

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—No. 81

EASTON, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1837

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 discontinuance until arrears are set-
tled, without the approval of the publisher.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted
three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for
every subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in
proportion.

All communications to insure attention
should be post paid.

Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

SENSIBLE of the deep interest which
must be felt throughout the Union in the
proceedings of a new Congress, convoked by
the new administration, to meet the extraordi-
nary emergencies which have arisen since the
close of General Jackson's term of service,
the undersigned have already made prepara-
tions to furnish their annual report in the form
of a **CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE**. As these suc-
cessive publications comprise a full and faith-
ful record of all that is done in Congress—
of all the attendant discussions, with an
Appendix containing the finished speeches
prepared by the members themselves—they
are sent not only to gratify the curiosity of
the hour, to inform the distant constituency of
the part performed by their immediate repre-
sentatives, and of the result of the labors of
all; but, we doubt not, they will be found
manually useful as the most authentic, com-
plete, and convenient parliamentary record of
our times. This undertaking having, with
these views, been liberally patronized by the
public in our purpose to justify this early and
continued favor, by increasing the strength of
our corps of Reporters at the next fall and win-
ter Sessions. The Fall Session will be held
by the country to settle all that has been
undisputed by the oath-taking of the systems of
Deposits as established by Congress—the
overthrow of the currency as established by
the Constitution—and the overthrow of the
system of revenue, both as a means of ade-
quate supply for present demands, the main-
tenance of manufactures, and the regulation
of commerce. Every thing of pecuniary in-
terest to the Government and the nation will
be involved in the discussions of the next Con-
gress; and it was because the President would
not have those all-important subjects left to
Executive discretion a moment beyond the
close of the present session, was convoked
that the September session was convoked.
The machinery of government, even when
but when so disordered, its movement may be
directed in a wrong direction. The Represen-
tatives of the people are alone competent to
set all to rights. No Democratic Chief Mag-
istrate would continue, in the condition of
things at present existing, to substitute Exe-
cutive expedients for clearly defined law spring-
ing from the public will.

TERMS.

For the **CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE**, during the
first two sessions of the 25th Congress
\$2 00

For the **APPENDIX** to the Congressional
Globe, during the first two sessions of the
25th Congress \$2 00

Any person sending us the money for five
copies of either of the above publications, will
be entitled to a copy.
Payments may be transmitted by mail,
postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any
incorporated Bank in the United States, which
do not suspend specie payments before the
1st of May, 1837, will be received. But
when subscribers can procure the notes of
Banks in the Northern and Middle States,
they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the money must
be here by the first Monday in September
next.
The Congressional Globe will be sent to
those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our
attention shall be directed to it by a mark
with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large
that we would not observe it, probably, un-
less this be done.

No attention will be paid to any order,
unless the money accompany it, or unless some
responsible person, known to us to be so, shall
agree to pay it before the expiration of the
month.

BLAIR & RIVES.

August 1

BOOKS, BOOKS.

SCHOOL Books of every description used in
the County Schools will be supplied to the
Trustees at a moderate advance; also, Paper,
Ink, Powder, Sticks, &c. and payment
taken by orders upon the County. Also a va-
riety of new publications, Family Bibles, Tes-
taments, Albums, &c. &c.

J. H. McNEAL.

July 11

31

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing un-
der the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan is
this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the
above firm, will confer a great favor, by
calling and settling their accounts, as the
Subscribers wish to close the business of the
firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.

April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be con-
ducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand,
directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's
store. The subscriber feels thankful for the
liberal support he has received, and now begs
leave to inform them that he is ready to meet
all orders in his line, that he may be directed
to, with neatness and dispatch. The Sub-
scriber has a first rate Hears, and no pains
will be spared in rendering general satisfac-
tion to that part of his business, as he intends
in all cases to discharge his duty as an un-
derwriter.

S. O.

POETRY.

From the Cambridge Aurora.

ODD FELLOWS PROCESSION.

I saw a band of brothers move
With slow and solemn tread,
Their hearts were joined by ties of Love,
In Clarity were woad;
And Types of light's glimmer'd ray
Shone on the chastening roll,
And in the midst wold open lay
The gospel of our God.

I ask'd a man of fourscore years,
Why after them he ran;
He said—and melted into tears,
They led the poor old man.
He said—I once was sick and I wail,
My limbs were rack'd with pain,
They came, they comforted and clad;
The old man rose again.

I ask'd a weeping widow why
She followed these before;
She said—and wip'd her weeping eye,
They came unto my door—
They came when all the world besid
Had turned from me and fled—
They came my wants and woes to hide,
They gave my children bread.

I ask'd an orphan boy why he,
His eager footsteps bend;
He said—they smile on all like me—
They were my father's friend,
Before he died they clothed and fed,
And all our girls they gave;
And when we wept for father dead
They then threw gifts into his grave.

P. H. G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NIGHT SCENE IN A POOR
MAN'S HOUSE.

It was in the middle of Winter, on the night
of the twenty-third of January, when the
weather was miserably cold, it neither decid-
edly froze, nor yet did it thaw; but, betwixt
the two, it was cold and damp, and penetrated
to the very bone even of those who sat in
carpeted rooms before large fires, and were
warmly clad. It was on this evening that the
children of David Baird, the weaver, stood
huddled together in their small room, beside a
small fire which was burning comfortably.
The baby lay in a wooden cradle on one cor-
ner of the hearth. The fire, to be sure, gave
some warmth, because it had boiled an iron
pot of potatoes, but it gave very little cheeri-
ness to the room. The mother had portioned
out the evening meal—a few potatoes to each—
and she now sat down by the round table,
lighted the fatiguing candle, and was prepar-
ing to do some little household business.

May I sit by the fire? asked David, the eldest
boy. "No, no," replied the mother, "it burns
away too fast it is stirl'd." "I wish we had a
good fire," sighed Judith, the second girl.
"Bliss me!" said the mother, "it is a good fire
Why, there's Dame Grundy and her grand
children go to bed because they had no fire at
all." "I should like some more—sit on my
potatoes," said little Bessy, "may I have some,
mother?" "There is none, child," she replied, "I
put the last in the pot." "Oh dear!" cried out
little Joey, "my feet are so cold—They get no
better, mother, though I did heat them with
boiler." "Poor thing," sighed the mother, "I wish
you had better shoes." "There's a pair, said
Joey, briskly, "at Tommy Nixon's for fourteen
pence." "Fourteen pence!" repeated the mother,
"it would take a long time to get fourteen
pence." "Mat Willis begged a pair of nice
warm boots," replied Joey, experimentally.
"We will not beg," said the mother, "if we can
help it; but let me see the shoes; and Joey put
up one of his miserably frozen feet into his
mother's knee. "Bless them! my poor feet!"
said his mother, "thou shalt not go to work
until it is warmer." "Mother," interrupted
little Susan, "may I have some more?" "There
is no more," said the mother, "but I have a
whole lot yet." "Oh dear! oh dear! how cold!"
cried the children, clapping their hands, and
gave Joey the bottom crust, said one, "because
of his poor feet." "And give me a big bit,"
cried Susan, holding out a fat little hand.

The mother divided the lot—setting aside a
piece for her husband—and presently the
husband came, in the rain, and is very cold, said
he, shivering. "Please God," rejoined the wife,
it will be warmer after the rain."
David Baird was a tall, thin man, with an
uneasy look—not that he had any fresh ideas
for unbusiness—his wages had not been low-
ered—his hours of work had not increased—nor
had he quarrelled with his master. But the life
of a poor man is an uneasy life—a life of
care, weariness, and never-ending anxieties.
What wonder, then, if his face have a joyless
look?

The children made room for their father by
the fire. Susan and Neddy placed themselves
between his knees and his wife huddled him
a portion of a supper which had been set aside
for him. Mary, the eldest girl, was sitting on
a box, feeding a squirrel with the bread which
her mother had given. She was very happy,
and kissed the squirrel many times. Judith
was sitting beside her, and David held the
cup out of which the squirrel drank.

"Nobody has inquired after that No!" replied
said the father, looking at them. "They will
not now," said the younger David, "for it is
three months since we found it." "We might
sell it for half a crown," said the father.
Mary looked frightened, and held the squirrel
to her bosom.
"Joey's feet are very bad," remarked the
mother. "And that doctor's bill has never been
paid," said the father, "seventeen shillings and
six-pence." "It is more money than we get a
week," sighed the mother. "I go round by the
back lane, to avoid passing the door," said the
father, "and he has asked me for it three times."
"We will get it paid in the summer," rejoined
the mother, hopefully; "but now coals are
raised, and bread, they say, will rise before a
week." "Lord help us!" sighed David Baird,
"and two of the children coughed." "Those
children's coughs are no better," remarked the
father, somewhat impatiently. "And the baby
baby awoke—and so did little Bessy, who had
fallen asleep on the floor unobserved, crying
"I am so cold, mother I am so cold." "Go to
bed with her, Mary," said the mother, "for you
were up betimes this morning, washing—put

PROCLAMATION OF INDE- PENDENCE AT BOSTON.

(From the Narrative of a British Officer
who was captured on board a Transport
in the (British) United Service Journal.)

From the Narrative of a British officer
who was captured on board a Transport
in the (British) United Service Journal.
I was in Boston, in June 1776, while
in a manner in which my days were spent
for nearly two weeks of compulsory inaction.
I had no record. A captive among enemies,
I was to be treated as a man, and not as a
slave to be sold or otherwise disposed of.
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"ALL THE DECENCY."

Noah copies a letter written by the Post-
master-General to a Philadelphia committee,
on occasion of the late 4th of July celebration,
calls the author "a miscreant," and says:

"What must the people of England, nay,
of all Europe, think of the Americans and
their Government, when a cabinet minister,
holding a most important and influential office,
the friend and counsellor of the President of
the United States, endeavors to stir up the
country to wage war with a Power not only
in amity with us, but only giving us constant
evidence of national friendship, but a Power
against which not a solitary complaint is pro-
ferred? What must foreign Powers generally
think of us, when a cabinet minister, in plain
terms, advises the people to swindle their
foreign creditors out of their just and fair
demands?"

The letter which has called forth this tirade
is as follows:
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1837.
GENTLEMEN, I have received your dat-
ing invitation to dinner on the 4th instant,
with the democracy of the First and Second
Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania.
It is a glorious day, but the joys of its advent
are dashed a little by the relation in which we
are now placed by the acts of our own citizens,
to the kingdom from which we were taken
several years ago. A party tax on tea broke the
material bonds that now every man, woman and
child in this vast Republic is taxed in his land,
his bread, and his labor, to pay of the debts
of banks, brokers, and merchants to that proud
island. Our money is reduced to rags, every
day becoming more worthless, that a few may
maintain their credit abroad by shipping sil-
ver and gold, having forced it out of its
legitimate use as a currency, by depositing
its paper associate from ten to forty per cent.
short of its value. Who shall calculate the
sums that have been exacted from our own people,
and whose still they look for deliverance from
this degrading thralldom? If it were not
that I am a native of the island, I would not
think of a remedy on the 4th of July, it will
never be devised—I shall look with intense
interest at the proceedings on that day in
Philadelphia and elsewhere, for those bursts
of patriotism, those suggestions of wisdom, and
those evidences of firm resolve, which will
conduct us to another era of independence, not
of a foreign kingdom only, but of those who
with capital and power at home, which, looking
with contempt upon the mass of the people, are
ever ready to degrade and oppress their own
country, to preserve their lucre in foreign
alliances with sinister powers.

In haste, your friend and fellow citizen,
AMOS KENDALL.
To JOHN THOMPSON, Esq. and others, Com-
mittee.

Now is there one word "stirring up the
country to wage war" in this letter? Is there
one word "advising the people to swindle their
foreign creditors out of their just accounts?"
It is, in substance, let "the banks, brokers,
and merchants," pay their own debts a home,
as well as abroad. It protests against "every
man, woman, and child in the United States"
being taxed, (or swindled, as Noah likes the
term,) to enable these people, to pay their
foreign debt at the expense of others. And it
looks for such a reform in our institutions as
will leave every man to pay his own debt at
home and abroad, and protect the people from
being so taxed hereafter. For this our Post-
master General is called "a miscreant!"
Why, it is but a day or two since Noah
advised that no jury in New York should find
a verdict against a bank in a suit for debt, the
law and their oath notwithstanding!
It need only be remembered, that this is the
man who, in his gratitude for "bank facilities,"
abandoned his principles, his bank, and his
party, and for \$2,000 went over to the sup-
port of a bank which had always demanded
an independent and unconstitutional—Globe

ANOTHER CORRECTION OF THE NA- TIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—The assertion that Major Brant and Mr. Wm. C. Anderson have been appointed to receive and disburse the public money, is untrue. The article in re- lation to it in the federal organ in this city, will be attended to in our next.—Missouri Argus.

Note by the Globe.—Since writing our
article to show the blunders and misappre-
hensions of the opposition press concerning the
course of the Treasury Department on the
above subject, we have seen the Missouri
Argus, which is published on the spot, and
from which we cut the above extract, in order
to nail the base federal coin to the counter.

OPPOSITION DOCTRINE.

A small National debt is the thing for this
country, and we hope that the Government,
by the aid of the Florida war, and other ex-
penses, will soon be compelled to contract one.—
Sunday Morning News.

NOTE BY THE GLOBE.—What do the
farmers and mechanics say to such a Webster
and Harrison crew?

ROBERT EMMETT, Esq. of New York,
nephew to the late Thomas Addis Emmet, and
brother to the well known martyr in the cause
of Irish liberty, Robert Emmott, has been
turned by the anti democratic party out of
some situation he held under the New York
Corporation. This is always the way true
hearted Irishmen and their descendants are
treated by the leaders of democracy.—Montre-
al Vindicator.

Bank of England.—The total number of
persons employed by the bank in 1832 was as
follows—820 clerks and porters; 86 printers
and engravers; 82 clerks and porters at the
branches; 940 total—average salary, \$225
each.

It is alleged that the Bank of the U. S. is
able to redeem its notes upon presentation.
Why then is specie payment not resumed im-
mediately? We say that the bank does not
possess the ability. She finds it quite profit-
able however to share the "spoils" with those
brokers who are purchasing her notes at a dis-
count of ten per cent.—Pitts. Bulletin.

THE MECHANIC.—If there is any man
in society upon whom we look with esteem
and admiration, it is the honest and industri-
ous mechanic, who, by his own unaided ex-
ertion has established for himself a respect-
able station in society; who, commencing in poverty
by his skill and assiduity, surmounts every
obstacle, overcomes every reproach, and
succeeds in establishing for himself a reputa-
tion whose value is enhanced for those who
come after him. Such a man we prize as the
noblest work of which human nature is ca-
pable, the highest production she can boast.
And let it ever be borne in mind by the young
mechanic just entering on the stage of active
life—let it ever be in the foundation, and be
the moving spring to all his efforts, that this
station he must strive to attain. It can be
attained by all. Unfiring industry and a virtu-
ous ambition never fail of their reward. They
never yet were exerted in vain, and never
will be, while honesty and justice are left in
the human heart. It was well remarked, by
an eloquent writer, that the Mechanic, who
had no inheritance but health, no riches but
virtue, is the sole king among men, and the
only man among kings.

Beaure of Counterfeit.—We have been
shown a counterfeit \$10 note on the Bank of
Baltimore, marked letter A. No. 1250, pay-
able to G. Keel, dated 12th January, 1835.
The engraving is coarse, but calculated to
deceive, unless closely examined, when it will
be perceived that the face of the female (male)
figure is exceedingly rough. There are
several others in town, and we expect that the
rogues have made a large issue.

NEW DIME.—The United States Gazette
of yesterday, says—"A friend showed us on
Saturday a ten cent piece of the new coinage;
it is smaller in circumference than those for-
mally emitted; on one side are the words FOR-
MIDEM, encircled with a wreath, on the other
is a finely cut figure of liberty—not the old
head and trunk, that once looked so daring
out from our coin—but a neat tidy female
figure, sufficiently dressed, holding in one hand
a staff, surmounted with a liberty cap; the
other hand sustained a shield, inscribed with
the word LIBERTY. The figure is in a sitting
posture, and resembles, generally, the repre-
sentation of Britannia on the English coins.

A RECIPE.—To find when the teakettle
boils.—Put a marble (or) into the teakettle,
and keep it there. When the steam begins
to form, the marble begins to rattle—in the
water-boiler, it will create quite a racket,
and may be heard all over the room. If the
water all boils away, and the kettle gets red
hot, the marble will explode with noise en-
ough to alarm the neighborhood. This is a
convenient signal, and in the reach of every
body. The worst trouble is the fear that
some curious folk may boil away the water
for the sake of the fun of the explosion—and
then—take care kettle.—V. Y. Sun.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE TRIES OF
THE DEEP.—The Nantucket Inquirer has an
article on this subject, in which it states, that
the blue-fish, had, for the space of about a
century, disappeared entirely from the
waters in that neighborhood, and had only
returned to their once favorite haunt, within
these five or six years. That paper finds
fault, and very justly, with the destructive
mode employed in taking fish—namely,
"by extensive seines," whereby thousands of
the small fry are destroyed, before they are
large enough to be of any service for the table.

Little people.—The little folks be,
the bigger they talk. You never saw a small
man that didn't wear high boots, and a
high crown hat, and that wasn't ready to
fight almost any one, to show he was a man
every inch of him. [Sun Soc.]

The best cure for a burn will be found in
wrapping the part immediately in a cloth wet
with cold water. If the burn is serious, use
sulphur, the severe course, and give the patient
warm medicines.—Sun Soc.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.—Frequent in-
quiries are made where is the people's money
—where the United States Treasury? The
following from the Detroit Advertiser may
throw light on the subject:
Nelson Cochran, late collector of Dearborn,
the Spy informs us, has absconded with \$200
of the public money. Height.—N. Y. Star.
NOTE BY THE GLOBE.—We have inquired
and find that there is no such collector of cus-
toms—no such port of entry—no such delin-
quency, and consequently, no such loss of the people's
money.

When will opposition falsehood cease?
Answer by M. M. Noah.—When the
United States Bank charter is renewed.

GOLD!—The mines are still sending in
their weekly product. We saw three beau-
tiful bars from the Walton mine yesterday,
containing seven or eight hundred dollars,
and a quantity of two previous lumps containing
somewhat over that amount. Other mines
are making their deposits with great regu-
larity.—Rich. Compiler.

The crops in Indiana promise to yield a full
average this year.

PROCLAMATION OF INDE- PENDENCE AT BOSTON.

(From the Narrative of a British Officer
who was captured on board a Transport
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From the Narrative of a British officer
who was captured on board a Transport
in the (British) United Service Journal.
I was in Boston, in June 1776, while
in a manner in which my days were spent
for nearly two weeks of compulsory inaction.
I had no record. A captive among enemies,
I was to be treated as a man, and not as a
slave to be sold or otherwise disposed of.
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In this manner a whole month wore itself
out, and I felt indifference was beginning to
mark the bearing of some, when an event be-
fell which so far stood us instead, that it fur-
nished a fair while, with a subject of conver-
sation. On the 17th of July, the British
troops in parade received a card from the
Governor, respecting the honor of his attend-
ance at a specified hour on the morrow, in the
Hall. As rumors were already afloat
touching the decision that had been taken
at Philadelphia, we were not without a suspi-
cion as to the purpose of this meeting; and we
justified for a while as to the propriety of giv-
ing it sanction of our countenance to a pro-
ceeding which we could not but regard as
traitorous. Curiosity, however got the better
of scruples which, to say the truth, were not
very well founded; and it was resolved, after a
brief consultation, that the invitation ought to
be accepted. Accordingly, at the hour ap-
pointed, we set out, arrayed in the full dress
military of our corps, and became witnesses to
a spectacle which excited even in us feelings
it would not, perhaps, be very easy to be de-
fined. As we passed through the town, we
found it thronged in all quarters with persons
of every age, and both sexes. All wore in
their holiday suits, every eye beamed with
delight, and every tongue was in rapid mo-
tion. King street, Queen street, and the other
streets adjoining the Council Chamber, were
lined with detachments from two battalions
of infantry, tolerably well equipped; while
in front of the jail, a brigade of artillery
was drawn up, the gunners standing by their
pieces with lighted matches; nor, to do them
justice, was there any admixture of insolence
to the joy which seemed to pervade all classes.
Whether our lengthened residence among
them, and the anxiety which we displayed
never wantonly to offend their prejudices, had
secured their esteem, or whether they consid-
ered the dignity of a grave people, stand-
ing in a position so critical, to vent their
spoon upon individuals entirely at their mer-
cy, I do not know; but the marked respect
with which we were treated, both by soldiers
and civilians could not be misunderstood. The
very crowd opened a lane for us to the door
of the Hall, and the troops gave us, as we moun-
ted the steps, the salute due to officers of our
rank.

On entering the Hall we found it occupied
by functionaries, military, civil, and ecclesi-
astical; among whom the same good humor
and excitement prevailed, as among the
people out of doors. They received us with great
kindness and cordiality, and allotted to us
such positions as enabled us to witness the
whole of the ceremony, which was as simple
as the most republican taste could have de-
sired. Exactly as the clock struck one, Colo-
nel Crafts, who occupied the chair, rose, and
silence being obtained, read aloud the celebra-
tory Declaration, which announced to the world
the loss of allegiance and protection which
had so long held Britain and her North Ameri-
can colonies together, were forever separated.
This being finished, the gentleman stood up,
and each repeating the words as they were
spoken by an officer, swore, to uphold, at the
sacrifice of life, the rights of his country.
Meanwhile, the town clerk read from a bal-
cony the Declaration of Independence to the
crowd; at the close of which, a shout, began
in the Hall, passed like an electric spark to
the streets, which rang with loud hurrahs; the
slow and measured boom of cannon, and the
rattle of musketry. The batteries on Fort
Hill, Dorchester Neck, the Castle, Nantasket,
and Long Island, each saluted, with thirteen
guns—the artillery in the town fired thirteen
rounds, and the infantry, scattered into three
thousand divisions, poured forth thirteen volleys—
all corresponding to the number of States
which formed the Union. What followed
may be described in a few words. There was
a banquet in the Council Chamber, where all
the richer citizens appeared, where much
wine was drunk, and many appropriate toasts
given. Large quantities of liquor were dis-
tributed among the mob, whose patriotism, at
course, grew more and more warm at every
draught; and when night closed in, the dark-
ness was effectually dispelled by a general and
what was termed then, a splendid illumina-
tion. I need not say that we neither joined,
nor were expected to join in any of the festi-
vities. Having sufficiently gratified our curi-
osity, we returned to our lodgings, and passed
the remainder of the evening in a frame of
mind, such as our humiliating and irksome
situation might be expected to produce.

Sixteen couples, chosen from the poorer
classes, are to be married and receive dowries,
on occasion of the Duke of Orleans' marriage.

ANOTHER OPPOSITION HUMBUG.
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quency, and consequently, no such loss of the people's
money.

When will opposition falsehood cease?
Answer by M. M. Noah.—When the
United States Bank charter is renewed.

GOLD!—The mines are still sending in
their weekly product. We saw three beau-
tiful bars from the Walton mine yesterday,
containing seven or eight hundred dollars,
and a quantity of two previous lumps containing
somewhat over that amount. Other mines
are making their deposits with great regu-
larity.—Rich. Compiler.

The crops in Indiana promise to yield a full
average this year.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.—Frequent in-
quiries are made where is the people's money
—where the United States Treasury? The
following from the Detroit Advertiser may
throw light on the subject:
Nelson Cochran, late collector of Dearborn,
the Spy informs us, has absconded with \$200
of the public money. Height.—N. Y. Star.
NOTE BY THE GLOBE.—We have inquired
and find that there is no such collector of cus-
toms—no such port of entry—no such delin-
quency, and consequently, no such loss of the people's
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larity.—Rich. Compiler.

The crops in Indiana promise to yield a full
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EXTRACT FROM THE ADDRESS OF THE ANTI-BANK CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We appeal to the history of the country for its confirmation. Let any man examine the amount of nominal banking capital at different periods, and also the spirit of speculation and over trading, as indicated by the import of the country, the sales of public lands, the price of labor, and of the various commercial commodities, and the projects of new towns, cities, turnpike, canal, and rail road companies, and he will find, in all cases, the latter bear a strict relative proportion to the former. As banks have increased, so have the consequences just enumerated increased in the same proportion. We might have spread the statistics before you, but we do not wish to swell the address to a greater length than is necessary; and, if any doubt, let them consult the records that are accessible to all.

The truth of this view of the subject is further illustrated by the mad tenacity with which President Jackson's attempts at reform were resisted on the part of the banks and their friends. The rottenness of the system is proved by the tremor and agitation with which the first exposure of its delirious operation was received. The Bank of the United States, the great self-styled "balance wheel" of the system, put forth its utmost energies, and was joined by its sister confederates, to prostrate President Jackson, and to grasp the scepter of supreme power.

Instead of co-operating with the Government to remove some, at least, of the most obvious defects of the system, they clung with inflexible resolution to them; and, at the very time when the issues of paper money ought to have been gradually and prudently contracted, they were expanded to an inordinate degree, and many additional banks were chartered by the several State Legislatures, under the influence of threats, panics, and pressures, created for the purpose. To counteract the wide spreading evil, and to secure the recommendation of the National Executive, a large amount of gold silver had been forced into circulation; but the increase of banks and the expansion of the paper circulation were so great, that this specie has been swallowed up already, and is now expelled or withdrawn from circulation by small notes, or is hoarded up by the banks and private individuals and exported to Europe, scarce a vestige of it, comparatively speaking, remaining in circulation.

