merchants compose but a very small proportion, either in wealth or numbers, of the real opulence of the State and city. It is owned by the agriculturists, the manufacturers, and the mechanics of all classes down to the most subordinate laborer; constituting a population of more than 400,000 souls.

Should then the Banks be forced to refuse the payment of a note, held by an honest man, who has worked hard for it, (when the specie is in the vaults) for the avowed and sole purpose of enabling the Bank to multiply the already excessive issues of paper, in order to lend money to those who already owe more than they are able to pay? Who represented at this meeting, the stockholders out of Baltimore, the numerous widows, children and orphans, the aged and the infant, who have their all invested in Bank stock? Who can justify the under-taking of such man or set of men, in saying to the Directors "You must violate your oaths, and your most solemn moral obligations, to the widow and orphan, who have entrusted their all to your honest and faithful keeping?" Are they so soon again to be despoiled of their poor pittance? Must the charters be forfeited and twice per cent, be charged upon the stock of the less absent stockholders, in order that the country may be flooded with Bank paper, to be put into the hands of men who would then have an immediate interest in the failure of the Banks, and many of whom have preconceived the

design of paying their debts in depreciated paper—five or ten cents for the dollar?

This state of things would inevitably come to pass. Specie payments could never be resumed if once voluntarily and premeditatedly stopped. Nobody acquainted with the subject believes it. When specie payments were suspended during the last war, there were only eighty-one banks in the whole country; now there are upwards of six hundred; then we could be called upon to pay no debts to England; thus one of the greatest sources of specie did not exist; since the "brief but vicious reign" of John Quincy Adams McMurrough. A liberal per centage will be

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All communications to insure attention should be post paid

## POETRY.

From the Baltimore Express

### SPECIE SUSPENSION.

BY JACOB MATS HOBBELRUFER.

I wonder vat to banks does mean,  
Vat times iah no people's gain.  
By stopping all to silver pack,  
I said it tish givin' racing.  
Vat vill we do to us to come,  
That doth come to spoutin'.

We doth not know what vones to take,  
Mine Got no money on us.

To times iah very hard for me,  
Ant peoples all in rags.

Because to silver iah no  
Ant struck for higher.

Fur viles to notes tey do,  
Tey feels not goot and so.

Until to peoples gets to know,

In Quarters, tips and levens.

I wonder vats to peoples do,  
Ves banks vons pay to dollar.

Try batters keeps teir notes likewise,

Ant ton'twoul be no bother.

Furnotes vot pass since silver's stop,

Anttast ish all to reason;

No work vil be about te varves,

For all to viles tish season.

I'se gittin' mad mit all te banks,

My passion iah stronger;

Go way ye notes, I vant ye not,

I cannot bear it longer.

I wish te mob it was in town,

I know tey would be raving;

If t' yold see me not a note,

Ant t' silver craving.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

### THE BURNING SHIP AND THE SIGNAL GUNS.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

I remember an occurrence connected with one of the voyages which I made across the Atlantic, which exhibited by a fearful example, how potent an ally the imagination may become to the conscience in its persecution.

On the autumn of 18—, I happened to be in the southern part of the United States, when some affairs of importance required my speedy appearance in Italy. The delay which would have occurred by coming to New York to embark, and the inconvenience of traveling by land at that season, induced me to engage a passage at once in a vessel which was about to sail from Charleston, laden with cotton for Marseilles. The ship was commanded by Captain S., who was also the owner of the cargo.

Without any note-worthy occurrence, we had arrived within a few days sail of the coast of Spain, when we spoke a ship which had just come from Marseilles; the vessels exchanged the latest papers of their respective countries, and went on again in their several courses. When the French gazettes were opened with in our ship, our captain read with unexpected delight that so small was the supply of cotton in the market, and so strong the demand for it, that the next vessel which arrived with a freight of it, might command almost any price which the avarice of the owner should dictate. The wind which had been for some days setting a little toward the south, was at this time getting round to the east, and promised to bring us without delay directly to the Mediterranean. The captain perceived that by awaiting himself to the utmost of this freshening breeze, he might, pretty certainly, realize a splendid fortune; a consideration which, as he had for years struggled with little success in the pursuit of wealth, filled him with the most enthusiastic joy. Every sail was expanded to the wind, and we advanced with the greatest rapidity.

On the following morning a light was described to the west, apparently directly in the course which we were making; as we proceeded briskly, however, it fell considerably to the south of us, and we perceived that it was a ship on fire. The light increased every moment, and the signal guns fell upon our ears with distressing rapidity. The captain was at this time pacing the deck, as he had done almost constantly since the intelligence had reached him from the passing vessel; for the restlessness of expectation scarcely allowed him to repose for a moment. His eye was directed resolutely toward the north; and though the light now glared unshaded, and the frequent shots could not be unheard, and the commotion and exclamations of the passengers could not be unnoticed—his glance never fell upon the object which engrossed all others.

After a few moments of intense wonder and excitement among the passengers and crew at the silence of the captain, the steersman called to him and asked if he should not turn out to the distressed vessel; but the other rudely ordered him to attend to his own concerns. A little while after, at the solicitation of the whole company on board, I went up to the captain and

said to him that I deemed it my duty to inform him that the universal desire of his crew was that relief should be given to the burning ship. He replied with agitation that the vessel could not be saved, and that he should only lose the wind; and immediately went down to the cabin and locked the door. He was a kind hearted man by nature, and on ordinary occasions few would have taken greater trouble to benefit a fellow being. But the prospect of riches was too much for his virtue; the hope of great gain devoured all the better feelings of his nature, and made his heart as hard as stone. His mother had shrieked from the flames, I do not believe that he would have turned from his course.

The crew, in this condition of things, had nothing to do but to lament the master's cruelty, and submit to it. They watched the fiery mass, conscious that a large company of their brethren was perishing within their sight, who, by their efforts, might probably be saved. It was not for several hours that the captain appeared again upon the deck, and from his appearance then, I imagine that the conflict during his solitude must have been severe and trying. I stood near him as he came up. His face had a rigid yet anxious look; the countenance of a man who brave, yet learned some shock.

His back was turned to the wheel alive. His wife Gertrude, did not forsake her unhappy husband even in his last moments, and she describes those dreadful hours in the following letter to Margarette Freianstein, which inserted in a book, published at Harleian in 1818, under the following title—Gertrude Von Wart, or Fidelity to Death; a true history of the fourteenth century by J. C. Appenzeller.

"I prayed under the scaffold on which my husband was fastened alive upon the wheel, and exhorted him to fortitude. I then arose, and with thick pieces of wood built myself a kind of steps, by means of which I could mount up to the wheel, laid myself upon his trembling limbs and head, and stroked the hair from his face, which the wind had blown over it. I beseech you, leave! Oh! I beseech you! he exclaimed continually. When day breaks, if you should be found here, what will be your fate? Oh God; is it possible that thou canst still increase my sufferings?

