

Treasurer by the excesses in the sales of land, and in duties on imports, not being seasonably withdrawn, either by equivalent appropriations, or further reductions in the current receipts through new laws or by investments, has undoubtedly contributed through the loan of it while in deposit, to sustain, in some degree, if not produce, the spirit of overtrading. This surplus was often depressed, and the only sound legal process still appear to this department to be, the measures before enumerated for preventing its accumulation. And after it had undesignedly happened, the wisest disposal of it was supposed to be, to expend it, as fast as useful, on proper objects of public character; and, in the mean time, not to leave it in the deposit banks, but to invest it in the State stocks, as a provident fund, to remain both safely and profitably till wanted to sink in meeting current expenditures or extraordinary contingencies.

The undersigned regrets that he was not so fortunate in sustaining his opinions concerning the transient and fluctuating character of the excesses in our revenue, as to have received the concurrence of Congress in relation to those cautionary provisions formerly recommended by him for meeting the reversions, deficiencies, and contingencies, which he supposed incident to them, as well as our same financial system generally. He is, as far as it placed a part of the public money with the States for safe keeping, and the Treasury circular issued by the direction of the Executive, as to the kind of money receivable for public lands, were intended, among other things to obviate a portion of the evils connected with those excesses. Nor does he entertain any doubt that they both contributed, at first, to a wakened caution among the more conservative, and to excite strong suspicions, if not recollections, in prudent minds, as to the great extravagance of credit into which the community had rashly plunged. But after those measures had accomplished these and similar benefits with a portion of the community, though others still felt justified in anticipating a continuance of surpluses and distributions, the subsequent influence of either, the act or the circular, in checking the threatened mischiefs, is believed in most cases, to have been overrated. The operations of the deposit act, in supplying deficiencies of revenue, by a recall from the States, however well intended, will probably prove very deficient. In some other respects they have by first requiring to be specially collected and sub-divided among more numerous banks from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, and then compelling, within the short period of nine months from the 1st of January last, another collection and transfer of nearly forty millions more, and much of it from the merchants, and to places not situated in the usual channels of trade or of large fiscal operations, unquestionably aggravated many of the distresses which had their principal origin in other causes. Those operations necessarily added to produce the derangement (first occurred in the domestic exchanges, and imposed a task on the banks, unprecedented for its amount and difficulty. By converting suddenly into demands for specie very large sums, most of which were before mere credits, they also hastened, if not increased, the loss of confidence in banks that has since so widely impaired their character and usefulness.

Another, and the last general cause of the present embarrassment which will be noticed, as having most connection with our financial affairs, has been an unnecessary and injudicious increase of the capital of the banks, and a similar increase, however this may have been influenced by the large and early deposits of the public money made with banks and States, and by the causes before alluded to, has happened in some localities, and as well as here, during the same period, from other great commercial and monetary impulses, that are permanently connected with all paper systems not founded entirely upon specie. These impulses have operated in some measure independently of several transient and local causes, whose effects have, by many, been much exaggerated. It is probable that they never can be properly controlled under such a system of expansive credit, while the individual directors of much of that credit have so little separate legislative restraint placed over their conduct, and have private interests at stake, which, in the pursuit of immediate and large profits, must usually possess a strength so superior to that of any sense of general duty to consult the public security.

The amount of circulation, which existed in the early part of the last year, had increased thirty millions of dollars in only three years. It continued to expand in some months afterwards, and in the last annual report was considered likely to prove ruinous to steady prices; to surround with danger every species of sound trade; and not to be susceptible of that reduction to proper dimensions, which was necessary, and soon inevitable, without probably producing some of the widespread sufferings which have since happened. The constitutionality of the General Government, to check such evils, except as before indicated, and except incidentally, through the kind of money it can and should permit to be employed in its revenues and expenditures, is apprehended to be limited. Through the latter, it may usefully discourage, as of late years has been attempted by Congress as well as the Executive, the dangerous issues of small bills, and, indeed, paper emissions of any kind, which are not paid in specie, and which are not convertible into specie at the place where offered, and convertible into gold or silver upon the spot, at the will of the holder, and without delay or loss to him. For the like purpose, it may likewise continue inflexibly to countenance for smaller payments and in the business of society not particularly commercial, a metallic currency; which is not liable like bank paper to sudden fluctuations and great losses. A further wise step would doubtless be, to refrain to make, by its own acts, any addition to the amount of bank capital, already too great; and to rely on bank paper as little as practicable, when authorized in the improvident manner which has often prevailed, and exhibited so much feebleness and in security, as well as produced so many inconveniences and losses.

It appears to the undersigned that all beyond this, which can be beneficially accomplished, in connection with the clause of the present embarrasments, and without an alteration in the Constitution conferring on the General Government a direct authority over every kind of banking, must be effected through the State Legislatures, and the commercial habits of the community. Much improvement can, doubtless, be introduced, if the legislative branch impose those additional regulations, restraints, and securities, which have been before enumerated. Much more will also follow, and substantial relief be afforded to the people at large, if in addition to the measures recommended, individuals will exercise the wisdom to place a greater reliance on real, capital, active industry, frugality, and well-grounded credit, than on that inflated system, which of late has contemporaneously prevailed to such a ruinous extent, both in this and some other quarters—a system, which has been encouraged

by some persons, under the delusive idea that there was no overtrading of any kind, till a revolution had occurred almost without a parallel, and has given to commerce and credit a blow, whose destructive effects it may require years fully to repair.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CONGRESSIONAL.

REPORTED FOR THE AMERICAN.

IN SENATE,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The joint resolution laid on the table by Mr. NILES, fixing on Monday, the 9th day of October, as the day for the adjournment of the two Houses; and the resolution submitted by Mr. HUBBARD, fixing ten o'clock A. M. as the hour of daily meetings; were taken up and agreed to.

U. S. BANK.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Finance on the various memorials referred to that Committee praying for the establishment of a National Bank.

The report is that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Mr. CLAY moved to amend the resolution, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof "it will be expedient to establish a U. S. Bank whenever a majority of the people shall desire such an institution."

Mr. WEBSTER moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next.

Mr. PRESTON wished the postponement to be extended in order to give time for Congress to pass up, on all the measures which were to be submitted. It might become necessary to take a National Bank as the least of the evils, and he conceived the possibility of a state of things which would compel him to vote for such a Bank.

Mr. MORRIS asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. Clay, and they were ordered.

The question was then taken on the proposition to postpone, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Davis, Kent, Knight, McKean, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith, of Ind., Swift, Tipton, Webster.—15

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Geo., Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—30

Mr. BENFON moved to lay the amendment on the table, but on being informed that such a motion would carry the resolution with it, it was withdrawn.

Mr. TALLMADGE moved to amend by striking out all the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky after the word "that" and inserting in lieu thereof as follows: "in the opinion of this Senate a clear majority of the people of the U. S. are opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, and that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners."

Mr. BENFON asked for the yeas and nays on this motion and they were ordered accordingly.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—29

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Davis, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith, of Ind., Spence, Swift, Tipton, Webster.—15

Mr. CLAY of Ky. moved to amend the resolution, by adding at the close thereof "but whenever a clear majority of the people of the U. S. shall be in favor of a Bank of the U. S., a Bank of the U. States shall be established."

Mr. CLAY asked for the yeas and nays on the question, and they were accordingly ordered.

There was then some discussion in which Mr. CALHOUN, Mr. PRESTON, Mr. CLAY of Ky., Mr. SMITH of Conn., Mr. ROANE and Mr. ALLEN took part, when Mr. TALLMADGE moved to lay the subject on the table, and the yeas and nays were ordered on this question, it was taken and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Fulton, King, of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Webster.—20

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Conn., Strange, Tallmadge, Walker, Wall, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—31

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, Knight, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Spence, Swift, Tipton, Webster.—15

A Bill to remit the duties on certain merchandise destroyed by the recent fire in New York, and

A Bill making additional appropriations for carrying on the war in Florida

Were read a third time and passed.

SUB TREASURY SYSTEM.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill imposing additional duties as depositaries of public money on certain officers.

The question being on the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina,

Mr. MORRIS moved to amend the amendment, by striking out, and inserting a substitute which he offered, but withdrew it, and

Mr. CALHOUN modified his amendment. The amendment of Mr. MORRIS was then ordered to be printed, and the amendment of Mr. CALHOUN, as modified, was also ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. SEVIER the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and after some time, the doors were re-opened, and

The Senate adjourned.

The question on the amendment of Mr.

Tallmadge was taken twice. In the first instance it was adopted as shown in the above report. It was afterwards not again and negatively, yeas 40, nays 8. This will explain the defectiveness of the report in this particular.]

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

The bill providing for the issue of Treasury notes, having been read, Mr. WALKER made a motion to strike out the clause alluding to interest on the notes, but afterwards modified it so as to reduce the maximum interest of six per cent. proposed to be authorized, to three per cent; and

The question being taken on this amendment, it was rejected.—Yeas 6 Nays 40.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time by the following vote: YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clayton, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Knight, Lyon, McKean, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Conn., Smith, of Ind., Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, Wall, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young.—42

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, of Ky., Crittenden, Preston, Southard, Spence.—5

MR. WEBSTER—This man has always been true to his party and always false to his country. During the late war when our soldiers were walking barefooted over the ice of the Northern frontier and suffering for food; when the Government asked for men and for money to carry on the war, Mr. Webster, in his place in Congress, sneered at the administration, chucked over our defeat and would vote for nothing to relieve his country. His doctrine was—"the administration has got us into the war and the administration may get us out of it."

So now, when the country is in difficulty, Mr. Webster says "the administration got the country into the present difficulty, let the administration get it out of them."

Is this the language of a Patriot? Is it the language of a Statesman? of a representative of one of the glorious "old thirteen"? Can one speak of the fire the animated the Adams and the Hancock's that the old Bay State live in the bosom of such a mere slave of Party? How does this sentiment contrast with that of the noble, the gallant, the warm-hearted Patriot Doctor "OUR COUNTRY, RIGHT OR WRONG."—Balt. Rep.

MR. CALHOUN—The Chronicle and the Patriot are preparing to let off their pop-guns against the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. The Chronicle says that "undue importance has been ascribed to the opinions of Mr. Calhoun upon the subject of the President's Message," that "the whigs allow of no infallible guides or mentors." [Quoted. Except Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, from whom I believe they have received their information, the public sentiment of the Whigs is not to be changed by any man, and that, "if Mr. Calhoun thinks he can alter it, the experiment may be easily tried;" that Mr. Calhoun has "considerable troubles" among which they darkly intimate is one which "he is envious, is near skin to it" another, that "he is guilty of an affectation of singularity." All this half-expressed, ill-concealed bitterness towards Mr. Calhoun, is because he does not repudiate his own speech of 1834 and go with the old "National Republicans," on any thing and every thing the President has suggested.

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

The opposition prints are chuckling over their prospects of success in Maine. We beg of the gentlemen not to be too sure—the reverse may come upon them like a thunder clap. But what if they are successful in the election, let them turn their eyes to the South; the just principles by which the government is administered in the present calamitous condition of the country, are being appreciated there; and we will wager our dukedom to a beggarly denier that South Carolina, Tennessee, and all the Southern States that have seceded from the administration, will come back to their first love, ere the contest regarding the currency is ended. Let but Harrison be nominated in the west for the Presidency, and Webster in the east, and immediately will the White part shake hands with their old war friends.

Quere—How much will the whigs gain by the political transposition.

THE REAL BANK PARTY.

The Albany Argus gives the increase of Banking capital for the last six years by Democratic and Federal Legislatures. It stands thus:

Federal increase \$98,002,000
Democratic do 17,405,000
Difference \$80,597,000

The truth is undeniable that the federal part are chargeable with all the evils that now afflict the treasury of the country. Let the people look to it.

SECURE.

We learn that the official returns of the imports and exports of specie at New York for the week ending on the second instant, shows that the former amounted to the sum of \$329,728, and the latter to \$111,229; thus making an excess of the imports of \$218,499. It is a surprising fact—stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury: that notwithstanding the large exports amounting to several millions, since the suspension of specie payments, the quantity of specie brought into the country very nearly equals the exports.

There is no doubt but that a large amount has been exported, of which official account is rendered; but it is well known that immigrants to the United States bring in large quantities of which no reports are made to collectors of the customs; and it is believed that the amount so imported will fully equal the exports not reported at the customhouses.

LOOK HERE WHIGS.

A merchant who resides in Market Street, left the city a few days since on a visit to New York, for the purpose of purchasing his fall stock of goods; thinking that the notes of the United States Bank would be the best kind of funds to take there, he was induced to carry as much of that paper as he could procure. What was his astonishment to find in settling the first bill he made, the merchant refused to receive his United States Bank notes; unless he would submit to a loss of 10 per cent!!! neither could he deposit the notes of that nature in any of the Banks of the City. These are the notes the whigs boast so much about being at a premium.—Balt. Rep.

In 1834 the Bank of the United States by the system of oppression which it adopted and pursued, produced a panic, which alarmed the people, and for a time appeared to control the destinies of the nation. Thus the resources of the bank were withdrawn from the regular channels of business and commerce, and employed as a secret service, a pension fund to support a body of scribblers, and newspaper liars, bellers against the administration. From the north to the south the whole country resounded with charges against the embarrasment which existed. The people for a time were misguided, and elections carried by storm. The reactions of '35 and '36 followed, and the strong castles which Bank had built and fortified were forced to yield to the superior strength of the democracy, so it will be again. The friends of the administration will rally, and a reaction take place which will forever crush those who have opposed the popular measures of the democratic party.—Pittsburg Manufacturers.

EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL.

A woman in Vermont, it is said, went three days without speaking a word.

The statement in the President's Message, that "it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange, or seem to be understood by many persons of each political party, in a very extensive sense in that the government ought not to afford any facilities in effecting exchanges; but such a construction of the meaning of the sentence quoted is wholly inconsistent with the opinion plainly expressed in the paragraph immediately preceding that from which the above is quoted—for he there says "the government may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals, founded on real transactions of trade."—Balt. Gaz.

It is stated in the Globe that the force collected at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, under the command of Brigadier General Eustis, destined for Florida, amounts to about fourteen hundred men, all recruits. There are ten old and experienced officers, and thirty active young officers, engaged in instructing them, and preparing them for the field.

VERMONT.—Governor Jenning's whig majority has since last year, been reduced from 4000 to 1000 in 104 towns. In 172 towns, the whigs have 90 representatives, and the democrats 82. Treasurer Clark is defeated. Our Senators are elected in Washington, Caldonia, Orange, Franklin and Essex Counties; a letter says "the democracy have made a loud call upon the aristocracy this time." At the next election Vermont's ours.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Philip K. Lawrence to be Judge of the U. S. for the district of Louisiana.

Thomas Sliddell to be Attorney of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Samuel D. Patterson to be Marshal of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

"When Alcibiades wondered how Socrates had so much patience that he could bear at home the noise of his sawing wife, Xantippe, that confident philosopher answered him, "I have been so long accustomed to it, that I regard it no more than if I was to hear the noise of a wheel that draws water out of a well."

TREMENDOUS GALE AT APALACHICOLA.

On the 6th instant, a violent gale arose in the neighborhood of Apalachicola, which caused the tide in the river to rise ten to fifteen feet, overflowing the wharves, and causing great destruction of property and the loss of all the steamboats and small craft in the harbor. Many houses were unroofed and others blown down. The loss is estimated at about two hundred thousand dollars.

ELECTIONS.

RHODE ISLAND.—The full returns have not yet come in, but we stated yesterday the result. As to the causes of the defeat of the democratic candidates, they are simply to be ascribed to the personal influence of Messrs. Sprague and Fenner. The vote was diminished by those keeping back the democrats.

The Boston Advocate says: "This election, therefore, does not prove a change of public sentiment so much as it demonstrates the folly of running personal quarrels among the democratic party. Enough has been sacrificed to these divisions. They must be healed, or the democracy must be content to see the power of wealth triumph every where."

"The election of Tillingham and Cranston was not from any increase of whig strength, but a neglect or refusal on the part of one thousand democratic voters to exercise their suffrages."

In 1835 the vote for Parson was 3301; for Burgess 3877, making a total of 7778 voters. The aggregate now will not exceed 7000."

SEASIDE.—The bark Ann Eliza, arrived at N. Y., from Vera Cruz, brought \$116,938, in gold and silver.

The Brig Pioneer, at Philadelphia from La Guira, brought upwards of \$30,000 in specie, principally doubloons.

THE UNITED STATES BANK.—One of the British organs, the London Standard, says, that "THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, IN ITS CONTEST WITH GENERAL JACKSON, EXPENDED A MILLION AND A HALF OF MONEY UPON A SINGLE ELECTION."

If it cost that much at one election, who much has it paid this season for like business.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 3, 1837.

THE ELECTION.—We have but a word to say on the result of yesterday's election—it is a glorious triumph over party dictation—it is a voice from the freemen of Talbot that gives evidence demonstration that virtue and patriotism yet linger amongst us. Easton District has nobly reclaimed itself given Mr. Thomas (the only Van Buren Candidate in the field) a handsome majority over all of his opponents.

When we contrast the large majorities heretofore obtained by our opponents in this county with the meagre one of yesterday, there is much cause for rejoicing. The day of retribution is at hand—the people are arousing to a proper sense of discrimination, and the Democratic Republicans have only to maintain their ground a little longer, and victory will ultimately crown their untiring efforts. The average majority over Mr. Thomas is only 47! The people indeed have triumphed over party dictation.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Ind't Van Buren	Whig Ticket	Independent Ticket	For County Commissioners	
Thomas 190	176	102	131	599
Kerr 161	228	180	89	658
Boyle 164	212	189	82	637
Denny 153	235	178	82	648
Jump 152	209	175	105	642
Bullen 18	000	77	13	000
Dr: Denny 97	000	67	85	000
Townsend 166	249	184	87	683
Chaplain 150	220	179	82	640
Bullen 76	000	72	00	000

*Elected.

The circumstances attending the recent affair between Jas. Watson Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer, and the Hon. S. H. Gholson of Mississippi, are thus detailed by a correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1837.

Within the last few days, we have come well nigh having a duel, the parties to which, had they met, would have been the Hon. S. H. Gholson of Mississippi, and Col. James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The whole history of the affair, is comprised in a few words. On Thursday last, whilst the election of public printer was before the House, Mr. Wise of Virginia made an assault on the administration members, and charged them with being collared; with having been "marked and numbered;" and, in the same breath asserted, that the Press of the Country was not independent, but had been bribed and bought up by the administration. Whilst throwing off this ebullition of invective, he certainly displayed much venality.