That banking system which admits of such results is radically wrong, and opposed to the best interests of the people. In England, similar results have followed similar causes, and the experience of the banking system there, affords powerful and conclusive proof that the positions which we have endeavored to sustain, in regard to our own banking system, are undeniably true. Indeed, intimately connected are the commercial relations of England and the United States, and so blended together are the transactions of the Bank of England and the Bank of the United States, that nothing can materially affect the one, without affecting the other. The Bank of England having agreed to export so much of the gold and silver of that country as to render it inconvenient to command, at all times enough to redeem its own notes, and to meet its other specie engagements, had thought proper to require from the banks of this country, its debtors, to return the necessary sum for that purpose. This was either an excellent, real or pretended cause for the Bank of the United States of Pennsylvania to suspend specie payments, and to compel all the other banks to follow suit, and likewise to enable their friends to put forth a copious supply of small notes, to take the place of the specie, and to bolster up the imbecile credit system, just tottering to its fall. Such is the true secret of two of the most important events, "the suspension of specie payments," and the "issue of small notes," that characterize the present times. And such also is the universality and identity of effects, flowing from this credit system throughout the old and the new world. It is one and the same thing, wherever it reaches, and has kindred interest in all parts of the commercial world.

But as this convention has been assembled to consider the state of affairs more particularly in Pennsylvania, we will turn our attention to this State alone, for a few moments, although what has been already remarked of the condition of things at large, has included our own in a general sense. The extent of our territory—the fertility of our soil—the inexhaustible resources of our mineral wealth—the industry, enterprise, and number of our citizens, have all combined, to place us in the key stone of the Union, and one of the first in business and importance, among the sister States. That we should find here as much banking capital as in any other State, is therefore natural, and perfectly conformable to the general order of things in other States. But that we should possess nearly twice the amount of banking capital of any other State of the Union, is a most surprising fact, and one that demands some explanation. Did our business operations bear the same relative proportion to those of New York and other large States, that our banking capital does to theirs, we might have supposed that it was in some degree, the offspring of a real or supposed necessity; but this is not the fact. Our banking capital is of mushroom growth, far upwards of two-thirds of it has sprung into being within the last two years.

The amount of bank capital incorporated in Pennsylvania, when Governor Ritner was elected, was \$17,000,000—the amount now existing in Pennsylvania, is about fifty-eight millions of dollars, so that, under the auspices of Governor Ritner and his friends, it has been imprudently increased about forty-one millions of dollars in less than two years. Neither reason nor necessity can be pleaded in justification or excuse of this ruinous policy. Its origin can be found only in a morbid excitement of that wild spirit of speculation which has been always nurtured, and sustained by our empty credit system. As we have already observed, the measures of the national administration, during the last eight years were calculated to impose some check on the extension of this system, and in their operation, had levelled the most powerful and the most dangerous of the foster mothers of speculation and over trading with the dust. The Bank of the United States, the head and front of the credit system in this country, connected with, and supported by the bank of England, was obliged to yield to the supremacy of the popular will, and had it been suffered to sink quietly to rest, it would have been merely a barren victory over that all-pervading spirit, that has terminated in the present disorders of the currency, but it would have constituted a substantial and salutary reform. A concurrence of most extraordinary events had placed Governor Ritner and his friends in power, just as this was about to be consummated, and they, with that blind disregard of consequences that ever signalize the speculator, and the disciple

of credit delusion, snatched the expiring institution from impending dissolution, and conferred upon it a prolonged existence, with unheard of powers. So great an increase of the nominal capital of a single State, and at one point, the city of Philadelphia, in so short a time, was sought to be justified, on the ground that it would be an actual addition of thirty-five millions of dollars to the capital of the State, which would not only enable it to meet the stock attending the extinction of the United States, but would supply abundance of money, complete our wide extended internal improvements, and prepare Pennsylvania to outstrip in the march of advancement and prosperity, every other State and nation in the world. The charter of that institution was hailed as a new era by Governor Ritner, and his adherents, which would be regarded by after ages as the proudest in the annals of the State. We were to be rescued from debt, bankruptcy and ruin, and the basis of our prosperity resting on this bank, was to be as firm and immovable as the everlasting hills.

But how has experience verified all these cheering prophecies! The very reverse is true. The supporters of the credit system in the other States, and in England, were struck dumb at the temerity of Pennsylvania. The bank, under whose sway as a national institution, the currency of the country had reeled and rocked for twenty years, as soon as it became a State institution, was so obviously disproportionate to the wants and condition of the country, as to throw the entire credit system into confusion, and bring it precipitately upon our heads.

This catastrophe has doubtless been hastened by the ruinous policy of the advisers of Governor Ritner, in the conduct in reference to all the measures of the National Government. They have spread panics, pressures, and false alarms throughout the country, until public opinion, both here and abroad, is worked up to a state of feverish excitement, sinking and rising alternately at every breeze, as unfixed and unsteady as the wind that swayed it. They seem to have labored to destroy confidence, and to depreciate our credit, with so much assiduity and success, that both in this country and in Europe, our merchants, business men, and banks, are believed to be on the very verge of insolvency. And how righteously does Divine Justice order its retribution; for the very men who now endure these sufferings most deeply, are the authors of those calamities on the country and its Government, which have accelerated the crisis! It is now upon us, and let a candid world judge who is to blame.

3. The remedy to be proposed is not as easily carried into effect as it is suggested. It is evidently to be found in removing, or in checking and controlling effectually, the causes that have led to our present situation. If a credit system, on the principles of our system, be radically defective and wrong in itself, the remedy must consist in abrogating the entire system, or in so regulating it as to correct its defects. Much must be left to the wisdom of the Legislature, but we may safely assert that it is entirely practicable to restrict the banking system, as to prevent the recurrence of the calamity it has now brought upon us, without materially affecting the existing rights and privileges of any individuals. Review the facilities of the stockholders direct and effectual, restrain the issue of notes to an equal proportion to the capital actually paid in, prohibit the issue of notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, and eventually a larger amount, limit the amount of capital and the number of banks in the State, and we shall very speedily reduce the credit system to a sound practical standard, annihilate wild speculations—and forever prevent the suspension of specie payment.

That Congress can do little to alleviate our present condition, is apparent not only from the fact that the causes we have mentioned had not their origin with the National Government, but from the admission of conspicuous advocates of the banking system themselves, that such is the case. Some time ago, Mr. Biddle, in a letter to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, stated that if the Specie circular was repealed, the derangement of the currency would be corrected in twenty four hours. Since that time Mr. Adams has addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he dissent from Mr. Biddle's opinion entirely, and attributes to him the fact that the currency has been deranged, the disorders in the currency; and Gov. Hamilton of South Carolina, also a distinguished advocate of the Bank of the United States, in a letter addressed to Mr. Biddle himself, takes the same view of the subject. Thus has the whole argument been concoiled to us, and the truth reluctantly admitted, that the remedy does not properly belong to the National Government. But whatever aid can be afforded in this great work, by the national administration, we doubt not will be cheerfully accorded. President Van Buren stands pledged to carry into practical effect the great measures of reform, recommended by President Jackson; and we have no doubt he will faithfully and honestly redeem that pledge. His rectitude of purpose—his uncompromising democratic principles—and his firmness of character, all give assurance, that the political "manille" of General Jackson has fallen on his successor. To the national administration, then, we may safely commit every duty that devolves on it to perform.

In our own State Legislatures, therefore, will be found the only efficient power to provide a remedy for the present, and preventives against future disorders in the currency and finances of the country. From the party in power, whose measures have tended to produce them, we can expect nothing but fair promises and ceaseless opposition. If anything useful is to be expected, it is by the union and concert of all the honest and enlightened friends of practical reform. On an occasion like this, all such men should, and we trust will, rise above the shackles of party, and act in obedience to the dictates of patriotism alone. The present banking system is grossly defective; admitted to be so by almost every man who expresses an opinion. Then why not bend our own energy to its reform? Let every man from this day forward resolve to do his duty, and abide firmly by that resolution, come what will.

Every one of you, fellow citizens, is immediately interested in this contest. None are so high as to rise above its influences, none so humble as to fall below them. Farmers, mechanics, tradesmen, merchants, and manufacturers, one and all, you have a deep stake in the issue. The currency of the country, the standard of the value of every man's property and labor, when it is liable to fluctuation, renders the value of both not only uncertain, but insecure at home, but exposes particularly the latter, to rivalry and competition from abroad. It renders the wretched protective tariff wholly inoperative, and causes merchants, mechanics, and manufacturers, to be understood and rivaled by foreign importations, in spite of the law. Our own history, and experience attest the fact.

SETH SALISBURY, JAMES CLARK, GEORGE M. KYLE, HENRY SEITZ, DAVID M. FARRLEY, HENRY C. EYEL,

ELI DILLON, JOHN M. HERMAN, ABRAHAM K. WRIGHT. HARRISBURG, July 7, 1837.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE—DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Robeco, Captain Delano, we have received London papers to June 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th inst. Our previous dates from Liverpool were to the 19th, and from London to the 20th.

The papers are filled with accounts and proceedings connected with the death of the King.—The interment of his remains was to take place on the 6th of July. For two or three days previous, the body was in its state at Windsor. The Court was into mourning on the 23d, and the general mourning was to commence on the 24th.

Princess Victoria was proclaimed Queen on the 20th, and on the 21st the oaths of allegiance were taken by the two Houses of Parliament. All things appeared to be proceeding quietly, and public manifestations of loyalty to the new Sovereign were every where displayed. The cotton market had improved, and the sale of the American cotton, quite extensive. The money market was in a quiet state, and quite abundant. English Funds were high as quoted by this packet.

Letters received in Paris mention the failure of the great (Hebrew) house of Danzig and Co., of Warsaw. It was said they had large connections with Danzig and Berlin. Mr. Edwin Fossar, the American tragedian was married on the 23d of June, in London, to Miss Catharine Sinclair. HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday June 22 At five o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack, when there was a very full attendance of peers.

The noble Viscount Melbourne entered the house in the course of a few minutes the noble viscount rose, and said he had been instructed by her Majesty to present a message to the house. ROYAL MESSAGE. The message was then read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—"Victoria, Regina. "The Queen entertains the fullest confidence that the House of Lords will participate in the deep affliction which her Majesty feels on the death of the late King, whose constant desire to promote the interests, maintain the liberties, and improve the laws and institutions of the country, will ensure to his name and memory the heartfelt and affectionate respect of all his Majesty's subjects.

"The present state of public business at this period of the session, when considered in connection with the law which imposes on her Majesty the duty of summoning a new Parliament within a limited time, renders it inexpedient, in the judgment of her Majesty, that any new measure should be recommended for your lordship's adoption, with the exception of such as may be required for carrying on the public service, from the closing of the present session till the meeting of the new Parliament. (Signed) "VICTORIA, Regina."

PROCLAMATION OF HER MAJESTY. On Wednesday morning, June 21st, at ten o'clock her Majesty proceeded from Kensington to St. James's Palace. In the carriage with her majesty was her august mother, and their carriage was preceded by several members of the household, and 2 other carriages. Her majesty and the Duchess of Kent appeared in deep mourning, and their attendants in the plainest description. The Royal party was escorted by a squadron of the First Life Guards and the Blues. Her majesty was received by the assembled crowds of her people with the most affectionate demonstrations of loyalty and respect. At their arrival at St. James's, the air was rent with the shouts of "Long live the Queen!" and her majesty acknowledged these sentiments of attachment by graciously bowing as she passed along. Her majesty looked in good health, but somewhat paler than usual.

At ten o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony of her majesty's proclamation at St. James's all the courts of the Palace, as well as all the approaches to it and towards Charing-cross, and the whole route of the procession, were crowded to excess.—Many of those present appeared in mourning.—In the first line of spectators were observed many members of parliament, and among them Mr. O'Connell, who exercised his powerful lungs to very great effect in hailing his new sovereign.

Precisely at a quarter past ten a preparatory bustle in the rooms of the palace which looked on the Court-yard announced the approach of the sovereign, and her majesty, who was attended in a very deep mourning, and who was supported through this trying ceremony by the presence of her mother and other royal relatives, appeared at the window, amid thunders of acclamations and shouts of "Long live the Queen!" "Long live Queen Victoria!" the gentlemen waving their hats, the ladies their handkerchiefs, and all joining in the most cordial and heartfelt cheering. On her approach to the window her majesty was accompanied by her illustrious mother, by the Marquis of Lansdowne and other distinguished personages.

Her majesty had to acknowledge at least a dozen times the spontaneous acclamations of all on whom her eyes rested; as she was observed to weep nearly all the time, and was frequently obliged to use her handkerchief. When the national anthem had ceased, Sir William Wood, king-at-arms, advanced from the balcony and read aloud the proclamation of her majesty as Queen of England, by the style and titles of Queen Alexandra Victoria the First, concluding with the formula, "God save the Queen," which was instantly taken up by the whole assembled people, and repeated amid renewed cheering, her majesty courtesying graciously the while time, and acknowledging the obligations of her subjects.

Toward during the early part of reading the proclamation, not aware of what was going on, continued their shouting until the loud and full-toned voice of Mr. O'Connell calling silence, was heard above all.

Her Majesty remained at the window a few moments after the conclusion of the ceremony. On her departure to the state apartments, the procession to march into the city and proclaim the Queen was formed, and accompanied by a considerable portion of the assembled crowd. The ceremony lasted about a quarter of an hour, and passed off with the utmost order.

From the New York Times. DEPOSITE ACT.

The character and effects of the distribution bill will, at no distant day, come to be examined and understood. A more unhappy measure cannot be found in the annals of legislation. We opposed it zealously when it was before Congress; we trust now that its further operation will be arrested by the first action of the approaching session.

The two extracts below, and from a speech of Mr. Benton, the other from Mr. Niles's Register, have been verified into melancholy prophecy. "And, indeed, we will be agreeably disappointed if the 'experiment,' when tested in January, and by a settlement of balances in the deposit banks, preparatory to a division of the surplus revenue, will not cause a 'panic' founded upon real cause; for a greater portion of the payments into the Treasury must come from the borrowers from deposit banks, which must have exercised great foresight, if able to refund the deposits without pressing their creditors. The pressure may be only temporary, but it will necessarily produce a great enlargement in the money market, and be destructive to many worthy individuals."—Niles's Register, June 25, 1836.

"Is it the object of breaking all the deposit banks? Is it the object to distress the country by making all the deposits banks call in all their loans in six months? Is the object to run the currency by enabling whig States to draw their districts into a specie, compelling the banks to stop payment, then calling for the bank of the United States, as the only remedy of the evil? Whether this is the object or not, it will be the effect."

[Mr. Benton's Speech, April 27, 1836. A REFORM OF THE BANKING SYSTEM. That the whole banking system of the United States is about to be reformed, needs not the spirit of prophecy to foretell. It is a day of power, and rule, and corruption, is about to be numbered.—On this subject there is more unanimity of feeling and thought in the democratic party, than we have ever known on any other. There is a determination never to cease until this good work is accomplished, the reformation of the banking system in the United States.

The details may be a matter of difference of opinion, but the people will no longer brook the bold and daring interference of these institutions in their elections and their favoritism in business. They will correct the evil, and every patriot and statesman will, or ought to be busy—every tongue ought to tell its story, and perform its office in the good work. Our motto should be, "no more corporate banks—and a speedy reform of those that exist."—Ohio Statesman.

A black man, named Joseph Pine, in New York, received seven stabs in his face, throat and abdomen, inflicted with a knife by another colored man, called Francis.

Post Offices, Changes, &c.—From the Post Office Department we learn that the post offices established during the year ending June 30th 1836 were 666, discontinuances 845 making a net increase of 821. During the year ending June 30th, 1837, the offices established were 956, the discontinuances 280, making a net increase of 676.

The whole numbers of Post Offices in the United States on the last was 11,767. The changes of postmasters on the former year were 1,844, and in the latter 2,285. The appointments of postmasters in the former, including new offices, were 2,510; in the latter 3,191, being at the rate of more than ten each day, Sundays excepted. Considering the numerous cases of complaint in which there is no action, the correspondence which grows out of them, the instruction of postmasters, &c. some idea may be formed of the business done in this branch of the Post Office Department.—Globe.

SPECIE BASIS.—One of the Rhode Island Banks is said to have had, at the time of its suspension of specie payment, a circulation of thirty six thousand dollars, and one dollar and twenty six cents of specie in its vaults! "Extraordinary if true"—A lady, who was born in Gloucestershire dead and dumb spoke three sentences one day last week, as follows:—"This will be a year of famine, the next a year of plenty, and the next a year of blood." After uttering the last sentence, she fell from her chair a lifeless corpse.

New con. Such a good'un. Why is an alarm of fire in the night like a clothes brush. Ans. Because it spoils the nap. THE DIG SHIP. So much has been said about the magnitude of the Ship Pennsylvania, that it may not be uninteresting to publish some accounts of other vessels of the deep.

The great Roman Galley described in Charnock's Naval Architecture was 420 feet long had 13 banks of five oars each on her lower and middle tier; and 14 of five oars each on her upper tier; making 200 oars of a side and ten men to each oar, gave her a crew of four thousand oarsmen.

Her height from water line to taffrail was ninety-seven and a half feet; do at her stern or stem, eighty-two feet; do, midships, forty-seven feet. The water draught of this vessel is not given. It must however, have been very great, since a vessel of 4000 tons, (a second or third rate) could not get into the harbor of Syracuse.

The Isis, an Egyptian vessel, was 180 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 43 feet from deck to well. Many of the old Venetian vessels had a thousand oars. So we have not the largest vessel ever built. Who cares?—Boston Atlas. Correspondence of the Phila. Com. Herald DEBATOR, Mt. July 17, 1837. Mr. Sargent—Dear Sir—I have just returned from a tour through Kent and New Castle Counties, Delaware, and upper part of Eastern Shore of this State. I found in my route all the Farmers gathering their Wheat and Rye Crops, and I have made general inquiry into the quality and quantity of Wheat and Rye, and find their accounts go to confirm my own opinion, that the crop will be little, if any more than the short crop of last year; they say that the short crop of last year was so discouraging that there was not more than half the usual quantity sown, and the hard winter destroyed a great portion of that which was sown, and the late wet and unfavorable weather has prevented the greatest ripening in the regular time and that a great part has been cut too green consequently the quality will be in many cases no better than the last year's crop. If you think proper you may publish this, (save the name).

WHIG & ADVOCATE: EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1837.

The Executive Council of Maryland meets at Annapolis on Tuesday the 8th inst.

LITHOGRAPHER is under consideration.

RESULT OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.—Below we give the returns of the Counties composing the Second Congressional District. Mr. Pearce has succeeded by about 294 majority. When we look at the majority obtained by the shia plaster party last November, (532) in the same district, we have done quite as well as could reasonably be expected. And indeed, when we consider the apathy existing in our ranks, and the fact of Mr. Evans never leaving his county, if he did his farm—the result gives a strong indication of the attachment and fidelity of the Democrats of the Second District to measures which they have ever held paramount to any personal considerations. While we have much to cheer us in the noble triumph of our friends on the other side of the Bay, we cannot but regret the carelessness too fatally evinced on Wednesday last by the Democrats on this. Though beaten here, we are not subdued. We will be ever ready to rally to the rescue of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson when invaded by the ruthless factions of the present day, who have decried the name of Whig to a common purpose, and whose only aim is power—whose prompting zeal is gain.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. TALBOT COUNTY. DISTRICTS. Total. Democrat, JOHN EVANS, 132 122 80 81 415 Federal, J. A. PEARCE 149 189 132 87 527 Majority for Pearce 112. Whig majority last November 176.

CAROLINE COUNTY. DISTRICTS. Total. Democrat, JOHN EVANS 65 104 113 282 Federal, J. A. PEARCE 148 151 130 427 Majority for Pearce 149. Whig majority last November 88.

QUEEN ANNS. DISTRICTS. Total. Evans 102 108 121 20 67 419 Pearce 98 79 174 76 49 476 Majority for Pearce 57. Whig majority last November 122.

KENT COUNTY. DISTRICTS. Total. Evans 84 130 96 310 Pearce 167 161 153 481 Majority for Pearce 171. Whig majority last November 223. We have not received complete returns from Cecil—reported majority for Evans 175.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Complete. Pearce, (W.) Evans, (V. B.) Cecil County 175 maj. Kent County 180 maj. Queen Anne's Co. 147 " Caroline County, 112 " Talbot County, 469 175 Maj. for Pearce, 294

Several contracts for Wheat have been taken in this county, at one dollar per bushel.—(Columbus Gaz. The contractors will report their bargain.—Wheat will be down to 70 cents, or less.—Cin. Eve. Post. Two wagons, loaded with \$95,000 in gold and silver, passed through Pinon on Friday last, from Fort Wayne; the money to be deposited in Dayton Bank.

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. Glorious Triumph! Contrary to our most sanguine expectations we have now the pleasure of placing before our readers the highly favorable result of the election of Wednesday last. When it is remembered, that in the last Congress we had but three of the eight Representatives from this State, the gain of one this year in the District lately represented by Mr. Turner, must be truly gratifying to the friends of the Administration. We now divide with our opponents, who but lately refused us, in their extravagant delusion, a single representative. But the result has taught them the bitter lesson of too fondly indulging the hope that error can ever permanently triumph over truth among a virtuous and enlightened people. The people "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain them!" Verily may we say, Democracy in Maryland is in the ascendant.—Whiggery is bleeding at every pore, and ere long it will be numbered with the things that were. The eyes of the whole nation have been upon us—the liveliest interest ever witnessed manifested—and the result has gone forth, cheering to the friends of Democracy, but a withering terror to the enemies of equal rights.

From the Baltimore Republic. GLORIOUS VICTORY. BALTIMORE AGAIN TRUE TO HERSELF!!! "WE HAVE MET THE WHENT, AND THEY ARE OVERT!" The election in our city yesterday was one of the most animated contests that has ever occurred. Our opponents resorted to every expedient that could be devised; and had no perfectly confident of success. But we were so well assured of the firmness of the Democracy of our city, that we have never suffered ourselves to doubt but that they would triumph over the wiles and tricks of their adversaries. They came forward to the contest with a full conviction of its great importance, and have prostrated the men and the measures of the shia plaster party. We have no returns from Anne Arundel County, but enough is known to assure us that we have gloriously triumphed, and that whiggery is dead in Baltimore.

The Philadelphians may now fire their hundred guns over the grave of their party here. The following are the number of votes given for the different candidates: Howard, (Republican,) 6062 McKim, (Republican,) 6031 Kennedy, (Whig,) 5794 Ridgely, (Whig,) 5732 Average Republican Majority, 283! Gain since last year 173!!! Three cheers for Anne Arundel! Howard 9738 McKim 1947 Kennedy 10277 Ridgely 1012 Whig majority last November 210

Huzza for little Annapolis! Howard 141 McKim 144 Kennedy 285 Ridgely 127 Whig majority last November 27. Average majority in the District for the Democratic Republican Ticket—251! From the Hagerstown Mail. VICTORY! VICTORY! GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY. We give below the result of the election on Wednesday last, as far as heard. It will be seen that our triumph is complete.—Never before were such exertions made to defeat us. In this county particularly, every stratagem was resorted to by our opponents—their time, talents and money were all brought into requisition. But the Democracy of Old Washington stood firm. They could not be cajoled or frightened by their avowed opponents, nor lured to sleep by the Deliaids of the day.

WASHINGTON COUNTY. Districts. THOMAS MERRICK. Sharpsburg, 188 198 Williamsport, 20 maj. Hagerstown, 456 612 Clear Spring, 27 maj. Hancock, 51 maj. Caveton, 335 176 Boonsborough, 218 278 Pleasant Valley, 33 164 Total, 1323 1323 FREDERICK COUNTY. Middletown, 348 226 Haver's, 155 57 Frederick, 142 maj. PETERSVILLE, 53 maj. Total, 698 283 ALLEGANY COUNTY. Cumberland, 218 234 Frostburg, 37 maj. Total, 216 271 Seven districts to hear from, in which, two years ago, Mr. Tomas beat Mr. Schley. RECAPITULATION Washington, 1323 1328 Frederick, 698 283 Allegany, 216 271 Total, 2242 1882 From the Frederick Citizen. RESULT OF THE ELECTION. GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!!! Notwithstanding the desperate efforts made by the shia plaster party, to defeat the Republican Candidate for Congress in this district, he has received an overwhelming majority in this county. No means were despicable or low, no instrument too base to be used, villainous handbills were issued from a press, pretending to be attached to the Republican party, filled with the grossest falsehoods, couched in the most disgusting style of Billingsgate. Every effort was made to alarm the people by a panic about the deranged situation of the currency, and the aid of foreign news papers was invoked—for the purpose of prostrating Mr. Thomas; but the good sense of the people, and the confidence they reposed in the integrity and talents of their candidate rendered all these attempts abortive. Notwithstanding it rained incessantly during the day, a very large vote was taken. The big wigs and the little wigs of Philadelphia may now fire minute guns—the distress of their brethren here is truly pitiable. The whigs anticipated in the defeat of Mr. Thomas, the downfall of reform. His active exertions in behalf of that cause, had rendered him more obnoxious to the Aristocratical Anti-Reformers, than any other individual in the State, and they dared neither time nor money to insure his defeat. Yet reformers of Frederick county—the bone and sinew of the land, rallied nobly to the rescue of their threatened rights—and they have utterly prostrated their foes. Reform now is certain—the anti-reformers cannot—dare not, attempt longer to trifle with the people. The yeomanry of the land, have given them a taste of their quality, that we think will satisfy these gentlemen, the reign of oligarchy is at an end. Frederick, Thomas's majority 142 Middletown, do do 122 Petersville, do do 63 Haver's, do do 98 Total, 415

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Aggregate majority for Francis Thomas in Frederick County 415
In Washington county is a tie.
Two districts from Allegheny have been heard from, Cumberland and Froburg, Merrick's majority in them is 55. In the contest between Messrs. Thomas and Schley in 1835, the same districts gave Mr. Schley a majority of 94. We have but little doubt that Allegheny will give us a majority.

DEMOCRACY GAINING GROUND IN HARFORD.

Notwithstanding the day was unfavorable to the Democrats, the working men, who do not keep horses and carriages, being principally attached to that party, we have reduced their majority to 160, which they had last November to two DOZEN. The march of true principles is onward. The eyes of the people are opening, and the day is not distant when the Aristocracy and the Nullifiers will be driven from the field by the good old Democratic principles which Harford in bygone times was proud to adopt as her political creed.

While preparing this article, our Democratic friends are sending forth the "Glorious News from the mouth of the old Six Pounder, that the Democrats of Maryland are true to their principles!!!