When we reached our destination, I found a ship just preparing to sail for Florence, and no power shall force me from you, said I, and spread out my arms over him and implored God for my Rudolph's death.

The day broke slowly, when I saw many people in motion opposite us; I replaced the thick pieces of wood where I had found them. It was the guard who had fled on my appearance, but had remained near the spot, and as it appeared, caused a report to be made of what had passed; for at break of day, all the people, men, women and children, came flocking out of the town.

Among these people I recognised the jailor, who had given me up the preceding evening to Von Landenberg. The report must also have reached him that I had been with my husband, and for his approach, me, shaking his head, said "Woman! this was not the intention when Lindenborg fetched you yesterday."

As more people approached, I saw also several of my acquaintances; among them was the wife of the bailiff, Hugo Von Winterthur; I saluted her, and begged her intervention with her husband, that he might order the executioner to stand to my husband's sufferings.

Upon entering the room I was shocked at the change which had taken place in his appearance. He was thin, pale and haggard, with a wildness of eye that almost indicated that his reason was unsettled. He testified much joy at seeing me, and desiring me to be seated began his communication.

"I have taken the liberty," said he, "of desiring your leave, as this time, because you are the only person in London to whom I can venture to make application, and I am going to lay upon you a commission, to which I am sure you will not object. The circumstances of our voyage to Marseilles will occur to your mind without my repeating them. I sold my cargo upon the most advantageous terms; and was rendered at once a rich man. The possession of wealth was new to me, and my enjoyment added, in my case, to its usual gratification, the charm of novelty. In the capital of Paris I spent many weeks of the highest pleasure, until one day on entering a cafe I took up a gazette, and my eyes fell upon an account of the awful burning of H. B. M. Philipps. The announcement fell upon me like the bolt of heaven. My heart beat and my frame shivered; but I read every word of the article. The vessel which I passed the day before had seen the light from a great distance and immediately put back to render assistance, but arrived too late to rescue more than two of the crew. They reported that a vessel passed to the north of them within half an hour's sail, but paid no regard to the repeated signals; upon the commander of that ship, the article concluded, must rest the loss of two hundred persons.

"My peace of mind was gone forever. My ingenuity could devise no sophistry which suggested comfort. Wherever I went, that day, I was haunted by remorse. I retired to bed that I might forget in sleep the tortures of the day; but a terrific dream brought before my mind the whole scene of the conflagration, with the roar of the signal guns. I awoke with horror. Thrice on the same night did I compose myself to sleep, and thrice was I awakened by the repetition of the dream. For many hours on the succeeding day my spirits were shockingly depressed, but the gay company which I frequented gradually restored me to serenity, and by night I was tolerably composed. But the evening again brought terror; the same vision rushed upon my mind and racked it to agony, whenever I fell into a slumber. Perceiving that if I yielded to this band of tormentors I should quickly be maddened by suffering, I resolved to struggle with remorse, and to harden my heart against compassion. The executioner kneeled, the confessor laid his hand upon his breast, the horsemen halted. Fathers and mothers held up their children in their arms, and the guard with their lances formed a circle, while the tallest of the knight raised himself in his stirrups, and said to the executioner, 'whither art thou?' the crowd flew that he still keeper his eyes?" and this was the Duke Le-Pere.

The executioner ceased to beat, when another knight with a scowling smile, said "Let him write as long as he has feeling; but these people must be gone." Confounded wretches! this crying and sighing makes me mad! No pity must be shown here; and she who, so increases the howling!—who is she? what does she mean? what does she want? take her away!"

I now recognise the voice of the queen. It was Agnes, in the dress and armor of a knight. I remarked immediately that it was a woman's voice, and I was certain that it was Agnes.

It is Wart's wife, I heard a third knight say. Last night when the sentence was executed we took her with us to Kyborg. She escaped from us; and I must find her here then! We thought that in her despair she had leaped into the moat of the castle. We have been seeking her since this morning early. Heavens! what faithful love! Let her alone; nothing can be done with her.

Von Lagdeberg. How well did he now speak for me! I should have fallen at his feet.

Well, Gertrude! cried a fourth tone, will you not take rational advice? do not kill yourself save yourself for the world! you will not repeat of it.

Who was this, Margaretha? I trembled, it was she who wanted to persuade Brugh, at me to leave the criminal Wart to his fate, and pass days of joy with her. Then I too could almost have exclaimed, 'This is too much! cease!' Agnes made a sign to an exquire to raise me up, and bring me away from the scaffold. He approached me but I threw my arm around it, and implored my own and my husband's death. But in vain! two men dragged me away. I besought assistance from heaven it was granted me.

The unfortunate man paused for a moment, and upon human face never saw yet such anguish. He resumed, in a few moments, his account.

This must soon end. The purpose for which I have sent for you is briefly this. The whol sum of money which I gained by my ship's cargo is in the bank of England. I shall order in my will that every cent of it

shall obey your disposal. I wish you to cover the families of those who perished in this vessel; you will learn their names by inquiring at the admiralty. Distribute to them every cent of this money. You will not deny the last request of a dying man; promise me that you will faithfully perform my wish."

I gave him the promise which he desired and I left him. That night Captain S. took poison.

### WOMAN'S FIDELITY UNTO DEATH.

She is thinking.—It will be remembered that an extraordinary excitement was created some months since, in the most fashionable circles, by the secret marriage of a lady, equally celebrated for her wealth, beauty, and accomplishments, to the younger branch of a family more illustrious for its talents than remarkable for any other possessions. Upon the discovery of the marriage by the father of the lady, a variety of circumstances prompted the demand of pistol balls is supposed to communicate; a message was delivered from a friend of the obdurate and indignant parent to a distinguished nobleman, the husband of one of the ladies, whose honor was supposed to be implicated by the transaction. A "meeting" took place, a considerable time elapsed before a reconciliation took place; and that event was, we believe, the result of accident.

Every body now left the place, except the executioner and guard; evening came on, and at length silent night; a stormy wind came on, and its howlings joined with the loud and unceasing prayers which I put up to the Almighty.

One of the guard now brought me a cloak to protect me against the wind, because it was night; but I got upon the wheel, and spread it upon the naked and broken limbs of my husband; the wind whistled through his hair, his lips were dry. I fetched him some water in my shoe, which was a refreshment to us both. I know not my dearest Margaretha how it was possible for me to live through such heavy breaking and cruel hours?

Though Wart had at first so earnestly begged of me not to increase his agonies by my presence, yet he thanked me as much for not having left him.

How the last dreadful morning and noon were spent, permit me to pass in silence. A few hours before evening, Rudolph moved his head for the last time, I raised myself up to him. He murmured very faintly, but with smiling love upon his lips, these words—"Gertrude, this is fidelity to death" and expired.

### THE LIFE OF MAN.

A man named Edelmann died lately in Bohemia at the age of 115 years. His father was a mason, and he followed the same trade. He did not marry until he was 50, and then had seven children, of whom three survive him. He was passionately fond of music till he lost his hearing, about two years ago. His memory was excellent, and he frequently related facts which had taken place a century back.