When he had taken his seat, Mr. Gholson of Mississippi, rose to reply. He defended the administration, and in doing so, replied to the remarks of Mr. Wise, by referring to the celebrated loan made by the Bank of the United States to Messrs. Noah and Webb, which he urged was an evidence of the corruption of the opposition.

It so happened, however, that Mr. Webb who was in Washington, was not then in the House, but when he was informed that Mr. Gholson had referred to him, he addressed a note to that gentleman, couched in very irritable terms. To this Mr. Gholson, in a note, which was not couched in the most pacific language, the substance of which was, that he considered the note of Mr. Webb, a species of blackguardism, unworthy of his notice; still if any GENTLEMAN, he Mr. Gholson, would waive, any and all privileges he might possess, as a member of Congress, and would afford the "most prompt and adequate satisfaction." To this response, Col. Webb, up to the closing of my letter, had not made any reply. I hope the affair will end where it is, which was not couched in the most pacific language, the substance of which was, that he considered the note of Mr. Webb, a species of blackguardism, unworthy of his notice; still if any GENTLEMAN, he Mr. Gholson, would waive, any and all privileges he might possess, as a member of Congress, and would afford the "most prompt and adequate satisfaction." To this response, Col. Webb, up to the closing of my letter, had not made any reply. I hope the affair will end where it is, which was not couched in the most pacific language, the substance of which was, that he considered the note of Mr. Webb, a species of blackguardism, unworthy of his notice; still if any GENTLEMAN, he Mr. Gholson, would waive, any and all privileges he might possess, as a member of Congress, and would afford the "most prompt and adequate satisfaction."

Mr. Gholson of Mississippi, is decidedly one of the most cool and deliberate men in Congress, and I am told that he is what is called a "dead shot."

FOR THE WHIG.

The readers of the Whig will recollect an article which appeared a few days after the Congressional Election, in which Judge Hopper was called on to place before the public his letter of invitation to a certain Mr. Wise to attend the Temperance Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore. Since the article alluded to appeared, we have seen the Judge's explanation of the circumstances in the Centreville Times, a sheet of which he sent us, and having held subsequent communication with him on the subject, we do now publicly, as we have already done in a private communication, cheerfully absolve him from all blame and rejoice in the opportunity of doing this act of justice.

For the Judge, we embrace this occasion to say, we have always entertained sentiments of respect and esteem; and we are happy to declare that he, having had no agency in eliciting the slanders in the letter of Mr. Wise, or in publishing them when written, has done nothing to forfeit our estimate of his worth as a public man or a private citizen.

It may be necessary to add that the Judge's absence from home produced much delay in the correspondence between us and consequently in the appearance of the acknowledgement which we deem it proper thus publicly to make.

Members of a Temperance Society.

GREAT MATCH.—Finn the Commodore lately undertook to walk five hundred miles in five hundred successive hours, which he effected with ease. This is said to be the greatest performance of the kind on record.

ANOTHER.—A Mr. Grant engaged to ride 238 miles in 24 successive hours, for a purse of \$1000, on the Hunting Park course, which he effected on Friday last, in 27 minutes less than the time allowed. Twelve horses only were required. It is said that he was almost exhausted in the performance of this unparalleled feat.

An "old bird caught with chaff" We see by one of our exchange papers, that Mr. Abolition Bird has lately married Miss Julia Chaff.

An item for the ladies. It is said that the tomato will remove stains of ink and what is called iron rust from linen. Try it.

We have seen some excellent toasts which were given on the last anniversary, but we believe the following conveys the most liberal, generous, and patriotic sentiments that we have yet seen. By D. L. Pratt:—

"The ships of our navy,
The Ladies of our land;
May the former be well rigged,
And the latter be well man'd!"

The toast might be revised by substituting for the two last lines the following:
May they both be well rigged,
And both be well man'd!

Baltimore Paper.

THE WIFE.—I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overbearing reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the soul, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that, at times, it approaches to sublimity.—Nothing can be more touching than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness; while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and supporter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking firmness, the bitterest blasts of adversity.—As the vine which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it in sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is stricken by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its clinging tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs, so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart. I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection, "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children—if you are prosperous, they are to share prosperity, they are to come to comfort you." And, indeed, I have observed that a married man, falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence, but chiefly, because his spirits are smoothed and relieved by domestic endearment, and his self-respect is kept alive by finding that though all abroad in darkness and confusion, yet there is still a little world of love at home of which he is the monarch. Whereas a single man is apt to run to waste and neglect; to fancy himself lonely and a bandoo; and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.

The Young Wife's Book.

A great improvement has been made in the rules of the House of Representatives, by striking one which requires "every member remain uncovered during the session of the House."

The whigs boast that they have got a new "Old Harry" in the Kentucky Legislature; and if they could only elect the "Old Boy President, we should have a devil of a time of it all round.—Bost. Post.

PRICE CURRENT.

Balt. Oct. 26.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—The advance in prices quoted our last weekly Report has since been sustained. The aggregate supplies of domestic wheats continue smaller, and not equal to the demand. Sales of good to prime wheats have been made at \$1.75 & \$1.85.

An extensive business has been done in foreign wheats, at prices ranging from \$1.50 up to \$1.75. All the imports by the recent arrivals have been sold, and the old stocks on shore have been reduced to about 45,000 bushels.

Corn.—Sales of white throughout the week at 90 & 92 cts. Sales of yellow early in week at 85 & 87 cts, and more recently 97 & 100 cts.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.

September 20th 1837.

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and of the Branch Bank at Centreville.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Talbot County for taxes, for the present year, 1887, are requested to make immediate payment to me, or my deputies who are legally authorized to receive them...

WM. R. TRIPPE, Collector of Talbot County. N. B. In my absence Mr. Jno. Harrington will attend to the books.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons who made purchases at the Sale of the late Robert H. Goldsborough's property at Hayland on 28th December last, are respectfully notified that their notes are now due, and prompt payment is expected by the subscriber, as the Estate must be settled without unnecessary delay.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

39th day of Sept: Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Richard Gibbs, administrator of Edward B. Gibbs, 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...

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 29th day of September...

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 Edward B. Gibbs late of Talbot County deceased...

\$5 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber a few days since, George W. Richardson an indentured apprentice to the Shoe Making business. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy...

A LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, 1st of October, 1837. A Henry Alford, B. Sarah Kelsey, Susan Ann Kerby, Wm Kemp, C. Alex. Thos. Bayne, D. Miss A. Lofland, E. Mr. Brommer, F. Margaret Benny, G. Mary Jane Barrott, H. John Bennett, I. John M. Maxwell, Rev. Thos. Monday, Mary Jane Mitchell, J. William Cox, K. Capt. Thos. Case, L. Joseph Nichols, 3, John Nash, M. Thos. H. Dawson & Son, N. Sarah E. W. Powell, Wm Parmer, O. Wm Edmondson, P. James Parrott, Q. Edward Flynn, R. Charles W. Reed, S. Wm B. Faulkner, T. Richard Stewart, Samuel Satterfield, Elizabeth Snow, U. Wm H. & P. Groome, V. Saml Satterfield, W. William Handary, X. Richard Hensly, Y. Charles W. Hobbs, Z. Wm Hughlet, AA. Mr. Johnson, AB. Charlotte Jackson, AC. Dr. Sol M. Jenkins, AD. Wm or Joseph Brown, AE. Kemp, AF. Person calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised.

Runaway.

WAS committed to Hartford County jail on the 28th day of August last a bright mulatto man, taken up as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL LEWIS, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, aged about 22 or 23 years, had on when committed linen trousers and shirt, and a wool hat. He says he is free, and was raised near Baltimore by a Mr. Yundt.

JOHN CARNS. SR. & Co. Sept. 14 1837. The Republican, Baltimore; Globe, Washington; Whig, Easton; copy the above four papers.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of John Graham, deceased, on Wednesday the 25th of October, inst. if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils;



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; A lot of Bacon, Lard, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars; purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—and for all sums under five dollars will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of JOHN GRAHAM, ADMR. of John, Graham dec'd.

Notice.

CAME to the subscriber on or about the month of April last Two stray steers. The owner or owners of the said stray steers are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Near Easton. Oct. 3.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

It is well known that the Temperance Convention for the Peninsula, which was to have taken place in the month of May at Denton, was postponed on account of the Baltimore Convention. The friends of the Temperance cause on the Peninsula have determined to hold the said Convention at Denton to commence on Wednesday, the 6th of December, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

It is hoped that each of the counties on the Peninsula will send TEN Delegates. We would urge every county to appoint delegates at an early day.

Editors of the State of Delaware, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, are requested to insert gratuitously until the day of meeting. The Temperance Herald will please publish the above. sep 19

HANDS WANTED

SEVERAL Men, Women, Boys or Girls for which the highest wages will be given Enquire at this Office. September 26 2w

HOLT'S MILL FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as Court of Equity, will be sold in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 24th of October ensuing, that valuable Mill commonly known as "Holt's Mill," with the mill seat and premises, comprising about sixty acres of land.—The terms of the decree require the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money in three instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months.—This Mill is situated in the Chapel district. Further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous to purchase will view the premises for their own satisfaction.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL, Trustee. Sept. 26 3w (G)

Branch Bank at Easton.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1837. THE President and Directors of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the company for the last six months which will be payable to the stockholders in the Branch Bank aforesaid, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October. By order, JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Sep. 26

DANCING SCHOOL.

CHARLES L. SPIES, FROM BALTIMORE, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing Academy for young Ladies, Misses and Masters, and young Gentlemen, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained. Mr. S. respectfully gives notice that he teaches in the latest and most fashionable style, and will introduce a variety of fashionable Dances, such as COILLIONS, WALTZES, SPANISH AND CONTRA DANCES, in all their varieties. Private classes will also be taught and punctually attended to. Terms \$10 per quarter. N. B. Persons wishing to subscribe can see Mr. S. by application at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. September 26, 1837.

BOOTS, SHOES,



HIDES, & LEATHER. The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a full and general assortment of

SHOES,

Selected personally with great care. They also have a first rate stock of their own MANUFACTURE, which they offer for sale at liberal prices to punctual men, or for Cash, Hides, Sheep Skins, Wool, and Country produce generally. H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.

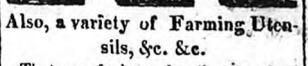
WANTED.

Two Journeymen upon woman's work, also, Two Apprentices from 14 to 16 years of age. H. E. B. & Co. September 26 3t

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, at the residence of John D. Nabb, in the Chapple District, near the Three Bridges, on Friday the 6th of October next,

10 or 12 Head of Horses,



Also, a variety of Farming Utensils, &c. &c. The terms of sale are for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required; for all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

Attendance by JOHN D. NABB. Sep 26 3t

Easton Academy.

SITUATE IN EASTON, TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until about the middle of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of THOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography embracing civil, physical, ancient and sacred, and the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration comprising Superficies, Conic Sections, Solids, Gauging, &c. Land Surveying, Navigation, History, &c. &c.

PRICE OF TUITION In the elementary branches such as Spelling, Reading, &c. \$3 per quarter or \$12 per annum—with the additional charge of \$1 for fuel, equal to per year \$13 00 The higher branches \$4 per quarter or \$16 per annum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year \$17 00 In the Classical and Mathematical Department, under the care of JAMES SHANLEY, a gentleman of high attainments, the course of study is established in the following authors.

LATIN COURSE. Ross's Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra, Viri Romae, Cornelius Nepos, Caesar's Commentaries, Sallust and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics and the first six books of the Aeneid, Horace, Cicero's Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Persius, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero de Oratore, Tacitus, &c. &c.

GREEK COURSE. Valpy's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Graecia Minora or Jacobs' Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books Homers' Illiad, Graecia Minora, Longinus. The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies: Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geography, Ancient and Modern, and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in the Classical and Mathematical Department—\$8 25 per quarter with additional charge of \$20 00 for fuel—equal per year \$102 00 Board can be obtained in respectable private families at from \$100 to \$120 per annum and all necessary school books purchased in the town on as reasonable terms as to the cities.

The above institution is literally patronized by the State, and its location is believed to be as healthy as any other on the Shore. There is an annual vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils, and the Trustees from their knowledge of the learning and experience of the teachers confidently recommend the School to the patronage of the public. PHILIP F. THOMAS, EDWARD SPEDDEN, Committee of the Board of Trustees. Easton, September 26, 1837. (G) Georgetown Paper, Delaware, Cecil Gazette, Kent Bugle, Centerville Times, Caroline Advocate, Dorchester Aurora, Village Herald, Intelligence, Worcester; will publish for three weeks and forward accounts to the Easton Gazette office for collection.

NOTICE. IN accordance with the wishes of a number of the Faculty, the undersigned have leave to invite, and earnestly solicit the whole of the Medical Faculty, on the Eastern Shore, to attend the Medical Convention to be held in Easton in November next, and to consider themselves as fully Members, and as equally entitled to the right, and privilege of voting on any measures, and discussing their expediency as those who have been delegated for that especial purpose. T. THOMAS, M. D. T. P. WROTH, M. D. T. THEO DENNY, M. D. GEO. T. MARTIN, M. D. ALEX. H. BAILEY, M. D. Members of the Board of Examiners, for the Eastern Shore. Papers on the Peninsula are requested to give the above a few insertions. September 26, 1837.

To Rent

FOR the year 1838, the Great Mill known as Chanco's Mill, now occupied by Hugh Kirkpatrick. The mill is in good repair, situated within two miles of Greensborough and five of Denton, with a constant stream of water flowing in the dryest season. Persons wishing to rent would do well to apply immediately. To an approved tenant the terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to

BATCHELDER G. CHANCE, Spring Mills, Caroline county, Maryland. N. 11th month, 6th, 1837.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. Duncan & Co. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified to settle their accounts with the subscriber by the 15th of October next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. JAS. D. DUNCAN. Sep 19 3t

BLANKS

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of Henry Spencer, deceased, on Wednesday the 27th of September inst. if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils;



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; Four fine young Mules, one Coach and Gig both in good repair.

A lot of Bacon, Lard, &c. &c. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars; purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the residence of ANNA M. SPENCER, Adm'r. of Henry Spencer, dec'd. Sep. 12 (G)

MARYLAND.

albot County Orphans' Court,

1st day of September, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of William Arringdale, administrator D. B. N. of James M. C. Millis, late of Talbot County, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. J. A. 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 in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James M. C. Millis 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 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of September eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. WILLIAM ARRINGDALE, Adm'r. of James M. C. Millis, deceased. Sep 19 3t

TO HIRE

FOR the ensuing year, a Negro Girl from 16 to 17 years of age, well grown. Apply to the Editor. Sep 5 3w

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 address 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. Prospects for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore. Aug 16 2m

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, an 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 4f

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber will rent for the ensuing year 1838, her farm near Dover Bridge, a good farm, who can produce testimonials 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 BENNY. Easton, August 29 1837. (G)

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those whose accounts with Solomon Lowe do not exceed Fifty Dollars to call and settle on or before the twentieth of September approaching, as otherwise time will not be allowed me to pay due attention to accounts of major importance; non compliance 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 Eastern Hotel. S. J. L. Aug 29 4f

New Fall Goods.

WM. H. & P. GROOZE HAVE just received a part of their Fall supply of Goods which they are enabled to sell at very reduced prices. Among which are a variety of

Domestic Goods. Cassinets and Cassimeres; White and Red Flannels; Black Silks for Dresses;

French Chintzes, Callicos, &c. &c. Also, a full supply of GROCERIES Their customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them. Sep 12 3t

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to all parties concerned, that on Wednesday the 20th of 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, then 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 ascents.—Given under our hands this 12th day of August, 1837.

JOSEPH TURNER, JESSE SCOTT, CHARLES JUMP, WILLIAM POWELL, Commissioners. August 15, 1837. 6t

WANTED.

TWO Negro Boys between the age of 10 and 12 years, 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 which a liberal price will be given. For further particulars apply to JAMES C. WHEELER, Easton Point. June 27

A CARD.

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

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 heretofore. 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

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 continued 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 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 wheat laws—3 carts—and many other valuable articles. G. TURBUTT. Easton, 29th Sept 1837

The Teeth.

DRS. WARE and GILL, Dental Surgeons, are always prepared to insert from one to a whole set of teeth, so as to resemble nature. Office corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, Baltimore. Aug 27 4f

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

Raforn in the Medical World

The subjoined is taken from a New Orleans paper. MR. PRINTER—I send to you an extract of a letter from Doctor Green, on the subject of restoring health;—and among the many sicknesses that cause death—I know none that causes 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; Perspiring warmly—don't take any physic. NATURE—in return—for being thus timely diluted—will soon restore health. NATURE the PHYSICIAN of all PHYSICIANS 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 Remedy for the restoration of Hearing and Eye-Sight, is to be had—and

Regularly published in Philadelphia weekly Newspaper called The Saturday Chronicle, Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, No. 74 South Second Street, THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and se arisanism, 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—Fables 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, and 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 of a few engaged attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harborsburg, 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. C. 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 Hancock, Miss B. C. Strass, J. Watson, Esq. Mrs. J. L. Dumont, Chas. S. Coyle, Esq. John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq. Rev. Jos. Rufiner, B. W. Richards, Esq. Dr. A. C. Draper, C. B. Trego, Esq. Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton, Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq. Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Value, Esq. Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq. Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Matton, 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 \$5 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, addressed 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 few insertions, and accept a free exchange for year.

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 3t

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 Harse, and his 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.

NOTICE.

ROBERT W. KENNARD having trans-ferred 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 bring account to the subscribers, as they only are authorized to receive the same. WM. H. GROOME, Trustees WM. LOWDAY. August 8 4f (G)

PROSPERUS

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

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

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which now goes on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and executor of those cardinal doctrines of political liberty which have been the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. Cautiously 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 views are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding editors 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, under a contest which tested to the utmost its stability and its principles, have succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country. In the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new and powerful ally of this character, interfering with none and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable 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 equity 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 will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unbiassed by partial or minor 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.

The portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, and the United States' Magazine will also contain 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 both 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,

to it is hoped that its other features referred to above—independently of the best able object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of its liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.

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

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

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

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers, LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN, Washington, D.C. April, 1837.

The University of Maryland.