RETURNS—HARFORD COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.	
Worthington, Van Buren	716
Brown, Whig	740
Brown's majority, 24	

BALTIMORE COUNTY.	
Worthington, Democratic	1504
Brown, Shin Plaster	1144
Worthington's majority 460	

FIRST DISTRICT.—We understand that Mr. Dennis, the Independent Candidate, has succeeded over his opponent in the First District (Mr. Handy) by a large majority. We have not received the full returns. So much for the Whig nomination.

THE ELECTION.—The majority in favour of Mr. Thomas, in the Sixth District, is said to be 303.

The full returns from the Third District have not yet been received, but the majority in favour of Mr. Worthington cannot be much in anything short of 500.

Mr. Johnson, the Independent Candidate, is said to be elected in the Fifth District by a large majority over the regularly nominated shin plaster man.

In the Second District, Mr. Pierce, the shin plaster candidate, is no doubt elected by a majority of about 300.

Mr. Dawnes, Independent Candidate, in the first District, is elected by a large majority over Mr. Hawdy, one of the twenty one Senatorial Electors.

Much ado about nothing.—The Whigs, by way of consolation, talk about contesting the election of Messrs. Howard and McKim. On this subject the Baltimore Republican holds the following language:

"The editor of the Chronicle threatened to contest the election, but finding that the other parts of the State, and particularly Anne Arundel County, have deceived him as much as Baltimore did, he has dropped the idea of contesting the election. We are told that he had actually prepared a long editorial article, on the day of election, to accompany the statement of the result in his paper of the next morning, announcing that his party had achieved a tremendous victory. But the returns came, and his labour was all lost. His editorial article was as worthless as any shin plaster in the land. On the spur of the moment, while he was burning with rage, he penned his article about contesting the election, but after taking a night's sleep, if he could sleep, he concluded that the better part of valor is discretion, and has become as 'calm as a summer's morning' on that subject, knowing, no doubt, that in a contest of that kind there would be a sifting on both sides."

The Federal organ of this town, in the "midst of its dissatisfaction and gloom" at the route of its shin plaster friends on the Western Shore, copies into its columns a mighty flourish of big sounding words at the success of a Whig candidate in Democratic Maine. But never did its cotemporary (the Boston Atlas) say a truer thing, than that they had succeeded in one of the strongest Tory districts in Maine. Gentlemen you are welcome to all the Tories and Whig districts in the Union; and your down east Whig will be "alone in his glory" a solitary evidence that there does exist in a Tory District in Maine Whigs enough to elect a Mr. Noyes, after four unsuccessful efforts. Keep up your spirits and don't despair, gentlemen; though it is certainly very warm weather to endure patiently such a drubbing as you have received from the sturdy boys of "mob town," &c.

DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND.

The late arrivals from Europe, bring the intelligence of the Death of the King of England. The news of this event is thus announced in the Morning Chronicle of the 20th.

His Majesty expired about twenty minutes past three o'clock this morning. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY was present as were also several members of the King's Family. Immediately after the decease the Archbishop of CANTERBURY left Windsor for Town.

Princess Victoria was proclaimed Queen on the 20th, and on the 21st the oaths of allegiance were taken by the two Houses of Parliament.

THE YOUNG QUEEN AND PRESIDENT VAN BUREN.—Some of the papers recommended the President to strike up a match with the Queen of England. It is a capital notion, and might put an end to the exportation of specie.

It will be seen by the subjoined paragraphs that the news of the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in this country, has not had the evil result which many anticipated it would create on the other side of the Atlantic.

The news of the suspension of Specie payments in this country reached Liverpool on the 20th, on the morning of the 11th, and London on the 12th, in time for the morning papers. The catastrophe had been, in a measure anticipated, and notwithstanding the abusive articles published in the press, it is apparent that the merchants generally looked upon the suspension as calculated to increase the chances of remittances from this country. The Times itself, admits that such was the general opinion in the city and the Morning Post adds, "The suspension of payment in specie in all the principal cities of the Union is viewed by parties with different sentiments, but the more general impression seems to be that it will be attended with ultimately beneficial results."

The same paper also contains the following paragraph: "We learn that an idea prevails among the leading mercantile men and capitalists in the city, that the financial difficulties which have existed for so many months past, are now nearly at an end, and that a public declaration to that effect is in contemplation. The late events in America have evidently tended much to restore confidence."

Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on!
By the arrival of the Steamboat on Friday evening last the intelligence received spread dismay among the Whigs, but animated the friends of reform and the supporters of a hard money currency. Ruel's countenances very plainly indicated how the dose was swallowed by the shin plaster gentry. To suppress their mortification and chagrin was impossible. More and there could be seen two or three of the faithful gathered together in the name of Bank Whiggery discoursing on the mutability of man and the uncertainty of elections. Bitter denunciations, much to the amusement of the Democrats, escaped the lips of more than one "patriotic Whig," and "mob town" was right eloquently anathematized on the one hand, while disappointment on the other offered the whole state a sacrifice to Thomas' defeat. We are sorry we have no grain of comfort to administer to those of our friends who glutton their fancy with the most sanguine hope of "brilliant" success, further than to say, beware of depletion.

[Correspondence of the Whig.]
BALTIMORE, July 27th.

Dear Sir:—The enemy are ours!—we have bravely fought the battle, and victory has crowned our efforts. The enemy are now flying helter-skelter like wounded pigeons—confused—dismayed—routed—beaten. McKim and Howard are elected; which, under existing circumstances, was but yesterday considered extremely doubtful. But Democracy has prevailed against the allied forces of Whiggery. Duff and his worthy conjurers in foul abuse and misrepresentation, report says, have fled, in the confusion of their Waterloo defeat, to the Hospital. A subscription is on foot to 'raise the wind' to buy a straight-jacket for Pat of the Patriot, and poor little Mr. Poe of the Chronicle has not been heard of since the sun rose this morning upon the victors of yesterday. Fifty thousand dollars would not cover the losses of the Whigs yesterday. While I am now writing the victorious Democrats are rending the air with loud shouts of triumph. I pity from my soul the Whigs within hearing.

P. S.—Worthington has beaten Brown by a handsome majority in the Third District—and what is better than all, Thomas—the persecuted, slandered Thomas, has left nothing for poor Merrick but the enjoyment of a tremendous defeat. Yours in haste.

ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

In Arkansas,	1 member,	July 10
Mississippi,	2 do	" 17 & 18
Maryland,	8 do	" 26
N. Carolina,	13 do	August 10
Kentucky,	13 do	" 7, 8 & 9
Tennessee,	13 do	" 3
Alabama,	5 do	" 7
Indiana,	7 do	" 7
Rhode Island,	2 do	" 23
Michigan,	1 do	" 21 & 22
		65
Vacancy in Maine,	1 do	July 17
		66

The members already elected stands as follows:—Whigs, 71—Van Buren, 105. To secure a majority in the House, the Whigs must elect 51 of the above 66 members to be returned, which, judging from Maryland they will fall far short of doing. We shall see.

ONE HUNDRED GUNS
Were fired in honor of the GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE DEMOCRATS OF BALTIMORE AT BUSH HILL, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY LAST

From the Pennsylvania.
OUR GLORIOUS VICTORY.

One hundred discharges of cannon announced the triumph of Democracy in Baltimore on yesterday. No accident occurred to mar the proud exultation which thrilled the hearts of assembled thousands. The sound of the last cannon had not boomed over our city, ere a large and highly respectable meeting of the friends of the national administration was organized, and the following officers appointed: JOHN HORN, President.

Samuel Stevenson, William Hall, Vice Presidents.
B. E. Carpenter, John W. Ryan Secretaries.

The meeting being duly organized, it was addressed by Col. James Page and others, and resolutions adopted expressive of the proud feelings which the occasion was so well calculated to inspire, and it was resolved, amid cheering cheers, that a Public Procession

take place this evening, in the City and County of Philadelphia.

JUDGE BRICE.—It is worthy of remark that Judge Brice, the Chief Judge of our City Court, entered the political arena, voted an open ticket and urged others on to abuse officers under the General Government, who were quietly endeavoring to give in their votes, and taking no other part in the election.—Balt. Rep.

TWO SPOONS FOR JUDGE BUCHANAN.

JOHN BUCHANAN, Chief Judge of the Judicial districts of Maryland and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State, is leading out the spoons the whigs can find him. He is holding two of the highest and most lucrative offices in the state at the same time. He is receiving TWENTY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS as Chief Justice, at the very time that he is in England trying to borrow money for the state, at the moderate compensation of EIGHT THOUSAND AND WHIG. This is pretty well for one Whig. Let us try a little arithmetic upon it. It is a simple sum in addition, and though we do not belong to the "all the talents" party, we think we can figure it out.

John Buchanan, as Chief Judge of the 4th Judicial District, and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland, \$2,500
John Buchanan, as Commissioner of the State to effect a loan in Europe, \$8,000

Total, \$10,500
The Chief Justice is "a whole team," as who will be "wagon master."—Balt. Rep.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.
It is with pride and gratification that we publish the announcement of the success of the democratic ticket in the Baltimore District. The vote in the city of Baltimore is peculiarly gratifying. Great commercial cities are the principal theatres on which the machinery of panic, pressure and distress—whether real or fabricated for political purposes—is made to act. We are assured, that never were our political opponents more active, indelicate, and unscrupulous in their warfare. For weeks they have tried the virtues of "agitation" in every form, and as a last resort, they adopted the admirable whig expedient usual in desperate cases—of passing "shut up shop resolutions." The result is before our readers. It was a fair contest; and the democrats have fairly won the victory. We confess, that aware, as we have been, of the desperate exertions of the whigs, we were not without our apprehensions as to the issue of the contest. The democrats of Baltimore have borne themselves firmly and nobly. They had fearful odds to contend against, such as faint-hearted men would have shrunk from; but they prepared themselves for the crisis, and their exertions have been crowned with success. No praise that we can award them can equal, in their minds, the consciousness of having faithfully and truly performed their duty. It is a glorious triumph of "the democracy of numbers."—Globe.

EATING WITH TWO SPOONS.—We have seen nothing in the Whig papers of this city for several days about officers of Government "eating with two spoons." We wonder what's the reason. They were mighty shocked a little while ago at the idea of a VAN BUREN man "eating with two spoons." We upset that wish for them at once, and served them up another. We wish to know how they like it. It was pretty high season and costly; a party dish to set before the King's" nobles of your 33 messes, at some of our Whig epicures may have got a taste, we served it up again.

John Buchanan, as Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, 2,500
John Buchanan, as Commissioner on the part of State of Maryland to effect a loan in Europe, 8,000

Total, \$10,500
On the 23d instant, in London, Edwin Forrest Esq. the celebrated American tragedian, to Catherine the beautiful and accomplished daughter of John Sinclair, Esq. of the Theatres Royal Drury Lane and Covent Garden.

Snuff takers!—A lady asked her physician whether snuff was injurious to the brain? "No," said he, "for nobody who has any brains ever takes snuff."

PRICE CURRENT.
Baltimore Republican, July 31st.

GRAIN.
Wheat.—Sales of foreign Wheat since our last weekly Report are about 15,000 bushels, at \$1.40 a \$1.60. Parcels of the new crop of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina have begun to come in, the sales of which have ranged at \$1.30 for common reds to \$1.75 a \$1.78 for very prime reds. A parcel of prime Md. white, suitable for family flour, was sold early in the week at \$1.92. The new crop, as shown by the parcels already received, is of excellent quality.

Corn.—Both sorts have ruled at about \$1. per bushel throughout the week, and so stand to-day. Occasionally a cent or two more or less is paid, according to the quality of the parcel.

Rye.—We know of no transactions by which to establish a quotation. The last sales of foreign were at 75 cents.

Easton Academy.

A Public Examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday & Friday the 17th and 18th of August at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the Friends of Education, are respectfully invited to attend. The Examination the summer vacation will commence and continue till Monday the 22nd of September, on which day, the Academy will be opened again for the reception of pupils.

By the Board,
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't,
August 1

Farm to Rent

NEAR Skipton, formerly the property of Henry Council, with one or two small houses. Likewise a BLAKSMITH SHOP, below St. Michaels, and two or three dwelling houses. The above property is very desirable, and will be rented on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber in the Bay Side.

Aug 1 JAMES M. McDONNALL

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to commence the mercantile business this fall, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment.—Those who do not settle their accounts by the 10th day of August, will after that time be proceeded against without respect to persons.

The subscriber will send on a liberal credit 37 head of sheep—5 head of horses—several head of cattle—2 wheat fans—3 carts—and many other farming utensils.

Easton, 24th July 1837
G. TURBUTT.

Negro Woman for Sale.

BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 8th August, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, one negro woman, named Henrietta, aged about 20 years.

A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attendance given by WILLIAM ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of Jas. Ridgway dec'd.

NOTICE.

The services of Uncle Sam can be obtained by calling on James C. Wheeler, Easton Point. Those persons that have bred can still send their mares down to Easton Point, if necessary.

By order of COMMITTEE.
July 25 3t

I. O. O. F

There will be a Procession of Kindred Lodge No. 27 of the Independent Order of Old Fellows in Greensborough, Caroline County, Md. on TUESDAY the 23rd day of August. An address will be delivered on the occasion. The Procession will be accompanied by a band of Music from Baltimore. Brothers of the different Lodges are invited to attend.

WILLIAM D. YOSHELL, Sec'y. Greensborough, July 25, 1837.

PROPOSED MEDICAL CONVENTION.

THE undersigned, Composing the Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in accordance with the wishes of many professional brethren, propose a Convention of the Faculty for this Shore, to be held at Easton, Talbot County, on Wednesday 22d of November next. In the absence of the whole of the Profession from duty, in the several Counties, would be attended with inconvenience to their patients, it is respectfully recommended that they hold County Meetings and select 5 Delegates for each County, and clothe them with power to act, in the name and on behalf of the whole, and it is further recommended that said Meetings shall be held

Among the objects of the proposed Convention are the establishment of a system of Medical ethics, the settlement of a uniform rule of charges for Professional Services, &c. And to consult on the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for a reform of grievances.

T. THOMAS, M. D.
T. DENNY, M. D.
P. WROTH, M. D.
GEO. T. MARTIN, M. D.
ALEX. H. BAILEY, M. D.

Easton, July 15, 1837.
Editors of the Peninsula will confer a favor by giving the above a few insertions.

GROcery AND VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber having removed his store to the corner opposite Mr. John Carpenter's store and near the Market, to which he has added a full supply of

GROceries,
ALSO, DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, TIN WARE, WOODEN WARE, QUEENS AND GLASS WARE

BACON AND LARD;
Also a great variety of useful and necessary articles; Silver, Britannia, and Iron Spoons, Plates, Flageolets, and Fifies; Razors, shaving Glasses, Boxes and strops; Brazilians, Ivory and wood Combs; Gold Rings, silver Thimbles, Dolls, Fish Lines and Hooks; watch Chains, and Keys &c &c.

ALSO
Fur and Grass Hats.

Thankful for past favours the subscriber desires to merit the continuance, and to those whose accounts are of more than six months standing he hopes they will not forget him after harvest.

JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff,
August 1 4t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the land which he at present occupies together with the tenements thereon, situated at the Hole in the Wall; it consists of 60 or 70 acres of good improved land upon which are four dwellings, and necessary outbuildings, including a store house.

Also, the adjoining land, consisting of 125 acres more or less, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, and has on it a comfortable dwelling and the requisite out-houses.

If the above property is not sold on or before the first of September next it will be offered for rent on reasonable terms.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JOSEPH P. HARRIS.
July 4 1t

New and Fashionable HAT STORE.

J. D. DUNCAN & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by J. B. Erbanks on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the Shoe Store of Messrs. Bannan & Co. where they are prepared to manufacture

FUR AND SILK
HATS,
WHITE AND BLACK RUSIA DITTO

of the best quality and most approved fashions. They solicit a share of public patronage, and from their experience in the business flatter themselves they can give general satisfaction, and furnish work not inferior to that done in the cities and equal to any on the peninsula.

J. D. Duncan (late in the employ of Mr. Bonale Russell) having executed work in the best establishments in the city of Baltimore will give his personal attention to the manufacture of Hats for the establishment which he guarantees for durability and neatness of manufacture.

June 20th
CHS. ROBINSON.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY at the Coach Painting: A smart active Boy, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years.

Apply to ANDERSON & HOPKINS
July 11 1t

A Boat for Sale.

A small new Sloop with new sails and rigging, carrying about 200 bushels; she will be sold a bargain; also two new horse carts of warranted workmanship and materials. For terms apply to

J. H. McNEAL.
July 11 8t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County on the 23d day of June, 1837, by James L. Maguire Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a bright mulatto woman, whose name is MARIA M. BROWN, says she belongs to William Gale, Kent county Maryland, by whose will she says she is free, her height is 5 feet 4 inches, and age about 31 years. Her hair is a brown color, a yellow calf's frock, light head handkerchief and moon shoes. It is also said that her tenacious child, five years old, named Mary Jane. The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto woman, and her child, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be discharged according to law.

D. HERRING, Warden of Baltimore City and County Jail.
July 18

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court
4th day of July, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of John R. Caulk, administrator of James Caulk late of Talbot County, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and to be truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of said Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test JAN. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That the subscriber of Talbot County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal Estate of James Caulk late of Talbot County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 11th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

JOHN R. CAULK, Adm'r. of James Caulk, dec'd.
July 11 8t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of June, 1837, by Simon Kemp, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, a bright mulatto man named ISAAC ROBERTS, a runaway, who says he is free, and was born in the State of Delaware, near Smyrna, his height is 5 feet 8 inches; age about 21 years. Had on when committed, a pair of corded cotton drab pantaloons, striped cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat and an old pair of pumps.

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

D. HERRING, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail.
July 18

STEAM MILL.

EASTON POINT,
THE proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure of informing the public and the friends of the establishment, that they have attached to the Mill a

CORN CRUSHING MACHINE,
(these persons therefore who may wish to have their Corn Crushed in the Ear (or plaster of Paris ground,) we assure it can be done in the best manner, with great dispatch and little cost to the Customers, compared with the great advantage derived from feeding stock in that manner. They also take the liberty of informing the public that their machinery for cleansing and manufacturing wheat into flour, is in complete order. Any individual sending one hundred or more bushels of wheat to the mill, can have it ground and put up in the best order for market without any other charge than the ordinary toll for grinding.

July 4 8t

BOOKS.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a variety of School and other Books, such as

Histories, Geographies, Atlases, Grammars, E. Readers, Introductions, Spelling Books, Dictionaries, Arithmetics, Bonnet's Mensuration, Slates and Slate Pencils, Plain & Ruled cap Paper, Plain and fancy post letter Paper, and a variety of other Books too tedious to mention. Trustees of primary Schools would do well to give him a call and ascertain his prices, and they cannot help from purchasing of him as he will furnish them very low by the dozen. Books of my description that I have not on hand will be furnished by giving me four days notice.

67-Cash given for Rags.
CHS. ROBINSON.
July 4 1t

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON; July 4 1837

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors, for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.

By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 4 (G.)

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.
THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials

Gigs and four wheeled Work,
of the Latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for REPAIRING DONE in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a Silver Plating Shop in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of Brass or Tin work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.
June 6 1t (G)

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.—A session of the Board of Trustees of the University of Maryland, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, for the purpose of filling the following vacancies in the Department of Physics:
The Chair of Surgery.
do Chemistry.
do Theory and Practice of Medicine, and of Pathology.
do Military and diseases of Women and children.
do Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

By order of the Board.
JOS. B. WILLIAMS, Secretary:
Editors in this city and elsewhere who copied the former advertisement of the University of Maryland will insert the above 4 times and send their accounts to the Secretary.

June 27 east 1t

Juniper Shingles, Planks, & 100,000 JUNIPER Shingles just received from North Carolina, they will be sold lower than the same article can be had in Baltimore. Also a quantity of nob and two inch boards.
July

J. H. McNEAL.
Baltimore City and County Jail.
July 18

BIOGRAPHY OF THE LATE KING.

It strikes me that it cannot be out of place to give you a brief sketch of the leading events in the life of the late monarch.

William Henry, third son of George III., born on August 21, 1765. His childhood seems nothing worthy of notice, except that his education, the authorship, describes him as a lively, small, manly child, and fond of music.

In 1778, he was entered midshipman under the command of Captain Digby, in the Royal George, a 98 gun ship. This was towards the close of the American war. George III., though a very obstinate man, had a fair share of common sense, and determined that his son should work his way up in the navy, the same as any other son. He was compelled to do so accordingly.

He had not been twelve months in the service, when he had the good luck to be present at the capture of the Caracas—this was the engagement between Lord Rodney and the Spanish Admiral, Don Juan de Borgan. The Admiral was taken prisoner, and brought on board the Royal George. Here he saw the Prince William Henry in his shirt sleeves working away with the other midshipmen, and he himself, well as England he might be called the ocean, when the son of her King thus employed in her service.

Subsequently, the Prince was in action at the capture of a French man-of-war, and three other vessels, and served during most of his time as midshipman in the West Indies, and Nova Scotia and Canada.

In 1782 he passed the winter in New York. It appears, there, to have become noted as a spirited, gallant youth, with the constitutional courage of his family.

While he was in New York, a bold plan was concocted to carry him off from among his friends and comrades. The deviser of this daring project was Colonel Ogden, a gallant officer in the revolutionary army, and who, with his regiment, was stationed in New Jersey.

At this time the Prince was living on shore with Admiral Digby, and as no danger was apprehended, his quarters were very slightly guarded. Ogden's plan was to land secretly on a stormy night, with a small boat, and to capture and carry off the Admiral and the Prince, and take them to New Jersey.

Washington sanctioned the plan, because he thought the better make terms with England for the acknowledgment of American independence. His directions to Ogden (dated 28th March, 1782) were that no insult or indignity should be offered to the Admiral or the Prince, and that they should be conveyed to Congress.

attended, through various parts of London, and thus gained popularity, which he liked.

In November, 1830, the Duke of Wellington's cabinet was broken up. What followed is well known; the appointment of Lord Grey, and the enactment of the Reform Bill.

In 1831 the coronation took place, in such an unexpensive manner as compared with that of 1821, that the late monarch called his coronation the "King called his coronation a bargain." Shortly after the King called his coronation the "King called his coronation a bargain."

It is said that, at the same time, he offered an Earldom to Colonel D'Este, son of the Duke of Sussex by Lady Augusta Murray. The parties had been lawfully married at Rome, but Parliament declared it null and void, as contrary to the provisions of the royal marriage act.

Colonel D'Este said, "No, I cannot descend to the doubtful situation of your sons, by taking the rank you give them. The son of the Duke of Sussex wants no patent of nobility to give him rank."

In November, 1834, the Reform Ministry suddenly went out. The Ministry of Peel followed, broken up in April, 1835; and the Whigs came in, by the aid of O'Connell and "the Tail."

On May 24 the Princess Victoria became of age, eighteen. The Queen was unable from illness to take any part in the festivities on that occasion.

Early this month the King was seized with severe illness. It grew worse and worse, and on the 20th inst. all that was mortal of William IV. had ceased.

The character of the late monarch may be summed up in a few words. He was an honest, plain-spoken, blunt man. He always meant well, but he often acted absurdly. He loved his country, and wished to see all men happy and contented.

William IV. remained in full possession of all his faculties until the hour of his death. During the last ten days of his illness, he was uneasy if the Queen from his side, and it is a fact that during the whole of that time, so attentive was she, day and night, that she had actually not time to take off her clothes.

What rest she took was in a chair by his bedside. They were certainly a model for married people. The King was nearly 20 years older than the Queen.

By an act passed in 1831, the Queen Dowager has a pension of £100,000 and the use of two palaces, Marlborough House, which was the residence of Prince Leopold, and Bushy Park, where the other palaces being much out of repair she will reside in the summer.

Queen Adelaide continues at Windsor Castle, but is preparing to leave it. On Monday, being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the flag which the Duke of Wellington sent in homage as the token of his victory, was transmitted to the King. He took it in his hand and said, "Ah, that was a glorious day for England!"

He turned to Dr. Chamberlain, and said, "You must keep me alive one day more or the Duke cannot have his Waterloo dinner. You must tinker me up for this one day."

He took no formal leave of his family. They were sent for when he knew his danger to be immediate, and remained with him until he died.

The Duke of Cambridge, Victory of Hanover, was his only relative, except the Princess Victoria, who was not with him during the Duke's illness. King and Princess Victoria did not, it is remarked, send any inquirer to Windsor as to the King's health. Perhaps this was the result of a very intelligible feeling of delicacy on the part of the heiress of the throne.

The King's funeral will take place on July 6. His body has been embalmed, much water was found in the cavity of the chest. During the few last days of his life, the King sat on his couch, with his chest resting on an easy chair, to mitigate the great pain caused by his severe cough.

A post mortem cast of his face and head has been taken for his children. His domestics at Windsor were admitted to see his body, which has been deposited in a shell, as decomposition had commenced. The funeral will be almost private, by his own desire.

ed to the Leeward Islands, and was there under the command of Nelson. Nelson spoke very highly of him as an obedient and attentive officer.

In December 1787, after returning to England, he was appointed to the command of the Andromeda frigate, in which he sailed for the West Indies. The 19th of May, 1788, he was created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews in the Kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of Munster in Ireland.

On the 31st of September he was made Rear Admiral, afterwards he became Admiral of the Fleet, and upon the death of Sir Peter Parker, in 1811, he was made Admiral of the Fleet.

The union of William the Fourth, with the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, commenced in 1799, and endured for twenty years. She was one of the most captivating women of her time, and the King was very much attached to her. She was of the Theatre. By her he had several children. In 1810 they parted which gave Mrs. Jordan the greatest pain.

His pecuniary embarrassments, she says, were the cause of the parting. In 1819 he was married to the now Dowager Queen Adelaide. As Duke of Clarence, he advocated Catholic Emancipation in the House of Lords, and made a speech in its behalf.

June 26th, 1830, the Duke became King of England on the death of George the Fourth. He was a man altogether the reverse of George the Fourth, and more like his father George the Third. His course as King is in the memory of the public.

MR. WISE AND THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Mr. Wise writes thus to Judge Hopper, by whom he is invited to attend the Maryland State Temperance Society.