Edelmann, there have been

so far a temple never

Aught of ill can hope to come,

Good will strive, and striving, ever

Make so pure a shrine its home;

Each the other's love possessing,

Say that care should cloud that brow,

She will be to thee a blessing,

And a shield to her.

Londons Morning Post.

### THE REMEDY.

A DOMESTIC SCENE.—After all said on the subject of the times, of reform, and the necessity of economy in all our outlays, the true way is to set to work forthwith, and carry reform into practical execution, and see how it works. Example is a great guide, and what one will do, the other will imitate. Fashionable extravagance would be at once surrendered, when it is fashionable to be economical.

A very large importing house was prostrated

by an excess of extension, but finally gave up,

and suspended payment. About a fortnight or three weeks after that event had taken place, I called at their magnificent mansion in

Place, and found the house closed, and a bill on it, for sale or to let. I stood musing for a few minutes calling to mind the splendor of the last party I had been at, in that very house, in January last; the parlors with their magnificient ottomans, daurk chairs, rich Persian carpets, candelabras, and costly murrays—the gay and fluttering crowd of fashionables, the superb and jocund faces, and above all, the graceful and delighted mistress of the mansion. Now all was dreary and desolate; the dust had already collected on the Venetian blinds, and the plated bell handle looked dark and dingy. An air of desolation and decay lowered on the mansion, the airy dreams of the occupants had vanished. I determined, however, to see my friend, for who forgets a friend in the hour of adversity in not fit to live in this world, and, on pursuing enquiry, I traced them to a small street east of the Bowery, and living in a neat two story house. I rang the bell, and was ushered into the parlour by a little girl with a clean check apron. I looked round the rooms.—What a contrast! A plain but new ingrain carpet, neat rush bottom chairs, a sofa, two small looking glasses in the pier, under which was a plain mahogany table, and plated candlesticks on the mantle piece. Every thing was neat, and directly in opposite of the splendor of their former habitation.

In France, one King was dethroned and headed; his son perished mysteriously, and the whole family, after years of exile, restored to the throne; the last of them was exiled again, and the last of them, whose hands and feet had been recently placed at rest, leaving a name for moralists to show as a figure in their pictures of human change.

Bonaparte rose a meteor, blazed a few years over a terrified world as Napoleon Empereur, and then sunk into the bosom of an island of the southern hemisphere of the earth.

Louis Philippe, into whose hands have been

placed the sceptre of Charlemagne and sword of Napoleon, and whose brows are encircled by the crown of the Bourbons, what has he gained by so much grandeur? The history of the last six years can answer.

Thus we are taught the fearless lessons that, of the sovereigns who have reigned in Europe since 1721, eight sleep in bloody graves; three died in exile, and one of those Napoleon. Two of them perished in prisons; one Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia; another, Louis XVII, history states not where. Another, Gustavus IV, wanderer as a purloined spirit over Europe! It is time such instances of royal or imperial participation in the calamities incident to humanity can claim little rational sympathy, from their rank; but as an unerring symptom of racial change in the moral principles of mankind, their examples are awful and impressive. Boasts, perhaps well founded, have been made of the improvements made on human society during the past century, but we cannot refuse reflection to the fact that more sovereigns have become victims in Europe since 1730, than did in the five previous centuries.—Pittsburg Advocate.

Agnes made a sign to an exquire to raise me up, and bring me away from the scaffold. He approached me but I threw my arm around it, and implored my own and my husband's death.

But in vain! two men dragged me away.

Well, Gertrude! cried a fourth tone, will you not take rational advice? do not kill yourself save yourself for the world! you will not repeat of it.

Who was this, Margaretha? I trembled, it was she who wanted to persuade Brugh, at me to leave the criminal Wart to his fate, and pass days of joy with her. Then I too could almost have exclaimed, 'This is too much!

### THE CONVICT.

From the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.

THOMAS TIBBETTS.—This extraordinary individual was hung yesterday morning, was born, we believe, in this State. However, he that as it may, has spent the best (or rather the worst) part of his life in it. At the age of ten years, he was a drummer boy in the army, and was stationed with his step-father, (a corporal,) in Louisiana. Having been beaten, as he says, very severely by his step-father, in a fit of revenge, he seized a musket, and laid him dead at his feet. For this he was tried and sentenced to be imprisoned twenty-one years; the sentence of death being thus commuted on account of his extreme youth. After remaining in prison for the space of eleven years he was, in January, 1835, being then but twenty-one years of age, paroled out by Gov. White. He arrived in this city just at the time that the Louisiana volunteers were about to embark for Florida; and having enlisted under Col. Persier Smith, he went with him to Florida. After serving there four or five months, he returned to this city, and almost immediately went up the river; he returned here, however, in a fortnight after, and had not been in the city three days ere he committed the crime for which he yesterday for seized his life.

Three days since, he was visited in prison by the Mayor, DENIS PRIEUR, who asked him how he fared.

"As well as a man in my situation can feel," was his answer; "you I should like to have something to drink."

Some brandy was brought him, which he drank eagerly; after which Mr. Prieur told him he did not come for the purpose of giving him any hopes of a pardon.

"And if you should do so, I'd not believe you," said Tibbets.

"Would you not prefer imprisonment to death, and that on a scaffold?"

"Ah, no!" said he, with a bitter smile, "if my sentence could be remitted for only a year's imprisonment, (and I know that they would not let me off for so short a period,) I would prefer to die instantly."

"Life is said to be sweet," observed the Mayor.

"Ay, it may be so to you, and such, as rounded as you are, by the comforts and luxuries of life. But look at me, (holding up his chains.) Eleven long years of my life have I passed in miserable cell, chained thus like a galley slave, disgraced and despised by all and every thing that could render life dear to me. What sweetness then, think you, has such a life for such a person as I am? No, sir, (seeing Mr. Prieur was about to speak,) as a boy, it is true, I was headstrong and wayward, but not naturally vicious. It is true that I hated those who hated me; but I also loved those who were kind to me. But this I take on its face, for I but obeyed therein the instinct of Nature. But upon one occasion, for indulging in a flammable propensity, that corporal (the step-father) beat me so brutally, that I seized a musket and shot him. I was imprisoned, and led to believe that if I behaved well I should be released in a year or two; but year after year rolled on, and still I was a wretched prisoner; the bright morning of my life was wasting away, unsolved, uncheered; no release came, my heart sunk within me, my hopes were blighted, and with my hopes died my youth. I then gave loose to the worst passions of my nature, and joined my misery, my prison doors were dabatted—I was abandoned, I entered that prison not a depraved boy—I left it a desperate man. I came to this city and joined the volunteers for Florida; before sailing I was arrested as a suspicious character, but being released, went with Col. Smith—returned to this city, and—the rest you know."