THE Session of the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of October next, and continue until the last day of February.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSIC ARE,
H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
HENRY HOWARD, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and of the Diseases of Women and Children.
MICHAEL A. FINLEY, M. D. Professor of Pathology and of the Practice of Medicine.
ROBERT T. DORSEY, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica; Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.
WILLIAM R. FISHER, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

ELLS HUGHES, M. D. Dissector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In making this annual announcement the Trustees respectfully state that in addition to a Medical Faculty of great ability, having high claims to public confidence and patronage, this Department of the University of Maryland likewise offers other and peculiar advantages to students for the acquisition of medical knowledge. Placed in a most favorable climate, the School commands unequalled facilities as well for the practice of the various surgical operations by the students themselves, as for the prosecution of the study of Practical Anatomy. It has also an Anatomical Museum founded on the extensive collection of the celebrated Allen Burns, which became its property by purchase, at great expense; and to this collection numerous additions have been annually made—and of late, many valuable preparations have been procured from France and Italy—which afford ample means for a great variety of illustrations, both of healthy and diseased structure.

The Hospital Infirmary, long and favorably known as an excellent School of Practice, is connected with the Medical Department, and furnishes every class of disease for the principles taught by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery—who, besides their regular lectures, will impart practical instruction at the Infirmary at stated periods each week during the session.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus of this University is of great extent and value, much of it having been selected in Europe by the late distinguished Professor DeBute, and to a Laboratory provided with every thing necessary for a course of Chemical instruction are united the numerous and varied articles required for illustrating the lectures on Pharmacy and Materia Medica. Neither expense nor care has been spared to secure for the University of Maryland the facilities necessary for the acquisition of a thorough medical education.

THE EXPENSES ARE

The First Course—
For attending the Lectures of Six Professors, \$90
Do. do. the Dissection and Demonstrations, 8
Do. do. the Clinical Lectures and instruction at the Infirmary, 5
\$103

The Second Course—
For attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, \$90
For Graduation and Diploma, 20 \$110

The whole expense being only \$213
But students who have attended one course of Lectures in another respectable Medical School, may graduate here after they have attended one full course of instruction in this university, where it is as complete as that of any other Medical School, each Professor being here required to lecture every day; and Students can enjoy as good boarding in Baltimore on as cheap terms as in any Atlantic city.

These Officers are,
His Excellency, Thomas W. Veazy, (Governor of Maryland.)
President of the board of Trustees.
The Hon. Roger B. Taney, *Provoost*,
Nathaniel Williams, *Vice President*,
John Nelson,
Solomon Ething,
Isaac McKim,
Dr. Dennis Claude,
James Cox,
William Gwyn,
Dr. Hanson Penn,
James Wm. McCulloh,
Henry V. Somerville,
Dr. Samuel McCulloh, and
John G. Chapman,
The Board of trustees.

By order,
Joseph B. Williams, Secretary.
[Baltimore, 26th August, 1837.
Sept. 12 4 w

The Steamboat

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 29

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 29

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

THE Subscriber has sold upwards of 1600 Boxes of the above named Pills, which fully substantiate what Dr. Brandreth has put forth in his advertisements. Within the last 6 months the sale of these Pills have increased very rapidly, and now my sales are about 300 Boxes per month. Hundreds of persons in this county can be referred to who have been cured by this Medicine when all others have failed.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE BRANDRETH'S PILLS to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificate of Agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate, and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in a State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.

(Copy of Certificate of Agency)
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.
Security against Counterfeits.

The within named, R. R. GREEN of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the States of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America, and this letter, which is signed by me, BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out, of the above popular medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months. Therefore, should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase; there is doubt.

Signed, B. BRANDRETH,
New York, January 1, 1837.
R. R. GREEN, General Agent.
Purchaser! ask to see the certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth Pills have one.
CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent.
Sept 19

COUNTERFEIT BRANDRETH PILLS

CAVEAT EMPTOR!—LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

IF it be a duty incumbent on an individual who has been relieved by good Medicine to publish his case for the benefit of mankind, how much more is it his BOUNDEN DUTY to give notice to the community when he has been injured by a DRUG falsely called a medicine, and which has been *pained* upon him under the name and well-earned fame of a genuine cathartic. Under these impressions the subscriber deems it his imperious duty to state the following facts:

Some few months since, while suffering under a severe indisposition, I acceded to the advice of my friends and made trial of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, although I confess a little faith in their efficacy, having made trial of the usual remedies peculiar to my complaint without avail. I accordingly sent to the office in Charles street, procured a 25 cent Box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the malady under which I laboured was eradicated from my system. A sense of gratitude induces me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received more real benefit from a single quarter of a box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me, I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety but with beneficial results. For my own part I shall use no other, so long as I possess in my own person such ample testimony of their invigorating and salutary properties under affliction.

The last three or four weeks, I have spent in the city of Washington, my business requiring my presence in that City. From change of water, diet, or some other cause my bowels became much disordered and having exhausted the box of Pills I obtained in Baltimore, I went out in quest of more. I made various inquiries, and at length despairing of success, as a last resort I stepped into a Drug Store, and asked if they had any of Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

The Druggist replied in the affirmative, and handed me a box, for which I paid me 25 cents. These were a spurious article, and as the sequel will prove deleterious. I immediately took three Pills, the next morning I felt no better; knowing the essential benefit I derived from the medicine in Baltimore and what the Pills I was taking were genuine, I took four more, on the approach of night, I felt much worse, yet still with a confidence in the Genuine Brandreth Pills of which I am now proud, I persevered with this insidious poison and took FIVE more. The operation of this dose very soon increased the violence of my symptoms. The whole region of the stomach was disordered, my head wretchedly distressed, and in my legs from the ankle to the knee a breeping agony passing description, prevented an interval of a moments repose. Of course I became seriously alarmed. Unable to prosecute my business, I hastened back to my family in Baltimore. After my arrival I despatched my son to Dr. Brandreth's office, with the box and the remaining Pills I had procured in Washington to ascertain if they were genuine. Mr. Green the General Agent waited on me immediately and at once convinced me that I had been undergoing a perilous experiment in the use of a base and miserable counterfeit. I immediately provided myself with the Genuine Brandreth Universal Pills and without delay took six of them. A few hours only sufficed to make me perfectly conscious of their renovating influence. I rapidly improved and am now convalescent (although not perfectly recovered from the vile effects of that pernicious drug) I may here add that the purchasing of this one box of counterfeit Pills has cost me from Fifteen to Twenty dollars.

ANDREW REESE,
Conway street, between
Hanover and Sharp streets,
Baltimore.

The Counterfeit "BRANDRETH PILLS" alluded to by Mr. Reese in the above communication are purchased as (he has himself made known) at a Drug store, in Washington, says he purchased them from the City of Baltimore, from Messrs. J. & N. POPPLEN, Jr. No. 7 Liberty street. Aug. 31

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
No. 1 A. GODEY & Co.
No. 10 Walnut St. Phila'de.
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 MARRYATT'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, Disraeli, 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 MARRYATT. 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 finished 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.

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 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)

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 ob't serv't
E. McQUAY.
Jan 10 1837
G. 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.

SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE

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

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, 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 will be 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,
MORTON 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
No. 1 A. GODEY & Co.
No. 10 Walnut St. Phila'de.
The only Edition published in Numbers to send by Mail.
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The public's ob't serv't
E. McQUAY.
Jan 10 1837
G. 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.

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 1837.

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. GROOMER, Trustees
WM. LOVEDAY, }
August 8 3w (G)

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 9 o'clock, in the morning, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Saturday at 9 o'clock, in the morning, and continue to sail on the above named days during the season. The Emily Jane is now in complete order for the reception of Freight or Passengers; having moved to be a fine sailing and 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. Benn will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

Passage and fare \$2.00
The subscriber expects in a very short time to supersede the Emily Jane by a new and first rate boat. Should an increase of business demand it he will run another vessels in connexion with the present one.

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

Cattle Show.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of 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 1837, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, 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

JAMES LL. MARTIN

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

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) 60w3w

CLARK'S

Old established Lucky Office
W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Street
(UNDER THE MUSEUM.)
PRIZES, PRIZES,
in Millions of Dollars.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons throughout the United States who may desire to try their Luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are
Drawn Daily,
Tickets 1 to \$10, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (POST PAID) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address
Museum Buildings, Baltimore D

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

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

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Apply to
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
July 11 11

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 affixed this 15th day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register,
of Wills for Talbot county

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

A CARD.

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

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 heretofore. 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 Easton Hotel.
August 8

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 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 wheat fans—3 carriages—and many other farming utensils.

G. TURBUTT.
Easton, 24th July 1837

The Teeth.

DRS. WARE AND GILL, Dental Surgeons, are always prepared to insert from one to a whole set of teeth, so as to resemble nature.

Office corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, Baltimore.
Aug 27 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.

OSMON & SHANAHAN.
April 13th, 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 the business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as an undertaker. S. O.

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 of and to the farm 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

and they will be found the first and most serious opponents of a National Bank, by which they would be overhauled and curtailed in their profits. I hold that certain that, in preparation for the State Banks are in full operation, it is impossible to establish a National Bank. Its creation then, should the reunion with the State Banks take place, will be postponed until some disaster similar to the present, shall again befall the country. But it requires little of the spirit of prophecy to see that such another disaster would be the death of the whole system. Already it has had two paralytic strokes—the third would prove fatal.

But suppose these difficulties were overcome, I would still be opposed to the incorporation of a Bank. So far from affording the relief which many anticipate, it would be the most disastrous measure that could be adopted. As great as is the calamity under which the country is suffering, it is nothing to what would follow the creation of such an institution, under existing circumstances. In order to compel the State institutions to pay specie, the Bank must have a capital as great, or nearly as great, in proportion to the existing institutions, as the bank had, when established, to those of that day. This would give it an immense capital, not much less than one hundred million of dollars, of which a large proportion, say twenty millions, must be specie. From what source is it to be derived? From the State Banks? It would empty their vaults, and leave them in the most helpless condition. From abroad and England in particular? It would reproduce that revulsive current, which has lately covered the country with desolation. The tide is still running to Europe, and if forced back by an artificial cause, before the foreign debt is paid, cannot but be followed by the most disastrous consequences.

But suppose this difficulty overcome, and the Bank reestablished, I ask what would be the effects under such circumstances? There would be found for business commensurate with its extended capital, without crushing the State institutions, enfeebled by the withdrawal of their means in order to create the instrument of their oppression? A few of the more vigorous might survive, but the far greater portion, with their debtors, creditors and stockholders would be involved in common ruin. The Bank would indeed, give a specie currency, not by enabling the existing institutions to resume, but by destroying them and taking their place.

Those who take a different view, and so fondly anticipate relief from a National Bank are deceived by a spurious analogy between the present situation of the country and that of 1816, when the late bank was chartered, after the war with Great Britain. I was an actor in that scene; and may be permitted to speak in relation to it with some little authority. Between the two periods there is little or no analogy. They stand almost in contrast. In 1816, the Government was a debtor to the banks—now it is a creditor; a difference of the greatest importance, as far as the present question is concerned. The banks had over issued, it is true, but their over-issues were, whose credit, held by the banks in the form of stock, was at par. It was their excessive issues to the Government on its stock, which mainly caused the suspension; in proof of which, it is a remarkable fact, that the depreciation of bank paper under gold and silver was about equal to the proportion which the Government stock held by the banks bore to their issues. It was this excess that hung on the market and depressed the value of their notes. The suspension of the Government stock was in twelve years, and issued their notes for the same, payable on demand, in violation of the plainest principle of banking. It followed of course, that when their notes were presented for payment, they had nothing but Government stock to meet them. But its stock was at par, and all the Banks had to do was to go to market with the stock they held and take up the notes, and thus the excess which hung upon the market and depressed their value, except the "evidences of the public debt." Any would have risen to par, or nearly par with gold and silver, when specie payments might be easily resumed.

This they were unwilling to do. They were profiting every way—by drawing interest on the stock by increasing on its capital, and by its continued rise in the market. It became necessary to compel them to surrender these advantages. Two methods presented themselves one a bankrupt law, and the other a National Bank. I was opposed to the former then, as I am now. I regarded it as a harsh and unconstitutional measure, opposed to the rights of the States. If they have not surrendered the right to incorporate Banks, as is conceded, its exercise cannot be controlled by the action of this Government, which has no power but what is expressly granted, and no authority to control the States in the exercise of their reserved powers. I remained to rise to a National Bank as the means of compulsion. It proved effectual. Specie payments were restored; but even with these striking advantages, it was followed by great pressure in 1818, '19, and '20 as all who are old enough to remember that period must recollect. Such, in fact, must ever be the consequence of resumption when forced, under the most favorable circumstances; and such accordingly, it proved to be in England, with all her resources, and with all the caution used in restoring a specie circulation, after the long suspension of 1797. What, then, would be its effects in the present condition of the country, which the Government is a creditor instead of a debtor when there are so many newly created Banks without established credits, when the over-issues are so great; and when so large a portion of the debtors are not in a condition to be coerced? As great as is the tide of disaster which is passing over the land it would be as nothing to what would follow were a National Bank to be established as the means of coercing specie payments.

I am bound to speak without reserve on this important point. My opinion then is, that it should be determined to compel the restoration of specie payments by the agency of Banks, there is but one way—but that I have insuperable objections. I mean the adoption of the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, as the fiscal agent of the Government. It is already in operation, and sustained by great resources and powerful connections, both at home and abroad. Through its agency specie payments might undoubtedly be restored, and that with far less disaster than through a newly created Bank, but not without severe pressure. I cannot, however, vote for such a measure. I cannot agree to give a preference and such advantages to a Bank of one of the members of this confederacy over those of others—a Bank dependent upon the will of a State and subject to its influence and control. I cannot consent to confer such a favor on the stock-holders, many of whom, if forced to be trusted, are foreign capitalists, and without claim on the bounty of the Government. But, if all these and many other objections were overcome, there is still one which I cannot surmount.

There has been, as we all know, a conflict between one of the departments of the Government and that institution in which, in my opinion, the department was the assailant, but I cannot consent, after what has occurred, to give to the bank a triumph over the Government, for such its adoption as the fiscal agent of the Government would necessarily be considered. It would degrade the Government in the eyes of our citizens and of the world, and go far to make that bank the Government itself.

But if all these difficulties were overcome, there are others, to me, wholly insurmountable, I belong to the St. to Right party, which, at all times, from the beginning of the Government to this day, has been opposed to such an institution, as unconstitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous. They have ever dreaded the union of the political and monetary power, and the central action of the Government to which it so strongly leads; and, at all times, have strenuously resisted their junction. Time and experience have confirmed the truth of their principles, and this, above all other periods, is the one at which it would be most dangerous to depart from them. Acting on them, I have never given my countenance or support to a National Bank, but under a compulsion which I felt to be imperative, and never without an open declaration of my opinion as unfavorable to a Bank.

In supporting the Bank of 1816, I openly declared that, as a question de novo, I would be decidedly against the Bank, and would be the last to give it my support. I also stated that, in supporting the Bank then, I yielded to the emergency of the case, growing out of the then existing and long established connection between the Government and the banking system. I took the ground, even at that early period, that so long as the connection existed—so long as the Government received and paid away bank notes as money, they were bound to regulate their value, and had no alternative but the establishment of a National Bank.

I found the connection in existence and established before my time and over which I could have no control. I yielded to the necessity in order to correct the disordered state of the currency, which had fallen exclusively under the control of the State, and yielded to what I could not reverse, just as any member of the Senate now would, who might believe that Louisiana was unconstitutionally admitted into the Union but who would nevertheless, feel compelled to vote to extend the laws to that State, as one of its members, on the ground that its admission was an act, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, which he could not reverse.

In 1834, I acted in conformity to the same principle, in proposing the renewal of the Bank charter for a short period. My object as expressly avowed was to use the Bank to break the connection between the Government and the banking system gradually, in order to avert the catastrophe which has now befallen us, and which I then clearly perceived. But the connection which I believed to be irreparable in 1816, has now been broken by operation of law. It is now an open question, I feel myself free, for the first time, to choose my course on this important subject, and, in opposing a Bank, I act in conformity to principles which I have entertained ever since I have fully investigated the subject.

But my opposition to a re-union with the Bank is not based on a objection limited to a National or State Bank. It goes beyond, and comprehends others of a more general nature, relating to the currency, which to me are decisive. I am of the impression that the connection has a most pernicious influence upon the currency, and that it is essential to a sound currency, and is among the leading causes of that tendency to expansion and contraction, which experience has shown to be incident to bank notes as a currency. They are, in my opinion, at best without the requisite qualities to constitute a currency, even when connected with the Government, and are doubtfully disqualified by reason of their contraction, which subjects them to sudden expansions and contractions, and exposes them to fatal catastrophes, such as the present.

I will explain my views. A bank note circulates not merely on account of the credit of the institution by which it is issued, but because Government receives it like gold and silver in all its dues, and thus adds its own credit to that of the bank. It, in fact, virtually endorses on the note of every specie paying Bank it receives, and the Government in its circulation of bank notes, was most remiss, but that Government is the great money dealer of the country, and the holder of immense public domains, and that it has the power of creating a demand against every citizen, as high as it pleases, in the shape of a tax, or duty, which can be discharged, as the law now is only by bank notes or gold and silver. This, of course, cannot but add greatly to the credit of bank notes and contribute much to determine with any precision to what extent. It certainly is very great. For why? Because an individual of the first credit, whose responsibility is indisputable, that his friend of equal credit endorses his note for nothing, should put his name with his friend's being their joint credit, into a bank, and take out the notes of the bank, which is, in fact, but the credit of the bank itself, and pay six per cent discount between the credit of himself and his friend and that of the bank?—The known and established credit of the bank may be one reason, but there is another and powerful one. The Government treats the credit of the bank as gold and silver in all its transactions, and does not treat the credit of individuals in the same manner. To test the truth, let us reverse the case, and suppose the Government to treat the joint credit of the individuals, as money, and not the credit of the bank; and is it not obvious that, instead of borrowing from the bank, and paying six per cent discount, the bank would be glad to borrow from them on the same terms. From this we may perceive the powerful influence, which bank circulation derives from the connection with the credit of the Government.