"Now, sir, I am thirty years old, and for the last eight years and some months of my life, I have not tasted a table-spoon of ardent spirit, or drunk one half of a gallon of wine."

"From this we should be inclined to believe that Mr. Wise was altogether reformed, but for the incredibly produced as to every thing he utters by the close of his letter. He says, 'I state the fact then to the nation, that some of the higher Executive officers at Washington are, and have been notorious drunkards—drunkards in my sense of the term, habitually affected by ardent spirits—drunk at least once a week—impaired in constitution by the use of strong drink, and I further state, that I have often heard the reason assigned, and believe it was a valid one, for the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States not sitting in the evening, after dinner, when the public business requires it, that many of the members were so much in the habit of intoxication, that they were not only unfit themselves for public duty, after a certain hour in the day, but were likely to prevent others in discharging their duty by interrupting the order of proceeding. During the latter part of the session of Congress, when the two Houses were compelled to sit late, members too drunk for the decency of a tavern bar-room, were not uncommon sights in the Senate chamber and in the Hall of the House of Representatives of a Republic, whose labors handed down to the hallowed and immutable truth, that no free Government or the blessing of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, regularity, and civility!'"

"The Duke of Cambridge, Victory of Hanover, was his only relative, except the Princess Victoria, who was not with him during the Duke's illness. King and Princess Victoria did not, it is remarked, send any inquirer to Windsor as to the King's health. Perhaps this was the result of a very intelligible feeling of delicacy on the part of the heiress of the throne."

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The public mourning will be general. I commence this day by an order from the Lord Chamberlain.

The day King signed some necessary document the day before he died.

Every shop in London was closed out of respect to the late King.

The Proclamation of Queen Victoria took place on Wednesday. The Queen arrived at St. James' Palace, and was present when, with the usual state this was done. She was led to the widow, according to form, and was hailed by the cheers of the multitude. The proclamation took place also in the city of London.

She held a council, and gave numerous audiences, chiefly to official persons. She then went back to Kensington.

On Thursday evening, a message from the Queen was read in Lords and Commons, requesting them to expedite public business, as there must be a dissolution of Parliament. The oath of allegiance to the Queen is "saving the rights of any issue to his late Majesty, by his consort Queen Adelaide." On Tuesday the oath named Queen Alexandra Victoria, but since then it is Victoria alone, such being her signature.

CORRUPTION.

The editor of the Chronicle is exceedingly down in the mouth, on account of the result of the election, as well he may be, and talks blusteringly about contesting the election, on the ground that corruption has been employed.

We have no desire to triumph over a fallen foe, and should have let him pass, but for his denunciations, and anathemas. That corruption was employed is very certain, but it was employed by his party, not ours, which could be proved against them in many instances, were it necessary. They brought many men from abroad, and voted them. They bought votes, and as high as forty dollars was offered for a single vote. They employed threats to intimidate those of our friends who were actually discharged because they would not prostitute the elective franchise to sustain the ship plaster candidates.

As a striking evidence of the fact that intimidation was employed by our adversaries, we would remark that one of the opposition tickets was voted in the fourth ward, and both of ours inserted in their place, and as evidence of the use of corruption we give the following affidavit:

STATE OF MARYLAND, } ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, to wit: On this 26th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, before the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, for said State, in and for said County, personally appeared BENJAMIN DENOUN, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he is a free and lawful citizen of said County, and that he would go to the upper district and vote his sentiments, for Kennedy and Ridgely, that he would give him two barrels of corn.

Sworn before DANIEL LAMBORN. COME ON MACDUFF.—Let the editor of the Chronicle and his friends contest the election. We would desire no better sport. We can bring some of the silk stockings got by from Philadelphia and elsewhere, to the bar of Congress. We have the facts.—We say, then, go on. We are ready for them.—Balt. Rep.

MOWING MACHINE. A second trial of Wilson's newly invented Mowing Machine, in the vicinity of New York, has been quite successful. The Courier of Friday last says—"After a careful examination of it we venture to predict that it will entirely supersede the use of the common scythe wherever the land is free from stones. The machine is pushed forward by a single horse, and does its work not only in a far superior manner to the common scythe but with one man and horse, will with ease cut down 10 acres of grass in a day. Its perfect simplicity is a great advantage in its getting out of order, and its value to the farmer cannot fail to be astonishingly great. Every man who cuts his 30 or 40 acres of grass will find it his interest to use one of these machines, while upon the prairies of the Great West, and in our grain districts, it will be of inestimable importance. Having some knowledge and experience in farming, we can speak confidently of the entire success of this invention, and shall in a few days lay before our readers the certificates of the most practical farmers in our State, that Mr. Wilson has invented one of the most valuable labor saving machines ever introduced in agriculture."

THE GREAT REGULATOR.—The Chamber Daily Advertiser gives the following table of prices of the great staple article of the West, from 1817 to 1821. The advocates of the State Bank claim as one of the virtues of that institution, that it averts extraordinary fluctuations in prices. Let us see how it has done this.

In 1817, when the late United States Bank went into operation, wheat was sold in Rochester, from \$1 72 to \$2 25—average \$1 98 per bushels.

In 1818, wheat sold in the same market from \$1 to \$1 06—average \$1 03 per bushel.

In 1819, average reduced to 92 cents!

In 1820, do do do 25 cents!!

In 1821, do do do 40 cents!!!

Precisely the evidence of the infallible efficacy of the "National Regulator!"

GOOD FARMING.—Mr. Reynolds, an enterprising and highly intelligent farmer of the State of Delaware, sowed on the 17th of March last some spring wheat that he obtained from Rome, N. Y. from which he expects to reap twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. The Delaware State Journal says that the same gentleman had in 1835 one hundred bushels of corn to acre, and that he has at present fields which promise even a greater yield. With such lands no man should even dare to whisper a word about hard times.—Balt. Amer.

A Scrap from Job.—Our old friend Job Huskell, in his speech to the Parliam. delivered a sample of the following blunt piece of logic:—"Scripture tells us that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of Heaven." The rag regency tells us, through their letter to the President, that "wealth is the test of merit. Now if both be true, what a meretricious nest of vagabonds must heaven be filled with!"—N. Y. Sun.

A correspondent, in alluding to the "shut up shop" resolutions of the Baltimore whigs, inquires whether their defeat was not owing to a careless mode of carrying those resolutions into effect. He asks whether, in shutting up their shops, the whigs were not so unfortunate as to shut up some of their political friends, and that to prevent their attendance at the polls? He also inquires whether this is part and parcel of the great political revolution about which Mr. Webster spoke, when he made his famous Sunday speech in Baltimore? As resolutions do not go backward, he seems disposed to think that this must be a new edition of the Webster resolution was at its height on Sunday, whereas the Baltimore people were in the midst of their about the middle of the week. Perhaps the Baltimore whigs can give a satisfactory reply to our puzzling queries.—Globe.

GENERAL GAINES.—The Boonville (Missouri) Herald of the 1st inst. says:—"The veteran General E. P. Gaines, of the United States army, passed here this morning on board the steamboat 'Washington, on his way to Fort Leavenworth—the object of his trip being, as he informed us, to suppress the symptoms of Indian hostility manifested in that quarter. He authorizes us to state, that the Potawatomes will be removed from the Platte at all hazards, so soon as the Government of the United States shall authorize him to proceed against them. We consider ourselves peculiarly fortunate in having the protection of our frontier committed to this venerable succinea American valor. May Heaven speed his progress. He carries safety, if not immediate peace, to Upper Missouri."

A BASE INSINUATION.

"The big ship is to be brought round to Norfolk to be coppered—the copper will be furnished by a certain member of Congress, whose election cost him, say thousands of dollars, not less than \$50,000; a very large sum indeed, but one that can be easily made up by adding one or two cents per pound on the cost of the copper. A fair business transaction."—Chronicle.

Now for the truth—the Navy Commissioners are under written contract for all the copper they may want for the public service during the year. Messrs. Crocker's of Taunton, Massachusetts, it is believed will be found the contractors to supply what copper may be required at the Navy Yard. Gosport, besides the act of Congress passed April 21, 1808, contains the following section:—"No member of Congress shall directly, himself, or by any other person in trust for him or his use, under take, execute, hold or enjoy in the whole, or in part, any contract to be made with any officer of the United States in their behalf, or with any person authorized to make contracts on the part of the United States." The editor of the Chronicle will perceive that no member of Congress can have any contracts with the Government while acting as a member.—Balt. Rep.

SUGAR BEET.—It is stated in the Cambridge Chronicle that Dr. MUSE, of that county, is cultivating with great success the sugar beet, having a crop of them now growing which promises remarkably well. Though the crop has of course not yet reached maturity, one of the beets taken from the ground was sixteen inches in circumference, thirteen inches long, and weighed between five and six pounds. Dr. MUSE is an intelligent and liberal agriculturist of Dorchester county, and in these prompt and effective experiments with the sugar beet, is conferring a benefit on the cause of agriculture.—Such timely and well directed efforts, will greatly tend to hasten the period, when our country will wholly supply its own wants in the article of sugar, from its own resources.—Balt. Patriot.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION. The only additional information brought by the Express Mail, of the election in Mississippi, is contained in the following extract from the Augusta Constitutional of the 1st inst. "MISSISSIPPI.—By this day's western mail, we have received Mississippi papers containing returns from Lowndes, Kemper, Monroe, Choctaw, and several other counties, of the election for members of Congress. Messrs. Johnson and Claiborne, the Van Buren candidates, were carrying every thing before them."

MR. WALKER.—A late number of the Mississippi says:—"We have seen it stated in several of the whig presses, that Mr. Walker is opposed to the administration, and in favour of a national bank. The story is a fabrication in every particular. It is one of those whig slanders which is promulgated for political effect, and with which the journals of the day are so rife. Mr. Walker is an ardent supporter of the administration, and a determined opponent of a national bank. He is not a man to temporize, or desert his political friends for the ranks of the enemy. He is now on a visit to Texas, where he has been warmly received, and honored with a public dinner, and every demonstration of respect from that brave and chivalrous people."

THE FOLLOWING TOAST WAS GIVEN AT AN ENTERTAINMENT AT FLATBUSH, NEW YORK, THE OTHER DAY. BY COL. JESUP.—The Times.—They require more sowing—more hoeing—more mowing—less importing—more exporting—less presumption—more gumption—less consumption—more redemption, and less suspension of specie paying.

We have just conversed with a gentleman from the northern part of the State, who assures us that the democracy was never stronger than at the present time.—He states that those counties are thoroughly opposed to any National Bank. Such also, beyond a doubt, is the sentiment of the East. These sections of our State are independent of banks and bank influence. Their politicians and their presses are true to their principle and the right policy of the country.—Mississippian.

THE BOSTON COURIER, the leading federal paper in New England, and known to be the organ of Mr. Webster, in noticing the late response of General Jackson to Judge White, describes the Judge as "A paltry conceited intriguer, willing to descend, if such a fellow can descend, to any trick, however vile, and to violate all the requirements of HONOR and FRIENDSHIP to further his purpose." Western Telegraph.

NEW WHEAT. The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald of Saturday says:—"The first wheat brought to our market this season, was a lot of about 90 bushels, on Thursday, from the County of King George, of excellent quality, which sold for \$1 67 per bushel. Although the crop in this State, it is feared, will prove a short one, we are pleased to hear that the quality of the grain is generally very good."

The Staunton (Va) Spectator of the 20th inst. says:—"The wheat harvest generally is just commencing in this county; being about three weeks later than usual. The crop is much better than the most sanguine anticipated in the early part of the season, and the grain is of excellent quality. The rye crop in general is excellent, and oats most abundant. The corn crop, also, is very promising."

WHEAT IN MISSISSIPPI. The Manchester (M) Whig of the 7th of June, says the crops in that State are unusually promising. Some of the planters in Holmes county had at that early date gathered fine crops of wheat, and were preparing it for market. Mississippi will this year raise her own corn and wheat, and make a large portion of the provisions for which she has hitherto been dependent upon other States. Her cotton crop will not fall short of 375,000 bales. This at ten cents per pound, will amount to fifteen million of dollars, which will greatly overpay her foreign debt.

A Wretch.—A vile and heartless wretch at Madison, (Indiana) was recently sent to catch a horse, having some trouble, in consequence of the animal being fractious, he deliberately took out his knife, and cut out the horse's eyes. After being lynched by the citizens, he was permitted to escape.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1837.

MR. WISE AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.—We publish this morning a communication from a highly respectable source, announcing upon the correspondence between Judge Hopper and the Hon. H. A. Wise. We regret that the true friends of Temperance should resort to any course that would in the smallest degree tend to impede the onward march of a cause in which so large a portion of the people are deeply interested.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. FIRST DISTRICT. Dennis (Ind't) Handy (W). Dorchester 288 597. Somerset 1081 481. Worcester 707 831.

SECOND DISTRICT. OFFICIAL VOTE. Pearce (W) Evans (V B). Cecil 801 962. Kent 476 310. Queen Anns 476 419. Caroline 437 292. Talbot 527 412.

THIRD DISTRICT. Worthington (V B) Brown (W). Balt. Co. 1504 1144. Harford 716 740. Carroll, part 393 172.

FOURTH DISTRICT. (V B) (W). Balt. City 12093 11626. Annapolis 283 258. Anne Arundel 1947 2089.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Johnson Indep't Kimmel W. Part of Frederick & Carroll Counties 900 692. Montgomery 392 461.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Thomas (V B) Merrick (W). Frederick [part] 688 283. Washington 1328 1328. Allegany 732 851.

The average majority in the District of Messrs. Howard and McKim (Republicans) over Messrs. Kennedy and Ridgely (Whigs) is 251.

To the Editor of the Whig. A late number of the Temperance Herald contains a letter from the Hon. Mr. Wise of Virginia to Judge Hopper of this State in reply to an invitation from the latter to attend and address the Temperance Convention in Baltimore.

On occasions like that, when distinguished men have been invited to attend public meetings, it has been the unvarying usage to publish both the invitation and the acceptance or refusal. In this case, the letter of the honorable Judge has been withheld, and this fact, taken in connection with other circumstances, affords ground for the suspicion that the slanderous remarks of the Congressman were not altogether gratuitous, but were called forth by some similar observations of the Judge.

As members of the Temperance Society and early and ardent friends of the cause, we feel fully justified in asking that the invitation to Mr. Wise be also placed before the public. If the Judge be innocent of any design to withhold the sacred cause of Temperance as political engine, then has the Congressman gone entirely out of his way to give expression to his spleen against the Administration. The respect which we have entertained for the Judge induces us to hope that the publication of his letter will absolve him from the suspicion of an attempt covertly to give the administration a stab under the guise of zeal for the cause of Temperance.

Presuming that the late and present Presidents and the members of their Cabinets are fully competent to their own defence when specific charges shall be made, we shall of course, not say one word in their favour. But before we conclude, we put it to the conscience of the Judge to say what beneficial result to the Temperance cause he could anticipate from his invitation to the individual above named? Why of all men in the United States, he should select him, who is so well known to entertain the most bitter and personal hostility to the whole administration party. Why, as a man holding a high and honorable civil station and being moreover a minister of the Gospel proclaiming peace on earth and good will to man, he should choose to invite a man whom common & credible report ascribes profanity in conversation, and who is so peculiarly objectionable to a large number of Temperance

men on account of his political intolerance? How can the Judge stand excused for inviting to address a mixed assembly of friends and opponents of the administration, a man who, in conjunction with another member of Congress acting on a Committee, threatened to take the life of a citizen, who was before said Committee as a Witness?

What good could he expect to follow the publication of the letter of Mr. Wise, proclaiming that a number of the prominent members of the general government and of Congress are Drunkards—thus making a sweeping charge without naming individuals, and leaving the community room to suspect the whole administration, from the President down, to be so? All men having one spark of patriotic pride will at once agree that a charge so serious should, if true, call forth one universal burst of indignation against an administration so corrupt—and if false, an equal share should be bestowed on the person convicted of the slander.

It will not be denied that the cause of Temperance has met with equal support from the two grand political divisions in the country. If the way to promote the benevolent designs of the Temperance Societies & to extend their usefulness, be to drive out one half of their members, then a new discovery has been made in moral philosophy.

The publication of the invitation, and that alone, can place the character of the writer on that elevation, which as a Judge and a minister of the Gospel, he ought to occupy. Let the odium of an attempt to excite unfriendly feelings and to cast firebrands among a Society, which, though differing in political views has hitherto moved harmoniously on towards the grand object of its institution, rest where it should. Holding, as we do, Mr. Wise to be guilty of a slanderous imputation on the character of some of the highest officers of the Government, we should be justified in holding his correspondent responsible for all the mischief which the publication of the letter is calculated to produce.

Whenever I look at the many advantages that my native County has over any other on the Eastern Shore; and in fact, I may almost say over any other one in the State: When I view the natural fertility of the soil, its many beautiful and navigable rivers and creeks; the beautiful country sites, the many sources of pleasure and amusement, I am spontaneously led to say, that nature has done her part, and all that is wanting to make this the garden spot of Maryland, is at the hand of man himself. Let him but do his part, and soon we will see Talbot arising to an enviable distinction from among her sister counties.

The questions very naturally arise, what is man's part? and how shall he perform it? The former question may be answered in a very few words, to circulate knowledge. All history testifies that wherever knowledge has been extensively circulated, prosperity has followed its footsteps. Nothing serves more to increase a nation's power and duration. In answer to the second I would say, let there be one or two good Academies instituted within its limits, and one or two primary schools in each district; let them all be placed under Trustees who are capable of judging whether the men they employ as Teachers are competent for their situations. Let them institute public examinations of the students at the close of each term. Let the parents or guardians of each and every student attend, and thereby manifest their interest. Let there be connected with each of the Academies a Library, consisting of the best miscellaneous and scientific works; & also to each of the primary schools a library consisting of such works; an acquaintance with which is immediately connected with the common circumstances of life.

By this means we would see our rising generation drinking deep at the fount of science, and our youth instead of drawing out their days in indolence and ignorance, would be entwining wreaths to hang up in the temple of Minerva; yes instead of drawing out their lives in obscurity, they might become eminent for their talents and their virtues, and consequently men of influence; indeed they might become landmarks for many of their fellow beings tossed on the waves of this world's trouble; the consolation of the bereft; the haven of the oppressed. Here some may say that I speak extravagantly. But to such I would answer; why have we not as much reason to expect great men to arise among us, as any other part of our beloved country? It is generally believed that nature has gifted all parts of this country equally with talents, in proportion to its population. Moreover we have some advantages over almost any other part. Our situation is such that we are free from many of our southern neighbors; our attention is not occupied with undue speculation, and such other things; and on the other hand, we have not, as the northerners, to spend the greater part of our time in laboring on our farms or in some other way for a support. Most of us have a few slaves, sufficient to do our labor, if we but pay attention to them for a few hours a day. We have but very few internal improvements at present to occupy our attention; we are remote from the attractions and allurement of large cities.

men on account of his political intolerance? How can the Judge stand excused for inviting to address a mixed assembly of friends and opponents of the administration, a man who, in conjunction with another member of Congress acting on a Committee, threatened to take the life of a citizen, who was before said Committee as a Witness?

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It will not be denied that the cause of Temperance has met with equal support from the two grand political divisions in the country. If the way to promote the benevolent designs of the Temperance Societies & to extend their usefulness, be to drive out one half of their members, then a new discovery has been made in moral philosophy.

The publication of the invitation, and that alone, can place the character of the writer on that elevation, which as a Judge and a minister of the Gospel, he ought to occupy. Let the odium of an attempt to excite unfriendly feelings and to cast firebrands among a Society, which, though differing in political views has hitherto moved harmoniously on towards the grand object of its institution, rest where it should. Holding, as we do, Mr. Wise to be guilty of a slanderous imputation on the character of some of the highest officers of the Government, we should be justified in holding his correspondent responsible for all the mischief which the publication of the letter is calculated to produce.

Whenever I look at the many advantages that my native County has over any other on the Eastern Shore; and in fact, I may almost say over any other one in the State: When I view the natural fertility of the soil, its many beautiful and navigable rivers and creeks; the beautiful country sites, the many sources of pleasure and amusement, I am spontaneously led to say, that nature has done her part, and all that is wanting to make this the garden spot of Maryland, is at the hand of man himself. Let him but do his part, and soon we will see Talbot arising to an enviable distinction from among her sister counties.

The questions very naturally arise, what is man's part? and how shall he perform it? The former question may be answered in a very few words, to circulate knowledge. All history testifies that wherever knowledge has been extensively circulated, prosperity has followed its footsteps. Nothing serves more to increase a nation's power and duration. In answer to the second I would say, let there be one or two good Academies instituted within its limits, and one or two primary schools in each district; let them all be placed under Trustees who are capable of judging whether the men they employ as Teachers are competent for their situations. Let them institute public examinations of the students at the close of each term. Let the parents or guardians of each and every student attend, and thereby manifest their interest. Let there be connected with each of the Academies a Library, consisting of the best miscellaneous and scientific works; & also to each of the primary schools a library consisting of such works; an acquaintance with which is immediately connected with the common circumstances of life.

By this means we would see our rising generation drinking deep at the fount of science, and our youth instead of drawing out their days in indolence and ignorance, would be entwining wreaths to hang up in the temple of Minerva; yes instead of drawing out their lives in obscurity, they might become eminent for their talents and their virtues, and consequently men of influence; indeed they might become landmarks for many of their fellow beings tossed on the waves of this world's trouble; the consolation of the bereft; the haven of the oppressed. Here some may say that I speak extravagantly. But to such I would answer; why have we not as much reason to expect great men to arise among us, as any other part of our beloved country? It is generally believed that nature has gifted all parts of this country equally with talents, in proportion to its population. Moreover we have some advantages over almost any other part. Our situation is such that we are free from many of our southern neighbors; our attention is not occupied with undue speculation, and such other things; and on the other hand, we have not, as the northerners, to spend the greater part of our time in laboring on our farms or in some other way for a support. Most of us have a few slaves, sufficient to do our labor, if we but pay attention to them for a few hours a day. We have but very few internal improvements at present to occupy our attention; we are remote from the attractions and allurement of large cities.

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From the New York Evening Post.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our political readers to the resolutions adopted last evening by the democracy of the Eighth Ward. Manly, spirited, and plain spoken in manner, truly democratic and liberal in doctrine, they express the creed of the people. The spirit which was repressed and silenced for a time by the artful management of men nominally of our party, but whose interests are connected with the maintenance of exclusive privileges, now shows them how easily it can break its fetters they have forged.

It cannot be that sentiments so gratifying to the natural love of equality will fail to provoke similar expressions of opinion and feeling in other quarters. The resolutions of the eighth and eleventh wards, we are confident, will be responded to by the democracy of other wards with equal energy.

THE OLD EIGHTH!—TREMENDOUS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

An overwhelming meeting of the Democratic Republic citizens of the Eighth Ward, held pursuant to a call from their Delegates to Tammany Hall, was organized by appointing Daniel G. Delevan, Esq. President, Messrs. J. B. Vanderpool and Charles Stunt, Vice Presidents, and Gustavus A. Goodrich and William Riley, Secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read and approved of, and its object explained, a committee was appointed by the meeting to retire and prepare resolutions for their consideration, who reported and submitted the following, which was received with acclamation and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Questions of a deep and mighty import have rendered it morally and sternly necessary that the Freeman of this country should assemble in their Temples of Democracy and declare emphatically, in a voice no longer to be misunderstood or unheeded, the principles which will guide them in the coming conflict, and

Whereas, The will of the people has been too often subjected to misrepresentation and misdirection by the dishonest meddling of false friends, termed by our opponents "party leaders," and as the best interests of our beloved country require from us a distinct and honest expression of our sentiments upon the great political questions now agitating the whole country; that our course may be determined and unwavering, our councils no longer divided, that the line of demarcation may be broadly and plainly defined, and that those who are not with us may appear against us, therefore

Resolved, That the Democracy of this ward pledges themselves to contend against all special legislation whereby privileges are granted to the few and withheld from the many; believing such legislation to be directly at variance with the first principles of self-government, in violation of our equal political and civil rights; restraining us from our natural freedom, and totally adverse to the plain doctrines of democracy.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the law legalizing the suspension of specie payments, considering that law obnoxious as a precedent, subversive of justice, unnecessary, unconstitutional, unjustifiable; moreover a law preventing as an alternative the adoption of that wholesome measure, a repeal of the restraining law.

Resolved, That the recently enacted mortgage law merits and receives our unqualified condemnation, because it impairs the obligation of contracts, it is not designed to give special aid to bond and lot gamblers, enabling them by this stop-law, to realize their ill gotten, dishonest schemes, at the expense of their honest creditors and the community; and because we consider it a part and parcel of that meddling and corrupt legislation which, interfering with the private bargains of man with man, demands from us a seal of reprobation.

Resolved, That we view the restraining law, the usury law, and the mortgage law, as a violation of equal laws and equal rights, a shake-up upon credit, trade and commerce, an unwarrantable assumption of legislative power in opposition to the will of the people, and we therefore demand from our next Legislature the unconstitutional repeal thereof.

Resolved, That in requiring a repeal of the suspension law, we would not recommend an immediate forfeiture of Bank charters, nor would we permit a renewal thereof; we would repeal so much of the Safety Fund law as subjects those institutions to the compulsory jurisdiction of the Chancellor, and by a General Banking Law, open to all, with salutary regulations, render each corporation and its stockholders amenable to the common law of debtor and creditor—recommending them to the lenity of an outraged community, whose individual interest will prompt the necessary forbearance.

Resolved, That we are in favor of "a well regulated credit system;" we would preserve and regulate, but not destroy; "credit implies a free government, good laws, security of personal rights, the prevailing influence of knowledge, morality and good faith among the people;" "its free and general use is the distinguishing feature between despotism and liberty;" we would sever the throngs by which its freedom is enthralled, secure "its free and general use," and no longer subject it to the restraints of an onerous legislation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a "metallic currency," and opposed to a bank note substitute thereof; we would require the Federal and State Governments to receive and disburse gold and silver only, believing such a course will be a sufficient check upon the over-issues of Banking Institutions. We are sorry to learn that Thomas H. Benton, or any other Bullionist, would go so far as to render it illegal for any citizen to receive the note of his neighbor or banker in payment of labor, or in exchange for any commodity.