Mr. Prieur then hinted that the vice which led him astray was drinking.

"No, sir," said he furiously, "gambling! damnable gambling! for that was I beaten by the man whom, in revenge, I killed. I deserve to die, but not for the offence for which I now stand committed. I deserve to die, however, for deeds that I have lately done."

He was questioned on this head, but obstinately refused to reveal a syllable. Mr. Prieur, who is, by-the-way, a practical phrenologist, then proceeded to examine his head, to ascertain if the organs of firmness and destructiveness were not strongly developed, and finding such to be the case, he spoke of it. The prisoner said nothing in reply to him on that head then, but the day before yesterday he asked for pen, ink and paper, and wrote the following:

"MY LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

"Give Denis Prieur my head.

"TOM TIBBETTS."

### THE BEN SHERROD.

A letter to the editors of the *American* from the clerk of the steamboat which was burnt on the 5th inst. on the Mississippi, says that she left New Orleans with about one hundred and sixty passengers, thirty of whom were picked up, and the remainder perished in the flames or were drowned. Among the latter were two young men of Baltimore, CARROLL WHEELAN and E. J. HUBBLE.

The New Orleans Herald has some particulars of this most melancholy disaster, in addition to those already published, which we subjoin.

One gentleman, Mr. Cook, floated down the river some miles before he was picked up. He had a wretched and despicable character who had put off in a yawl from the shore, and begged his assistance. The infamous scoundrel, who was intent only on picking up boxes, &c., asked with the utmost sang-froid, "How much will you give me?" To the entreaties of others for help, he replied, "Oh, you are very well off there! Keep cool, and you'll come out comfortable!" Whether the captain of the Alton deserves the censure that has been heaped upon him we know not, nor will we pretend to say positively until we have seen his statement; but it does appear to us that if the captain of the Columbus had acted in a similar manner to that of the Alton, there would not have been half a dozen souls left to tell the tale of the calamity.

Poor Davis the pilot, who was at the wheel during the fire, was conversing with a friend of ours just before he left this city, about the burning of the St. Martinville, and the burning of her tiller rope, three or four years since; "If ever I'm in a boat that takes fire (said Davis,) if I don't run her ashore, it will be because I shall be burnt up in her!" Poor fellow, his statement has been verified; he was burnt up in the Ben Sherrod.

Out of nine ladies that were on board, only two have been saved, the captain's wife and Mrs. Smith, of Mobile; their husbands threw themselves into the river, jumped off the wheelhouse, the ladies followed their example and were saved.

One scene was distressing in the extreme; a young and beautiful lady, whose name at present we can not learn, on hearing the cry of fire rushed out of the ladies' cabin, in her leotard, in search of her husband, at that moment was awful. Not a sound was heard throughout the vast concourse; and when the drop fell, the electric shudder of sympathy ran through their bosoms, like the first tremors of a storm.

caught, firebrand was torn from her back to save her life; after seeing her husband fall into the flames in the forward part of the boat, unable to reach him, she clapped with her child into the water, seized a plank and was carried by the current within 20 yards of the Columbus; but just as she had seized a rope thrown from the steamboat, both mother and child sank to rise no more!

Our limits preclude the possibility of enumerating the various heart-rending sights that this calamitous affair occasioned. The captain, for instance, saved his wife, but saw his two children perish. Mr. Smith saved his wife and one child, and saw the nurse rush madly through the flames with his daughter, and both perished. Mr. Gamble's wife, we understand, was buried to death; he escaped, although very badly burnt. One young man who had reached the hurricane deck in safety, heard the cries of his sister, rushed back to the cabin, clasped her in his arms, and both were burnt to death. One of the clerks, one of the pilots, and the first mate, were burnt up. All the chamber-maids and women employed on the boat perished. Out of 35 negroes that were known to have been on board, only two escaped alive. The Ben Sherrod had the largest crew of any boat on the river, and by reference to the above list of names, it will be seen, that out of the 50 saved, over 30 belonged to the boat; and out of the 60 or 70 cabin passengers, there are but about 10 or 12 left alive. One of the officers of the boat assured us, that in addition to the cabin passengers, there were at least 60 or more deck passengers, of whom six are saved.

Although this has been one of the most serious disasters that ever happened in the annals of Mississippi steamboats, there being at least one hundred and fifty families comprised of some dear and beloved member—over a hundred beings hurried by it cut of time into eternity, with scarce a moment's warning. And among those who are saved, many are said to be severely burnt; some, so much so, that their recovery is very doubtful.

We understand that eight different explosions took place on board the boat while burning—first, barrels of whiskey, brandy, &c.; then the boilers blew up with a fearful explosion, and lastly, 39 barrels of gunpowder exploded, which strewed the surface of the river with fragments.

A large quantity of specie was in the boats on its way to the Tennessee banks; this was lost. One gentleman placed his pocket-book, containing \$38,000, under his pillow, and though he escaped with life, he lost all his money. A great many more persons on board had very large amounts of money with them, most, or all of which, in the confusion, was lost.

N. B. We have since learned that the four left at Fort Adams, are Messrs. James P. Wilkinson, G. Stanfield, Gamble and his son. Mr. Francis was burnt to death.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

### MORAN'S EXECUTION.

This unhappy man has paid the penalty of his life due to violated law and humanity. At an early hour this morning, the commencement of a humid Spring day in the month of May immense crowds were seen issuing forth from the city, in the direction of Bush Hill, where the execution was to take place. The vehicles for the transportation of people on the move. The view of the scene, extending northwardly from Broad street, as seen from the corner of Chestnut street, was a unbroken stream of the populace, moving slowly onward, and seeming at a distance like a funeral array. Diverging from Broad, near the Fever Hospital, the gallows came in sight to the multitude. It seemed a very frail structure, and was apparently got up in great haste. The crowd had gathered together in very great numbers at as early an hour as a girt o'clock, and the amount was continually augmenting from all sides.—Towards the dismal grey turrets of the Cherry Hill Penitentiary, to the north west, the roads were lined in every direction with men on horseback, hastening in through the prison, and formed a complete train, united with pelicans from the gallows to the door of the prison, before which the posse comitatus were arranged in order. In the meantime, all the eminences and rods, and even trees, in the neighborhood of the deadly ground near or remote, were covered and clustering with the multitude.

At about half-past ten o'clock, as near as we can judge the mazy door of the penitentiary turned on its hinges, and the prisoner made his appearance. He was dressed in the habiliments of a malactor, with a white cap, a sort of robe, and blue sailor's pantaloons. He walked behind his coffin, which was placed in a furniture carriage provided for the occasion. He had his arm in that of a clergyman, who held a prayer book in his hand. The marines of the navy yard were in attendance, and with their measured march and glistening bayonets, added to the impressiveness of the scene. Near by, in carriages and barouches, were the Marshal, Mr. Borsall, and several other gentlemen connected with the melancholy business by virtue of their office. The mounted horsemen who preceded them, preserved order in a circle of some seventy feet, which had been formed by ropes and the scaffold. As the prisoner approached the place where he was to suffer, he seemed oppressed and weighed down with the bitterness of the moment. A bush like the approach of twilight diffused itself among the multitudes who made up a vast radius or rather a sea around, of anxious and uplifted faces. As if by one impulse, all who could find room to do it removed their hats, and stood uncovered to witness the execution.