It follows, as a necessary consequence, that to the extent of this influence, the Banks expand and contract with the expansion and contraction of the fiscal action of the Government; with the increase of its duties taxes and expenditures, with the deposits in its vaults, acting as additional capital, and the amount of bank notes withdrawn, in consequence, from circulation; all of which must directly affect the amount of their business and issues, and bank currency, and must, of course, produce all those vibrations to which the fiscal action of the Government is necessarily exposed, and, when great and sudden must expose the system to catastrophes such as we now witness. In fact a more suitable instance cannot be selected to illustrate the truth of what I assert than the present, as I shall proceed to show.

To understand the causes which have led to the present state of things, we must go back to the year 1824, when the tariff system triumphed in Congress—a system which imposed duties not for the purpose of revenue, but to encourage the industry of one portion of the Union at the expense of the other. This was

followed up by the act of 1825, which concentrated the system. It raised the duties on extravagantly, that out of an annual importation of sixty four millions three hundred and thirty thousand dollars, the Government took one half for the liberty of introducing the other. Countless millions were thus added to the Treasury beyond the wants of the Government, which became in time the source of the most extravagant expenditures. This vast increase of receipts in all departments was followed by a corresponding expansion of the business of the Banks. They had to discount and issue freely to enable the merchants to pay their duty bonds, as well as to meet the vastly increased expenditures of the Government. Another effect followed the act of 1825, which gave a still farther expansion to the action of the Banks, and which is worthy of notice. It turned the exchange with Great Britain in favor of this country.

That portion of the proceeds of our exports, which, in consequence of the high duties, no longer returned with profit, in the articles which we had been in the habit of receiving principally from that country, in exchange for our exports, returning in gold and silver, in order to purchase similar articles at the North. This was the first cause which gave that western direction to the precious metals, the revulsive current which has been followed by so many disasters. With the exchange in our favor, and consequently a demand for gold and silver abroad, and a demand for money attendant on an increase of the revenue, almost every restriction, especially in the western section of the country, where those causes principally operated, their increase, wages and prices of every description rose in proportion, followed of course by an increasing demand on the Banks for further issues. This is the true cause of the expansion of the currency, which began with the commencement of the late Administration; but which was erroneously charged to the Bank of the United States. It is the result of the action of the Government.

The Bank, in increasing its business, in obedience to the condition of things at the time, and in conformity with the Bank charter in the same section, it was at that time that the late Administration came into power—a juncture remarkable in many respects, but more especially in relation to the question of the currency. Most of the causes which have since terminated in the contraction of the Banks and the consequent prosperity of the country were in full action.

Another cause, about that time, (I do not remember the precise date,) began to produce powerful effects. I refer to the last renewal of the charter of the Bank of England. It was renewed for ten years, and among other provisions, contained one which gave the note of the Bank, tendered in all cities and towns between the bank and its creditors. The idea was to dispense still further with the precious metals in that great commercial country, which, of course, caused them to flow out in every direction through the various channels of its commerce. A large portion took their direction hitherward, and served still further to increase the current which, from causes already enumerated, was flowing in that direction, which still further, increased the force of the returning current, on the turn of the tide.

The administration did not comprehend the difficulties and dangers which surrounded the question of the currency, and the adoption of measures necessary to resist its tendency to expansion, to the Bank of the United States. Among the first acts of the administration, the deposits were removed and transferred to selected State Banks; the effect of which, instead of resisting the tendency to expansion, was to throw off the only restraint that held the banking institutions of the country in check; and of course gave to the swelling tide, which was destined to deluge the country, a powerful impetus. The Banks sprang up in every direction; discounts and issues increased without limitation, and an immense surplus revenue accumulated in the Deposite Banks, which, after the payment of the public debt, the most extravagant appropriations could not exhaust, and which accrued as additional banking capital. The value of money daily depreciated—prices rose—and then commenced those unbounded speculations, particularly in public lands, which was transferred, by millions of acres, from the public to the speculators for worthless bank notes, till at length the swelling tide was checked, and the revulsive current burst its barriers, and over-spread and desolated the land.

The first check came from the Bank of England, which alarmed at the loss of its precious metals, refused to discount American bills, in order to prevent a further decrease of its cash means, and cause a return of those which it had lost. Then followed the execution of the deposit act, which, instead of a remedial measure, as it might have been made, if properly executed, was made the instrument of weakening the Banks at the point of pressure, by the great Metropolitan Bank of the Union, where so large a portion of the surplus revenue was accumulated. And, finally, the Treasury order, which still further weakened those Banks, by withdrawing their cash means to be invested in public lands in the West.

It is often easy to prevent what cannot be remedied, which the present instance strongly illustrates. If the administration had formed a true conception of the danger in time, what has since happened might have been easily averted. The near approach of the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank, would have afforded simple means of staying the desolation, if it had been timely and properly used. I saw it then, and proposed to renew the charter, for a limited period, with such modifications as would have effectually resisted the increasing expansion of the currency; and, at the same time, gradually and finally, wear out the connection between the bank and the Government. To use the expression I then used, "to unbank the Banks;" to let down the system easily and so to effect the separation between the Bank and the Government as to avoid the possibility of that shock which I then saw inevitable without some such remedy. The moment was eminently propitious.

The precious metals were flowing in on us from every quarter, and the vigorous measures I proposed to adopt in the renewal of the charter, would have effectually arrested the increase of Banks and checked the excess of their issues. A new system of circulating mass of gold and silver, instead of being converted into bank capital, and swelling the tide of paper circulation, would have been substituted in the place of bank notes, as a permanent and wholesome addition to the currency of the country.

But neither the Administration nor the opposition sustained me, and the precious opportunity passed unseized. I then clearly saw the coming calamity was inevitable, and it has neither arrived earlier, nor is it greater than what I anticipated.

Such are the leading causes which have produced the present disordered state of the currency. There are others of a minor character,

connected with the general condition of the commercial world and the operations of the Executive branch of the Government, but which, of themselves, would have produced but little effect.—To repeat the causes in a few words, the vast increase which the tariffs of 1824 and '25 gave to the fiscal action of the Government, combined with the excess I have enumerated, gave the first impulse to the expansion of the currency. These, in turn, gave that extraordinary impulse to overtrading and speculation (they are effects and not causes) which has finally terminated in the present calamity. It may thus be ultimately traced to the connection between the Banks and the Government; and it is not a little remarkable that the suspension of specie payments in 1816, in this country, and that of 1797, in Great Britain, were produced by like causes.

There is another reason against the union of the Government and the Banks, intimately connected with that under consideration, which I shall next proceed to state. It gives a preference to one portion of citizens over another, that it is neither fair, equal, nor consistent with the spirit of our institutions.

That the connection between the Bank and the Government, the receiving and paying away their notes as cash, and the use of the public money from the time of the collection to the disbursement, is the source of immense profit to the Banks cannot be questioned. It is impossible, as I have said to ascertain with any precision to what extent their issues and circulation depend upon it but it certainly constitutes a large proportion. A single illustration will suffice to show the point. Suppose the Government were to take over all the banking institutions and money transactions of the community. The possession of a hundred millions would not give control more effectual. I ask would it be fair, would it be equal, would it be consistent with the spirit of our institutions, to confer such advantages on any individual? And if not on one, would it be conferred on any corporate body of individuals? How can they possibly be entitled to benefits so vast, which all must acknowledge could not be justly conferred on any number of unincorporated individuals?

I state not these views with any intention of bringing down odium on banking institutions. I have no unkind feeling towards them whatever. I do not hold them responsible for the present state of things. It has grown up gradually, without either the Banks or the community perceiving the consequences which have followed the connection between them. My object is to state facts as they exist, that the truth may be seen in time by all. This is an age of investigation. The public mind is broadly awake upon this all important subject. It effects the interests and condition of the whole community, and is being investigated to the bottom. Nothing will be left unexplored, and it is for the interest of both the Government and the community, that the connection should be fully understood in time, and the connection be gradually terminated, before such convulsions shall follow as to sweep away the whole system, with its advantages as well as its disadvantages.

But it is not only between citizen and citizen that the connection is unfair and unequal. It is as much so between one portion of the country and another. The connection of the Government with the Banks, whether it be by a combination of State Banks, or with a National institution, will necessarily centralize the action of the system at the principal point of connection and disbursement, and at which the mother bank, or the head of the league of State Banks, must be located. From that point the whole system, through the connection with the Government, will be enabled to control the exchanges both at home and abroad; and with it the commerce, foreign and domestic, including exports and imports.

A fear what has been said, these points will require but little illustration. A single one will be sufficient, and I will take, as in the former instance, that of an individual. Suppose, then, the Government, at that commencement of its operation, had selected an individual merchant at any one point in the Union, say at New York, and had connected itself with him, as it has with the banks, by giving him the use of the public funds from the time of their collection until their disbursement, and of receiving and paying away, in all its transactions, nothing but his promissory notes; except gold and silver, is it not manifest that a decisive control would be given to that merchant where he resided, over all the other merchants whose promissory notes would circulate every where through all the ramifications of commerce; that they would regulate the exchange; that they would be the medium of paying duty bonds; and that they would attract the imports and export of the country to the port where such extraordinary facilities were afforded? If such would clearly be the effects in the case supposed, it is equally clear that the concentration of the currency at the same point, through the connection of the State with the banks, would have equal if not greater effects; and that, whether one general bank should be used as an agent or a league of banks, which should have their center here.

Other parts of the country, the trifling advantages which a branch or deposit bank would give, in the safe keeping of the public revenue, would be as nothing compared to the losses caused to their commerce by centralizing the moneyed action of the country at remote points. Other gentlemen can speak for their own action. I can speak, with confidence, of that which will have the honor in part to represent. The entire staple State, I feel a deep conviction, Banks and all, would, in the end, be great gainers by the disarrangement, whatever might be the temporary inconvenience. If there be any other section, in which the effects will be different, it would be to confirm the views which I have presented.

As connected with this, there is a point well deserving consideration. The union between the Bank and the Government is not only a source of that dangerous expansion and contraction in the banking system which I have already illustrated, but is also one of the principal causes of that powerful and almost irresistible tendency to the increase of Banks, which open its friends so and deplore. I dwell on this point on a former occasion, (on Mr. Webster's motion to renew the Bank charter in 1833) and will not repeat what I then said. But in addition to the connection, there are many other very powerful, and among others the one under consideration,

They all may be summed up in general cause. We have made banking too profitable, largely for too profitable; and I may add influential.

One of the most ample sources of this profit and influence may be traced, as I have shown, to the connection with the Government, and the excess, among the prominent causes of the strong and incessant tendency of the system to increase which even its friends see most finally overwhelmed either the banks or the institution of the country. With a view to check its growth they have proposed to limit the number of banks and the amount of banking capital by an amendment of the Constitution; but it is obvious that the effects of such an amendment, if it were practicable, would but increase the profits and influence of bank capital; and that, finally, it would justly produce such indignation on the part of the rest of the community against the Government, and the Government itself, as to render a violent struggle, the overthrow of the entire system would follow.

To obviate difficulty, it has been proposed to add a limitation upon the amount of their business; the effects of which would be the exclusion of the rest of the community, which would be no less fatal to the system. There can be in fact but one safe and consistent remedy; the rendering banking, as a business, less profitable; influential; and the first and decisive step toward this, is a disconnection between the Banks and the Government. To this may be added, some effectual limitation on the amount of the notes to be issued, which would operate in a similar manner.

I pass over other and important objections to the connection; the corrupting influence and the spirit of speculation; which spreads far and wide over the land. Who has not seen and deplored the vast and corrupting influence brought to bear upon the Legislatures to obtain charters and means necessary to participate in the profits of the institutions? This gives a control to the Government, which grants such favors of most extensive and pernicious character, of which must continue to spread and increase, if the connection should continue, until the whole community must become one contaminated and corrupted mass.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

THE BALTIMORE MERCHANT speaks in the highest terms of commendation of the speech of Mr. Buchanan delivered a few days ago in the Senate on the Divorce Bill. It says, "We have not heard a more temperate, dignified, lucid, and forcible argument delivered during the session. It appeared to us unanswerable on every point, save one; and far from being weak even on that. Taken together the speech certainly places him at the head of the Administration party in Congress."

It was not only gratifying, but encouraging to hear one occupying so distinguished a station, and representing so powerful a Commonwealth as Pennsylvania, openly and ably sustaining Republican principles—urging the necessity of a strict construction of the Federal Constitution—rigid economy and accountability—and, above all, the diminution of Executive power and patronage. It is a good omen, and we persuade ourselves that the time is not distant, when all patriotic and observing men will come to see that without a strict observance of these principles in the present administration of the Government, our experiment must inevitably prove a failure—and that our Confederate Republic, will either be plunged into the anarchy of a pure democracy, or whelmed into the vortex of a consolidated despotism. We must go back, we must retrace our steps, or our efforts to free, will but serve to foster, and the Government established by our fathers, calculated, when wisely administered, to advance the best interests of the people, in the end, prove more disastrous to the liberties and happiness of mankind, than the worst despotism of the darkest age in the annals of time.

We will anticipate the publication of the speech by advertising only to one or two points. After passing in review the dangers of a National Bank, and, if possible, the yet greater dangers to be apprehended from a re-union of the Government with the State Banks, at once arguments of irresistible force and admission of solemn interest—be proceeded to examine and reply to the two principal objections of the "CONSERVATIVES" & "NATIONALISTS"—objections depending for weight more on the words in which they are usually announced, than on their intrinsic worth. The first of these objections is commonly made in the form of an interrogatory thus—"WILL THE GOVERNMENT SEPARATE ITSELF FROM THE PEOPLE?" He took up this point and handled it with great power—showing that neither in fact, nor in effect, would the disconnection of the Treasury from the Banks be a separation of the Government from the People. That it did not, and could not so much as disturb a single relation existing, under the Constitution, between the Federal Government and the People or the States. On the contrary, it would re-establish these relations, disturbed by this unbalanced and dangerous connection. He maintained this by arguments so forcible, and illustrations so apt, that no unprejudiced mind, cultivated and uncorrupted, could have resisted his conclusions. He left this device—for we cannot regard it in any other light, shorn of all its capacity to delude—all its power to do mischief. We should hardly think that any man who values his standing will resort to the artifice hereafter.

The next objection which we shall note is usually expressed after this manner—"WILL ONE CURRENCY FOR THE GOVERNMENT, AND ANOTHER FOR THE PEOPLE?" He took up this also, tore off its disguise, and held up its naked features to the Senate, until those who used it must have felt the blush of shame on their cheeks. He showed that the bill did not propose to make two currencies—that it did not make any currency at all, of any kind, or for any body—but left the circulating medium of the country where it found it—and only asked for the Government what every citizen has a right to demand for himself. That it left the State Banks and their issues to be regulated by those who alone had the right to control them—the State—cutting off, at once and forever, all the influence which the Federal Government had assumed and exercised over them. He showed, too, that the bill did not contemplate, and could not bring about, an exclusive metallic currency. That it was a purposeful decision to press such an objection. He went fully into the subject—and clearly showed that the demand for specie would not, and could not work out any unwholesome influence on the paper currency or credit system of the country, and that all the prophetic and gloomy forebodings on this head, were but the somnolent visions of overheated imagination.

THE TREASURY NOTES.—The bill providing for the issues of Treasury notes is likely to pass with the prospect that they shall draw interest.

WHIG & ADVOCATE:

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1837.

THE RESULT.

We lay before our readers this morning the result of yesterday's election for Delegates to the General Assembly. There is abundant reason for being perfectly satisfied with it; particularly when it is recollected that last year we elected only twenty members to the House of Delegates, and this year we have elected no less than thirty-six, showing an actual gain of sixteen, which has been effected with very little exertion on the part of our friends. In several of the counties we had no ticket, and the election was suffered to go by default. If a regularly organized opposition had been made by our friends throughout the State, instead of reducing the Whig majority in the House of Delegates from forty to fourteen, we would have swept it entirely away.—Our opponents may exult as much as they please over their rather lean victory, but it requires a very small portion of political foresight to discover to which side the signs of the times are tending.

Every man who is desirous of bringing the State back to her old Republican principles, should at once buckle on his armor, and exert his best energies in accomplishing the final triumph of the good work, which, in the recent contest, has been so auspiciously commenced.

We need scarcely call the attention of our readers to Mr. Calhoun's speech, a portion of which will be found in our columns this morning, for we are sure whatever comes from so eminent a statesman on a subject of so much interest, will claim particular attention. Mr. Calhoun's hostility, to the late Administration, is, we regret to say, introduced occasionally in his remarks. This is not very strange when it is remembered how uncompromisingly he wielded his giant intellect against nearly every measure of the late Executive.

We congratulate our friends of Queen Anne's on their successful overthrow of modern Whiggery. One more blow and our sister county will be fully reformed.

The Gazette has honestly [?] admitted that the Whig majority in this county has been considerably diminished. You are right friend, and it you will only furnish a few more essays on the finances of the State, we promise to save you the trouble hereafter of talking about Whig majorities altogether.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.		Total.			
St. Michaels	Trappe	Claptop	Upper	Lower	
190	176	105	131	602	
Whig Ticket					
J. B. Kerr	161	228	180	89	658
Spry Denny	153	235	178	82	648
F. E. Jupp	152	209	175	106	642
John Boyle	154	212	189	82	637
Independent Ticket.					
Theodore Denny	97	7	67	28	199
John Bullen	18	000	77	13	90
For County Commissioners.					
Wm. Townsend	166	249	184	87	686*
Josiah Chaplain	150	220	179	82	640*
John Bullen	76	000	72	00	148

*Elected. (37 There were 3 votes for Francis Thomas Trappe District, which were not counted for P. F. Thomas.

CAROLINE.

Districts.		Total.			
Upper	Middle	Lower	Whig	Total	
334	204	148	556		
202	194	149	549		
201	197	151	549		
212	198	146	556		
Independent.					
Russell	30	116	142	288.	
Barwick	36	109	149	294.	
Seward	23	95	152	270.	

QUEEN ANNE'S—Official.

DISTRICTS.		Total.			
Upper District	Church Hill	Centerville	Queen Town	Ken Island	
VAN BUREN.					
Grason	151	171	182	104	608
Roberts	169	173	181	90	613
Wilmer	147	170	198	87	602
Spencer	149	160	180	92	601
LEVY COURT.					
Stevens	154	171	179	95	609
WIRRO.					
Harrison	163	105	192	67	627
Dunbar	169	98	187	61	615
Brown	154	94	198	60	606
Monahan	162	98	198	72	613
LEVY COURT.					
Sutler	163	100	199	61	613

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Democracy is again triumphant in the city of Baltimore. The attempt of our opponents to defeat us by stratagem has failed, and though many of our friends were deceived by their professed indifference, we are happy to find Baltimore still untroubled by power and unsubdued by the secret workings of a would-be moneyed despotism.