Resolved, That we are unchanged and unchangeable in our opposition to a National Bank under any form, controlled by the Federal Government, or delegated to the special chartered direction of individuals; that we have hitherto opposed a National Bank, not because we considered the State Banks equally well qualified for fiscal agents, but because we deemed a National Bank unconstitutional, and necessarily fraught with powers endangering the permanency of freedom and free government; and as the same cause still exist, honest democrats will wage the same uncompromising opposition.

Resolved, That in the strongest, broadest, and most explicit terms, "all the simplicity and energy of language," we would express our utter and unmeasured condemnation of the corrupt and dishonest legislation by which most of our State Banks have obtained their charters; that we condemn any banking system created by, or connected with Federal or State Government, and founded upon special legislation, believing all such systems to be alike unjust, unequal, corrupt, and demoralizing and harmful.

Resolved, That we will firmly and bravely

measure by which all systems of banking shall be thoroughly and forever divorced from the political power of the country; and will support no man for any office of honor or emolument within our gift, who will not pledge himself to exercise his talents and influence to carry into effect the spirit of these resolutions.

Resolved, That we should be wanting in self respect were we to pass unheeded a letter recently addressed to a Senator of the United States by certain individuals claiming to be members of the democratic republican party of this city; the sentiments and views intended to be covertly applauded in that letter are not our sentiments and views; and lest our silence should be construed into an approval of the intrigue and misrepresentation resorted to in order to obtain signatures, we must publicly disavow and condemn the motives of those so deeply engaged in chartered banks, who, when true principles clash with their selfish interests, are so officious "in manufacturing public opinion." And as we would censure the guilty only, we must express our conviction that many of the signatures appended to the letter were granted for the sole purpose of disclaiming a desire to destroy credit, and not with the intention of endorsing the Democracy of Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.

Resolved, That we view with pride and gratification the stern adherence of Martin Van Buren to the measures and policy of Andrew Jackson, and have undiminished confidence in his integrity and perseverance. He may go on and finish the fight, assured that the people are with him and will support him.

Resolved, That to a consistent and patriotic statesman our unfeigned acknowledgments are due; that in the Hon. Silas Wright, Jr. we behold those virtues combined which are the highest order; his services are so deeply appreciated that our strongest eulogy would be but a partial expression of our high esteem.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with dissatisfaction a surplus revenue collected disproportionately from the people by a protective tariff; that we behold the passage of the distribution bill with increased jealousy, knowing such legislation must have a tendency to weaken and disarm the State Sovereignities and recognize new power in the Federal Government. We disapprove of that bill, and trust the new Congress will reduce the revenue to the requirements of Government and exempt the duties upon all imported necessities of life.

Resolved, That the law (proposed by the Hon. Daniel Webster) permitting Government dues to be paid "in specie or bills of specie paying Banks," was, in our opinion, a departure from correct legislation, and that we hail the Specie Circular (so called) as a partial return to constitutional principles, and we hope that measure will be persisted in.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty congratulations to the Young Men's Delegates to Tammany Hall, for their manly expression of Democratic sentiments; trusting the day is not far distant when the batt we have fought and the victory won—when our Committees to the Hall will be relieved from the company of their monopoly associates, and when the Halls of the "Old Whigs," regenerated and purified, shall witness the congratulations of a triumphant democracy, and resound with victorious buzzes of a people "who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain."

Resolved, That an intelligent people cannot be deceived as to the causes of the existing distress by all the denunciations heaped upon the measures of the late administration by profane opposers, and corrupt democracy. Although the privileged banker, puffed speculator, and unfortunate over-trader, may be disappointed in their high aspirations, and may not yet be enveloped in the anticipated halo of wealth and exclusiveness; and although we do sympathize with the sufferings of the afflicted, and writhe with our own, still must we rejoice that the disfigurement of their high hopes prevents "the rich man's fields from being fertilized with the sweat of the poor man's brow," and that we are yet a nation free from a proud, privileged, scribbled nobility, the gorgeous panoply of an over-bearing monarchy and aristocracy.

Resolved, That we invite the democracy of this city to assemble in their respective wards to express their views upon such subjects as we have adverted to, and to drive from their ranks those false democrats who, like an incubus, would have sapped our strength, suppressed our sentiments and driven from us our true friends; that we invite all true democrats to join and aid us, that we may re-organize our ranks, and be prepared to meet and defeat the old enemy, and the machinations of false friends.

Resolved, That the Committee at Tammany Hall be requested to call a meeting of "the Democracy of the city," at that Hall, on some evening in the coming month, that our opinions may be understood and promulgated.

By request, John R. Wheeler, Esq. tendered his resignation as a delegate from the eighth ward to the General Committee at Tammany Hall, which was unanimously accepted, and a resolution adopted requesting the delegates from this ward to call a meeting of the democracy of the ward at an early day for the purpose of choosing a delegate in place of said John R. Wheeler, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, countersigned by its officers, be published in all the democratic papers of this city, in the Albany Argus, and in the Washington Globe.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN, Pres't. CHARLES STUART, V. Pres't. JAS. B. VANDERPOOL, Sec'y. GUSTAVUS A. GOODRICH, Sec'y. WILLIAM RILEY, Sec'y.

From the Eastern Argus. ALL HANDS TO QUARTERS! THREE CHEERS FOR MARYLAND! DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!

The following intelligence will be read with pleasure by every democrat. The victory in the city of Baltimore, where the federalists were sanguine of turning the pressure to political account, is GLORIOUS!—but the GAIN OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS in the third District is still more to be rejoiced at! The democracy have won this on a fair field by honest strength, and not—as the federalists did in Hancock and Washington)—through the division of their opponents!

The inference is irresistible, that where local questions do not interfere, there is no diminution of the strength or activity of the democracy—nor any error of opinion in relation to the true causes of the distress which the federalists so recklessly charge to the measures of the administration. We hail this cheering "SIG" in Maryland, as the precursor of other victories—the banner waving on the wall that tells of the continued prostration of federalism at the feet of the champions of the people's rights. THREES TIMES THREE FOR MARYLAND.

We feel peculiar pride at the continued success of democracy in the "Virgin City," as Baltimore is called at the south—in the only great city that has been uniformly democratic—the only city on the Atlantic coast into

which the enemy, either in the last war or the war of the revolution, did not get their foot—the city that during the last war, when Boston and the northern federal cities were for treating for peace, fought the enemy off and killed the famous Gen. Ross, and the city which has at the head of its Municipal government the veteran democrat and patriot, GENERAL SAMUEL SMITH a hero of the Revolution.

The example of the democracy of Maryland will not be thrown away on Baltimore—we shall rally here with the same fidelity and ardor, and with the same success, Hancock and Washington will wipe off the stain which rests upon them and the whole State, with one accord will respond to this noble victory.

From the Frederick Citizen. FULFILMENT OF WHIG PREDICTIONS.

Prior to the election, the Whigs say they have been in the habit for the last twelve years of doing, predicted the utter down fall of Van Buren party in the State. Their clamorous rejoicing, was equal to the cackling of legions of wild geese. Let us see how their predictions have been fulfilled, and what reason they had for anticipating a triumph, and how many of their nominated candidates have been elected. In the first District they nominated Mr. Handy, one of the 21 supple tools, who made the Senate per order—defeated him by Dennis an independent candidate—beating Handy in his own county 700 votes.

2d District, Pearce nominated and elected. 3d District, Brown nominated, defeated by Mr. Worthington, the nominated Van Buren candidate, by more than 500 majority. 4th District, Kennedy and G. L. Ridgely nominated, beaten by Messrs. Howard and McKim, the nominated Van Buren candidates, although the thin plaster men bled profusely.

5th District, Col. Kimmell nominated, walked over by Wm. C. Johnson, an independent candidate, who, before the election, the Whigs pronounced to be a decidedly Van Buren man. He is a thorough going reformer.

6th District, The Glorious old sixth, vilified and abused, by every anti reform paper in the State—and every purchased hireling in the country. Merrick nominated completely annihilated by that reformer Thomas, the nominated Van Buren candidate, who, after the election, the Whigs pronounced to be a decidedly Van Buren man. He is a thorough going reformer.

7th District, Jenner nominated walked over the course without opposition. From this it will be seen they have elected two only of their nominated candidates out of seven, while the Republican party succeeded in electing four out of five of their nominations.

From the New Orleans Bee. IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We have been informed by a respectable house of this city, with the following extract of a letter, received per Sarah Anna, dated TAMPICO, 22d July.

General Bustamante has demanded a loan from the clergy of five million of dollars, which it would appear has given little satisfaction to the latter, and they found it advisable to enter again into negotiations with Santa Anna. The government, aware of this, ordered Santa Anna to appear before a court martial to answer to the charges against him on account of his late Texas campaign—Santa Anna replied to the call in the following laconic manner: "No puedo, no debo ni quiero"—(I cannot, I should not, and I will not).

In consequence of which a strong detachment of cavalry was dispatched for Mango del Clavo, with orders to take the here and bring him a prisoner to the capital. On their arrival however he was no where to be found. Some say he is gone to Jalapa, others to Vera Cruz.

Victoria and Bravo, is said, have also turned Santa Anna men.

Mr THOMAS'S SEANBERRERS.—We learn from the "Frederick Citizen," that Mr. Thomas, in his speech on the Tuesday evening previous to the election, said that his character and that of the filthy faction by whom he had been assailed, were well known to the people of Frederick, and he would not enter into a defence of himself from the insolent charges which had been urged against his personal character; neither would he engage in an altercation with the blackguard instruments who had been instigated by a pitiable poltroon, to make the assaults to which he had been subjected. But he would say, and did declare, that every man who had published, or had circulated handbills during the present canvass, to assail and injure his reputation, was an impertinent scoundrel and malignant slanderer, and that every man who had used these foul means to accomplish a political purpose, had acted like a base assassin and would send without warning a stiletto to the heart of an adversary if not restrained by fear, or the force of human laws.

The Citizen adds:—"To these declarations the assembled people in the market-house responded with cordial cheers, and the people of Frederick county have at the polls said it is true."

TIDES.—According to recent and accurate observations, the tide wave travels from the Cape of Good Hope to Gibraltar, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles, in the incredibly short period of twelve hours, which is at the rate of about 400 miles an hour. The same wave requires twelve hours to reach Edinburgh from Gibraltar, a distance of about 1,900 miles; and proceeds with a velocity of 160 miles an hour; whereas that from Edinburgh to London, which is only 500 miles, requires the same time of twelve hours, and goes at the rate of 42 miles an hour. These retardations in the rate of velocity of the tide wave are occasioned by the obstruction it receives from the coast it comes in contact with. At Liverpool it is found that a fall of one-tenth of an inch in the barometer raises the tide one inch, which is a beautiful illustration of the law of gravitation.—Athens.

"HOPE TOLD A FLATTERING TALK."

One Jonathan Hope, of Spring Hill, Pa. has been indicted in damages to the amount of \$785 for selling the daughter of Mr. Jacob Corson, aged 23 years. The "Frederick Observer" says that the case presented Mr. Hope as a most precious villain, who had deceived Miss Corson by base flattery, and by a solemn promise of marriage that she had made her wedding clothing, and was actually preparing for a journey to Philadelphia, at the commencement of which they were to be united in wedlock.

INFLUENCE.—The opposition pretend to attribute the result of our late election in this city to its being near Washington. Can they inform us how it happens, if there is any reason in the idea, that in all the counties of the State nearest Washington there is a majority in favour of the opposition? The idea is so ridiculous to require or deserve any comment.—Bl. Rep.

WHIG & ADVOCATE: EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1837.

We wish the fact to be plainly understood by the patrons of the Whig that the late proprietor, Richard Spencer, Esq., is in no wise interested in the business of this office, nor is he directly or indirectly concerned in the publication of the Whig. This statement will be a sufficient answer to "several subscribers," which we hope is all that can be required at our hands.

It appears from a recent statement made by the New York City Banks, that they have surrendered nearly a million of dollars in specie for exportation since their suspension—no benefit English Bankers to the serious inconvenience of the bill holders in this country. It is also worthy of notice to remark that the city Banks have increased their circulation more than half a million! So much for suspending specie payments.

Nicholas Biddle was in the city of Baltimore a day or two before the late election. Straws show which way the wind blows.

The Boston Courier, a thorough going Whig print, denounces Mr. Biddle as a violent partizan.

A Shin-plaster Whig Merchant was chased out of the Honorer Market in Baltimore by the Hunkster women, for enquiring the Market vendors' political sentiments, saying he would not buy of Van Buren men. When next he inquires, he should be prepared with whip and spurs to execute his "tail walking" within time.

The Baltimore Republican dubs the Federal Whigs by the appropriate title of the "starvation shin plaster party" because of their depriving men of work in hopes to starve them into the support of their political measures.

The Cecil Gazette in speaking of the result of the election in that county, is particularly happy in its language towards the renowned Governor Veazy, who is a resident of Cecil county. It says: "The result of this election by the way furnishes a most admirable commentary upon the arbitrary conduct of executive functionaries, and should teach one at least that in his zeal to bolster up the cause of an aristocratic faction he has forfeited the good opinion of those with whom he has passed a large portion of his life. For the future he should hide his diminished head, do penance for his crimes, and retire to the shades of private life, from which his temper and his talents never intended he should have emerged."

The election of a Congressman in the State of Maine, over which our opponents have been so loudly crowing, turns out like most of their victories—no victory at all. The Boston Atlas remarks that the election of Mr. Noyes, which has produced such exultation in the whig journals, was produced by the running of two administration candidates, until the fifth and last ballot, when the section whose candidate was withdrawn also withdrew from the field. Mr. Noyes was also aided by the strong ground he has taken in favor of immediate action on the boundary question, which very nearly concerns his district. Truly the whigs are thankful for small favors.

The proceedings of a great Democratic meeting in New York will be found in our columns this morning. The correspondent of the Baltimore Merchant alludes to the meeting as follows: "You have no doubt, seen the account of the 8th ward meeting. I was present. The accounts given do not detail one fourth of what took place. It was impossible to get at what was going on. One thing was very remarkable, every body present was exceedingly excited against all banks. As the autumn approaches, I expect to see trouble. At the 8th ward meeting the majority were well dressed men; all mechanics. Indignation against banks ran alarmingly high."

He further says: "The North River Bank this day paid \$65 and costs upon a suit brought against them before the case went to trial. Suits are multiplying every day upon these suspended banks. Bill holders begin to look up since the decision in the case of Wind vs. the Commercial. A storm is brewing. The only way for the banks to escape it is to resume at once. You cannot pick a jury out of five hundred men, that would give a verdict in favor of a bank that will not redeem its notes on demand."

Since the Banks have violated their charters, and inundated the country with a spurious currency, gold and silver has been regularly exported, and every means resorted to by the Bankers to bring about political results out of the ruin of the currency that they may supplant the Government of the people by a monarch's despotism.

On the first day of August upwards of a million of specie was shipped for Liverpool, London and Havre, at New York. Thus we see real money, that is gold and silver, is plentiful enough to be exported by millions through the agency of the suspension, but not a dollar can be had by the honest bill-holder, while at the same time the Government is defrauded of her Custom House dues, and Treasury drafts dishonored in the face of its millions of deposits.

A contemporary in speaking of the United States Bank, asks, "Why does she not pay the 60-old Soldiers, Widows and orphans—their *REVOLUTIO NARY*, which to them she owes and from whom she so iniquitously detains?"

Why does she not pay to the United States Government, the *REVOLUTIO NARY* she owes, and which she refuses to pay and keeps against all law and justice?

The answer is obvious. First, to bring censure upon the Government by a failure to pay off the pension list, and secondly, to throw impediments in the way of the Government, and by creating embarrassments to coerce a renewal of her charter.

A fine state of things forsooth! The Government of a free people kept in subjection by a Board of Bank Directors.

THE BEAUTIES OF BANKING.—The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following notice of a genuine swindling transaction, which took place in that city in the night—yes, reader in the night! "We are credibly informed that on Friday night last, two dray loads of precious metals were sent to a broker's office from a bank in this city. Can any one tell us for what purpose? We know this—the brokers are buying up the depreciated bank notes at ten and twenty per cent discount. Can it be then that the banks are necessary to this shabby operation? This is benefiting the 'industrious classes' with a vengeance."

We learn from the Baltimore papers, that the report of a loss of lives by the upsetting of a boat, bound from Baltimore to the Bay Side Camp Meeting in this county, proves to be incorrect. There was a vessel capsized, but no lives lost in consequence.

THE RIGHT PLAN.—The State Bank of Missouri has just gone into operation. Its directors have unanimously determined to issue no more bills than can be redeemed in specie, and to put no smaller bill into circulation than \$20. The Missouri Argus says: "This secures a specie currency, and secures the solvency of the Bank. We hail this system as one conformable with the desire of the great mass of the people—and no system short of this can ever gain their confidence or favor to any great extent."

CARROLL COUNTY.—The Democrats of that young county have nominated Messrs. Boyle, Shover, Powder and Barret, as candidates to represent in the next General Assembly.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—The Democrats of Baltimore county have nominated Messrs. Ely, Orrick, Risteau and Turner.

ANNE ARUNDEL.—Messrs. Sellman, Lambicun, Higgins and Cook.

CALVERT COUNTY.—Messrs. Parron, Wailes, Kent and Alnutt.

ALL HAIL MISSISSIPPI! GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM OUR SISTER STATE. GREAT REACTION.

White Whiggery is forever defunct, the banner of democracy waves in triumph over our sister State. We received yesterday the following cheering intelligence of the Mississippi election. When it is recollected that Mr. Van Buren's majority in Mississippi did not exceed 600 votes last November, the result given below is conclusive that the people are thinking and acting for themselves. Democrats of Talbot will you not respond to the voice of your Southern brethren, give the enemy battle, and once more endeavor to regenerate old Talbot from the mirage of modern whiggery. Recollect, that in Mississippi every possible exertion was used in vain by the "opposition" to carry their "point." They pled the pressure, abused the specie circular, condemned the veto of the United States Bank, together with all and every measure of Jackson's administration. They promised thousands of money far better than the "actual rhino," all, all however, would not do; our southern friends concluded to think for themselves. Notwithstanding their "preaching and spouting" the Democrats have actually gained strength since the Presidential election.

From the Mississippian. OFFICIAL: Claiborne, Gholson, Prentiss, Acee

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, etc. Marion, 157; Carroll, 350; Hinds, 695; Smith, 96; Scott, 87; Perry, 86; Pike, 294; Wilkenson, 105; Lowndes, 549; Winston, 238; Jefferson, 112; Copiah, 458; Amite, 203; Rankin, 188; Covington, 193; Jasp. P., 223; Lawrence, 322; Claiborne, 178; Warren, 181; Noxube, 323; Monroe, 509; Holmes, 141.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, etc. Adams, 210; Octibbeha, 133; Kemper, 165; Choctaw, 275; Unofficial: Adams, 210; Octibbeha, 133; Kemper, 165; Choctaw, 275.

By the above returns, it will be seen that the Claiborne is 1,440 votes ahead of Prentiss and 1,781 ahead of Acee. Gholson is 705 ahead of Prentiss, and 922 ahead of Acee. The statement of the votes of the four counties is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, etc. Claiborne, 1,440; Prentiss, 1,781; Acee, 705; Gholson, 922.

ties not official, are taken from the Natchez and Columbus papers, and are doubtless correct. It will be perceived that a large portion of the Democratic strength is yet to be heard from. Our candidates run under every disadvantage but are elected by a large majority.

The whigs may now hang their heads on the willows—they are done in Mississippi.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

By this evening's mail we have received the following gratifying letter: WARRENTON, N. C. August 6, 1837. GENTLEMEN.—I have just received the result of this Congressional District, which I hasten to forward to you.

VAN BUREN, 1949; Whigs, 895.

FEDERAL WHIG. John L. Henderson, 762.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The convocation of the 25th Congress for a Special Session, to commence in September, has caused, or will cause, an earlier election of members in several of the States than would otherwise have taken place. The whole number of members in both Houses, when full, is 294, viz. Senate 52, House 242. The Senate is already full, and is divided politically thus: Van Buren men, 34; Whigs, 18.

V. B. majority, 16. Of the 242 members of the House, 183 are already known to be elected, are politically divided thus: Van Buren men, 109; Whigs, 76.

V. B. majority thus far 33. The 10 States which have not yet elected their members, or from which we have not as yet received returns, were represented in the last Congress by thirty-one Whigs and twenty-six Van Buren men. Should they be represented in like manner in the next Congress, the House would be divided,—Van Buren men 135, Whigs 107, Van Buren majority 28. Balt. Chronicle.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We have heard, by Whig report, (says the Raleigh Standard,) that BURNES (V. B.) is elected in the 2d District, by 70 or 80 majority. We may hence conclude that it is much larger.

QUESTION FOR THE BANKERS.—Will some one of the shin plaster party please tell us why the "Great Regulator"—the United States Bank—whose President *is* so desirous to get "rid of a most troublesome and useless companion," the United States Government, closed her doors and refused to pay specie much before hundreds of the little Banks did?

The shin plaster paper of this town on Saturday last contains an article copied from the Baltimore Patriot, reiterating the charge that Mechanics employed on the Treasury building at Washington were hired at \$13 ahead to come to Baltimore and vote for Messrs. McKim and Howard. This is in perfect keeping with very many of their bold and reckless assertions, as a statement of the facts in the case will most conclusively show. In reply to a similar attack upon these Mechanics made by the Baltimore Chronicle, the imputation is thus met and exposed by the Republica:

The Washington Voters alluded to, are Democratic Republican Working Men, residents of the city of Baltimore, who are employed, among others, on the Public Buildings at Washington. They are well known as respectable individuals, and the *Hills Spy* of the Chronicle was duly informed of their intention to vote, as his paper informed upon the day of election, proved. If good and true voters, is it credible that the Whigs, duly apprised of their arrival, would have suffered their votes to pass unnoticed at the Polls? The law provides a penalty for illegal voting, why then do the Starvation Party not enforce the law? It is all idle tirade, and if the Editor of the Chronicle don't keep himself within the license of the Press, he may have to put the law in force, which the law enacts upon the slanderous and venomous tongue. Gentle men of leisure and property, who are the Springs and return in time to vote, but Chronicle—"Odorous Democrats," who are engaged in a transient contract of labor abroad, if they return to put in their votes, must be dragged before the public,—slandered, abused and vilified. Messrs. Whigs! your race is nearly run.

The Hon. J. Q. ADAMS AGAIN.—Mr. Adams in a reply to Mr. Foster, asking his opinion on certain public questions, thus discourses: "We are now in the midst of a national bankruptcy—occasioned by the insolvency of multitudes of individuals. We are now told that all the Banks in the United States have suspended specie payments—and what is the suspension of specie payments but setting the laws of property at defiance? If the President and Directors of a Bank have issued a million of Bills promising to pay five dollars to the holder of each and every one of them, the suspension of specie payments is, by one act, the breach of one million of promises. What is this but fraud upon every holder of their bills? And what difference is there between the President and Directors of such a bank, and the skillful artist, who engraves a bank bill, a fac simile of the bill signed by the President and Directors, and gave them the trouble of signing it, by doing it for them?"

The only difference that I can see in the two operations is that the artist gives evidence of superior skill, and superior modesty. It requires more talent to sign another man's name than one's own; and the counterfeiters does at least this work in the dark, while the suspenders of specie payments violate in the face of day, and laugh at the victim and dupes, who have put faith in their promises."

We will give his letter entire in our next.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Board of Directors of the Sussex Bank, in New Jersey, have passed a resolution authorizing their President and Cashier, to purchase five thousand dollars worth of silver in the city of New York, and pay out the same at the counter of the Bank, in small sums, with a view of furnishing the citizens of that county with small change necessary for their ordinary business.

By the above returns, it will be seen that the Claiborne is 1,440 votes ahead of Prentiss and 1,781 ahead of Acee. Gholson is 705 ahead of Prentiss, and 922 ahead of Acee. The statement of the votes of the four counties is as follows:

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PROSCRIPTION.

The Bank Whig Aristocracy have very characteristically shown their eleven-foot sinners their late defeat in this State. Maddened by successive overthrows and deprived of any direct participation in the administration of the Government, they have resorted to one of the most malignant and blackened passions that belongs to the human breast—revenge!

But to the point: We observe that in Baltimore, certain WHIG EMPLOYERS HAVE ACTUALLY DISCHARGED WORKMEN IN THEIR EMPLOY solely upon the ground that they dared exercise the right of judging and voting for themselves at the late election—because in a free land, a freeman jared avail himself of a freeman's right!

It is known that there are a large number of voters in this county called "County Pensioners," who, though decrepit and compelled by the force of circumstances to seek this mode of subsistence, are nevertheless honest in their department, and independent in sentiment.

Mr. Editor:—You will please state that the report which has been going the rounds of the newspapers that McKim's clerk brought a parcel of men from Washington to vote at the late election, is entirely destitute of truth, and that the author of the report knew it to be so when he gave it circulation.—Balt. Republican.

foot liberty to give up their names if requested, so to do, which has been done; believing that the gentlemen have no desire to shrink from a fair investigation of the whole matter, and that candor and justice will not be withheld from any one wrongly censured by the remarks of our correspondents.

MR. WISE'S LETTER.

We are authorized to state that Judge Hopper had no agency whatever in the publication of the letter of the Hon. H. A. Wise to him. It is well known that a convention had been called to meet at Denton in this State to be composed of delegates from the state of Virginia and Maryland. A convention had also been called for the state of Maryland, to meet at the same time in Baltimore. It was thought by a member of the friends of Temperance, that the interest of the cause would be advanced by a union of these conventions.

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It is said, we believe upon pretty good authority, that sowing dry lime on wheat fields when the wheat is in bloom, is a preventive against the wheat fly. The lime should be sowed while the dew is on.

MAKING MONEY PLENTY.—The banks are of great use, say the bank party, because they make money plenty. Yes, they make money plenty. Upon the same principle the Yankee tinkers used to make money plenty by manufacturing white-crooked wooden ones. They were, of course, very useful class of people.—London Empirum.

A SUGGESTION.