The prisoner ascended the stair leading to the scaffold with a tolerably firm step, but he could not lift up his head. He never once looked at the assembled thousands around him; he was evidently passing through a hurried review of the past, and pondering with all the energies of his soul, upon the dark and mysterious future. The clergyman who accompanied him, offered him spiritual consolation, which he seemed to receive with earnest attention, and great feeling. Once, he raised his hand pensively to his eyes, and dashed away a tear. After a while, another clergyman, as we believe, offered a brief prayer, and both took their leave of the criminal. The death-warrant was then read,—and the grisly hangman, hideously disguised, ascended the scaffold, to perform his "dreadful trade." When the cap was adjusted over the eyes of the sufferer, he was left by all the ministers and instruments of justice, standing alone:

Silent and thoughtful on the solemn shore Of the dark ocean he should sail so soon.

Having taken his last look at the earth, the sky, and the immense assemblage around him he lifted his face toward Heaven as if supplicating for mercy from him who alone can bestow it in man's utmost need. The scene at this moment was awful. Not a sound was heard throughout the vast concourse; and when the drop fell, the electric shudder of sympathy ran through their bosoms, like the first tremors of a storm.

The miserable man struggled violently at white; but in a few moments all was still as the grave. We should have mentioned before, that something was dictated by him previous to his death, to the priest, who attended him, and who we believed, pencilled down his ob-servations or disclosures.

This hurried sketch is, of course, imperfect; and it is likely that we may err in our computation of the number present; when we state that about twenty thousand, of which nearly one third appeared to be women in the lower walks of life. The interest felt in the prisoner was very great; and while the death warrant was being read to him, many persons in the outskirts of the tremendous crowd, thinking it a reprieve, set up vociferous cheers, which the victim of the law must have felt as bitter mockery ringing in his ear.

Thus died James Moran, at the early age of nineteen. May his fate be a warning to all who indulge in evil company, or yield to the tyranny of their own malignant, vindictive and wicked passions.

Since writing the above, we have read the following in a second edition of the Saturday Courier:

"While the mariners were conveying the hangman to the prison for security, the mob assailed him with stones, and would probably have killed him, but for the promptness of the officers, who ordered the marines to load and fire, upon which intimation the assailants desisted.

The horse which drew the cart to the gallows, dropped dead in a few minutes afterwards, without visible cause or disease.

### EXCELLENT.

The following excellent article from the Village Herald, published at Woodbury, N. J. we commend to the attention of our readers. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.

The many failures that have recently taken place among the great merchants and monopolists of our cities had not the good effect of reducing the price of many articles of provision nearly twenty-five per cent. For instance, Richmond, Va. flour, which not long since sold for 11<sup>c</sup> & 12<sup>c</sup> a barrel, is now quoted in the New York papers at 8<sup>c</sup>; pork and ham, horestone at from 12<sup>c</sup> to 17<sup>c</sup> cents a lb. are now down to 8 and 10, and many other articles have fallen in the like proportion. Thousands of mechanics and laborers, therefore, who have been almost suffering for the necessities of life, will now be relieved—at this very good citizen should rejoice)—while the comparatively few rich merchants who have failed, or stopped payment, as it is more properly called, will, as heretofore, no doubt still live in luxury and extravagance. The country is not the case when an honest farmer or mechanic fails in the country. If a poor wight hangs among us, and has his all knocked under the hammer, for perhaps not one-half of what it is really worth, even his neighbors frequently rejoice at his downfall, (such are the perverse feelings of human nature,) and condemn him as wanting judgment, indeed some other quality which they suppose makes him a scoundrel.

A glorious purgation is going on—"Leprosy to the arm" that would arrest it by new modifications of fraud! It is hard to bear and grievous, but it is wholesome; and the good effects of it will extend to posterity. The "good old way" of money-making, by honest labor, will be esteemed as the best; and it will be the fashion, I trust to doubt the gentility of every man who does not perform something useful for his country. The inevitable nature of incorporations begins to be estimated; especially those vast money manufacturing powers in irresponsible men; and such is the public feeling on the subject, brought about by public suffering, that if a petition for a new bank were offered to some of our State legislatures, it would be kicked out of the house as an insult to common decency and common sense. The effect of this feeling will be to bring us back to the state we were in about ten years ago, when the bank was considered as the opposite to bankrupt; though the terms now, of banking and bankruptcy, are nearly synonymous.

Our private letters from New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Ohio, especially, as well as some from Delaware, Maryland, and Tennessee, detail cases of hardship and misery as never before were witnessed in any part of the United States; except just at the period when they were passing from a revolutionary government to the present system of things—when patriotism ceased to act in favor of confidence, and dark suspicion and suspense.

That those who lately were independent farmers, are involved in debts; that they who hitherto purchased lands with cash, the products of their industry, are driven from their homes by borrowing money that they did not want, or by putting their names to pieces of paper, to oblige a neighbor, for form's sake! They who had money to lend, eight or ten years ago, and who ought to have had an excess of it now, are those on whom the "system" most severely presses—those that were pillars of the independence of their country, are the chief victims of unprincipled speculations and unblushing fraud. The notaries and sheriffs are as busy as "Old Nick in a gale of wind," riving and tearing honest men to pieces, and sacrificing property for half its value—less, perhaps than a fourth of its cost.

The widow and orphan too, the aged and infirm, who rested their money in banking institutions to derive a support from it, are among those who suffer most. They confided in them; their funds have been squandered; and those who were comfortable are reduced to penury.

But let us take courage, the shock we hope, is nearly over; the further progress of robbery will be impeded by the widow's curse! Our country has an astonishing elasticity, and we can nothing but employment by which we can earn money enough to relieve the general embarrassment. Two or three years of profitable industry, and prudent economy, would bring us back to the state we were in before the banking mania began to rage—but all is lost, our sufferings will result in no good whatsoever, if we go far to the creation of a new "rag system." There is no safety to the people but in considering specie as the basis of their transactions, and we shall have enough of it for all useful purposes under a wise administration of our public concerns and individual circumspection.

From the Boston Post.

If the country—after having already suffered so much in its currency, finances and prosperity, by not taking seasonable heed to the admonitions, official and otherwise, of several of its public officers, and portions of the public press, on overtrading, overbanking, and injudicious legislation as to the deposited during the last few years—will again run wild and insane, into a new delusion; if they will be so infatuated as to suppose that a long continuance of specie payments can be either safe, useful, honest, or honorable, and much less can be conducive to the preservation of our present vast and advantageous amount of over eighty millions of specie within the country, I have the strongest apprehensions that the termination of the whole will probably be in universal bankruptcy and ruin, and in the long, if not total eclipse of all the glorious destinies and hopes of our renowned republic.