1837. morning the for Dele- There is ly satisfied elected that members to ar we have ving an ac- on effected part of our we had no to go by opposition about the g majority ty to four- ly away— ch as they it re- of political signs of ing the principles, and exert the final the recent menced. attention of a, pur- iver comes object of so attention. Adminis- ed occa- s not very w uncom- late Ex- of Queen of modern our sister mitted that been con- ight friend, are essays promise to of talking BALBOT (Disapp) Total. 602 69 648 62 648 62 642 62 637 62 199 63 90 7 686* 2 640* 0 149 s Thom- ot count- er Total. 656 649 649 654 284 293 637 608 613 618 he city onnie 4, and ed by happy power ge of a

BALTIMORE CITY.

Van Buren.	Whig.
Giles 5502	Pitts 5152
Helen 5499	Cole 5433
Gallagher 5497	Adams 5374
McKinnell 5485	Walsh 5306

Average Van Buren majority, 1064

NOTICE.—For few of the elections, our friends in this city have only polled a sufficient number of votes to secure the election of our candidates, and set our opponents to scolding. At the next election we intend to overwhelm them.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Van Buren.	Whig.
Jones 128	Swann 154
Algruder 129	Alexander 152

Average Whig majority 24.

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Van Buren.	Whig.
Higgins 1124	Iglehart 1153
Sullivan 1099	Simmons 1120
Linthicum 1094	Brown 1160
Cook 1091	Burgess 1109

Three Whigs and one Van Buren elected.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT!
HARFORD COUNTY.

Democrats.

Nelson 1208	Gough 1078
Williams 1232	Boyd 1058
Forwood 1226	Billingalea 1104
Mausley 1186	McCoy 1052

CECIL COUNTY.

Van Buren.	Whig.
Evans 1136	Parker 1170
Comeries 1145	Magraw 1133
Thos. Taylor Jr. 1122	Sempers 1124
Pearson 1081	Porter 1114
Thomas Taylor 13	

We presume that the election of one of the opposition men in Cecil will be contested, as one of our candidates lost 13 votes by the omission of J. R. to his name, which 13 votes would have secured his election.

CARROLL COUNTY.
This young county comes in, among her Democratic sisters with the Banner of Democracy flying gloriously at the mast head. Long may she gallantly sustain it!

Democrats.

Boyle 1535	Sawden 1393
Bartlett 1432	Shepherd 1391
Showers 1490	Smith 1336
Powder 1408	Garner 1341

KENT COUNTY.

Whigs.

Ustion 497	Price 423
Welsh 450	Lussell 429
McDaniel 505	Prinross 440
Gale 437	Kirby 430

BALTIMORE COUNTY.
The Democrats of Baltimore county have scarcely left a foot-hold for modern whiggery to stand upon.

Van Buren.

Orrick 1996	Trimble 1107
Risteau 1916	Hooker 1100
Ely 1911	Howard 1174
Turner 1809	Philpot 1242

The voters of Baltimore County have decided by a large majority (1500) against a separation of the county and city.

WASHINGTON.

Van Buren.	Opposition.
Mann 1997	Neil 1896
Swingly 1958	Jacques 1802
Renich 1947	Wetly 1761
Witmer 1900	Weast 1850

FREDERICK.

Van Buren.

Riser 2303	Beckenbaugh 2125
Gent 2274	Schley 2092
Eyer 2287	Owings 2015
Cramer 2219	Kealauer 2090

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

R. H. Ghiesla, W. Tuck, T. F. Bowie & H. L. Coombs, elected. No V. B. opposition.

ST. MARY'S.
No Van Buren opposition. Messrs. Howell, Caven, Crane, and Ford, independent whigs, are elected.

MONTGOMERY.

Whig.	Independent
Beam 732	Dawson 682
Griffith 693	Paolier 678
White 691	Goiter 691
Clopper 643	Gott 582

Three nominated, and one independent elected.

SOMERSET.

Rider 663	Lenmon 677
Carroll 705	Adams 686
Hyland 520	

A. S. Jones 751

CHARLES.
Messrs. Hughes, Beall, Merrick, and Gardner, (Whigs) are elected.

RECAPITULATION.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Allegany	Whigs.	Van Buren.
Washington	0	4
Frederick	0	4
Carroll	0	4
Montgomery	4	0
Harford	0	4
Baltimore County	0	4
Baltimore City	0	4
Anne Arundel	3	1
Prince George's	4	0
Charles	4	0
Calvert	2	2
St. Mary's	2	0
Annapolis City	2	0
Cecil	2	2
Kent	2	0
Queen Ann's	1	3
Talbot	1	0
Caroline	4	0
Dorchester	4	0
Somerset	4	0
Worcester	3	0

Van Buren members last year, 26
GAIN since last year, 16

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.—In the Senate on Wednesday last the Bill imposing additional duties as depositaries in certain cases, on public officers, was read a third time, and the question being on its passage.

Mr. CLAY, of Ala. Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. SOUTHWARD addressed the Senate after which, the question was taken on the passage of the bill and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala. Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Ala. Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn. Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young.—26.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, King, of Geo. Knight, M'Kean, Nicholas, Reynolds, Robbins, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White.—20.

By the above vote it will be seen that the whole of the opposition, except Mr. Calhoun, voted against the Bill.

Among the nays there are five Van Burenites, whose names are in italics.

The Globe in speaking of the passage of the Bill to Divorce the Banks from the Government says:—

Mr. CUTHBERT of Georgia, and **Mr. MOYON** of Louisiana, both of whom we believe would have supported the measure, have not attended during the session. The former, we regret to learn, has been detained by ill health.

All the important recommendations of the President's Message have thus received the sanction of the Senate. So far as the House has given indications of its feelings by legislation, there is good ground to hope that it will sustain the other branches of the Government. It should be so, stably in the public finances will soon impart steadiness and security to all the money transactions of the country. The banks and merchants will operate on sound capitals of their own, and regular and safe dealing will be the consequence. Credit will take leave of its balloon and walk soberly on the earth. Paper will cease to be money, unless it can command it; and the farmer, manufacturer, and mechanic, will, when they sell the produce of their toil, obtain for it something in return, not of such extravagant value that, like other, they must hasten to consume it, lest its essence should escape before reaching their lips.

The Bill postponing the payment of the fourth instalment of the public deposits has finally passed both Houses, and only requires the signature of the President to become a law.

POSTPONEMENT OF DEPOSITES.
1. The last instalment is merely postponed a year and a half, because there was no surplus now left to fulfil it without borrowing money.

2. The States have already received over twenty-eight millions of dollars of surplus, and are to have the residue originally designed, if any again accumulates by 1839.

3. But the opposition wish to tax the people, and to borrow money merely to deposit it, without interest, with the States, which is neither sanctioned by sound common sense or the Constitution.—Globe

CONGRESS.
But little business was transacted in the Senate on Thursday, and none of any great importance. They adjourned over until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening, the Treasury Note bill was further debated, and underwent an amendment, limiting the number of additional clerks to be employed to four. The following very appropriate remarks were made on the occasion.

Mr. DUNCAN complained of the many occasions on which the friends of the administration were compelled to sit and listen to the taunts of the opposition, who were continually charging them with being under Executive influence, and so forth. He would admit that they acted together, and what of that? The friends of the Government had come here for the very purpose of acting together, to relieve the country from its present distress. But the opposition were continually raising the panic note, and yet did nothing towards relief. They not only refuse to act themselves, but they endeavor to embarrass and prevent others from so doing. Was it not but the other day, that one who claims to be a leader of the other side, (Mr. Wise,) told them "that he would offer nothing, and he hoped that none of the opposition would offer any proposition for relief?" Mr. D. then referred to the various measures now proposed, and contended that they were all calculated to afford relief to the banks and country at large. He referred to the short period remaining of the session, and earnestly entreated the opposition, that if they would not act themselves, at least to permit others to act for the benefit of the people.

On Thursday the resolution declaring it inexpedient to charter a National Bank was further debated and finally adopted by the following vote:—Yeas 122—Nays 91.

Messrs. Howard, McKim, Thomas, and Worthington voted in the affirmative; and Messrs. Dennis, Pearce, Johnson, and Jenifer, in the negative.

In a letter addressed to the editor of the Globe, Messrs. R. McClellan, Vail, Parker, De Graf, Weeks, Farrington, Chaney, Foster, Boon, Grant and Bronson state that they had been present when the vote was taken they would have voted in favor of the resolution, which would have made the number in its favor 133. We presume that the Bank question has now received its quietus, at least during the term of the present Congress.

FROM FLORIDA.
The following is the only intelligence we have received from the Seat of War.

St. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 27.
Gen. Hernandez, with about 250 men, have just returned from Thomok, they brought in Philip's son Wild Cat, and three other Mickauskie Chiefs under a flag of truce, to confer with Philip as to their future proceeding. It is thought Philip will command his son to bring in as many of his people as he can get. While Gen. H. was out they took 9 negroes, the property of Col. Depyster, and brought them in.

From the St. Augustine Herald.

LATEST FROM FORT KING.
An Express arrived from Fort King, by which we learn that all the Indians who had assembled in that neighborhood some time since, had suddenly disappeared. They were in number about 300; have heard no rumor assigned for this movement on their part.

We also learn that two Expresses were due at Fort King from Tampa Bay, and were entertained that they had been cut off. Remark.—The above disappearance is perhaps supernatural—300 Indians have disappeared! Thank God! Hope they will never appear again.

We trust that the Expresses are not cut off, and will arrive after some delay.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

The bill to postpone the October instalment of the Surplus Revenue passed the House of Representatives on Saturday, the amendment of Mr. Pickett limiting the postponement to Jan. 1st, 1838, having been adopted. It is said that all the conservatives, so called, from New York and South Carolina, except Mr. Thompson, voted for the bill. The eyes and noses have not yet reached us. The President will doubtless sign the bill forthwith, which may now be deemed the law of the land, its effects on the money market will soon be known, and can hardly be other than highly favorable.

GOOD STOCK.—The New York Express says that in that market, money, for a short time and on stock, may be had as low as 5 per cent.

PRICE CURRENT.
Baltimore Saturday Oct. 7.

GRAIN.
Wheat.—The market has been scantily supplied this week, and prices are fully maintained. The sales of good to prime reds have ranged from \$1.70 to \$1.75, and of white from \$1.80 to \$1.85.

The principal business done has been in foreign wheats.

Corn.—The price of white has ruled throughout the week at about 90 a bushel. We quote yellow at 96 a 98 cents. Sales of new Corn at 70 cents.

Rye.—Has improved—last sales of Old, at 85 a 86 cents.

Oats.—Sales at 33 cents.

DIED.
In Hillsborough, Caroline County, on Tuesday the 5th inst. Mrs. MARGARET HEMSLAY wife of Doctor William Hemsley, highly respected and beloved by all who knew her.

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS Just returned from Baltimore, with a Splendid assortment of
SADDLERY,

consisting in part of the following articles,
Gig Twig and Chay Whips,
Whip Thongs and Lashes,
Horse Brushes

CURRY AND HORSE COMBS,
Spring Bridle Leathers,
BEST ENGLISH MARTINGALES
and PLAIN LEATHERS,

together with every kind of STIRRUPS and BITS in the market, all of which have been selected with great care from the most recent importations.
Easton, October 10. 5w

NEW STORE.
THE Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of
Seasonable Goods,

which he is now opening in his Store Room NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK.—All of which he is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
G. TURBUTT.
Oct 10 if

Teacher Wanted,
For the ensuing Year.

A TEACHER for Primary School, Election District, No 4—School District, No 6—competent to teach Grammar, Geography and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any one of the subscribers.
EDWARD ROE,
THOMAS YEW.
Oct 10 if

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 18th of October, inst at the residence of Mrs. Anna Spencer, on Washington Street, a quantity of

Household and Kitchen Furniture;
among which is one eight day Clock, a Mahogany Desk and Book Case, one large Sofa, some bedding, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER,
agent for Mrs. Anna Spencer.
Oct 10

Public Sale.
WILL be sold at the subscriber's Farm adjoining the town of Easton, on Thursday the 19th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, his entire stock, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;
Farming Utensils;
A Gig and Four-Wheel Carriage,
Both in good repair, and a quantity of Corn Blades, &c.

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

ROBERT ROSE.
Oct 10

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate, belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Loti Warfield of Talbot county.

The property consists of a two story Brick House, situate on Washington Street, in the town of Easton, and is at present in the occupancy of Mrs. Gibbs. It is considered one of the most desirable residences in the town.—It has a handsome Store Room in front, with large Parlor on the second floor, three well finished rooms in the attic story, together with large back building, stable, &c. in the rear.

Next door to the above property is a frame Dwelling now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Beaton. This House has also a Store Room in front, and is considered a very desirable stand for business.

Also a Farm situate in King's Creek, Talbot county, distant about 6 miles from Easton, formerly the residence of the late Mr. Daniel O. Elliott, and at present occupied by George Dudley, Esq. This Farm contained from 150 to 200 acres of land and is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn.

Also another Farm in the same neighborhood, called Parker Park and Francis Plain, containing about one hundred and fifty Acres, and at present under Rent to Mr. Richard Arrington. A further description of the above property is unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the premises. Any further information in regard to the above property may be obtained by application to Joseph Turner, Esq. of Talbot county. For terms apply to

JOHN STEVENS,
No 2 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.
October 10

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
September 20th 1837.

IN pursuance of a joint resolution of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Notice is hereby given, That a General Meeting of the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and its Branches, will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 16th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of considering the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland entitled "An Act to provide for the extension of the Charters of certain Banks therein mentioned," passed at December Session, 1836, and deciding whether or not they will accept the Act, and comply with the provisions thereof.

By order,
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Cashier.
Oct 3 6w

To Rent FOR THE YEAR 1838

That valuable Farm, on Wye River, in Talbot county, on which George W. Noble resides. For terms apply to
JACOB LOCKERMAN.
Oct 3 1837. 3w.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to Talbot County for taxes for the present year, 1837, are requested to make immediate payment to me, or my deputies who are legally authorized to receive them.—I am determined to close the business by the time allowed by law, it is therefore unnecessary to ask indulgence. Persons obliging themselves in the County, and residing elsewhere, will please attend to this notice. All those arrears for 1836, will be proceeded against with executions unless they make immediate payment.

WM. R. TRIPPE,
Collector of Talbot County.
N. B. In my absence Mr. Jas. Harrington will attend to the books.
W. R. T.
October 9 4t

HANDS WANTED
SEVERAL Men, Women, Boys or Girls for which the highest wages will be given Enquire at this Office.
September 29

MARYLAND.

albot County Orphans' Court,
1st day of September, Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of William Arrington, administrator D. B. N. of James M. C. Mills, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Test,
J. A. 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 in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of James M. C. Mills 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 1st day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of September eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.
WILLIAM HARRINGTON, Admr.
of James M. C. Mills, deceased.
Sept 19 3t

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of John Graham, deceased, on Wednesday the 25th of October, inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Utensils;
Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs;
A lot of Bacon, Lard, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars; purchaser giving note with approved security, with interest from the day of sale—and for all sums under five the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. attendance given by

JO. GRAHAM, ADMR.
of John, Graham dec'd.
Oct. 3.

Branch Bank at Easton.
SEPTEMBER 26, 1837.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent, on the stock of the company for the last six months which will be payable to the stockholders in the Branch Bank at Easton, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in October.

By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Sep. 26

Administrator's Notice.
ALL persons who made purchases at the late residence of the late Robert H. Goldsborough's property at Hayland on 28th December last, are respectfully notified that their notes are now due, and prompt payment is expected by the subscriber, as the Estate must be settled without unnecessary delay.

WM. GOLDSBOROUGH Admr.
of Robt. H. Goldsborough, dec'd.
Oct 3 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.
39th day of Sept: Anno Domini 1837.

ON application of Richard Gibbs, administrator of Edward B. Gibbs, late of Talbot county deceased—It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 29th day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

Test,
JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot county

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county both obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Edward B. Gibbs 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 29th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of September eighteen hundred and thirty seven.
RICHARD GIBBS, Admr.
of Edward B. Gibbs, dec'd.
Oct 3 3w

Runaway.
WAS committed to Hartford County jail, on the 28th day of August last, a bright mulatto man, taken up as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL LEWIS, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, aged about 22 or 23 years, had on when committed linen trousers and shirt, and a wool hat. He says he is free, and was raised near Baltimore by a Mr. Yundt.

JOHN CARNS, SKE.
Sept. 14 1837.
The Republicon, Baltimore, Globe, Washington; Whig, Easton; copy the above four times.

Easton Academy.

SITUATE IN EASTON, TALBOT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

The academic year of this Institution will commence on the 25th of September and continue until about the middle of August. The course of study in the English Department under the care of THOMAS PEARSON, an experienced Teacher and accomplished Scholar, embraces English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography embracing civil, physical, ancient and sacred, with the use of Maps and Globes, Book Keeping by single and double entry, Mensuration comprising Superficies, Conic Sections, Solids, Gauging, &c. Land Surveying, Navigation, History, &c. &c.

PRICE OF TUITION
In the elementary branches such as Spelling, Reading, &c. \$3 per quarter or \$12 per annum—with the additional charge of \$1 for fuel, equal to per year \$13 00

The higher branches \$4 per quarter or \$16 per annum—with charge for fuel, equal to per year \$17 00

In the Classical and Mathematical Department, under the care of JAMES SHARPLEY, a gentleman of high attainments, the course of study is established in the following authors.

LATIN COURSE.
R's Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra, Viri Romae, Cornelius Nepos, Caesar's Commentaries, Sallust and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics and the first six books of the Aeneid, Horace, Cicero's Orations, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Pausan, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero de Oratore, Tacitus

GREEK COURSE.
Valpey's Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, Gram. Minora or Jacobs' Greek Reader, Four first books of Xenophon, Eight first books Homers' Iliad, Graecia Majora, Longinus.

The Mathematical Course embraces the following studies:
Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geometry, by Ancient and Modern, and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in the Classical and Mathematical Department—\$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of \$1 for fuel—equal per year to \$2

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 thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed; it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

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

In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the People in every age and country is identified. 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 position is auspicious for organizing and calling into aid a new and powerful ally in this character, interferring with noise and co-operating with it.