The election plaster party talk about contesting the election of Messrs. Howard and McKim. We would suggest to them the propriety of petitioning Bobadil Veasey to set aside the election, as he did that of the Sheriff of Anne Arundel County, and appoint in their places, as he did in that case, men who were not voted for by the people. If he can do it in one instance, why not in another? There would, however, perhaps, be some difficulty in prevailing upon Congress to receive the men whom he might choose to select. Balt. Rep.

VALU OF BANK NOTES.—A servant girl at an Inn at Quebec, was charged with stealing three notes of \$5 each on two Banks of that city, from one of the boarders in the house. They were found in her shoe, but the jury discharged her on the ground that the notes were of no value whatever, because the Banks had suspended specie payments. The notes were returned to their owner, and the girl allowed to depart. This was a ridiculous, although singular decision.—Del Gaz.

BANK FRAUD.—The Commercial Bank of the city of Philadelphia, has put in circulation notes which the following is a copy, signed by the President and Cashier:—"The Commercial Bank of the city of Philadelphia, will receive this certificate of five dollars, on deposit and in payment of debts due the institution."

PRICE CURRENT Baltimore Monday 14. GRAIN.—Wheat.—The sales of strictly prime new reds have been generally made at \$1.60, and one parcel was taken at \$1.62; other descriptions lower as in quality. Strictly prime reds would now readily find purchasers at \$1.60, within a day or two past there has been but very little of any kind of new wheat at market. We hear of no recent sales of new white wheats.

Form the United States Gazette. Joseph R. Chandler, Esq.—Sir:—Permit me to acquaint the public through the medium of your journal, that notes purporting to be issued by the following Institutions, are in circulation: Philadelphia Safety Fund, Western Loan Company, Schuylkill Loan Company.

At Compton on Thursday 10th inst. by the Rev. Henry Mason, John F. James of Philadelphia, to Sarah Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Stevens Esq. of Talbot County.

WANTED. A PERSON well qualified wishes to obtain a situation either as an Overseer or Miller. Any one wishing to employ, will please apply to the Editor for further information. August 15 3t

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Corner of Courtland and Eastgate streets, Baltimore

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

MR. MACON'S FUNERAL. We learn that at Mr. Maccon's Funeral which took place at his late residence in Warren county N. Carolina, on the 15th ult the number of white persons present were variously estimated at from 1000 to 1500—besides several hundred blacks. When it is recollected that most of these persons must have come from a distance, some idea may be formed of the veneration in which he was held by the people of Warren. It is another evidence of the goodness of Mr. Maccon's heart, that by his express directions, ample provision was made for the hospitable entertainment of the numerous company, and matters were so arranged that even the blacks were not suffered to go away hungry and aching. He gave minute orders about his interment, and took special care that his partial friends should not here erect the "storied urn" to indicate his final resting place.

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE. WILL be sold on Tuesday the eleventh day of September next at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: one black mare, one Gig and Harness; also all that farm and the appurtenances thereto belonging where Joseph P. Harris resides, and all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Joseph P. Harris in and to the farm he lately purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. all seized and taken as the property of the said Joseph P. Harris; and will be sold to satisfy arrears of officers fees. JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff. August 15

NOTICE. The undersigned hereby give notice to all parties concerned, that on Wednesday the 20th September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. by virtue of Commission issued out of Talbot County Court, and to them directed; they will meet on the Land, situate in said County, on Skipton Creek, of which land Stuart Redman died, seized and there to proceed in the execution of said Commission, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to direct sales.—Given under our hands this 12th day of August, 1837.

SPRING WHEAT.—The New (Pa.) Herald of Friday mentions, that a bunch of Spring Wheat grew this season, in the garden of Mr. Christian Roth, of that county—the product of a single grain of seed—which produced eighty-one well filled ears of wheat all becoming ripe in due season. Such an instance of productivity, or such a yield from a single grain of wheat, the Herald supposes, can hardly be met with in any part of the Union.

Medical Notices

In obedience to the request made through the respectable prints, a majority of the Medical Faculty of Talbot County, met at Mr. S. Thomas's hotel on the 5th day of August. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. S. Thomas to the Chair, and appointing Dr. S. M. Jenkins, Secretary. As proposed, the meeting proceeded to nominate five Delegates to attend the General Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to be held in this Town on the 22d November next.

A motion was made and seconded to select two delegates from the Eastern District, and one from each of the other Districts, accordingly the following nominations were made and seconded.

Resolved, That the Secretary address, in writing, each gentleman and inform him of his nomination. 2. Resolved, That the President be empowered to fill up vacancies, if any gentleman refuse to serve. 3. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in each of the public prints in this Town. 4. Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary.

Motion made and seconded to a Journal. T. THOMAS, M. D. Chairman. S. M. JENKINS, M. D. Secretary. N. B. The Medical brethren throughout the County, are invited to attend the proposed Convention. August 15.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 29th day of July, 1837, by William Warfield, a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, as a runaway, named Benjamin Jackson, who says he was born free at Wells' Track, in the state of Delaware; his height 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, and aged 49 years, has two scars on his forehead, and the top of his left ear cut off. Had on when committed a pair of plain colored pantaloons, striped cotton shirt, and an old vest.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. HERRING, Warden, August 15 Baltimore City & Co., Jail.

I. O. O. F. THERE will be a Procession of Kindred Lodge No. 27 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Greensborough, Caroline County, Md. on TUESDAY the 29th day of August. An address will be delivered on the occasion. The Procession will be accompanied by a band of Music from Baltimore. Brothers of the different Lodges are invited to attend. WILLIAM D. VOSHELL, Secy. Greensborough, July 26, 1837.

N. B. The Lodge has received a special invitation to attend the Camp Meeting within half a mile of the Town, where a sermon will be preached on the merits of the order by the Rev. Mr. Bell.

Negro Woman for Sale. BY Order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 8th August, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, one negro woman, named Henrietta, aged about 20 years. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving notes with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Attendance given by WILLIAM ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of Jas. Ridgway dec'd. July 25

Postponed Sale. THE Sale of the Negro Woman Henrietta, as postponed until Tuesday morning next the 22d inst. WM. ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of James Ridgway, dec'd.

A CARD. DR. J. DAWSON offers his professional services to the public. St. Michaels, August 8 3t

To be Rented For one or more years, that large and commodious BRICK TAVERN and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the EASTON HOTEL, situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House, of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different shores, and others here with these places.

Position will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber. WM. H. GROOM, July 25

NOTICE. POST OFFICE? Easton, August 8 1836. THE Northern Mail from Easton to Wilmington, Delaware, will close at half past ten o'clock A. M. and leave at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. August 8 3t

Juniper Shingles, Planks, &c. 100,000 JUNIPER Shingles just received from North Carolina, they will be sold lower than the same article can be had in Baltimore. Also a quantity of each and two inch board. J. H. McNEAL, July

NOTICE. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his Carding Machine is in complete repair and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding wool on the following terms, viz—once through six cents, twice through eight cents. All orders left at the Store of H. E. Bateman & Co. in Easton, Talbot County or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. JOHN M. BURGESS, Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, Md. August 8, 1837. 3t

Farm to Rent NEAR Skipton, formerly the property of Henry Council, with one or two small Houses. Likewise a BLAKSMITH SHOP, below St. Michaels, and two or three dwelling Houses. The above property is very desirable, and will be rented on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber in the Bay Side. JAMES M. McDONNAN, Aug. 1 3t.

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NEGROES WANTED. THE Highest cash prices will be given for twenty or thirty slaves for life.—Application to be made immediately to the subscriber at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. The subscriber wishes to purchase the above number of slaves for his own use, and not with the view of speculation. GEO. G. CARRAWAY, August 8 3t

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NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, account, or what not, are respectfully invited to come forward, and pay the same to Solomon J. Lowe, my agent, on or before the first day of November next. It is deemed that those indebted to the subscriber, will pay attention to this (LAST) notice, as no man can complain of short credit or impatience from him hereafter. All persons therefore neglecting this notice, may expect legal process after that date, for the collection of their claims.

SOLOMON LOWE. N. B. Solomon J. Lowe can at all times be found on enquiring at the Bar of the Eastern Hotel. August 8

NOTICE. THE subscriber does not consider himself bound to purchase property for the accommodations of the Public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public generally, who intend, or are in the habit of crossing Dover Bridge, to come as nearly prepared with silver as the state of the times will justify, and not to leave Easton with their pockets full of rag corruption, under the expectation of filling them with specie, as he is determined not to be imposed upon longer, by their going over without paying, under the pretence of not being able to make the change. It would take more trouble to collect these sums than three times the amount would be worth. JOHN GWINN, Dover Bridge, August 8

NOTICE. ROBERT W. KENNARD having transferred the whole of his Estate, both Real and Personal, to the subscribers in trust, to be managed and disposed of by them, as they shall think best, for the payment of his just debts, and for his support and maintenance, Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons having claims against him, to present the same to the subscribers, who intend as soon as practicable, to make arrangements for the payment thereof. All persons indebted to him in any manner, are also requested to make payment to the subscribers, as they only are now authorized to receive the same. WM. H. GROOM, WM. LOVEDAY, Trustees. August 8 3w (G)

Wool Carding. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his Carding Machine is in complete repair and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding wool on the following terms, viz—once through six cents, twice through eight cents. All orders left at the Store of H. E. Bateman & Co. in Easton, Talbot County or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. JOHN M. BURGESS, Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, Md. August 8, 1837. 3t

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A Boat for Sale. A small new Sloop with new sails and rigging, carrying about 200 bushels; she will be sold at bargain; also two new horse carts of warranted workmanship and materials. For terms apply to J. H. McNEAL, July 11 3t

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NOTICE. The services of Uncle Sam can be obtained by calling on James C. Wheeler, Easton Point. Those persons that have bred can still send their mares down to Easton Point, if necessary. By order of COMMITTEE, July 25 3t

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New and Fashionable HAT STORE.

J. D. DUNCAN & Co. respectfully inform the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that they have taken the shop lately occupied by J. B. Franks on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, and adjoining the Shoe Store of Messrs. Bateman & Co. where they are prepared to manufacture

FUR AND SILK HATS, WHITE AND BLACK RUS-SIA DITTO

of the best quality and most approved fashions. They solicit a share of public patronage, and from their experience in the business, flatter themselves they can give general satisfaction, and furnish work not inferior to that done in the cities and equal to any on the peninsula.

J. D. Duncan (lately in the employ of Mr. Ennals Rossel) having executed work in the best establishments in the city of Baltimore, will give his personal attention to the manufacture of Hats for the establishment which he guarantees for durability and neatness of manufacture. June 20th

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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 those in such active and influential operation in England, is a desideratum, which it was very important to supply...

LATEST FASHIONS. JOHN SATTERFIELD respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Spring and Summer FASHIONS, and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch.

A CARD. The owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes.

Cattle Show. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore held on the 1st of June, on motion of Gov. Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, That there be a Cattle Show, and Fair at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November, 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, Stocks, Implements and Domestic manufactures.

WHEAT CRADLES. John B. Firbanks BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to manufacture to order, at short notice, wheat cradles of the natural growth of the wood well seasoned and warranted to save well. Persons wanting cradles will please to call as early as convenient.

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 at 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.

CLARK'S. Old established Lucky Office. W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Street (UNDER THE MUSEUM). WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD PRIZES, PRIZES, in Millions of Dollars.

THE TEETH. DR. WARE and GILL, Dental Surgeons, are always prepared to insert false teeth, on a whole set of teeth, so as to resemble nature.

DR. BRANDRETH

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

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDPATEL Vegetable Universal Pills. ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, 1751.

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.

Also, all kinds of Brass or Tin work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE. A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Devoted to the interests of the People, in Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c. Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission. Six copies furnished for ten dollars. All payments to be made in advance. Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to L. A. GODEY & Co. No. 10 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of MARYKAT'S NOVELS, the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style, an edition of the celebrated BULWER'S NOVELS, comprising— Pelham, Devereux, Diowood, Eugene Aram, Rienzi, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine, Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than MAX WATTS.

Notice. THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice.

WANTED. IMMEDIATELY at the Coach Painting, A smart active Boy, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years. Apply to ANDERSON & HOPKINS. July 11

WANTED. TWO Negro Boys between the age of 10 and 18 years; also, a woman competent to serve as a Nurse. A guarantee will be given that they shall not be taken out of the State. A negro man is also wanted, for all which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to JAMES C. WHEELER, Boston Point. June 27

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS

MAKING. THE Subscribers again return, their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials.

Reform in the Medical World! MR. PRINTER—I send to you an extract of a letter from Doctor Green, on the subject of restoring health, and among the many sicknesses that cause death—I know none that causes more, than the sickness called "CATCHING COLD"—wherefore be pleased to publish his method of curing it. S. C. D. DESSAS. Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N. Orleans. December the 10th, 1836.

DOCTOR GREEN'S Method of curing the sickness—generally called—"CATCHING COLD"—CURE—Keep the feet warm; Perspire warm;—and don't take any Physic. NATURE—In return—for being thus timely solicited—will soon restore health. NATURE the PHYSICIAN. Must promptly be obeyed—and her voice cheerfully listened to—if you want to be well. D. L. GREEN—S. C. DESSAS.

Supplement to the GLOBE. PROSPECTUS. For the Congressional Globe and Appendix. SENSIBLE of the deep interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convened by the new administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the close of General Jackson's term of service, the undersigned have already made preparations to furnish their annual report in the form of a CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. As these successive publications comprise a full and faithful record of all that is done in Congress—sketches of attendant discussions, with an APPENDIX containing the finished speeches prepared by the members themselves—they are suited not only to gratify the curiosity of the hour, to inform the distant constituency of the part performed by their immediate representatives, and of the result of the labors of all; but, we do not doubt, they will be found permanently useful as the most authentic, complete, and convenient parliamentary record of our times.

TERMS. For the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00. For the APPENDIX to the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress 82 00. Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.

BOOKS, BOOKS. SCHOOL Books of every description used in the County Schools will be supplied to the Trustees at a moderate advance; also, Paper, Ink, Powder, Slates, &c. and payment taken by orders upon the County. Also a variety of new publications, Family Bibles, Testaments, Albums, &c. &c. J. H. McNEAL. July 11

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

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JOBS PRINTING. No. 100 EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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JOBS PRINTING. No. 100 EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Making a change of one representative in favor of the Whigs.

TENNESSE.

That state gave a large majority last November at the Presidential election for Judge White over Mr. Van Buren; of course, we could entertain but little hope of his disenfranchisement from the White and Bell faction, which are nourished and kept alive by panics and pressures.

As far as returns have come to hand, six Whigs and two Van Burenites are elected in the Districts heard from we only calculated on one as certain. The following statement from the Jonesboro (Tennessee) Sentinel, gives the result of Sullivan District, in which we are greatly disappointed.

HUZZA FOR THE SULLIVAN DISTRICT!

We are happy to have it in our power to announce that Col. A. CLELLAND, the Van Buren candidate, is elected to Congress, by a majority of 800 over the Hon. Sam. Bunch, from the district composed of the counties of Sullivan, Hawkins, Grainger, &c.

Mr. Polk (the late Speaker) is re-elected without opposition.

The idea of an exclusive metallic currency, we believe, was never entertained by the supporters of General Jackson; however, much so it might have been by a portion of them.

It has always been a matter of difference with the Democratic Republican party how far the substitution of gold and silver should be carried in lieu of bank paper; but all agree that it should be so far substituted as to answer all the minor purposes of business, that it may protect the day laborer and mechanic from the ruinous operations to which small notes subject them to.

For ourself, we are quite prepared to go to such limits as sound discretion may dictate, and we have no inclination to abandon any position that we have ever taken in support of a hard money currency in preference to irresponsible bank pledges.

If such of the Whigs as prate about an "exclusive" metallic currency, will only refer to President Jackson's message to the Congress of 1835-'6, they will find that after speaking of the "gradual issue of small bills" he continues to say:

"If, by this policy, we can ultimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country."

"The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country, which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perpetuate those habits of economy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of republicans, than all the legislation which has yet been attempted."

We would now ask what is there in the above quotation which the Whigs can torture to an "exclusive" metallic policy? Nothing. And so, in regard to Mr. Van Buren's letter to Sherrod Williams, in which we cannot find a syllable even by the most forced construction, which advocates or even recommends an "exclusive" metallic currency.

The effort to force such a belief upon the people is a weak invention of the enemy, and we will be unwary to beware of the "expediency" policy of the Whigs, who too often endeavor to pervert the sober language of truth by a mischievous time-serving system gotten up to enhance their own political aggrandizement and to keep alive the members of opposition to all the efforts of the Administration, regardless of the common rights of the Republic, and for the benefit of the interests of the many in the struggle to promote the interests of the few. Mr. Van Buren said:

"That gold and silver should constitute a much greater portion of the circulating medium of the country than they now do, is a position which few are disposed to deny. How great the increase, and how rapidly it ought to be effected—are questions in regard to which a difference of opinion may from time to time exist amongst men having the same general object in view. No beneficial reform in the currency of the world was ever accomplished, in which similar diversities of opinion were not found among its advocates. But it is a condition to know that embarrassments arising from that source have been overcome, and they be again. To protect the working classes (who, generally speaking, have no control over a paper currency, and derive no profit from bank stock) against losses arising from depreciation, by securing a metallic currency sufficient at least for all minor dealings—including the payment of labor, the most important as well as the most pressing need there is for money—to furnish a more substantial basis for that part of the currency which consists of paper, and thereby to give the whole community from loss in consequence of any sudden withdrawal of confidence—should be our first object, as it is our imperative duty. Other countries are wiser than we are in this respect. England prohibits the circulation of all bank notes under \$5, equal to about \$25; and France, all under \$50 francs, equal to about \$90; and there is scarcely a village, or even an inn, in England, in which you can dine, without the slightest inconvenience, change a five or ten pound note into gold and silver; and in France, there are like facilities."

The Louisville Journal of the 17th, says the crops in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, are abundant, and grain very heavy and profitable.

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCREASE OF BANKING CAPITAL?

The Whigs are no way backward in making bold assertions, many of which they are silly enough to suppose are believed, though not a shadow of proof is offered to sustain them. We have heard the Republican party right eloquently condemned for the great increase of Banking Capital, and the Administration recklessly assailed for the existence of an evil which it has neither the right to create nor the power to prevent.

The creation of State Banks cannot be prevented by the Government of the United States, nor can she veto the increase of Banking Capital. These are matters solely of State control, and therefore, it is the states that are responsible and not the General Government. We know that it is a favorite assertion of some that the refusal to recharter the United States Bank caused a multitude of local banks to be created, which extended rather than diminished the paper currency.

But, allowing the assertion to be correct, we would ask, can it be supposed that such a multiplication of state Banks met the approbation of the Executive, who named the people time after time against the evils of a bloated system of Banking, and cautioned them against the very state of things which has fallen upon them? Nor do we believe that the course pursued by the Legislature generally in creating banks and increasing improprietly their capital ever did or ever can meet the approbation of the people, and we are certain it never will of the Executive.

Legislators became inoculated with the speculating mania of the day, and through them has this monstrous disease diffused itself into the very life blood of nearly every state in the Union, but of which the people are growing daily more sick, though compelled patiently to submit for the present. And to say that Mr. Van Buren is in favor of the extension of the Banking system, is nothing short of impudence and ignorance. For it is well known that he has opposed the very measure throughout his whole public life.

In 1811 he opposed in an elaborate and masterly speech the project of replacing the Bank of America in New York. No public man was more opposed to the extension of the banking system. He sustained those distinguished statesmen, George Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins, in their opposition to the banking system.

In 1818, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Van Buren also opposed in a masterly speech the encroachments of the banking system.

We now by the subjoined extracts, expect to prove to the perfect satisfaction of the impartial reader that the friends of the Administration are not justly chargeable for the great increase of Bank charters and Bank paper which are literally inundating the country. The extracts are from the Albany Argus and worthy of careful consideration.

Let us now (says the Argus) test, by official statements, the general allegations made in the Evening Journal of the 7th of July, which are as follows:

"We have 'over-banked,' and who is responsible for that? Again we answer, a corrupt Administration and its profligate paragon, 'Over-banking' is the profligate characteristic of Jackson and Van Burenism. Banking under the auspices of these two professedly anti-bank Presidents, has been the raising mania of the day—the prevalent epidemic of the times. The Jackson and Van Buren Legislatures have filled the Republic with bank charters."

We have prepared a table from official sources, which shows the bank capital in 1830 and 1835 in seven States where the Legislatures have been generally of a character friendly to Gen. Jackson's administration. The result is given below:

Table with 4 columns: State, 1830, 1835, Increase. Rows include New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Virginia, N. Carolina, Illinois, Missouri.

We have also prepared a table from similar sources, which shows the bank capital at the periods before referred to, in six States, where the opponents of Gen. Jackson had the ascendancy in the State Legislatures at the time the bank capital given in the table was created. And we have added to this table the increase of banking capital in Pennsylvania, during the short reign of anti-masonry in that State. The result is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: State, 1830, 1835, Increase. Rows include Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland, S. Carolina, Kentucky.

Total increase in five years, \$95,000,000. It is thus shown that while the State Legislatures friendly to the administration have added about 17 1/2 millions to the banking capital of the country, the Legislatures of an equal number of States opposed to the administration have added nearly eight millions to the banking capital of the Union. And that the State of Massachusetts alone has increased its banking capital twenty millions of dollars since 1830, being more than the increase by the republican Legislatures in the seven States of New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, Illinois and Missouri.

The latter State, however, has chartered a bank since the returns were made from which the foregoing table was compiled.

With all these facts before him, and with the additional fact that Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren have constantly used their influence to prevent the increase of banks; and with the personal knowledge that the "over-banking" in this State has been produced by the co-operation of the anti-masonic party with a portion of the Jackson party—we say, notwithstanding all this, the editor of the Evening Journal has the effrontery to declare that "the Jackson and Van Buren Legislatures have filled the Republic with bank charters!"

What?—Red wheat of the new crop were selling at Richmond at 1 1/4 to 55. Contracts for delivery beyond the 15th, instant, would not command so much.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTERS.

The following letters from our venerable ex-president, to the Editors of the Globe, written as will be perceived at a very recent date, give his opinions on some very important questions now agitating the country.

HERMITAGE, July 9, 1837.

Now is the time to separate the government from all banks—receive and discharge the revenue in nothing but gold and silver coin, and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements will regulate the currency forever hereafter—keep the government free from all embarrassments, while it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the banks to accumulate it with such exchange and credit as best suits their own interests—both being money making concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interests, regardless of all others. It has been, and ever will be, a curse to the government, to have any entanglement of interest with either, or more than a general superintending care of all.

By the commercial community hitherto has been fostered by the government, to the great injury of the labor of the country, and the mercantile aristocracy, combine with the banks, have assumed the right to control and manage the government, as their particular interest requires, regardless of the right of the great body of numbers, who they believe ought to be, and they are determined they shall be, heavers of wood and drawers of water. I repeat, that I am proud to see the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion. The people are with it and will support it triumphantly.

"The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposit banks against the government, and purely with the view of gratifying Babbie and the Barings, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and ruin the very life blood of the country, for the selfish views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper, and the people—regardless of the large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discount of from 25 to 60 per cent, and looking forward to be adjudged in these speculative years to come, before they resume specie payments."

(Private.)

HERMITAGE, July 23, 1837.

My Dear Sir: I have just received the Globe of the 13th, and am pleased to discover in it and other papers that the democracy are uniting upon the plan of separating the Government from corporations of all kinds, and to call it the revenue, keep and disburse it, by their own agents. This alone can secure safety to our revenue, and control over issues of paper by the State banks. The revenue, paid to the real wants of the Government, payable in gold and silver coin, (no credits,) to be disbursed by the government in gold and silver, will give us an undeviating metallic currency, prevent further overtrading, and give security for all branches of business; whilst the banks and the commercial community will be left to manage their exchanges, and all matters between them, in their own way. I hope and trust that the whole democracy of the whole Union will unite in adopting these measures, and the democracy of numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few and their paper credit system, upon which they at present rely to rule the country.

I have no Treasury notes will be issued. I have no deposits upon actual deposits are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credit as Treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and shavers and brokers; and will, if issued, and Government cannot avoid it. Different must be with Treasury drafts, drawn upon actual deposits, and from the conduct of the banks and the merchants, they deserve no favor from the Government, which they have attempted to disregard, and to destroy its credit both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserves protection from the frauds of the banks.

PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—The new crop of Maryland wheat comes in very slowly. The parcels at market this week have been mainly from Virginia and North Carolina, and being generally better prices than prevailed at the date of our last weekly report. The sales of gold to prime new reds have ranged from \$1.60 to \$1.68, and we quote those rates to day—and common sorts, or having more or less garlic, at proportionably lower rates. Good to very prime white wheats are worth \$1.65 to \$1.75. A sale of 1000 bushels foreign was made yesterday at \$1.50.

Corn.—Sales of white early in the week, at 22 1/2 cents yesterday and to day, sales have been made at 91 cents. Sales of yellow early in the week at 100-102 cents, but we now quote the current price at 98 cents.

Wool.—Sales of Md. at 65 cents. Foreign wool 70-75 cents.

Oil.—Sales early in the week at 40 cents, and yesterday at 42 cents. We quote to-day at 43 1/2 cents. Supplies are scant, and the article is in demand for the eastern markets.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. M. Hazel, Mr. WILLIAM STEWART to Miss ELIZABETH MILES, all of this town.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. M. Hazel, Mr. James S. Robinson, to Miss Mary Leonard, all of this county.

In Baltimore, on Sunday the 13th inst. by the Rev. S. McMullen, Mr. Charles Faringer of Baltimore, to Miss Rebecca V. Blako, formerly of Easton, Md.

DIED.—Near Easton on Sunday the 13th inst., Elizabeth Jane, daughter of John and Rebecca Porter, aged 2 years 8 months.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted for officers Fees, for the present year, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, either with the Subscriber or Deputy on or before the 15th of September next at all delinquents after that date may expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons, as I am very desirous of settling with the respective officers by the time prescribed by law.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Sheriff, of Talbot County August 22, 1837.