5. Freemen, be on your guard, and take care that your liberties, as well as your wealth, be not all sacrificed in the end to mere speculating fallacies—to commercial and political panics—to mere paper bubbles, of a delusive South Sea origin, and that "will not and cannot come to good" durably, either for private prosperity or public safety.

PATRICK HENRY.

From Niles' Register, of Dec. 11, 1819.

### THE PAPER SYSTEM.

With the blessings of God through feeling, the people of the United States have been brought to an understanding of the length and breadth, height and depth, of the supremely-to-be-riden rag, or paper system; which, of late years, first made them "mad," and then ruthlessly "destroyed" tens of thousands of them—that a few circulating persons, half a dozen men in fifty thousand of the population, might become great; but who I am happy to add, have been generally mixed in their own corruption, and suffocated by their own filth—serving as tools for "Scorn to point her slow unmovable finger at."

A glorious purgation is going on—"Leprosy to the arm" that would arrest it by new modifications of fraud! It is hard to bear and grievous, but it is wholesome; and the good effects of it will extend to posterity. The "good old way" of money-making, by honest labor, will be esteemed as the best; and it will be the fashion, I trust to doubt the gentility of every man who does not perform something useful for his country. The inevitable nature of incorporations begins to be estimated; especially those vast money manufacturing powers in irresponsible men; and such is the public feeling on the subject, brought about by public suffering, that if a petition for a new bank were offered to some of our State legislatures, it would be kicked out of the house as an insult to common decency and common sense.

That the federal presses which have the most say about the pressure, and the greatest amount of sympathy to bestow upon those who are suffering by it, take the best possible course to add to its intensity and prolong its continuance. Instead of putting the best face upon matters, and doing all in their power to promote confidence, they magnify the truth, and tax their ingenuity for new modes of creating panic and distrust. The distress which has actually taken place has been magnified by those who have sought to turn it to political-account, and who have made it much more severe than it would otherwise have been, by their unjust efforts to destroy confidence. If men had contented themselves with the prospect of getting rich in a reasonable time, and had not attempted to accomplish in a day what is properly the work of years, we should have heard nothing about a pressure, and the federalists would have been deprived of what is now the principal cause of the distress.

Resolved, therefore, That Messrs. A. Cunningham, James Hoban, Lewis H. Martin, J. A. M. Duncan and John Wilson, appointed a committee to request each bank in the city to adopt such a measure.

Further Resolved, That this meeting adjourn till the determination of the bank directors shall have been made known, inasmuch as their granting of the reasonable request propounded in the above resolutions, will entirely supersede the necessity of the Corporation exceeding its powers, or being otherwise necessary to the infliction upon their fellow citizens of the interminable evils of a depreciated paper currency.

THOMAS MUNRO, Chairman.  
E. HANLEY, & Secretaries.

When Mr. Cunningham took his seat, a motion was made to adjourn, but an overwhelming negative settled that attempt to stop the expression of public opinion.

A second reading of the resolutions offered by Mr. Cunningham, was then called for, which having been acceded to.

Mr. L. H. Martin addressed the meeting in an able and perspicuous manner, in which he took a cursory view of our powers as a corporate community to issue small bills, and referred, in a lucid manner, to the law of the Congress of the United States, and assented, with some verbal alterations, to the preamble and resolutions last offered.

Mr. Sweeney then rose, and with much energy answered Mr

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.  
PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN RACES.

[FOURTH DAY.]

Philadelphia, Friday night, May 26, 1837.  
"The agony is over," and Lady Clarendon's star is still in the ascendant. She has triumphed over "the mightiest of the mighty," distanced Mingo, the conqueror of many a field, three times over. It was a hard fought contest, and the victory yielded only to the superior strength of the Maryland island.

Rocky Club Purse 1000 Dollars—four miles heats.

1.—Col. Johnson's ch. f. Lucy Clarendon, by Sussex, dam by Rafer, 4 years old, 101 lbs. 1 2 1

2.—Col. Heth ch. c. Decatur, by Henry, dam Ostrich, 4 years old, 104 lbs. 3 1 2

3.—Mr. Laird's b. h. Mingo, by Eclipse, dam Bay Bet, by Ratler, 6 years old, 121 lbs.—2 ds.

TIME. 9.05—9.07—9.17. Track knee deep.

It would have done you Marylanders good to have heard the Virginia boys, who backed the filly, cry out for the Eastern Shore pony—the wakin' rang. I assure you, it was a beautiful race, and although the times seems slow, it was fast, considering the state of the weather.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—United States Bank notes 2 per cent. below par JACKSON CURRENCY GOLD AND SILVER, 10 per cent. PREMIUM.

From the American Manufacture, MR. WEBSTER, AN ADVOCATE OF THE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH THE SPECIE CIRCULAR WAS ISSUED.

The brawlers for repeal may have all the consolation they can obtain from a careful perusal of the views of Mr. Webster, on the state of the currency and the conduct of the public revenue, delivered before Congress in 1816. The following extract from Cleary presents the subject so lucidly and concisely light.

Before giving reasons which justify the act of the President that the bill should be issued, we give a few extracts from the speeches of Daniel Webster.

At that time, if any man in the United States Bank, then in existence, and the Government has a right, in order to protect its own revenue, and to guard them against defalcation by bad or profligate officers. Again, he says: THE ONLY POWER WHICH THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT POSSESSES OF RESTRAINING THE ISSUES OF THE STATE BANKS, IS TO REFUSE THERE NOTES IN THE RECEIPTS OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Webster was not content with pointing out what the Government might do to protect the public revenue, and restrain the excessive issues of the State Banks, but he pointed out the duty of the government. He said,

"It is easy for a portion of the people to imagine that the Government may properly continue to receive depreciated paper, because they have received it, and because it is more convenient to obtain it than to obtain other paper, or specie. But on these subjects it is that Government ought to exercise its own peculiar wisdom and caution, IT IS BOUND TO FORESEE THE EVIL BEFORE EVERY ONE FEELS IT, AND TO GUARD AGAINST IT, ALTHOUGH THEY MAY BE MEASURES ATTENDED WITH SOME DIFFICULTY, AND NOT WITHOUT TEMPORARY INCONVENIENCE."

During the same session, but not in the same speech, Mr. Webster said, "No nation had a better currency than the United States. There was no nation which had guarded its currency with greater care for the framers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes, were hard money men. They had felt, and therefore duly appreciated, the evils of a paper medium. They therefore seriously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement. THE LEGAL CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY WAS GOLD AND SILVER COIN." This was a subject upon which Congress had run into no difficulty.

From the New York Evening Post.

Answers to Queries. BRITAIN.