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 to it to couple 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, what 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 interests, it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unobscured by party or minor 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 and substantial 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 and important facts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence; domestic and foreign.

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

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

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

Foreign intelligence.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of its 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 prepared as to date of issuing by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a Complete Annual Register, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only as affording a current and condensed view, from month to month, of the subjects which will embrace both the past and the future, but also for 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 the Democratic party

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS.

The Subscriber has sold upwards of 1000 Boxes of the above named Pills, which fully substantiate what Dr. Brandreth has put forth in his advertisements. Within the last 6 months the sale of these Pills have increased very rapidly, and now my sales are about 300 Boxes per month. Hundreds of persons in this country can be referred to who have been cured by this Medicine when all others have failed.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE Brandreth Pills to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificates of Agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance ten years in a State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.

(Copy of Certificate of Agency.)
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.
Security against Counterfeits.

The within named, R. R. GREEN, of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the states of Maryland and Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America, and this letter, which is signed by me, BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary, to guard the public against the numerous counterfeits which are out, of the above popular medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months. Therefore, should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase; there is doubt.

Signed B. BRANDRETH.
New York, January 1, 1837.
R. R. GREEN, General Agent.
Purchaser! ask to see the certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth Pills have one.

CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent.
Sept 19 11

SATURDAY NEWS AND LITERARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER

On Saturday, July 2, 1836, 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, Criticisms, 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 will be 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 of the best 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. Allusion to party politics or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY, JOSEPH C. NEAL, MORTON MCMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for ten dollars.

Advertisements to be made in advance.

Orders, free of postage, must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY, & Co.
No. 16 Walnut St. Phila'd.

The only Edition published in Numbers to be sent 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 fashion with an edition of the celebrated BULWER'S NOVELS, comprising—

Pelham, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Rienz, Paul Clifford, Last Days of Pompeii, Falkland, Pilgrims of the Rhine.

Making an uniform edition of nearly fifteen hundred pages—four hundred more than any other. 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.

SCHOONER 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. 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. Beany will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all 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
April 4, 1837 (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 Augt 1837.

THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE

Regularly published in Philadelphia weekly Newspaper called The Saturday Chronicle, Philanthropist and Mirror of the times.

Publication Office, No. 74 South Second Street, THE SATURDAY CHRONICLE, in the full sense of the term, a Family Newspaper, entirely unconnected with party politics and as a result, 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—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, amusements 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 attentive correspondents to furnish the latest intelligence from Washington and Harborsburg, during the sessions of the state Legislature and of Congress. They desire 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 or 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. M'Kenny, W. G. Clark, Esq. John T. Smith, Jr. Esq. Dr. James M'Henry, Esq. J. R. Chandler, Esq. Chas. Naylor, Esq. C. P. Hulcomb, Esq. R. T. Conrad, Esq. Miss Leslie, Dr. Joseph Ponceast, Mrs. J. C. Stras, J. Watson, Esq. Mrs. J. L. Dumont, Chas. S. Coxe, Esq. John Clarke, Esq. Robt. Hare, Jr. Esq. Rev. Jos. Rustling, C. B. W. Richards, Esq. Dr. A. C. Draper, C. W. Frego, Esq. Thos. Earle, Esq. Dr. J. A. Elkinton, Wm. T. Smith, Esq. Thos. A. Parker, Esq. Hon. Matthias Morris, Victor Value, Esq., Wm. Darby, Esq. Jos. R. Hart, Esq., Prof. John M. Keagy, Morris Matt. Esq., &c.

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 literary friends in the country respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions, and accept a free exchange for a year.

J. H. McNEAL.

The University of Maryland.

The Session of the Medical Department of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of October next, and continue until the last day of February.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSIC ARE,

H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY HOWARD, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and of the Diseases of Women and Children.

MICHAEL A. FINLEY, M. D. Professor of Pathology and of the Practice of Medicine.

ROBERT I. DONNAY, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

WILLIAM R. FISHER, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

ELLIS HUGHES, M. D. Dissector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In making this annual announcement the Trustees respectfully state that in addition to a Medical Faculty of great ability, having high claims to professional confidence and patronage, this Department of the University of Maryland likewise offers other and peculiar advantages to students for the acquisition of medical knowledge. Placed in a most favorable climate, the School commands unequalled facilities as well for the practice of the various surgical operations by the students themselves, as for the prosecution of the study of Practical Anatomy. It has also an Anatomical Museum founded on the extensive collection of the celebrated ANTON BURNI, which became its property by purchase, at great expense; and to the collection numerous additions have been annually made—and of late, many valuable preparations have been procured from France and Italy—which afford ample means for a great variety of illustrations, both of healthy and diseased structure.

The Baltimore Infirmary, long and favorably known as an excellent school of Practice, is connected with the Medical Department, and furnishes every class of disease for the principles taught by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery—who, besides their regular lectures, will impart clinical instruction at the Infirmary at stated periods in each week during the session.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus of this University is of great extent and value, much of it having been selected in Europe by the late distinguished Professor DeBute, and to a Laboratory provided with every thing necessary for a course of Chemical instruction are united the numerous and varied articles required for illustrating the lectures on Pharmacy and Materia Medica. Neither expense or care has been spared to secure for the University of Maryland the facilities necessary for the acquisition of a thorough medical education.

THE EXPENSES ARE

The First Course—	
For attending the Lectures of Six Professors, each six,	\$90
Do. do. the Dissection and Demonstrations,	8
Do. do. the Clinical Lectures and instruction at the Infirmary,	5
	\$103

The Second Course—

For attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and For Graduation and Diploma,	\$90
	\$20
	\$110

The whole expense being only \$213

But students who have attended one course of Lectures in another respectable Medical School, may graduate here after they have attended one this course of instruction in this university, where it is as complete as that of any other Medical School, each Professor Students can enjoy as good instruction in Baltimore on as cheap terms as in any Atlantic city.

THE OFFICERS ARE,

His Excellency, F. Thomas V. Vesey, (Governor of Maryland.)
President of the Board of Trustees.
The Hon. Roger B. Taney, Propost.
Nathaniel Williams, Vice President.
John Nelson,
Solomon Edging,
Isaac M. Kim,
Dr. Dennis Claude,
Jan. a Cox,
William Gwyn,
Dr. Hanson Penn,
James Wm. McCulloh,
Henry V. Sonerville,
Dr. Samuel McCulloh, and
John G. Chapman,
By order,
Joseph B. Williams, Secretary.
[Baltimore, 26th August, 1837.
Sept. 12

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 20

COUNTERFEIT BRANDRETH PILLS

IF it be a duty incumbent on an individual who has been relieved by a good Medicine, to publish his case for the benefit of mankind, how much more is it his BOUNDEN DUTY to give notice to the community when he has been injured by a DRUG falsely called a medicine, and which has been patented upon him under the name and well earned fame of a genuine catholicon. Under these impressions the subscriber deems it his imperious duty to state the following facts:

Some few months since, while suffering under a severe indisposition, I acceded to the advice of my friends and made trial of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, although I confess with little faith in their efficacy, having made trial of the usual remedies peculiar to my complaint without avail. I accordingly sent to the office in Charles Street, procured a 25 cent Box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the melody under which I labored was eradicated from my system. A sense of gratitude induced me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received moral benefit from the use of a single quarter dollar box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me. I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety but with beneficial results. For my own part I shall use no other, so long as I possess in my own person such simple testimony of their vigorating and salutary properties under affliction.

The last three or four weeks, I have spent in the city of Washington, my business requiring my presence in that City. From change of water, diet, or some other cause my bowels became much disordered and having exhausted the box of Pills I obtained in Baltimore, I went out in quest of more. I made various inquiries, and at length despairing of success, as a last resort I stepped into a Drug Store, and asked if they had any of Dr. Brandreth's Pills.

The Druggist replied in the affirmative, and handed me a box, for which I paid him 25 cents. They were a spurious article and as the sequel will prove deleterious. I immediately took three Pills, the next morning I felt no better; knowing the essential benefit I derived from the medicine in Baltimore and not entertaining the most remote idea but what the Pills I was taking were genuine, I took four more, on the approach of night, I felt much worse, yet still with a confidence in the Genuine Brandreth Pills of which I am now proud, I persevered with this misadvised course and took FIVE more. The operation of this dose very soon increased the violence of my symptoms. The whole region of the stomach was disordered, my head wretchedly distressed, and in my legs from the ankle to the knee a brooping agony passing description, prevented an interval of a moment's repose. Of course I became seriously alarmed. Unable to prosecute my business, I hastened back to my family in Baltimore. After my arrival I dispatched my son to Dr. Brandreth's office, with the box and the remaining Pills I had procured in Washington to ascertain if they were genuine. Mr. Green the General Agent waited on me immediately and at once convinced me that I had been undergoing a peculiar experiment in the use of a base and miserable counterfeit. I immediately provided myself with the Genuine Brandreth Universal Pills and without delay took six of them. A few hours only sufficed to make me perfectly conscious of their renovating influence, I rapidly improved and am now convalescent (although not perfectly recovered from the vile effects of that pernicious drug) I may here add that the purchasing of this one box of counterfeit Pills has cost me from \$7.00 to \$20.00.

ANDREW REESE,
Conway street, between Hanover and Sharp streets.
Baltimore.

THE Counterfeit "BRANDRETH PILLS," alluded to by Mr. Reese in the above communication are purchased as (he has himself made known,) at a Drug store, in Washington City. The Druggist of whom he bought, says he purchased them in the City of Baltimore, from Messrs. J. & N. POPPLEN, Jr. No. 7 Liberty street. Aug. 31

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 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 workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in this 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)

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 favours, he hopes with unremitting exertions on his part to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's ob't. serv't.
E. McQUAY.

Jan 10 1837 11
G. 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.

BALNKS

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

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 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 workman from Philadelphia. Those who have any work in this line can have it executed in the neatest and most elegant manner, and at moderate prices.

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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)

CLARK'S

Old at shed Lucky Office
W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Street
(UNDER THE ARCHES.)
WHERE HAVE BEEN SOLD PRIZES, PRIZES, in Millions of Dollars.

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

Drawn Daily,
Tickets 1 to \$10, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (POST PAID) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

Address JOHN CLARK,
Museum Buildings, Baltimore D

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

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.

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

JAMES LL. MARTIN

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

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 favours, 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 various styles and fashions, will be cut in a handsome and neat manner at the shortest notice.

May 9 11 (G cow3w)

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, Trustees
WM. LOVEDAY, }
August 9 11 (G)

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.

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 Harse, and no paper will be spared in rendering general satisfaction to that part of his business, as he intends in all cases to discharge his duty as a undertaker.

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, Trustees
WM. LOVEDAY, }
August 9 11 (G)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1837.

In the reports of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last, which have gone forth, a statement of the condition of the Treasury, cited on the floor by Dr. Duncan of Tennessee, has been quoted. That gentleman candidly stated that he was "largely misled" for it to one of your members, Mr. McKim, who is an active member of the Committee of Ways and Means. Your report of the preceding day should have stated that Mr. McKim addressed the House in reply to Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, in a short but most effective speech, in which he read a statement prepared by himself from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and which statement alone, explained as it is by your honorable member, completely exposed and refuted the false ground assumed by Mr. Bell. It produced a great impression upon the House, and several members instantly, as was understood, applied to Mr. McKim for permission to take transcripts of it. Dr. Duncan availed himself of the financial talents of your experienced member, and compiled his own statement from Mr. McKim's, which statement was published in your paper. "Sum cuique" is a doctrine that should hold good in all things, whether in the world's possessions or in the emanations of the brain, and therefore take the liberty to forward you a copy of the paper in question, which has not been published here as yet. It is a clear, lucid, and ably arranged paper, present in a condensed form, and at one view, the financial condition of the country, liabilities upon the Treasury, and the means of the government to meet them.

In introducing it, Mr. McKim promised a few words, in substance as follows: He said he had prepared a statement of the condition of the Treasury from the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and though the mode he had adopted was somewhat different from that adopted by the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means still they both arrived at the same result, from which statement it would be seen that there would be a deficit of upwards of five millions of dollars.

Whole amount of available money in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1837, applicable to public purposes, was \$42,468,897 97

Law 5,000,000 00

which amount of \$7,468,897 97 was under the provision of the act of June 23, 1836, to be placed in opposite with the States and it is ascertained that \$27,063,430 80 has been paid,

the amount of that portion of the three instalments, the payment of which has not been acknowledged, is 1,165,678 18

amount of fourth instalment, payable the 10th of October 9,330,653 98

the amount reserved in the Treasury on the 1st January 1837, had been increased from \$40,000,000 to \$42,468,897 97

From lands 9,933,701

From miscellaneous sources 612,263

To which add 600,000 in the hands of the receivers, and 50,000 the hands of collectors, subject to draft 650,000 00

no further postponement be granted on duty bonds, it is estimated that the whole amount of receipts for the last half of the year will be about 9,500,000 00

Deduct postponement on bonds 15th November 2,500,000 00

Expenditures for the first six months of the year 1837. Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse 82,912,540 40

Military, including pensions 13,603,381 43

Naval 3,287,143 63

Public debt 20,632 75

The expenditures required to meet existing appropriations during the last half year, will, as computed, equal the sum of 16,000,000 00

Amount of receipts ascertained and computed for the year 1837, including the balance on hand 1st January 27,370,562 00

Leaving no money in the Treasury to meet contingencies on the 31st December, 1837. Whatever expenditures shall arise within the year, upon new appropriations which Congress may think proper to make, will require a corresponding addition to this amount; but without them, will constitute an excess of \$5,933,222 33 of expenditures over both the receipts and the balance at the commencement of the year, besides not leaving, at the close of it, any thing in the Treasury for future uses or to meet contingencies.

September 1st, as above Expenses in September, besides receipts, about 9,500,000

Leaving 1st October, in banks Mint, receivers and collectors' hands 6,428,072

Of the amount in banks not over one or two millions are available, leaving unavailable 4,000,000

For the Mint, which cannot be used immediately 600,000

Amount of cash funds in the Treasury, 1st October next, \$1,928,072

THE SUNDAY SPEECH

The following debate took place in the Senate on Wednesday last. This Sunday speech affair has been rather an awkward business for the opposition, and Mr. Webster made an awkward business of attempting to explain it. They would be pleased no doubt if it could be buried in oblivion. They should recollect, hereafter, when they carry matters to such an extreme as they did upon the occasion referred to, that there are newspapers to give an account of their proceedings, and that they will do it however strongly they may desire to prevent it.

The bill imposing additional duties on public officers, is deposited in certain cases, having had its third reading, the question being on its final passage.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama, rose and occupied the Senate for the space of near two hours in support of the bill. Whatever suggestions might have presented themselves to his mind in the first instance as a measure somewhat harsh towards the banks, all objections had been removed by the amendment of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun). Mr. C. went into a full detail of the conduct pursued by the United States Bank; the attempt of that institution to interfere in the politics of the country, and the panic it had created on the removal of the deposits.

In the course of his remarks, he alluded to the argument of Mr. CLAY of Kentucky that the charter of the National Bank and the permanency of the Union were identical, and also remarked on the declaration made by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky (Mr. CLAY) shortly after the removal of the deposits, (made in Philadelphia) that "we were in the midst of a revolution." He also spoke of declarations made in the newspapers and elsewhere, that the deposits must be restored, or a revolution was at hand; and that matters went so far, according to the accounts of the newspapers, that two members of Congress addressed the mob at Baltimore on Sunday, and, as he understood it, one of those members had said, by way of apology, that there were no sabbaths in revolutionary times.

When Mr. CLAY of Alabama concluded his speech, Mr. WEBSTER rose, and thanked him for having alluded to the subject; that he knew such a report had been in circulation through the newspapers, as that he, or another gentleman, (Mr. Binney) then a member of the other House, had made it; but that it was false and calumnious; that he heard no such remark made on that occasion.

Mr. CLAY rejoined, that he believed whatever might be the character of the report, it had emanated from newspapers, which supported the correctness of the gentleman's position; that he spoke from the recollection of what he had never before heard controverted.

He again alluded to the Sunday affair, and produced the tenth volume, part second, of Giles and Seaton's Register of Debates of 1833-4, and with the leave of the Senate, read the following report of Mr. Webster's own account of the affair alluded to, just after his return from Baltimore, having promised that, from the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts, no man would have supposed that any such remark had been made on the occasion by any one.

"Mr. WEBSTER said he was very sorry to be compelled to rise again on this subject. But circumstances had come within his own knowledge which he deemed it necessary to mention. When he arrived in Philadelphia, on his return to Washington, he received information of the very extraordinary communication sent by the President to the Senate; and certainly all that he conceived with, viewed it with the utmost alarm and disapprobation. When he arrived at Baltimore, he found multitudes of people in the streets, certainly not assembled in a riotous manner, but evincing a deep state of feeling from some great cause. When the boat arrived at the wharf, a gentleman came forward and introduced one venerable man, who addressed him by saying, 'I am a member of the Presbyterian church and you may be surprised to see me in the crowd on Sabbath in revolutionary times to interfere with our duty to our country. We know that our interests are in danger, and we come down to you for the purpose of making you acquainted with our true situation, and to ask what we are to do.'"

Mr. CLAY of Alabama, said he was willing to submit it to the Senate how far the declaration of the Senator from Massachusetts—that he had heard no such remark as the one mentioned at the Baltimore Sabbath meeting—was correct.

Mr. WEBSTER replied that he certainly did not make any personal imputation against the Senator from Alabama, in what he had before stated, but against the newspaper report.

Mr. CLAY of Alabama rejoined, that he (Mr. C.) certainly did not understand the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. W.) as so intending, or he should have treated him very differently from what he did on the occasion.

NO RELIEF FOR THE COUNTRY.

The President, in his Message, recommends an extension of the time for the payment of the bonds which the merchants owe to the custom house, for duties, amounting to four or five millions of dollars. This intendment will enable the city merchants to wait on the country merchants and the country merchants to wait on their debtors, the people. But the federalists say that the Message proposes no relief for the country! A bill is also reported allowing the deposit banks time to pay over the many millions they owe to the government; thus relieving or putting it in the power of these banks to extend a liberal indulgence to all their numerous debtors, but yet the federalists insist that no measure of the relief for the country is proposed. Then, instead of talking on the States, refund the amount deposited with them in trust, at government's right to do, to supply the wants of the Treasury, why the administration propose to issue one or two millions of Treasury notes, to be redeemed with funds to accrue hereafter? This would seem to be a measure of relief, or a liberal indulgence, to the States and the people, but yet these clerical grinders, the federalists, persist in asserting that the government has proposed no measure of relief.