JOB PRINTING Natty executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

The members of the Eastern Lyceum are requested to meet at the Female Primary School room on Wednesday evening 23rd inst at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order J. K. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y. August 22

MARYLAND. Talbot County Orphans' Court.

15th day of August A. D. 1837. On application of Captain William B. Willis, administrator of Captain Thomas Worrell, late of Talbot county deceased—It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 15th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

JAS. PRICE, Register, of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance with the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Capt. Thos Worrell late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1837.

WM. B. WILLIS, Administrator of Capt Thomas Worrell, dec'd August 22

LARGE MAPS OF MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA,

Showing the Public and the Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams, &c., Engraved from the Government surveys and plat in the General Land Office, Washington City; by E. Gilman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

E. FAYLOR, bookseller, Washington City, has just published (and secured the copyright according to law) the above Maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published.—They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to Water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, land districts, &c., and will be particularly accurate and precise in those points, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published.—They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to Water courses, 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Indian lands and reservations, land districts, &c.,

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS



MAKING.

THE Subscribers again return their warmest thanks to their friends and the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the support they continue to receive in their line of business, and now respectfully beg leave to inform them that they are always making up of the best materials.

Gigs and four wheeled Work, of the latest Fashions and Patterns. They assure all who see they proper to patronize them that they have the very best workmen in their employment and keep constantly on hand materials of the first quality, which will enable them as heretofore to meet all orders for work at the shortest notice. All kinds of **REPAIRING DONE** in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. They have now finished and ready for sale a number of carriages both new and second hand, which they would dispose of on favorable terms. Their friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and view their assortment and judge for themselves. They would also inform the public that attached to their establishment they have a **Silver Plating Shop** in operation, where they have in their employment one of the best silver platers and metal workmen from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in that line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

Also, all kinds of **Brass or Tin work Repaired, Keys Brazed &c. &c.**

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed by the public's obedient servants **ANDERSON & HOPKINS.** They will give a liberal price for old silver and lead.

June 6 11 (G)

SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER
Devoted to Literature, Art, Science, the Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News, &c.
Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

On Saturday, July 2, 1837, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper under the above title.

The news will embrace every variety of light literature, including, Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention is paid to securing at the earliest possible date the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will occasionally be given, though they will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news, and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The news will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORFON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars. All payments to be made in advance. Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & Co.
No. 12 Walnut St. Philad'a
The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.

SIX NUMBERS NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.

Induced by the extraordinary sale of his beautiful edition of **MARYATT'S NOVELS**, the Publisher of those works did, on the first day of July, commence in the same faultless style an edition of the celebrated

BULWER'S NOVELS,
Comprising
Pelham, Devereux,
Donwald, Eugenie Aram,
Rienzi, Paul Clifford,
Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine,

Making a uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than **MARYATT'S**. They are published in semi-monthly numbers, each of which contains one complete work, with title-page and cover. The whole series will be completed in eight numbers, and will be furnished to Subscribers at the extraordinary low price of three dollars and fifty cents, payable in advance. They will be sent by mail, carefully packed, to any part of the United States or Canada.

Three complete sets may be had for Ten Dollars, payable in advance, by directing orders to that effect, enclosing the cash, postage paid.

Address, L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having removed Smith Shop to the corner of the woods, some short distance from his former one, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. His customers and the public generally are invited to give him a call, assuring them that their work shall be done with neatness, durability, and at the shortest notice. Thankful for past favors, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant
E. McQUAY.

Jan 10 1837
N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing a year are hereby notified to settle the same as speedily as possible by note or otherwise.

E. M'Q.

BLANKS

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Reform in the Medical World!

The subject is taken from a New Orleans paper.

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

S. C. DESASS.
Residing in the State of Louisiana, near N. Orleans.
December the 10th, 1836.

DOCTOR GREEN'S

Method of curing the sickness—generally called—

"CATCHING COLD"—

CURE—Keep the feet warm: Peraspire warm—and don't take any Physic.

NATURE—in return—for being thus timely aided—will soon restore health.

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

D. L. GREEN—to **S. C. DESASS.**

THE EDITOR will consider it as not applicable to state, that, from the above medical man the R-remedy 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 without the affliction existing 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 per mail, free of postage, for as many as are afflicted in a family for the customary fee of 5 dollars, being sent on 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. 11

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, per, entirely unconnected with party politics and as 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—Contributions from some of the best writers of Philadelphia—European and Domestic Correspondence—Notices of improvements in the Mechanic Arts, Agriculture and Rural Economy—Articles on Music, the Drama, and other amusements—Varieties, amusing incidents, &c. and a carefully prepared synopsis of the current News of the day, both foreign and domestic.

The publishers of the Chronicle having acquired considerable experience in the newspaper business, after a connection of several years standing with one of the most popular newspapers in the country, feel satisfied that they will be enabled to issue a sheet in all respects deserving of liberal patronage. They have already secured for its columns, the aid of several literary gentlemen of this city, and have engaged extensive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harrisburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They design also, in the course of a few weeks, to offer liberal premiums for literary articles, in order to secure for their readers productions from some of the best writers in the country. The works of popular authors will occasionally be published at length in the Chronicle, and no pains nor expense will be spared to render the paper interesting and attractive to every class of readers.

Among the writers of distinction who have already, or are about to furnish original articles for the Saturday Chronicle, are the following:

D. B. Brown, Esq. **Robert Morris, Esq.**
Col. T. L. McKenny, W. G. Clark, Esq.
John J. Smith, Jr., Esq. **Dr. James M. Henry,**
J. R. Chandler, Esq. **Chas. Naylor, Esq.**
C. P. Holcom, Esq. **R. T. Conrad, Esq.**
Miss Leslie, **Dr. Joseph Pancoast**
Miss E. C. Strass, **J. Watson, Esq.**
Mrs. J. L. Dumont, **Chas. S. Cope, Esq.**
John Clarke, Esq. **Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq.**
Rev. Jos. Rusing, **C. B. Richards, Esq.**
Dr. C. D. Dwyer, **C. B. Trego, Esq.**
Thos. Earle, Esq. **Dr. J. A. Elkinton,**
Wm. F. Smith, Esq. **Thos. A. Parker, Esq.**
Hon. Matthias Merriam, Victor Value, Esq.,
Wm. Darby, Esq., **Jos. R. Hart, Esq.**
Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Mattson, Esq.

And it is the intention of the publishers to secure, if possible, original articles from every prominent writer in the country.

One important feature of the Chronicle is the publication of Letters from Europe, written expressly for this paper, by a distinguished literary gentleman. These letters are deeply interesting and instructive; and equal, in every respect, to any European letters that have ever been written for the American press.

It is of the largest mammoth size. It is published every Saturday, and forwarded by mail, enclosed in strong wrappers, to all parts of the United States, on the day of publication.

MATTHIAS & TAYLOR,
Recently connected with the Saturday Evening Post.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, payable in advance; \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months; and \$3 00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. For six months, \$1 00—in advance.

Advertisements neatly and conspicuously inserted on reasonable terms.

Postmasters and others remitting \$10 00 will be furnished with six copies of the Chronicle for one year.

Orders free of postage, address to the Publisher, at No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, will meet prompt attention.

Small notes on all solvent Banks, received at par in payment of subscriptions.

Our editorial friends in the country are respectfully requested to give the above a favorable notice, and accept a free exchange for their own.

WANTED.
IMMEDIATELY at the Coach Painting, A smart active Boy, between the age of fourteen and sixteen years.

Apply to **ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**
July 11 11

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Ozmon and Shanahan is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the above firm, will confer a great favor, by calling and settling their accounts, as the Subscribers wish to close the business of the firm, as speedily as possible.

OZMON & SHANAHAN.
April 18th, 1837.

N. B. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Ozmon, at the same stand, directly opposite Mr. Charles Robinson's store. The Subscriber feels thankful for the liberal support he has received, and now begs leave to inform them that he is ready to meet all orders in his line, that may be directed to him, with neatness and dispatch.—The Subscriber has a first rate Horse, and no pains will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker.

Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

SENSIBLE of the deep interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convoked by the new administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the close of General Jackson's term of service, the undersigned have already made preparations to furnish their annual report in the form of a **CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE**. As these successive publications comprise a full and faithful record of all that is done in Congress—our corps of Reporters at the next fall and winter Sessions. The Fall Session will be held by the country to settle all that has been unsettled by the overthrow of the system of Deposits as established by Congress—the overthrow of the currency as established by the Constitution—and the overthrow of the system of revenue, both as a means of adequate supply for present demands, the maintenance of manufactures, and the regulation of commerce. Every thing of pecuniary interest to the Government and the nation will be involved in the discussions of the next Congress; and it was because the strength of our corps of Reporters at the next fall and winter Sessions, that the undersigned would have the honor to present a moment before the time when a full Congress could be summoned that the September session was convoked. The machinery of government, even when thrown out of gear, must continue to work; but when so disordered, its movement may be driven in a wrong direction. The Representatives of the people are alone competent to set all to rights. No Democratic Chief Magistrate would continue, in the condition of things at present existing, to substitute Executive expedients for clearly defined law springing from the public will.

TERMS.
For the **CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE**, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00
For the **APPENDIX** to the Congressional Globe, during the first two sessions of the 25th Congress \$2 00

Any person sending us the money for five copies of either of the above publications, will be entitled to a copy.
Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk.—The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, which did not suspend specie payments before the 1st of May, 1837, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of Banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.
To insure all the numbers, the money must be here by the first Monday in September next.

The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this Prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with a pen. Our Exchange List is so large that we would not observe it, probably, unless this be done.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

BLAIR & RIVES.

August 1

BOOKS, BOOKS.

SCHOOL Books of every description used in the County Schools will be supplied to the Trustees at a moderate advance; also, Paper, Ink Powder, Slates, &c. and payment taken by orders upon the County. Also a variety of new publications, Family Bibles, Testaments, Albums, &c. &c.

J. H. McNEAL.
July 11 11

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

WANTED.

TWO Negro Boys between the age of 10 and 18 years; also, a woman competent to serve as a Nurse. A guarantee will be given that they shall not be taken out of the State. A negro man is also wanted, for all which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to

JAMES C. WHEELER,
Easton Point.
June 27

JOB PRINTING

Natly executed at this Office.

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 policy 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 the explaining and defending the measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy 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.

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 its 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 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 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 unbiassed by partial or misent 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 movements, &c.

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress, an extra or 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 published, but 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 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,

DR. BRANDRETH

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

FOR THE SUCCESS OF HIS GRANDFATHER'S

Vegetable Universal Pills.

ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, 1761.

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

On the eighteenth of May, 1835, there 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 dispelled by the greater confidence. They have secured this character, too, under every adverse circumstance, 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 action 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 commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion 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, purity 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 to the great number whom they have cured of consumption, influenza, colds, indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of apoplexy, jaundice, fever and ague, bilious, scurvy, typhus, yellow, and common fevers of all kinds, asthma, gout, rheumatism, nervous diseases, liver complaint, pleurisy, inward weakness, depression of spirits, ruptures, inflammation, sore eyes, fits, palsy, dropsy, small pox, measles, croup, coughs, whooping cough, quinsy, cholera, cholera morbus, gravel, worms, dysentery, scrofula, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, all rheum, white swellings, ulcers, some of thirty years standing, cancers, Tumors, swelled test and legs, piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frigidity Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially Obstructions, Relaxations, &c.

LATEST FASHIONS.

JOHN SATTERFIELD

respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his

Spring and Summer FASHIONS.

and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation of the same, and invites gentlemen to call and see his card of fashions, consisting of the latest improvements and most approved styles.

Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Vests, Children's and youth's clothes, and every description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel in all their varieties and fashions, will be cut in a handsome style, warranted to fit, and made in a durable and neat manner at the shortest notice.

May 9 11 (G eow3w)

A CARD

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

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

Cattle Show.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore held on the 1st of June, on motion of Geo. Stevens, it was unanimously resolved, That there be a Cattle Show, and Fair at Easton, Talbot County, in the month of November 1838, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Cows, Stocks, Implements and Domestic manufactures.

By order of the Board
T. TILGHMAN, Secretary.
Editors throughout the State, friendly to the promotion of Agriculture are requested to publish the above notice.
June 20

WHEAT CRADLES

John B. Firbanks

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture to order at short notice, wheat cradles of the natural growth of the wood well seasoned and warranted to save well. Persons wanting cradles will please to call as early as convenient.

He is also prepared to furnish at short notice, Ploughs, Harrows, Drags, Cart Waggons, Cart wheels &c. all of which will be warranted to be equal to any manufactured in this State or elsewhere.
June 6 eow3w (Geow3w)

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

EMILY JANE

Robson Leonard, Master.
The Subscriber grateful for past favors 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 at 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 sailer and safe boat, surpassed by 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. Benson will be attended to. Mr. B. will attend to 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.

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 connexion with the present one.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't
JOSHUA E. LEONARD
(G)
April 4, 1837

JAMES LL. MARTIN,

Attorney at Law.
HAS taken the office on Goldsborough S formerly occupied by Wm. Hayward.
Easton, May 9, 1837.

FARM FOR RENT.

To rent for the year 1838, that valuable farm on Wyo River, at present occupied by George W. Noble.
For terms apply to
JACOB LOOGERMAN
July 11, 1837 41

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THE CONVENTION.

The business men from different sections of the country who have been in session in this city since Tuesday last, adjourned last evening at half past 10 o'clock, to meet again in Philadelphia at a time to be hereafter designated.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Mechanics, Manufacturers, Agriculturalists and business men of all classes, from different sections of the United States, represented by delegates in Convention at Philadelphia, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1837, having considered the peculiar embarrassments to which the country is now exposed, do adopt the following resolutions as expressive of their opinions on this important subject.

1st—Resolved, That on the prostration of business, the destruction of credit and the derangement of the currency of the country, a crisis has arrived which demands the cordial and united co-operation of all intelligent and patriotic citizens of all classes, denominations and parties in devising and executing such measures as in the judgment of enlightened wisdom are calculated to relieve the country from existing evils.

2nd—Resolved, That it is the part of wisdom and patriotism in enquiring for the causes of existing evils to avoid casting censure upon others, and with a single aim to seek an adequate remedy. To do this the truth must be presented to the minds of intelligent and upright men, and an independent judgment must be formed.

3rd—Resolved, That among the causes of the ruinous results in which the business, the enterprise, the industry, and we may add, the happiness of the country are involved, are the withdrawal of a large amount of money collected for the public use, from its ordinary business channels, and the consequent interruption of the usual facilities for the fulfillment of commercial engagements.

4th—Resolved, That gold and silver coin, constitute the only constitutional standard for the exchangeable value of property; and the issuing, or continuing as a general currency, Bank paper, which is not redeemable at all times in the precious metals, is unjust and unequal in its effects upon the people, and sub-

5th—Resolved, That a well regulated and well guarded system of Bank credit, by which bills at all times redeemable in gold and silver, are made to supply the business wants of the community, constitutes one of the peculiar characteristics of a free people, and is essentially necessary in promoting their prosperity and happiness.

6th—Resolved, That the great object of civil government—the promotion of the happiness of the people cannot be obtained in the United States, without a well regulated system of protection to all the great business interests in which our citizens are engaged, and that as the system of credit upon import duties, has a tendency to encourage excessive importations, and to produce ruinous fluctuations in other branches of business, the adoption of a system of requiring cash for duties, would prevent much of the embarrassment to which the country is exposed, and would be of essential importance to all the great interests of the United States.

7th—Resolved, That the importations of silk during the last year amount to more than twenty three millions of dollars, the promotion of its growth in this country by the bestowment of such liberal bounties as would secure its cultivation, would be of the highest importance in diminishing the causes of our foreign debt, and in promoting the agricultural interests of every state in the Union.

8th—Resolved, That the avails of the public lands after making suitable appropriations for education and improvements in the States, where they are situated ought to be applied to the promotion of objects of a public character in the several States according to some just ratio.

9th—Resolved, That the time has arrived when it is the imperative duty of the Congress of the United States to exercise their constitutional power of establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

10th—Resolved, That the citizens of the United States are united in one common interest and the various classes and professions are mutually dependent upon each other, and that any effort to excite one class against another to divide society into factions, would be subversive of the fundamental principles of society, and tend to destroy the happiness of all.

11th—Resolved, That in the conflicts of party partisans, contending for the triumph of party success, and subjecting every public measure to the supervision of party discipline, we discover principles subversive of personal independence and ruinous to the best interests of the Country.

12th—Resolved, That the substantial blessings which a bountiful Providence is now showering upon the fields of our agriculture, are as it were in the silent and eloquent language of inspiration, to leave the delusive mazes of speculation with which all branches of trade have been mixed up, and return to the practical industry and economy, and to the enjoyment of their solid rewards.

The New York American of Saturday last says—We understand that a meeting of the Banks in this city was held a day or two since, when a committee was appointed to correspond with the Banks of other cities, to take into consideration the expediency of fixing a time and place for holding a Convention for the purpose of making arrangements to secure specie payments.

BRIEF POINTS.

The country has tried a United States Bank twice. On both occasions it did no good, and a great deal of evil. On both occasions, the people after giving it a fair trial condemned it.

The reason for that condemnation have given over again. The people are familiar with them.

The Monopolists desire such a bank because it is an engine of immense power, and falls naturally into their hands. By means of a bank large enough, and powerful enough, they can control the political power of the Government.

It can make all the State Banks its satellites.

It can bankrupt the United States Treasury at pleasure.

It can do as much more and pressure the order with the utmost facility.

It can banish the gold and silver, and give us the "exclusive paper currency" whenever it pleases.

It can govern the country without being troubled by the elective franchise. For none but the wealthy are entitled to vote for Bank Directors. There's no competition with the "vulgar" there.

It can lend money which it has not got—for it passes its paper money.

It can make six per cent for its stockholders without employing any real capital at all.

What it does for itself it can enable all the small banks in the country to do. For they are all part and parcel of the same concern. All "the system."

Well, this is what the Bank party call "regulating the currency"—the "credit system," and so on. It all means substantially "the system of living without labor."

The Banker signs a little bit of paper called a Bank note, and gives it to him in exchange for it.

But it is the way in which the Bank operates that is the worst. The Banker signs a little bit of paper called a Bank note, and gives it to him in exchange for it.

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Upon the subject of the present deranged state of the currency, and the course on all the active operations of the Government thereon, much diversity of opinion is still continued to exist. The reasons assigned by the politicians of the day as to primary causes which have produced the present crisis, are not entirely satisfactory to our mind, either as to the causes that produced or the extent of the evil complained of.

We admit, the times are somewhat "out of joint." A state of things certainly exists which every real friend of the country must deplore, and wish to see improved. But quarreling about it, and which party is most to blame, will do no good. We do not believe the late or present administration are to blame. If the action of the Federal Government, or the late Executive, had any agency, we are sure the conduct of the opposition has had a greater effect upon the denunciations, which were incessantly poured forth, and even to the extreme of threatening revolution, because the act of reorganizing the United States Bank was voted, and the public revenues withheld from it, and used in certain State Banks, with their political, but not their business, views.

It is not the late or present administration, but the late or present Executive, who is to blame. If the action of the Federal Government, or the late Executive, had any agency, we are sure the conduct of the opposition has had a greater effect upon the denunciations, which were incessantly poured forth, and even to the extreme of threatening revolution, because the act of reorganizing the United States Bank was voted, and the public revenues withheld from it, and used in certain State Banks, with their political, but not their business, views.

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A story has been travelling the rounds of the whig newspapers, and found its way into the columns of the light-house and witty Bulletin, about the Government negotiating a loan from the United States Bank. It occurred to us, when we first encountered this gigantic improbability, (an expression applied to the sea serpent) that it would be preposterous for the Secretary of the Treasury to attempt to borrow money from an institution that is unable to pay its own debts; and such turns out to be the case. The Secretary of the Treasury never applied for a loan to Mr. Biddle; but he has at length succeeded, by dint of hard dunning, some menace and a little manoeuvring, in obtaining from the Bank of the United States about \$400,000 of the \$8,000,000 due by that institution to the Government.

N. O. Bee.

The Nullifying papers copy with exultation the stupid falsehood from a northern printer, that "the Government had requested the money in Philadelphia to advance \$400,000 upon the account which the monster over the Government in September next—the Government, needing this sum now." &c. &c. "The United States Bank requested to advance money before it is due! Ridiculous! If that corrupt institution would pay up what it owes to, and unjustly detains from, the Government, the Government would require no advances. Besides the eight millions due the Government for stock in that bank, it has not yet paid over the Navy Pension Fund, amounting to half a million; and has not yet paid the cash advanced in opposition talk about the Government applying to Biddle for relief.—Ancon Georgian.

From the celebrated Mr. Penn's rules for the choice of a wife.—If much of her time is destroyed by dress and adornments; if she is enamored with her own beauty, and delighted with her own praise; if she laugheth much, and talketh aloud, if her foot abideth not in her father's house, and her eyes with boldness rove about the faces of men; though her beauty were as the fragrance of heaven, turn thy feet from her.

From the Delaware State Journal.

ROBERT A. DOBBS, of the city of Baltimore, to be Commissioner of Delaware for the State of Maryland, to take depositions, the acknowledgment of Deeds, &c., appointed under the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, passed at Dover on the eighth day of February eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

In consequence of repeated disorders, the city officers attempted on Saturday night last to break up a resort of negroes and others at a house, part of which was occupied by a man by the name of Wayson; upon entering the house, a man by the name of Gambrell, who was assisting the officers, was so severely stabbed, that he expired on Monday morning. A jury of inquest was held by Mr. Corcoran on Tuesday, whose verdict was that the death of the deceased was occasioned by Wayson, who was taken and is in close confinement. He has a wife and family. The deceased leaves a wife and children.—Annapolis Republican.

STATISTICS OF HUMAN LIBERTY.

It will be seen by the following beautifully computed synopsis of the present political state of the world, that the human race is as yet but in the infancy of its progress towards the era in its existence at which it will take possession of its national and social rights. We firmly believe that this is its high destiny, and that when that moral cause are in operation which will eventually secure it; but a faithful record of its present limited advancement in freedom cannot fail to be instructive and interesting. For the sake of compendiousness, we shall reduce the various forms of Government that are known throughout the world to the three generic denominations of Republic, Limited Monarchy, and Despotism.

REPUBLICS.

The only countries possessing a republican form of Government, or a system which acknowledges the people to be the source of power, recognize no self appointed, or hereditary authority, are the following—

- 1. The United States of America, the freest, most enlightened and prosperous, which has a population of about 16,800,000.
- 2. Mexico, whose population is 8,200,000.
- 3. Colombia, 3,400,000.
- 4. Bolivia, 1,500,000.
- 5. Guatemala, 2,000,000.
- 6. Peru, 2,000,000.
- 7. Chili, 1,600,000.—Embraced in the continent of South America.
- 8. Brazil, population 8,100,000 (blacks).
- 9. Uruguay, population 2,000,000.
- 10. San Marino (in Italy) population about 12,000.
- 11. Cracow, 80,000.

It thus appears that the whole number of human beings living under a form of government founded on the undeniable rights of mankind, amounts to but about thirty-seven millions.

LIMITED MONARCHIES.

The countries possessing a government in which the hereditary sovereignty of one Chief Magistrate or King, balanced by a legislative representation of the people, upon constitutional principles and a greater or less extension of the elective franchise, are the following—

- 1. Great Britain, the freest, most intelligent, powerful, and prosperous of these, has a population of 25,600,000; it has 1,000,000 in British India, 169,822,000 in Canada, N. American and West India Islands, 3,100,000 in the Ionian Islands (Mediterranean), 209,000 in Cape of Good Hope, and other colonies, 1,000,000—in the island of Ceylon, 1,000,000.—The whole population of the British Empire is thus 172,452,000.
- 2. France, home population, 34,000,000; colonial, 2,500,000.
- 3. Spain 14,000,000.
- 4. Portugal 3,800,000.
- 5. Holland 3,000,000.
- 6. Sweden and Norway 5,000,000.
- 7. Belgium 4 million 5 hundred thousand 8 Greece 2 million 2 hundred thousand.

It thus appears that the whole number of human beings living under limited monarchies, is 242,082,000.

DESPODIC GOVERNMENTS.

The countries in which the will of the sovereign is the supreme law, but in which there are various codes of subordinate laws and governors, are the following—

- 1. Russia which in Europe has a population of 63 millions, and in Asia 3 millions 410 thousand.
- 2. Egypt 4 millions.
- 3. Denmark 2 dr.
- 4. Prussia 15 millions.
- 5. Saxony 1 million 5 hundred thousand.
- 6. Turkey in Asia 11 millions 5 hundred thousand; in Europe 10 millions.
- 7. Arabia (despotic chief) 11 millions 50 hundred thousand.
- 8. Tartary (despotic chief) 10 millions.
- 9. China 170 millions.
- 10. Japan 25 do.
- 11. Austria 34 millions and a half.
- 12. Asiatic chief 20 millions.
- 13. Bavaria 4 millions 4 hundred thousand.
- 14. Italian State (papal) 10 millions.
- 15. Brazil 5 millions.
- 16. Independent Indians (by chief) 1 million and a half.
- 17. Spanish colonies 2 millions 7 hundred thousand.
- 18. Danish, 110 (thousand).
- 19. Annam, in Asia, 15 millions.
- 20. Siam 3 millions.
- 21. Siga 4 millions.
- 22. Burmah 3 millions and a half.
- 23. Nepal 2 millions and a half.
- 24. Sindhly 1 million.
- 25. Cabul 6 do.
- 26. Bohemia between 3 and 4 millions.
- 27. Thibet 30 millions.
- 28. African Nations, unknown, but supposed to be 2 hundred millions.

It therefore appears that there are six hundred and sixty-five millions, nine hundred and ninety thousand of the human race in a state of political slavery.

OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

The following sayings and opinions of distinguished statesmen are mostly copied from the Ashblute (Ohio) Democratic Free Press, by whose editor they were compiled in 1834. They are sufficient comment upon the inconsistent and anti-republican course which some of their authors have taken on the important subject to which they have reference.

"Banks and other vile freaks have thrown the majority into the hands of those who have shapen in torism, and in British idolatry their mothers conceive them."—John Adams.