How long will it be before the people of this country are as hopelessly ridden as those of Great Britain? Is the coal speculators, flour monopolists, and avaricious landlords wish to see the condition of the people of England, let them look at the following picture, drawn by Lord Brougham's master hand:

"Taxes upon every thing upon earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that is put under the foot, or covers the head—taxes on every thing that is grown at home, or comes from abroad—taxes on the raw material and every other value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on light and locomotion, on the ermine that decorates the judge and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the nail of the coffin, and the ribbon on the bride—the school-boy whips his taxed top—the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road—taxes on the sauce which tempers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health—the dying Englishman pours the drug which has paid ten per cent into the spoon which has paid twelve per cent—swallows it, and leans back upon his chintz bed which has paid twenty-two per cent—makes his will upon an eight pound stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid one hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death—high charges are demanded for burying him in the church—his virtues are handed down to his surviving friends on taxed marble, and he is then laid with his father to be taxed no more."

JACKSON MONEY.—The difference between silver and gold, true Jackson money, and bank money is now, well understood by the people. The value of the former does not depend on the prudence or honesty of individuals, because it contains within itself all the value it professes to represent. But bank money has no intrinsic value. At the best, it is but the promise of a corporation or of an individual, which may or may not be fulfilled. Its value often evaporates while it is in the pocket of its owner. The stoppage of the banks caused about one-tenth of the value of their notes to vanish in a single day. They will become of less and less value in the pockets of the holders, until we know not what will be the end of it.—Globe.

A private letter from Detroit estimates the loss from a recent fire in that city at from \$200,000 to \$300,000, a severe blow to the western Lake metropolis.

#### BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following beautiful extract is from an address of Gov. Everett, of Massachusetts, delivered before the Essex Agricultural society:

"Lastly that I may say a single word on the subject, on which the orator has preceded me; it is a great and just boast of the pilgrims and their descendants that they made early and ample provision for education. Farmers of Essex held fast to that boast. I had rather for the appearance if I must choose between them, see the country all dotted over, at its cross roads, with its plain little village school houses, than have the high places of a few large towns crowded with the most splendid fabrics of Grecian art. I had rather for the strength and defence of the country, if I must choose between them, see the roads that lead to those school houses, thronged with children of both sexes, saluting the traveller as he passes in the good old New England way with their outstays or nod, than gaze upon regiments of impregnable fortresses.—Aye, for the honor of the thing, I had rather have it said of me, that by choice I was the humblest citizen of the State making the best provision for the education of its children, and that I had the heart to appreciate this blessing, than stand on the throne of ivory and gold, the monarch of an empire on which the sun never sets. Husbandmen, sow the seed of instruction in your sons' and daughters' minds. It will grow up and bear fruit, though the driving storms scatter the blossoms of spring, or untimely frosts overtake the hopes of autumn. Plant the germ of truth in the infant understanding of your children; save, stint, spare, do any thing but stic, in order to nourish that growth; and it is little, nothing to say that it will flourish when your grave stones crumble into dust, and mingle with the dust they covered; it will flourish then that over arching heaven shall have passed away like a scroll, and the sun which lightens it shall have set in blood."

VERY SINGULAR!—The National Gazette appeals to the head of the National Government—"not for relief, for that perhaps he cannot give us—but for exemption from insult and abuse?" Whom we ask, was ever Mr. Van Buren guilty of abusing—a man whose dignity, calmness, and forbearance, have always been a theme of admiration with all parties—whose perfect calmness and self-possession, when he presided over the Senate, (in the ranks of the virulence of personal abuse that was cast upon him and his friends by the leaders of the respectable party) became a theme of a beautiful eulogium by a highly accomplished English gentleman, (Col. Hamilton) who witnessed it with his own eyes! If Mr. Van Buren had ever belonged to the Whig or Federal party, he might have become the arts of calumny, which initiated that party, certainly understand to perfection.

The New York committee show the cloven hoof in their report; they go to pull down Martin Van Buren, and put up a national bank! This is their great end and strangely to them recommend it to the South, to whom they especially appeal for co-operating to put up a national bank, by citing a Hamilton as its father—when the whole South recollects that it was Jefferson who opposed it at first, and denounced it afterwards, for its usurpation and its fearful power.—Richmond Enquirer.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

We are gratified to perceive from the New Orleans Courier, which may be considered a fair exponent of the intentions of the solvent banks of that city, that an early return to specie payments is their determined policy.

"The vultures" spoken of in the passage quoted are doubtless that flight of agents which the merchants of the seaboard cities were invoked, through the National (bank) Gazette, to send out. It was to consummate Mr. Biddle's scheme of a suspension that "the vultures" were required to put out the eyes of the early statutes, were hard money men. They had felt, and therefore duly appreciated, the evils of a paper medium. They therefore seriously guarded the currency of the United States from debasement.

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A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know justly how to appreciate their value. Some men, however, judge of both from the beauty of the covering.

Consequences and causes.—Cotton fell one half, from 1818 to 1820, and also from 1825 to 1827. (See Mr. Woodbury's Report to Congress on cotton, in 1830, table 6.)

N. B. There was no specie circular at either of these periods; but there was a United States Bank in full operation, without being able to prevent the fall.—Globe.

A SON OF CROCKETT.—The Hon. A. Huntsman, of the Western District, Tennessee, has declined re-election, and expressed his determination to support Mr. Crockett, (son of David, deceased) Mr. H. says he goes for young Crockett because he is opposed to a protective tariff, a Bank of the United States, distribution, &c.

A private letter from Detroit estimates the loss from a recent fire in that city at from \$200,000 to \$300,000, a severe blow to the western Lake metropolis.

STOP THIEF.—We have read an anecdote of a man who, upon being detected in thieving in the crowded streets of a city, immediately set up, along with his pursuers, the cry of "stop thief," and thereby directed the attention of the multitude away from himself. Such is the course which the whigs are now pursuing. Having by the folly of many of their own banking party, involved the nation in distress, they set up a hue and cry against government that the public attention may be diverted from their own acts of folly and wickedness.—*Ed.*

It is with narrow-souled people as it is with narrow-necked bottles; the less they have in them, the more noise they make in pouring it out.

London papers announce that green peas have fallen from a guinea to ten shillings the quart.

The Detroit Spectator says mechanics are in demand here; the "burat district" must be built up; carpenters and masons are much wanted, and they will obtain good wages this summer.

Corn is so dear in Elkhart Co., Indiana, that farmers take their horses to the taverns to feed them on oats at 50 cents for two pecks.

The vocabulary has been exhausted to find words sufficiently strong to convey, at a time of the pressure. The Boston Courier calls it a "horrible paralysis."

COL. MC PHERSON.—A respectable gentleman from Frederick informs us that the Grand Jury of Frederick county have refused to find a bill against Edward B. Mc Pherson, who was arrested some weeks ago in consequence of the robbery committed in that city on the Cashier of the Leesburg Bank.