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REMINISCENCES OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Bank, says George, was not established by a strict party vote, for eleven out of twenty who voted for it were democrats. It was afterwards became, as Mr. W. says, one of the landmarks of party; and in the second Congress, a resolution declaring the Bank charter unconstitutional, was with one vote of passing the House. The hostility of the democratic party to the Bank, was not little abated for many years, but as they approached for the expiration of the charter, the hostility to the institution gave way, in a great degree, to fear of the distress which the winding up of its affairs would produce. The names of numerous writers were employed in portraying the manifold evils which must ensue upon the country and depopulation of merchants and mechanics were sent from Philadelphia to Washington during Congress to avert the impending danger.

The predictions that were so confidently made of the ruin that would ensue upon the land if the charter were not renewed, and their intended effect on some of the democratic members. But after a full discussion the bill was indefinitely postponed on the 22nd January 1811, in the House of Representatives by a vote of 65 to 54. The National Intelligencer, on recording the vote, that if the question had not been on the indefinite postponement, on the passage of the bill, the result would have been much greater. Another bill was brought before the Senate but on the 22nd February, the first section was struck out, the casting vote of the V. President, Mr. Clinton. The Senate gave this vote which is equivalent to the rejection of the bill, only a few days before the charter expired. The bill made application on this interval for an extension of the charter as would enable it to wind up its concerns.

But the Committee of the House to whom the memorial was referred, reported, through their chairman, Mr. HENRY CLAY, holding the opinion (as a majority of the Committee do) that the Constitution did not authorize Congress originally to grant the charter, it follows as a necessary consequence, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the bill, is equally repugnant to the Constitution. Many persons, said a writer in the United States, as a national calamity, have asserted that a general bank report, and the failure in the mercantile community, are attributable to that occurrence. Salem Advertiser.

From the Globe.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

The interest as to the important measure of public policy is transferred from the Senate to the House of Representatives. Every question (save that of postponement of a deposit with the States of a surplus which does not exist in the Treasury) is now before the House. The opposition have resolved to make war on all the measures that passed the Senate. Their object is agitation. They perceive that if the recommendations of the Message, as embodied in the Senate, should become laws, that would be a serious blow to the country, and that the pecuniary affairs of banks, and individuals separated from politics, will at once fall into their natural channels, and prosper; whereas, if the measure be rejected, the country will be plunged into a state of confusion, and the government will be rendered impotent.

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selected for five other stakes, and could not be purchased for a very high price. The second stake was purchased for \$100,000, and the third for \$200,000. The fourth stake was purchased for \$300,000, and the fifth for \$400,000. The sixth stake was purchased for \$500,000, and the seventh for \$600,000. The eighth stake was purchased for \$700,000, and the ninth for \$800,000. The tenth stake was purchased for \$900,000, and the eleventh for \$1,000,000.

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The Speaker presented the memorial of James H. Causton, of the District of Columbia, praying that he be admitted to the office of Surveyor-General of the District of Columbia, and that an injunction be issued to prevent the District Court from interfering with his office. The memorial was laid on the table.

A bill has passed both Houses of Congress requiring the postage on all letters sent by Express Mail to be paid in advance.

The Senate has agreed to the bill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of ten millions, as amended by the House of Representatives, so that it may be regarded as a law. These notes are to be issued for amounts not less than fifty dollars each, to be reimbursable at the Treasury at the expiration of one year from their respective dates, and for that year to bear an interest, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding the rate of six per centum.

At the Council with the Indians this morning, the Indians opened a discussion of the relative claims of themselves and the Sac and Foxes to a portion of the country, between the Missouri and Missouri rivers. In answer, and in the great matter of sticking to the point, these speakers, and Keokuk, who replied to them, furnished good models for imitation. They will have conferences among themselves upon the subject, and meet the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, representing the United States, on Monday next, at the same hour and place. Keokuk also presented several other subjects, connected with the execution of treaties of former years, which he was desirous should be examined and adjusted before his departure. —Globe of Saturday night.

A Mr. W. McElroy married a young girl in Paris, Ky and soon afterwards, ran away. The father of the girl divorces him, and re-marries all the children to young unmarried girls, widows and old maids to stop the advertisement.

Encouragement to wheat growers.—Mr. Clancy Chapin of this town raised on a piece of five acres of new land, the present season, one hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat being twenty-five bushels to the acre. The wheat is of the first quality, fit to be used as seed wheat, and most of it has been sold for the purpose, at \$2.50, per bushel. At this rate the whole value of the crop amounts to \$625.00, or \$62.50, for each acre. The expenses of the labor in raising, gathering and thrashing the wheat Mr. Chapin estimates at \$10 per acre—expense of the seed \$1—making the whole expenses per acre \$71. This deducted from the above sum of \$625.00 leaves a clear profit per acre of \$555.00. Mr. Chapin estimates the value of the land at \$300 per acre, but in addition thereto \$19,500 per acre, or on the whole \$93,500.—Springfield (Mass) Gaz.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The opposition are in the constant habit of saying, that if the recommendations of the Message, as embodied in the Senate, should become laws, that would be a serious blow to the country, and that the pecuniary affairs of banks, and individuals separated from politics, will at once fall into their natural channels, and prosper; whereas, if the measure be rejected, the country will be plunged into a state of confusion, and the government will be rendered impotent.

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WHIG & ADVOCATES EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1837.

In to-day's paper we conclude Mr. Calhoun's speech. Next week we will publish Mr. Benton's speech on the same subject.

Our subscribers in Queen Ann's will be called on a few days for payment of their accounts. It is expected that they will close them without the unnecessary trouble of a second call.

The Editor's absence will account for any deficiency in to-day's paper.

Georgia.—In reference to the Georgia election, the Washington Globe says: "From the returns from Georgia, it seems the contest between SCOTLAND and GILMAN has been close. The latter may have been elected. Should such prove to be the case, it may be accounted for by the fact of the strong stand taken by Gilman against the Bank of the United States, and to the circumstance that he has received the support of some of the strongest democrats in the State. The democratic majority in the Legislature, in joint ballot will be about twenty-five."

DORCHESTER.

Whig. Reuben Tall 744

J. F. Eccleston 766

N. F. Goldborough 745

William Frazer 772

Independent. Robert Hubbard 516

Mr. CALHOUN.—There is much truth in the subjoined paragraph from the Salem Advertiser. We do not believe Mr. Calhoun is so much swayed by political prejudices as to abandon principle for the gratification of mere personal objections. Entertaining, possibly, great personal hostility towards Mr. Van Buren, yet we are gratified to find him forgetful of such petty considerations, when duty and the best interests of his country demand the sacrifice—if sacrifice it can be called.

It is astonishing what a LITTLE statesman is John C. Calhoun, at this moment, in the estimation of the "great national whig party." Previous to the convocation of the present Congress, scarcely an argument of that party could be sufficiently eloquent in his praise. He was above, as it were, all ordinary honors, an intellectual giant; second only to Daniel, and by many of the whig idolaters, considered even the superior of the Massachusetts GOVERNOR. Having, however, from honest convictions, declared his belief in the utility of certain measures recommended in the late message of President Van Buren, he has suddenly divided to a pigmy, in mind, a pigmy in action, a pigmy in honesty, and a pigmy in every thing which constitutes a "great whig statesman" in the eyes of his former allies, the pure, unadorned whig radicals of '36. Yet thus it is: Go with us, we will call you master; Desert us, we will call you traitor.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.

We have the most cheering intelligence from Georgia. Let the Governor's election terminate as it may, the general principles of the Message will be sustained by the great body of the people. Both candidates are uncompromisingly

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate on Wednesday, it was stated by the bill authorizing the deposit of mechanics in the public stores, was read a third time and passed. The bill granting additional credit on the bonds, was received from the House, with amendments. It was laid on the table until the next day. The bill in relation to the banks in the District of Columbia was taken up, and after a long and desultory debate, and several ineffectual motions to postpone, that part of it in relation to the issue of small notes by individuals was adopted, and the bill ordered a third reading. The debate on this bill was of much interest. The necessity of a new banking system for the district was enforced, and it was estimated that at the next session such a system would be brought forward. A bill of much interest, in relation to Mrs. Adams, was introduced by unanimous consent. It is intended to convey to Mrs. M. the right to publish Mr. Madison's works in foreign countries, the act of last session having been construed so as to take away this right.

A BROTHERS LOVE There is something transcendently virtuous in the affections of a high hearted boy towards his gentle and amiable sister. He can feel unbounded admiration for her beauty—he can appreciate and applaud the kindness which she bestows upon himself. He can press her bright lips and her fair forehead, and still she is unrepentant—he can watch the blush steal over her features, and when he tells her of his innocent follies, and she can clasp her bosom in consolation and heart. With woman there is a feeling of pride mingled with the regard which she has for her brother. She looks upon him as one fitted to brave the tempest of the world; as one to whose arm of protection she can fly for shelter when she is stricken by sorrow, wronged or oppressed as one whose honor is connected with her own and who durst not see her insulted with impunity. He is to her as the oak to the vine and though she may fear all other of mankind she is secure and confident in the love and countenance of her brother. Nothing affords man such satisfaction, and nothing awakens a sister so affectionately as to see her sympathies and interests as prominent in her virtues and strong convictions of her diffidence and delicacy. As these two latter are for the most delicious qualities of a beautiful female, so they are the strongest spells for enticing away the affections of the other sex. A female without delicacy is a woman without principle; and as innate and shrinking perception of virtue is a true characteristic of a pure hearted creature, so it is the most invaluable union between hearts that truly beat in response to each other. There is more tenderness in the disposition of woman than man; but the affection of her brother is full of the purest and most generous impulses it cannot be quenched by aught but hypocrisy and treachery, and it will outlive the most selfish and sordid attachments. A deep-rooted regard for a gentle creature, born of the same parents and with ourselves, is certainly one of the noblest feelings of human nature; and say this, there would still a bright hope remain that the fountain of virtue and principle was not yet sealed. [Philad. Album.]

PRICE CURRENT.
Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 16.

GRAIN.—The supplies continue very limited, and owing to their shortness sales have been made at a shade higher. To-day two parcels of prime Virginia red about 2500 bushels, were sold at \$1.75 per bushel, and one parcel of extra ordinary prime quality, and one parcel of extra ordinary prime quality, were made at \$1.80. A sale of foreign wheat there is little or none now in market.

CORN.—The prices of white have been steady throughout the week at 92 a 93 cents, and of yellow at 89 cts.

RYE.—Sales of Maryland at 86 a 88 cents. There is but one cargo of foreign rye remaining in store, quality prime, which is held at \$1.

OATS.—We quote at 32 a 34 cts.

MARRIED.
In Baltimore, on Sunday evening the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cheney, James Berny, Esq. to Miss Mary A. Matilda Wright, both of this town.

DIED.
In this County on the 13th inst. after a short but painful illness, Ann Catharine, the eldest daughter of Joseph P. Harris, age six years five months and twenty two days.

In this County on the 3d inst. after a short illness Mr. John Mullikin.

DRUG STORE.
The Subscriber having purchased the Drug Store lately occupied by Samuel W. Spencer, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is just receiving, and intends keeping a full and general assortment of

Fresh Drugs,
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Putty, Window Glass, &c. &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions, carefully, and neatly put up.

SOLOMON J. LOWE.
Easton October 17, 1837.

NOTICE.
The Subscriber intending to quit business here in a short time, and will be absent until the Spring—Requests all persons to whom he is indebted, and all indebted to him, to come and settle as he wishes to close all his accounts before he leaves.

E. McDOWELL.
Oct 17 1837

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. Horatio L. Edmondson, on Tuesday the 19th inst at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance of the members is requested.

By Order T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.
Oct 17 1837

MILL AND MILL SEAT FOR SALE.
BY Virtue of the authority given in the Will of William H. Adams late of Caroline County deceased, we the Executors of William H. Adams aforesaid, will offer at public sale to the highest bidder on Friday the 31st day of November next, that valuable Mill and Mill Seat, known by the name of Adams Mill formerly called Wallace's Mill, and being partly in Queen Anne's and partly in Caroline counties. A description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves.

The terms of sale will be 250 dollar cash, the residue to be paid in four equal instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months and two years, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, a deed will be given by the Executors Sale to take place on the premises between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P. M, when further particulars will be made known. Attendance given by

WILLIAM TURNER & CHARLES ADAMS, Ex'rs. of William H. Adams, late of Caroline County, deceased.

Oct 17 to P. S. The purchaser will receive the rent from the day of sale, and the property is now rented for the ensuing year.

DANCING SCHOOL.
CHARLES L. SPIES, FROM BALTIMORE.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened a Dancing Academy for young Ladies, Misses, Masters and young Gentlemen, at the East on Hotel.

Mr. S. respectfully gives notice that he teaches in the latest and most fashionable style, and will introduce a variety of fashionable Dances, such as CHILTONS, WALTZES, SPANISH AND CONTRA DANCES, in all their varieties. Days of Tuition for young Ladies, Misses and Masters, on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, at 3 o'clock P. M. And on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Friday's, at 7 o'clock P. M. for young Gentlemen.

Private classes will also be taught and punctually attended to.

Terms \$10 per quarter.

N. B. Persons wishing to subscribe can see Mr. S. by application at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.

October 17, 1837.

Farmers Bank of Maryland.
September 20th 1837.

IN pursuance of a joint resolution of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and of the Branch Bank at Easton.

Notice is hereby given, That a General Meeting of the Stockholders in the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, and its Branches, will be held at the Banking House in the City of Annapolis, on Thursday the 16th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of considering the provisions of An Act of the General Assembly of Maryland entitled "An Act to provide for the extension of the Charter of certain Banks therein mentioned," passed at December Session, 1836, and deciding whether or not they will accept the Act, and comply with the provisions thereof.

By order,
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Cashier.
Oct 3 6w

To Rent FOR THE YEAR 1838
That valuable Farm, on Wye River, in Talbot County, on which George W. Noble, resides. For terms apply to

JACOB LOCKERMAN.
Oct. 3 1837. 3w

WILLIAM W. HIGGINS
HAS Just returned from Baltimore, with a Splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,



containing in part of the following articles,
Gig Twig and Chay Whips,
Whip Thongs and Lashes,
Horse Brushes
CURRY AND HORSE COMBS,
Spring Bridle Leathers,
BEST ENGLISH MARTINGALES
AND PLAIN LEATHERS,
together with every kind of SPURRUPS and BITS in the market, all of which have been selected with great care from the most recent importations.

Easton, October 10. 8w

NEW STORE.
The Subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he is now opening in his Store Room NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK—All of which he is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

G. TURBUTT.
Oct 10 11

HANDS WANTED
SEVERAL Men, Women, Boys or Girls for which the highest wages will be given. Enquire at this Office.
September 29

PUBLIC SALE.
The Subscriber intending to quit business here in a short time, and will be absent until the Spring—Requests all persons to whom he is indebted, and all indebted to him, to come and settle as he wishes to close all his accounts before he leaves.

E. McDOWELL.
Oct 17 1837

Household and Kitchen Furniture.
among which is one eight day Clock, a Mahogany Desk and Book Case, one large Sealing Machine, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

SAMUEL W. SPENCER agent for Mrs. Anna Spencer.
Oct 10

Public Sale.
WILL be sold at the subscriber's Farm adjoining the town of Easton, on Thursday the 19th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day; his entire stock, consisting of



REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
The Subscriber will sell at private sale, the following Real Estate, belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. Lott Warfield of Talbot County.

The property consists of a two story Brick House, situated on Washington Street, in the town of Easton, and is at present in the occupancy of Mrs. Gibbs. It is considered one of the most desirable residences in the Town.—It has a handsome Store Room in front, with large Parlor on the second floor, three well finished rooms in the attic story, together with large back building, stable, &c. in the rear.

Next door to the above property is a frame Dwelling now in the occupancy of Mr. Thomas Brasen. This House has also a Store Room in front, and is considered a very desirable stand for business.

Also a Farm situate in King's Creek, Talbot County, distant about 6 miles from Easton, formerly the residence of the late Mr. Daniel O. Elliott, and at present occupied by George Dudley, Esq. This Farm contains from 150 to 200 acres of land and is well adapted to the growth of all wheat and corn.

Also the other Farm in the same neighborhood, called Barker Park and Francis Park, containing about one hundred and fifty Acres, and at present under Rent to Mr. Richard Arrindale. A further description of the above property is unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the premises. Any further information in regard to the above property may be obtained by application to Joseph Turner, Esq. of Talbot County. For terms apply to

JOHN STEVENS,
No 2 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.
October 10

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to Talbot County for taxes, for the present year, 1837, are requested to make immediate payment to me, or my deputies who are legally authorized to receive them—I am determined to close the business by the time allowed by law, it is therefore unnecessary to ask indulgence. Persons holding property in the County, and having claims against it, will pay attention to this notice. All those in arrears for 1836, will be proceeded against, with executions unless they make immediate payment.

W. M. R. TRIPPE,
Collector of Talbot County.

N. B. In my speech Mr. Jas. Harrington will attend to the books.

W. R. T.
October 3 4t

Runaway.
WAS committed to Harford County jail, on the 25th day of August last, a black mulatto man, taken up as a runaway, who calls himself SAMUEL LEWIS, about 6 feet 6 inches in height, aged about 22 or 23 years, had on when committed, blue trousers and shirt, and a wool hat. He says he is free, and was raised near Baltimore by Mr. Yundt.

JOHN CARSON, Esq.
Sept. 14 1837.
The Republican, Baltimore, Globe, Washington; Whig, Easton's copy the above four times.

Teacher Wanted,
For the ensuing Year.

A TEACHER for Primary School, Election District, No. 4—School District, No. 6—competent to teach Grammar, Geography and Mathematics. Immediate application to be made to any one of the subscribers.

ENNALS MARTIN EDWARD ROE THOMAS YEW.
Oct 10 11

Notice.
CAME to the subscriber on a call, the month of April last Two stray negroes, the owner or owners of the said negroes are hereby notified, and are requested to come forward, pay their dues, and take their negroes away.