"As soon as the bank charter was obtained, its friends began to build up princely fortunes for themselves at the cost of the widow and orphan, and all honest persons who had subscribed for stock. The people have furnished fifteen persons (a majority of the directors) with a cudgel to break their own heads; for they can fix the value of every acre of land from the price of a barrel of flour, and every dollar of the new neglected subject of this notice. That this stigma of blackest ingratitude will be speedily removed we have not the least doubt.

"In a private vault in the suburbs of our city there was, some years ago, deposited the body of one, who had lived, would in all probability have stood first in the Nation, as he had been in his own State.—Many can remember how the shock of his sudden death made every heart thrill, and every tongue, whether of friend or foe, eloquent in his praise.

Years have since passed away. Decay has done its work alike upon its noble form and the frail fabric in which it was laid. The wood of the coffin has crumbled away—the bones of the dead have fallen out, and lie scattered upon the floor of the vault! There, forgotten—neglected irreverently exposed—lies all that remains of DEWITT CLINTON!"

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WHIG.

"WHO'LL BE KING BUT CHARLEY?"

MR. EDITOR:—The question is frequently asked, who is the real paragraph writer of the Easton Gazette? some say one and some another. But to lay aside all doubt and put matters straight, I will first state for the information of your readers, that he is "King Charley the Chief of his clan," the regulator and dictator of all the movements of the sworn and immaculate "junio," that hover around Alexander the Little.—Virtuous ambition to be a great man is commendable in all men and universally approved; but to be the tame imitator and dupes of a selfish political charlatan and vain pretender, is what I did not suppose so intelligent Whigs to be; and it is really astonishing to see, with what facility he can bring men of advanced feelings and sentiments, "Blue spirits and grey" (at least they were twelve months gone by) to chime in with the royal note "God save King Charley, may he long live to preside over his people and represent them in the Congress of his country.—Those minor orbs (God help them) Tray, Blanche, and Sweet-heart, who revolve around him with such uniformity, and are perpetually striking the golden harp in honor and adoration, are mainly supposing that they can lead the people to fame, wealth, and political preferment. Remember Action and his de... How the great body of the Whigs can follow in the wake of such a spy, is rather difficult to solve. There are honest and popular men among them, men who have fought hard, and expended their money in the cause, especially in the formation of the party, and since have returned in disgust, yet passively acquiesce in all their actions and doings.

"A POOR DEVIL."

NOT ONE OF THE CLAN.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1837.

We invite the reader's attention to the very excellent article on our first page, on the subject of the Scotch system of Banking.

ALABAMA.—The Van Buren Candidate for Governor in Alabama has a majority of near 3,000 in thirty-five counties, over his Whig opponent, Mr. Oliver. The representation will stand, we judge, precisely as it did in the last Congress.

DESERTION.—The Vermont Statesman, heretofore a decided Whig journal, has left the Whig ranks, and raised the broad banner of Republicanism. It goes for the Administration and is against the creation of a National Bank.

Congress convenes on Monday next. The relative strength of parties is very close, but the friends of the Administration can easily succeed in electing the Speaker if they are but punctual in their attendance, at the opening of the Session.

The Republicans of Queen Anne's County, have nominated the following ticket for the Legislature.—Wm. A. Spencer, Wm. Grason, Lemuel Roberts, and Pere Wilmer, Esqrs.

The Whigs are Messrs. Wm. Hensley, S. T. Harrison, Thos. C. Brown, and N. Dunbracco.

THE OLD SOUTH SEA SCHEME.—Every body has heard of the South Sea Scheme. In some of its particulars it bears a close resemblance to the speculating mania of the present day. Many of the holders of South Sea stock became infatuated with the idea of a fortune and were borne quietly into the vortex of ruin which the bursting of the bubble created. The following anecdote is told of Gray, the poet, who held stock in South Sea Scheme to the amount of £20,000. He consulted with his friends what to do. Dr. Arbuthnot advised him to sell out. No; that would be throwing away his good luck. "Well," said the Doctor, "sell out as much as will produce £100 a year, and that will give you a clean shirt and a shoulder of mutton for life." He neglected this advice and lost all, which had such an effect upon his spirits, it produced disease and in the end killed him.

THE INGRATITUDE OF REPUBLICANS.—We copy the subjoined paragraphs from the Albany Evening Journal, to show the negligence that too often discreditably occurs in matters where every one is concerned. Every one, we say, for the virtues of Dewitt Clinton are at least the common inheritance of the Empire State, for whose onward march in the great works of Internal Improvement, no man is more indebted to the genius and talent of the now neglected subject of this notice. That this stigma of blackest ingratitude will be speedily removed we have not the least doubt.

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THE PLAN.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Globe of Saturday has the subjoined interesting article relative to the composition of the Twenty Fifth Congress, with remarks upon the political complexion of either states, from which the returns are not complete, or in which the elections are yet to take place:

We have seen several statements published, purporting to give the political complexion of the House of Representatives of the 25th Congress, as all that we have seen are erroneous, we have thought that it would be both interesting and useful to the public to publish a correct statement.

State	Rep.	Dem.	Other
Maine	6	2	
New Hampshire	5		
Massachusetts	2	10	
Rhode Island		3	
Connecticut	6		
Vermont	1	4	
New York	30	10	
New Jersey		6	
Pennsylvania	17	11	
Delaware		1	
Maryland	4	4	
Virginia	15	6	
North Carolina	6	8	
South Carolina	2	7	
Georgia	8	1	
Kentucky		13	
Tennessee	3	10	
Ohio	8	11	
Indiana		1	
Louisiana	1	2	
Mississippi		3	
Illinois		3	
Missouri		2	
Arkansas		1	
Michigan			1
Total	124	117	3

No less than thirteen of the fifty six Signers of the Declaration of American Independence, reached the age of eighty years and upwards, viz:

Charles Carroll, of Maryland,	95
William Ellery, of Rhode Island,	93
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	91
Samuel Adams, do	81
Robert Treat Paine, do	83
Benjamin Franklin, do	84
William Williams, of Connecticut,	87
William Floyd, of Long Island,	81
Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania,	83
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	82
George Wythe, do	80
Matthew Thornton, of Ireland,	89
Francis Lewis, of South Wales,	90

Being an average of 86 years and 7 months each, and the aggregate excess of the "fine honored thirteen" over fourscore, is just equal to ten years. No deliberate assembly of equal magnitude was ever more remarkable for the virtue, temperance, and longevity of its members than the one which declared the American colonies free and independent.

POPPING THE QUESTION.—"This is Moome's most delicate and charmed manufacture," said Norman, stripping off his uniform plaid; "if you are spell bound in it, the guilt be on the head of the sorceress."

This affected gaiety was of brief duration. He wrapped the plaid closely around her; his trembling arm, gliding beneath her capacious folds, entwined her waist. In the rapturous delirium of that moment, he fell at her feet—drew her towards him with a constraint, strong, gentle, irresistible. Her head sunk powerless on his bosom; and a moment of rapturous bliss followed, as Norman in a voice perceptible only to the ear of love, could whisper—"Monimia I have dared to love!" Monimia replied only by a deep quivering sigh. She made a feeble effort to disengage herself from his embrace. She slowly raised her face, beautiful in the paleness of a repressing emotion. A smile, tender, languid, enthusiastic, played over it—the smile of a soul in bliss. Her sighs fanned the cheek of Norman. He wildly printed on her lip the first kiss of unutterable, unextinguishable love.

While he hung on that yielded lip, his soul seemed fled to Monimia. Her head again dropped on his shoulder—the sigh which dilated his breast heaved the bosom of Monimia. "Monimia loves," thought Norman, holding his breath, lest it should dissolve the spell that bound him in enchantment. The first rapture of bliss, too exquisite for utterance, were away in that mysterious silence which is the soft nurse of those delicious emotions that the human bosom feels but once and remembers for ever!—Mrs. Johnston's Clan Albin.

A WHIG CONFESSOR.—Gen. Duff Green, who was one of the whig orators during the recent Congressional campaign, says in his paper (the Merchant) of Saturday last:

"The whig party are in a minority in this city, and they have no hope of defeating the administration but in a change of opinion; not among the whigs—but, to carry their candidates, they must recruit from the ranks of the other party."
One would think that the whig party being in a minority in this city, was a very sufficient reason for their not being able to elect their candidates, Kennedy and Ridgely. The senior and junior whig conventions, however, have "Resolved" to the contrary. They, of course, know by what they expected to beat the majority. They have endeavored to kick up a mighty dust about "illegal votes." We are destined that part of the game; they expect to escape under the cloud. It was not the "legal votes" that were given, but the "illegal ones" that were not given that disappointed their "calculations."—Baltimore Republican.

THE CURRENCY.—Who are the "exclusionists"?—The Castleton (Vt.) Statesman furnishes a convincing answer to this question, in a short compass. It says—
"Because we demarcate 'advocate reform'—'Because we demand an exclusive metallic introduction of more specie, they are charged with lation of the country, they are an exclusive metallic striving to introduce an exclusive metallic currency. Perhaps some do it certainly no sion; but the evidence is that they are in favor stronger than is that the whigs.' The evidence of the latter is too palpable to be mistaken. We published, last week, an extract from the Baltimore Chronicle, a leading whig paper, in which is the following sentiment:—
"The truth is, the banks of the United States are always the strongest when they hold the least specie, and the country always the richest when it has the least gold and silver."

FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine Herald says that Gen. Zouge has engaged the services of 3000 Indians of different nations, for the ensuing campaign against the Seminoles. The volunteer force called for by Gen. J. from Florida, has been raised and is now rapidly organizing. At Newmansville there were about 600 men already concentrated.

MISSISSIPPI—The accounts from this State are of the most gratifying character, and contrast delightfully with the gloomy statements which were wont to come from that quarter three months since.—The Clinton Gazette speaking of the crops and prospects of Mississippi, says;

"Mississippi will reap the richest harvest from her soil this year that she has ever enjoyed. The corn and cotton crops are in a most flourishing condition. This season will be a year of plenty for every dollar she owes with the present crop. Although much has been said of the pecuniary embarrassments of Mississippi she will probably be the first State that will free herself from the pressure." These remarks says the Natchez Free Trader are true of every section of the State.

LACONIC.

The following admirable bit at the bank laconics is from the Boston Post. There will not be so much assiduity in parading Nick's short letters before the public hereafter:
Laconic:—By the Bank Czar.
Dear Nick: Do you want to buy me?
Yrs. &c. COL. W.
Dear Colonel: I do—name your price.
Yrs. &c. NICK.
Dear Nick: Fifty-two thousand.
Yrs. &c. COL. W.
Dear Colonel: Throw in the Jew and it's a bargain.
Yrs. &c. NICK.
Dear Nick: You can have us both for fifty-two thousand dollars. Do you want any more?
Yrs. &c. COL. W.
Dear Colonel: Not exactly of the same description.
Dear Nick: Would you purchase if you could find such as would suit you?
Yrs. &c. COL. W.
Dear Colonel: "Yes—any day."
Yrs. &c. NICK.
Dear Nick: I think I could find some if I had the rhino.
Yrs. &c. COL. W.
Dear Colonel: "When—where—and what amount—it shall be ready."
Yrs. &c. NICK.

The Colonel has never been seen since the receipt of this last "laconic" from Nick—a large hole has been discovered in his cellar door.—Keystone.

SPANISH TITHES.—The law for the abolition of tithes was adopted in the Cortes on the 24th of June, by a majority of 112 to 84. "By this law, (says a correspondent of a Paris paper,) the Treasury will lose 60,000,000 of re. ls per annum."
The bill for abolishing punishment for debt in Great Britain, has passed through the committee of the House of Commons.

We find the following announcement in a late number of the Missouri Telegraph.—Married at Carverville, in this State, on the 21st ult. Mr. William Seyton, aged 21, to Miss Ellen Carr, aged 17. This lady is the principal owner of the beautiful village in which she resides. She was about marrying the father of her present husband, when he was carried off by accident, leaving a boy, then quite an infant, to her special protection. This child is now her happy partner, with a prospect of long enjoyment of the kindness of his generous benefactress.—Happiness attend them.

NOVEL DECISION.—Yesterday at the Court of Sessions a man named William Lewis was tried for stealing \$30 in bank bills, \$20 of which were of the Mechanics' Banks of this city. Four counsel volunteered their services for the defence. They contended that the bank bills were of no value, except as waste paper, the Suspension Act having rendered it impossible for the holders to get specie without paying the cost of suit, unless the sum claimed was above \$50. The Recorder was of a different opinion. He argued that the bills were worth what they would fetch, which was but a trifle less than their stated value. But the Jury refused to find a verdict for grand larceny, and convicted the prisoner of petit larceny, or stealing the paper only.—New York Times.

PRICE CURRENT

Baltimore August 28
GRAIN—
Wheat—The new crop does not as yet come in as freely as might have been expected. The principal supplies received this week have been from Virginia, the qualities of which, generally speaking, are superior to those of Maryland, and are mostly entirely clear of garlic which gives them additional value. The sales of good to prime Virginia reds throughout the week have ranged from \$1.70 to \$1.75. Sales were made at these rates yesterday, and one parcel of very superior red was taken at \$1.80. To-day, however, there is an evident decline in the market, and sales of prime Virginia red have been made at \$1.70. We quote fair to prime Md. reds at \$1.45 to 65. No strictly prime Md. white wheats have been in the market for some days, that we know of. We quote them at \$1.75 to 180. Sales of various parcels of foreign red have been made in the course of the week at \$1.30 to \$1.50, according to quality.
Corn.—Sales of white for shipment have been made throughout the week at 85 cents to-day we quote at 83 to 85 cents. Sales of yellow early in the week at 95 cents—we now quote at 90 to 92 cents.
Rye.—We quote Md. at 65 a 70 cents. Sales of Foreign at 70 a 75 cents.
Oats.—Sales early in the week at 42 cents and yesterday at 40 cents. To-day there is a large supply at market, and buyers hold back. Later to-day, a sale was made at 36 cents.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase

20 or 30 likely young negroes from 15 to 20 years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.
S. A. LOWE.
The subscriber can be found at any time by inquiry at the Bar of Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

ATTENTION GUARDS.

YOU are hereby ordered to meet at your usual place of meeting (S. Barrott's) on Friday evening at 8 o'clock precisely, when business of importance will be submitted for your consideration. Every member is expected to be at his post.
By order of the Captain,
JOHN SATTERFIELD, O. S.
August 29

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those who have accounts with Solomon Lowe do not exceed Fifty Dollars to call and settle on or before the twentieth of September approaching, as otherwise no time will be allowed me to pay due attention to accounts of major importance; no exceptions with the above notice will ensure legal procedure.
SOLOMON J. LOWE, Agent.
At all times to be found on enquiry at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.
S. J. L.
Aug. 29

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have recently received from Baltimore, and are daily manufacturing a large and good assortment of



Boots and Shoes
which they offer on liberal terms for cash or to punctual men on the usual credit they will be able to furnish their customers with a large and full assortment of Leather in all the weeks, which they will dispose of, for Hides, Sheep Skins, or cash.
H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.
Who have for sale, one first rate NEW OGD, and a second hand one, which will be disposed of low for cash or good paper.
N. B. All persons indebted to the subscribers upwards of 12 months, are requested to call and settle their accounts by the 15th of September, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer.
H. E. B. & Co.
Aug. 29 3t

PUBLIC VENDUE.

WILL be offered at Public Vendue on Thursday 21st day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the Coast House door in Easton, a parcel of

Valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Amongst which is an elegant Mahogany Side Board, Some Excellent Bedssteads, Beds AND MATTRESSES ALSO

A Negro Man, and a Negro Woman.
The latter believed to be a tolerable Cook.

A PARCEL OF Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, SOME VERY VALUABLE FARMING UTENSILS, Including several excellent

CARTS, AND A FIRST RATE WHEAT FAN.

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate.
A credit of six months will be given on all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving a note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of and under twenty dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by WM. LOVEDAY.
Easton, Aug. 29, 1837. 3t.

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year 1838, her farm near Dover Bridge, to a good farmer, who can produce (pastorically) of character, for industry, honesty, and sobriety, as none others need apply, the rent will be made very accommodating. For terms apply to the subscriber in Easton.
MARY BERRY.
Easton, August 29 1837 (G)

LOST

SOMETIME during the Bay-Side Camp Meeting a BAY MARE—left hind leg marked with white—without spring on the back of the neck, and about ten or eleven years old. Any person who will give any information of said Mare so that I get her again, or deliver her to the subscriber in Easton, will receive his thanks and a liberal compensation.
MANUEL DOWNES.
Aug. 29 3t

Commissioners' Sale.

BY an order of Queen Ann's County Court Meeting the subscribers will sell at public sale at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 26th day of September next, in the town of Centerville, part of the Real Estate of the late Charles C. Browne, consisting of a valuable Farm, situated on Wye River, in said county, and containing

379 ACRES.

This farm is bounded for a considerable distance by the river, containing about 400,000 cornhill of arable land of the best quality, an extensive MEADOW, and a sufficient portion of wood land.

The terms of sale are as follows—\$5000 to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money in six, twelve and eighteen months, for the proportions of those times who are of age, and for those who are minors, as they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty one years—the purchaser to give bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money as aforesaid, and the whole of the interest annually. Upon the fulfillment of the sale by the court, and the payment of the whole purchase money, the contents hereof will give a deed to the purchaser; and not before.

Wood Land

WILLIAM GRASON, VAL BRYAN, CHARLES TILGHMAN, WM. H. DeCOURSEY, ROBERT B. A. TATE.
Aug. 29 3t

LARGE MAPS OF MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.

Showing the Public and the Indian Lands Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, Streams, &c. Engraved from the Government surveys, and plate in the General Land Office, Washington City; by M. Gillman, Draughtsman in the General Land Office.

TAYLOR, bookseller, Washington City, has just published (and secured the copy rights according to law) the above Maps, and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices relative to Water courses, township lines, Indian lands and reservations, land districts, &c., and will be perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, subject only to single letter postage. Price, two dollars, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for five dollars. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or to any who buy to sell again. Editors of newspapers, any where, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice) one or two insertions shall receive by return mail a copy of each map, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.
Washington City, July 29, 1837.
Aug. 29

WANTED.

A PERSON well qualified wishes to obtain a situation either as an Overseer or Miller. Any one wishing to employ, will please apply to the Editor for further information.
August 15 3t

LATE SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the eleventh day of September next, at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz one black Mare, one Gig and Harness; also all that farm and the appurtenances thereto belonging where Joseph P. Harris now resides, and all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Joseph P. Harris in and to the farm be lately purchased of John Leeds Kerry Esq. all seized and taken as the property of said Joseph P. Harris and will be sold to satisfy arrears of officers fees.
JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.
August 15

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby give notice to all persons concerned, that on Wednesday the 20th September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. by virtue of a Commission, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to them directed; they will meet on the Land, situate in said County, on Skipton Creek, of which land Stuart Redman, died, seized, and then to proceed in the execution of said Commission, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled an act to amend and reduce into one system, the laws to that effect passed by the General Assembly of this State, on the 12th day of August, 1837.
JOSEPH TURNER, JESSE SCOTT, CHARLES JUMP, WILLIAM POWELL, Commissioners.
August 15, 1837. 3t

NOTICE.

THE members of the Easton Lyceum are requested to meet at the Female Primary School room on Wednesday evening 23d inst at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order
J. K. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
August 22

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

15th day of August A. D. 1837
On application of Captain William B. Wilkins, administrator of Captain Thomas Worrell, late of Talbot county deceased—it is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the cause be set for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.
It is testified that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 15th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Capt. Thos. Worrell late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of February next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1837.
WM. B. WILLIS, Administrator of Capt. Thomas Worrell, dec'd
Aug. 22

A CARD.

D. R. J. DAWSON offers his professional services to the public.
St. Michaels, August 8 3t

A Boat for Sale.

A small new Sloop with new sails and rigging, carrying about 200 bushels; she will be sold a bargain; also two new horse carts of warranted workmanship and materials. For terms apply to
J. H. McNEAL.
July 11 3t

Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline, Talbot and Dorchester counties, that his Carding Machine is in complete repair and that he is now ready to receive all orders for carding wool on the following terms, viz—once through six cents—twice through eight cents. All orders left at the Store of H. E. Bateman & Co. in Easton, Talbot county, or at the machine at Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline county, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
JOHN M. BURGESS.
Upper Hunting Creek.
Caroline county, Md. Aug. 8, 1837. 3t

NOTICE.

ROBERT V. KENNARD having transferred the whole of the Estate, both Real and Personal, to the subscribers in trust, to be managed and disposed of by them, as they shall think best, for the payment of his just debts, and for his support and maintenance. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons having claims against him, to present the same to the subscribers, who intend as soon as practicable, to make arrangements for the payment thereof. All persons indebted to him in any manner, are also requested to make payment to the subscribers, as they only are now authorized to receive the same.
WM. H. GROOME, } Trustees
WM. LOVEDAY, }
August 8 3w (G)

NOTICE.

POST OFFICE }
Easton, August 8 1836.
THE Northern Mail from Easton to Wilmington, Delaware, will close at half past ten o'clock A. M. and leave at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
HENRY THOMAS, P. M.
Aug. 8 3t

Farm to Rent

NEAR Skipton, formerly the property of Henry Council, with one or two small Houses. Likewise a BLAKSMITH SHOP, below St. Michaels, and two or three dwelling Houses. The above property is very desirable, and will be rented on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber in the Bay Side.
JAMES M. McDONNALL
Aug. 1 3t

Medical Notice.

In obedience to the request made through the public prints, a majority of the Medical Faculty of Talbot County, met at Mr. S. Lowe's Hotel on this 6th day of August. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. T. Thomas to the Chair, and appointing Dr. S. M. Jenkins, Secretary. As proposed, the meeting proceeded to nominate five Delegates to attend the General Convention of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to be held in this Town on the 22d November next.
A motion was made and seconded to select two delegates from the Easton District, and one from each of the other Districts, accordingly the following nominations were made and seconded:
Easton District.—Tristram Thomas, M. D. Solomon M. Jenkins, M. D.
St. Michaels.—John Barnett, M. D. Chauple.—Sydenham T. Rumm, M. D. Trappa.—Samuel T. Kemp, M. D.
1. Resolved, That the Secretary address, in writing, each gentleman and inform him of his nomination.
2. Resolved, That the President be empowered to fill up vacancies, if any gentleman refuse to serve.
3. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in each of the public prints in this Town.
4. Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary.
Motion made and seconded to a Journal.
T. THOMAS, M. D. Chairman.
Attest,
S. M. JENKINS, M. D. Secretary.
N. B. The Medical brethren throughout the County, are invited to attend the proposed Convention, August 15.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail

Baltimore City and County, on the 20th day of July, 1837, by William Warfield, a justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a negro man, at a runaway, named Benjamin Johnson, who says he was born free at Wells' Track, in the state of Delaware; his height 5 feet 8 1/2 inches, and aged 49 years, has two scars on his forehead, and the top of his left ear cut off.—Had on when committed a pair of plum colored pantaloons, striped cotton shirt, and an old vest.
The owner (if any) of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
B. HERRING, Warden,
Baltimore City & Co., Jail.
Aug. 15

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers Fees, for the present year, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, either with the Subscriber or his Deputy on or before the 15th of September next as all delinquents after that date may expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons, as I am very desirous of settling with the respective officers by the time prescribed by law.
JOHN HARRINGTON, Sheriff of Talbot County
August 22, 1837.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton's

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore
WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, the 4th September next. This Institution having received extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to the public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding departments. Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.
Aug. 15 3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, account, or what not, are respectfully invited to come forward, and pay the same to Solomon J. Lowe, my agent, on or before the first day of November next. It is deemed that those indebted to the subscriber, will pay attention to this (LAST) notice, as no man can complain of short credit or impotency from him hereafter. All persons therefore neglecting this notice, may expect legal process after that date, for the collection of their claims.
SOLOMON LOWE.
N. B. Solomon J. Lowe can at all times be found on enquiry at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.
Aug. 8

NOTICE.

THE subscriber does not consider himself bound to purchase property for the accommodations of the Public. He therefore solicits his friends and the public generally, who intend, or are in the habit of crossing Dover Bridge, to come as nearly prepared with silver as the state of the times will justify, and not to leave Easton with their pockets full of rag corruption, under the expectation of filling them with specie, as he is determined not to be imposed upon longer, by their going over without paying, under the pretence of not being able to make the change. It would take more trouble to collect these sums than three times the amount would be worth.
JOHN GWINN.
Dover Bridge, August 8

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against Samuel Sneed at the suit of Joshua E. Leonard, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 22d day of August next for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day the following property viz: one House and lot situate in Miles River Neck in Talbot County, where the said Samuel Sneed lately died; also one grey Mare, all seized as the property of the aforesaid Sneed to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas and the interests and cost due and to become due thereon.
JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff,
August 1 4t

MRS SCULL is happy to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that her health is sufficiently restored to resume her occupation, and on the first Monday in October will commence a series of instruction, in which she hopes to give satisfaction.
The course of study will be as heretofore confined to the most solid and useful branches of an English education; but, when circumstances justify will be happy to make any arrangements, to secure the approbation of her Patrons.
August 8 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale the land which he at present occupies together with the tenements thereon, situated at the Hole in the Wall; it consists of 60 or 70 acres of good improved land upon which are four dwellings, and necessary outbuildings, including a store house.
Also, the adjoining land, consisting of 125 acres more or less, well adapted to the growth of Wheat and Corn, and has on it a comfortable dwelling and the requisite outbuildings.
If the above property is not sold on or before the first of September next it will be offered for rent on reasonable terms.
Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the subscriber on the premises.
JOSEPH P. HARRIS.
July 4 1f

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON }
July 4 1837 }
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, eleven Directors, for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 4 (G.)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to commence the mercantile business this fall, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment.—Those who do not settle their accounts by the 10th day of August, will after that time be proceeded against without respect to persons.
The subscriber will sell on a liberal credit 37 head of sheep—5 head of horses—several head of cattle—2 wheel wags—3 carts—and many other farming utensils.
G. TURBUTT.
Easton, 24th July 1837

PROPOSED MEDICAL CONVENTION.

THE undersigned, Composing the