The Detroit (Michigan) Spectator thus depicts the distresses occasioned there by the late fire:

"OUR POOR.—There are large numbers of sufferers by the late fire—houses, and stables, &c. Last evening, in walking our streets, we found several tools in yards, and alleys, upon which were crowded together shivering children and distressed parents."

#### PRICE CURRENT.

Baltimore, May 19th.

Flour	\$8 00
(foreign)	\$1,45 a lb.
Corn white	81 a 83
Yellow	88 a 89
Rye	90 cts.
Oats	45 a 46

TO HIRE.

A YOUNG WOMAN (a slave,) who can be recommended as a house Servant. She will be hired by the month or for the remainder of the year, and may be had immediately. A home in the country will be provided.

N. B. A Servant who has been accustomed to COOKING, WASHING &c. is wanted for the remainder of the year. Apply to the Editor. May 30 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of May 1837, by Wm A. Schindler, Esq. Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore; a negro woman, as a runaway, named REBECCA DORSEY; says she is free and was raised by Isaac Bowen, near Plum Point, dark complexion about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high. Had on when committed an old straw bonnet, a light purple calico frock, white linsey coat, and cotton under dress, striped linsey frock and fine shoes.

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

D. HERRING, Warden,

Balt. City & County Jail. May 30 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 5th day of May, 1837, by Isaac Shoemaker, Esq. Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore; a negro man, named JOHN BIRK, who says he is free, and was raised by Council Carter, in Virginia, dark complexion, 27 or 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high. Had on when committed an old black fur hat, brown frock coat, gray cassinet pantaloons, plain linsey vest, cotton shirt, and an old pair of Monroe boots.

The owner [if any] of the above described negro man is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

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Saturdays—The only persons in New York that have cause to rejoice at the times, are the notaries to the banks, one of whom last week realized \$2000 from protests.

It is said that Warren county, Illinois, with a population of 7000 inhabitants, cannot support a lawyer, and that several have been started out.

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## PROSPECTUS

United States' Magazine  
AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW  
ON the 1st of July, 1837, will be published at Washington, District of Columbia, and delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the United States, a new Monthly Magazine, under the above title, devoted to the principles of the Democratic party.

It has long been apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to these in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply—a periodical which should unite with the attractions of sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of polity before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, indirectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misinterpreted and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed; it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Chey from the want of a convenient means of constituting the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creed are daily advocated by the most and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States' Magazine the attempt will be made to remove the reprobation.

The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking.—The Democratic body of the Union, after a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to mind a new and powerful arm of this character, interlinking with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and fit to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common birth-right of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

In this Department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are all alike subject will alone be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or narrow views.

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of all new patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works of Internal Improvements throughout the Union, preceded by a general view of those now in operation or in progress.

Military and naval news, promotions, changes in movements, &c.

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the Acts of the session.

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value.

This portion of the work will be separately pag'd so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and continued view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace, but also for record and reference through future years, the value of which will increase with the duration of the work.

Although in its political character the United States' Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above—*independently of its own intrinsic objects*

of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

To promote the popular object in view, and relying upon the democratic party, as from others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of FIVE DOLLARS per annum, while in mechanical arrangements, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all.

In return for remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty-three copies. The certificate of a Postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers.

LANGSTRE & O'SULLIVAN.

Washington, D. C. April, 1837.

Information in the Medical World:

The subjoined is taken from a New Orleans paper.

MR. PRINTER:—I send to you an extract of a letter from Doctor Green, on the subject of restoring health, &c., among the many sicknesses that cause death—I know that causes more, than the sickness called "CATCHING COLD"—therefore please publish his method of curing it.

S. C. DESASS

Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N. Orleans.

Decemr the 10th, 1833.

DOCTOR GREEN'S

Method of curing the sickness—generally called—

"CATCHING COLD":—

CURE—Keep the feet warm; Perspiring warmly; and don't take any Physic.

NATURE—In return—for being thus timely solicited—will soon restore health.

NATURE

the PHYSICIAN

of all

PHYSICIANS

Must promptly be obeyed—and her voice cheerfully listened to—if you want to be well.

D. L. GREEN—S. C. DESASS.

THE EDITOR will consider it as not inapplicable to state, that, from the above mentioned extract:—Readably for the restoration of Hearing and Eye-Sight, is to be had—and which (without using any medicine) proves successful, when the affliction is caused by nervous weakness—as the remedy gives health and strength to the whole nervous system—but when the affliction is owing to other causes—then medicine must be used.

N. B.—We are given to understand by our neighbor, M. Desass, who was restored to his hearing, that help is sent him, free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in families for the customary fee of 5 dollars, being sent to Reading and Bethlehem, Pa where the Doctor resides; and for any other sickness help is sent at the same time, without charge. The fee pays for all—postage and all.

April 11. ft.

Easton and Baltimore Factor,

SCHIGGNER

EMILY JANE

Robson Leonard, Master:

The Subscriber grateful for past favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 5th of April 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailing and sail boat, suitable for no vessel for safety, in the bay. All Freight intended for the Emily Jane 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 Mr. Saml. H. Benard will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

63—Passage and fare \$2.00.

The subscriber expects in a very short time to supercede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessel in connection with the present one.

The Public's Obit. Servt.

JOSHUA E. LEONARD

April 4, 1837

(G)

JOHN HENRY.

SHRED by Valentine, will travel through

the counties of Talbot and Caroline, and

will let to mares on the following reduced

terms, viz: 6 dollars the Spring's chance, 10

dollars to insure, and 4 dollars the single leap,

25 cents to the Groom, in each case. Further particulars will be made known in a handbill.

Season to commence the 20th of March,

and end the 20th of June.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

March 21

TAILORING.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has

taken the well known stand lately occupied by

Mr. Thomas J. Erickson, adjoining Mr.

Solomon Low's Hotel, and opposite Mr. Wm.

Lovelay's store, where he intends carrying on

the above business, in all its various branches,

and he assures those who may favour him with their work, that it shall be done in the most

skillful and approved manner. He hopes by

strict attention to business, to merit and re-

ceive a share of public patronage.

The Public's Obit. Servt.

WILLIAM F. PARROTT.

Easton, Feb. 25

N. B. He warrants, that if in a failure to

fit he will make them another garment, or re-

turn the money.

W. F. P.

Regularly published in Philadelphia

weekly Newspaper called

The Saturday Chronicle,

Philanthropist and Mirror of the

times.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, No. 74 South Second street,

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE,

in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper,

entirely unconnected with party politics

and so arrianism, and zealously devoted to the

cause of literature, science and general intelligence,

as calculated to entertain and instruct every branch of the domestic circle. Its

general contents are—Tales and Essays on

Literary, Scientific and Moral subjects—

Sketches of History and Biography—Contribu-

tions from some of the best writers of Phila-

delphia—European and Domestic Corre-

spondence—Notices of improvements in the

Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Econo-

mics—Articles on Music, the Drama and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents,

&c., and carefully prepared synopsis of the

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