SAMUEL SPENCER, Not. Public.
Oct. 3 1837

Easton Academy.
The undesignated hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, account, or what not, a receiptly 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 complaint of short credit or impotency from him, heretofore. 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 Easton Hotel.
August 15, 1837. 6t

PRICE OF TUITION
The ordinary branches such as Reading, Writing, &c. \$3 per quarter or \$12 per annum—with the additional charge of \$1 for fuel, equal to per year \$13 00
The higher branches \$4 per quarter or \$16 per annum—with charge of \$1 for fuel, equal to per year \$17 00
In the Classical and Mathematical Department, under the care of JAMES STANLEY, a gentleman of high attainments, the course of study is as follows: Latin Grammar, Virgil, Cicero, Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics, and the first six books of the Aeneid, Horace, Ovid's Fasti, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Persius, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero de Oratore, Tabular.

GREEK COURSE
Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra, Virgil, Ovidius Nepos, Ovid's Cosmographies, Sallust and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics, and the first six books of the Aeneid, Horace, Ovid's Fasti, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Persius, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero de Oratore, Tabular.

CLASSICAL COURSE
Latin Grammar, Historia Sacra, Virgil, Ovidius Nepos, Ovid's Cosmographies, Sallust and Ovid, Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics, and the first six books of the Aeneid, Horace, Ovid's Fasti, Livy and Tacitus, Juvenal and Persius, Cicero de Officiis, Cicero de Oratore, Tabular.

Mathematical Course embraces the following studies: Arithmetic, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Conic Sections, Euclid's Elements, Algebra, Geometry, Ancient and Modern, and the use of the Globes with reference to Astronomy.

Price of Tuition in the Classical and Mathematical Department—\$6 25 per quarter with additional charge of \$1 for fuel—equal per year to \$26 00
Should be obtained in respectable private families at from \$100 to \$120 per annum and all necessary school books purchased in the town on as reasonable terms as in the cities.

The above institution is literally pronounced by all who have seen it to be the best of any other on the Shore. There is a vacation of six weeks in August and September. The strictest attention is paid to the morals of the pupils, and the highest of their knowledge of the learning and the science of the teachers confidently recommended to the patronage of the public.

PHILIP F. THOMAS, EDWARD SPEDDEN.
Committee of the Board of Trustees.
Easton, September 23, 1837.
The Georgetown Paper, Delaware, Cecil County, Kent's, and Centreville Times, Carroll County, Maryland, and the Village Enterprise, Intelligence, Worcester; will publish for three weeks and forward accounts to the Eastern Gazette office for collection.

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court, 17th day of Sept. Anno Domini 1837.

On application of Richard Gibbs, administrator of Edward B. Gibbs, late of Talbot County deceased. It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot County, with divided from the Orphans' Court, of Talbot County, of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward B. Gibbs late of Talbot County deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified, and are requested to exhibit their claims, with the proper vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of September next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

GIVEN under my hand this 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven.

EDWARD B. GIBBS, Adm'r. of Edward B. Gibbs, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of John Graham, deceased, on Wednesday the 26th of October, inst. if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal property of said deceased, (negatives excepted) consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils;



PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting in Equity, will be sold in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 24th of October ensuing, that valuable Mill commonly known as "Holt's Mill" with the mill seat and premises, comprising about sixty acres of land.—The terms of the decree require the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money in three instalments—The first instalment to be paid on the 24th of October, the second on the 1st of January, and the third on the 1st of April, next. Further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous to purchase will view the premises for their own satisfaction.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL, Trustee.
Sept. 26 67 (67)

BALNKS
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.
The undesignated hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, account, or what not, a receiptly 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 complaint of short credit or impotency from him, heretofore. 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 Easton Hotel.
August 15, 1837. 6t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on bond, note, account, or what not, a receiptly 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 complaint of short credit or impotency from him, heretofore. 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 Easton Hotel.
August 15, 1837. 6t

New Fall Goods.
W. H. & P. GROOM.
HAVE just received a part their Fall supply of Goods which they are enabled to sell very reduced prices. Among which are a variety of

Domestic Goods,
Cassimere and Cassimeres;
White and Red Flannels;
Black Silks for Dresses;
French Chintz, Callicots, &c. &c.

Also, a full supply of GROCERIES. Their customers and the public generally are invited to call and see them.

Sept 12 3t

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 Sheriff, 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.
Corns 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 Principal feels a confidence in saying, they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever before the public patronage both in the Day School and Boarding department.

Prospectus for the school may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.
Aug. 15 2m

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Easton, 1st of October, 1837.

A	Sarah Kersey
A	Susan Ann Kerby
B	Wm Kemp
B	Miss A. Lofland
B	Mortimer Leary
B	Richard T. Linnmore
B	John M. Maxwell
B	Rev. T. M. M. M. M.
B	Mary Jane Barrett
B	John Bennett
B	Rev. T. M. M. M.
B	Mary Jane Mitchell
B	Joseph Nicholas
B	William Newnam
B	John Nash
B	Sarah E. W. Powell
B	Wm Parquer
B	James Parrott
B	Charles W. Reed
B	Richard Stewart
B	Samuel Styerfield
B	Samuel Snow
B	Elizabeth Spencer
B	Alexr Todd
B	Bennett Tomlinson
B	Martin Wille
B	Wm Wherrett
B	Collector of the Customs Oxford
B	Wm or Joseph Brown
B	Kemp

Person calling for any of the above letters will please say advertising in the Republican.

HENRY THOMAS, Post Master, Easton.

N. B. Those persons who are solicited for postage for the last quarter ending the 31st day of September last, will please call and settle it up, as I can not indulge longer.

H. T.
Oct 3 3w

HOLT'S MILL FOR SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting in Equity, will be sold in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 24th of October ensuing, that valuable Mill commonly known as "Holt's Mill" with the mill seat and premises, comprising about sixty acres of land.—The terms of the decree require the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars in cash, and the balance of the purchase money in three instalments—The first instalment to be paid on the 24th of October, the second on the 1st of January, and the third on the 1st of April, next. Further description is deemed unnecessary, as those who are desirous to purchase will view the premises for their own satisfaction.

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL, Trustee.
Sept. 26 67 (67)

NOTICE.
The Subscriber intending to quit business here in a short time, and will be absent until the Spring—Requests all persons to whom he is indebted, and all indebted to him, to come and settle as he wishes to close all his accounts before he leaves.

E. McDOWELL.
Oct 17 1837

Branch Bank at Easton.
SEPTEMBER 26, 1837.

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

By Order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
Sep. 26

NOTICE
In accordance with the wishes of a number of the Faculty, the undersigned beg leave to invite, and earnestly solicit the whole of the Medical Faculty, on the Eastern Shore, to attend the Medical Convention to be held in Easton in November next, and to consider themselves as fully Members, and as equally entitled to the right, and privilege of voting on any measures, and discussing their expediency, as those who have been delegated for that special purpose.

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

Members of the Board of Examiners, for the Eastern Shore.

Papers on the Peninsula, are requested to give the above a few insertions.
September 26, 1837.

To Rent
FOR the year 1838, the Great Mill known as Chance's Mill, now occupied by Hugh Kirkpatrick. The mill is in good repair, situated within two miles of Greenbrough and five of Denton, with a constant stream of water flowing in the dearest season. Persons wishing to rent would do well to apply immediately. To an approved tenant the terms will be made accommodating. For further particulars apply to

BATCHELDER G. CHANGE,
Spring Mills, Caroline County, Maryland.
Ninth month, 6th, 1837.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. D. Duncan & Co. is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby notified to settle their accounts with the subscriber by the 15th of October next, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAS. D. DUNCAN.
Sep 19 6t

\$5 REWARD.
RAN AWAY From the subscriber, a few days since, George W. Richardson an indentured apprentice to the Shoe Making business. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, as the Law will be enforced against all such.

WHITTINGTON COX,
Easton, Oct 3 1837.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.
IT is well known that the Temperance Convention for the Peninsula, which was to have taken place in the month of May at Denton, was postponed on account of the Baltimore Convention. The friends of the Temperance cause on the Peninsula have determined to hold the said Convention at Denton to commence on Wednesday, the 6th of December, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

It is hoped that each of the counties on the Peninsula will send TEN Delegates. We would urge every county to appoint delegates at an early day.

Editors in the State of Delaware, and on the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia, are requested to insert gratuitously until the day of meeting.

The Temperance Herald will please publish the above.

sep 19

BOOTS, SHOES, & LEATHERS.
The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from Baltimore, with a full and general assortment of

SHOES;
Selected personally with great care. They also have a first rate stock of their own MANUFACTURE, which they offer for sale at liberal prices to punctual men, or for Cash, Hides, Sheep Skins, Wool, and Country produce generally.

H. E. BATEMAN, & Co.
WANTED.
Two Journeymen upon various work, also Two Apprentices from 14 to 16 years of age.
H. E. B. & Co.
September 26 3t

WANTED.
A PERSON well qualified either as Overseer or Miller. Any one wishing to employ, will please apply to the Editor for further information.
August 15 67

From the Baltimore Chronicle.
CENTRAL COURSE RACES—1st Day.

Friday, Oct. 20.—The Course was well attended today, though there was not the money of those present, as thought to have been. We have seldom known greater anxiety manifested for the result of any race than for this. The evening before, when the fact was announced that four horses would start, the odds were against any named nag—Lady Clifton was the favorite against Fanny Wyatt, and for a short time on the morning of the race was taken at odds against Atlanta—Master Henry was set down as but little worth, and large odds were offered, and in some instances taken, that he would be distanced. As the hour of the approach, the backers of Atlanta became more firm of their offers, and large wagers were staked on her against the field. She gradually rose in favor, and before starting was backed at 100 to 65 and 70 against the field.

The four horses came to the post in the following order. Lady Clifton, Master Henry, Atlanta and Fanny Wyatt. They got off without the tap of the drum and were brought back. A second start was made, the drum tapped and three got off, leaving Fanny Wyatt thirty yards behind. Master Henry led the track, with Atlanta second, followed by Lady Clifton. She started off with the speed of a deer, and at once it was seen that the saddle had slipped and the boy was riding on her withers. It was a fearful sight. Atlanta rushed after her and chased her down the back stretch, round the turn and up home, as if she would drive the soul out of her. The boy on Lady Clifton, seeing his danger, grasped the mare tight with his knees, and maintained, as well as he could, a steady seat. She led again the second round, and as they passed the stand for the third mile, Atlanta made a rush at her and was up to her ears in her mane. She fell down to throw her head against him, and they went down the stretch side by side, another attempt to pass but in vain. Lady Clifton maintained her stride, although running under such disadvantage. The press of Atlanta just before they reached the half mile post was tremendous and the struggle between her and Lady Clifton for a moment seemed doubtful, as it was certainly dangerous to the latter's rider. She could not pass! The Lady maintained her place, though Atlanta still pressed on her. The run down the quarter mile stretch was beautiful, and the speed of the horses like the wind. Atlanta finishing she could not pass, as she left the track her rider took a tight pull on her as it gave up the heat to Lady Clifton. At this minute, mistaking this round for the last, the boy on Clifton pulled her up, and Atlanta rushed by her like lightning! One universal shout from the multitude sent up the cry "go on!" but it was not heard till Fanny Wyatt, who had been running some fifty yards in the rear, and master Henry, who was already a long way out of his distance, had passed Lady Clifton—Atlanta was not far ahead, and Fanny Wyatt was running up to her. She went to cut the lead, which it was not her intention, till this moment, even to turn round. She gained on Atlanta, but the gap she had to make up placed her to great disadvantage. Atlanta was at least a distance and half ahead of Lady Clifton, before the latter started again, and was two distances ahead before she got fully under way. The contest between Atlanta and Fanny Wyatt was beautiful, but was made by the latter with hardly a hope of winning the heat. To save his distance was now the only object of the rider of Lady Clifton, and to do this, under the circumstances, seemed beyond the reach of possibility. Atlanta and Fanny Wyatt were going at their utmost speed, but still the Lady gained on them. When the former entered on the stretch home, they had all sail out, not an inch was left. "They are coming home," said a whoresouled turfite, "they are coming like a mighty wind, and yet the little filly gains on them—she runs swift as lightning!" And so it was—Fanny Wyatt pressed hard on Atlanta, who jumped as if she had her all staked on the issue. The vast multitude gathered on in silence, and when Atlanta passed the stand ahead of Fanny Wyatt, not a shout was heard but all eyes were turned towards Lady Clifton. "Is she distanced?" was in the mouth of every one. Those in the great stand decided she was, without considering their station but fully qualified them to judge. It was evident that she had saved her distance, nothing could have prevented her winning the heat, had not the boy stopped her. The last half a mile she had passed over with incredible swiftness, but it was without hope that her friends wished she might have been in. The distance judges reported that she was in! The fact was astounding to many, but it was nevertheless true. The decision in her favor created astonishment and of course gave dissatisfaction to those who had bet against her. Astonishment it might well create, for never, we venture to say, was swifter running made than the last half mile. When we look back upon it now, we can hardly realize the speed, with which she passed over the half mile to the distance post. It was the severest run ever seen and was so adjudged by many of those who have seen the best nag runs, "man and boy for forty years." As soon as she was at the post she was pulled up and walked to the stand. The water was running off of her in a stream on the ground, not a hair on her was dry, and her nostrils seemed as if they were bursting to give vent to her hard drawn breath. Time of the heat 7m 53s.—The last two miles according to some watches, were run in 3m 41s! It is this fact, and it seems almost incredible, the time of any Wyatt race has been at least two seconds shorter, for she was at least that time behind Lady Clifton when she passed on the second mile. Taking it all together, it was, by far the hardest heat ever run over the Central, and though won by Atlanta her greatest admirers cannot claim more honor for her, for that fact, than falls to the lot of Fanny Wyatt and Lady Clifton for the part they took in it.

Fanny Wyatt, as was to be expected, was much distressed, and so was Atlanta, but neither were in the situation of Lady Clifton, the filly who appeared to be taken out of her. The leading was all at a stand, for it was now clear that the race was Atlanta's. The time allowed between the heats was used to the best advantage and in twenty minutes from the time of stopping every person who looked at her was surprised to see how fast Lady Clifton had recovered, and was then actually paving the earth as if she had not run a step. Though conscious that there was barely a possibility of winning, the owner, to gratify those who had bet on her, determined on starting her again. Master Henry, it should have been mentioned before, was a long way out of his distance, but how far we did not see. He was now low in flesh at starting, and ran while he had a jump in—his last of which was made somewhere about the half mile stake on the fourth round.

The three started for the second heat, Lady Clifton could not be held by her rider, and ran in the lead for three miles and two thirds, and was then passed by both Fanny Wyatt and Atlanta.—Several severe struggles were made for the lead before this, and up to the moment of passing it seemed doubtful whether it could be done. On passing Lady Clifton, Atlanta took the lead and maintained it till she reached the judges' stand, thus winning the heat and purse. Fanny Wyatt was a length behind her, and Lady Clifton about three lengths further off. Time 7m 56s.

It was one of the best contested races which ever took place in this country, and for its two mislapses which teted Lady Clifton, the honor of winning it would have cost Atlanta a greater struggle than that she had to make if she won at all.

The following is the short report of the races: Jacksonville purse, \$1000—four mile heats. Col. W. R. Johnson's b. m. Atlanta, five years old, by Industry, dam by Ratler—107 lbs. 1 1 John C. Stevens' ch. f. Fanny Wyatt, four years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Hal—97 lbs. 2 2 Col. J. M. Selden's ch. f. Lady Clifton, four years old, by Sussex, dam by Rat Ray—97 lbs. 3 3 J. S. B. Kenhall's b. c. Master Henry, four years old, by Henry, dam by Eclipse—109 lbs. dis. Time—7m 53s.—7m 56s.

Office of the Philadelphia Enquirer, Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 12 A. M. }
PACKET SHIP SUSQUEHANNA CAPTURED BY PIRATES.

Our city was thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday, by the arrival of an Express from Lewiston, bringing the appalling and almost incredible intelligence, that the packet ship "Susquehanna" of this port, with all her crew, 18 cabin and 40 steerage passengers, had been captured by pirates. The intelligence passed like lightning through the city, and in the course of a few minutes, the Merchant's Exchange was thronged with inquiring and anxious citizens, eager for all the details of so frightful an incident. It appears that the "Susquehanna" put to sea from Cape Cod on Saturday last, and while yet in sight of land, the weather being fine and the wind N.W. was observed to be pursued by a schooner, clipper-built, and full of men.

They boarded the "Susquehanna," when on Five Fathom Bank, and in a very short space of time, she was seen to steer away in a southerly direction, in full possession of the free-board, and with their schooner in company. The parties who brought the sad and fearful intelligence, do not appear to have ascertained whether the "Susquehanna" made any resistance; our hope we yet learned that any firing, either of large guns or small accompanied the capture. We need scarcely add that the greatest indignation was felt and expressed in this city, at the bold and daring enormity of this offence; and it is to be hoped that Government will, immediately and without a moment's delay, dispatch an adequate force to bring the villains to justice.

Expresses were sent from Wilmington and New Castle, direct to Norfolk, requesting that an armed vessel might be instantly dispatched in pursuit of the buccaner; but the danger is that the wretches will have made their escape, before the arm of justice and an out-going vessel can overtake them. The deepest anxiety is felt for the fate of the passengers and crew of the "Susquehanna."

At a latter hour last evening, the city was still in a high state of excitement; and the story of the capture of the "Susquehanna" was generally but not universally credited. It is not known what amount of specie the vessel had on board, but the impression is, that it was not large, with the exception of any sums that the passengers might have taken on their own account. As usual on such occasions, the most contradictory accounts are in circulation. Captain Pedrick, who left Lewiston five hours after the Express, says that the ship went to sea on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and with every prospect of an uninterrupted voyage.—This, it will be perceived, does not tally with the letter given above, as, according to that account, the ship went to sea at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It is proper to add, that Expresses were sent in every direction the moment the intelligence reached Philadelphia. It is also said, and we believe with truth, that Commodore Stewart, early yesterday afternoon, dispatched a ramboat with 100 seamen, to the revenue cutter at Wilmington, with orders to have her put in readiness with all practicable despatch, and proceed instantly in pursuit.

Susquehanna. We could see the crew in her fore-top-sail, the ship and schr. altering their courses several times during the time."
THOMAS ROWLAND.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday.
9 P. M. Thursday.—The schr. Fame, Capt. Taylor, has just arrived from the Chesapeake Bay. Captain T. states that on Monday night at half past 10 o'clock, he observed a large ship off Hog Island about thirty miles from the cape of Virginia. He remarked to his crew that such an occurrence was very unusual there being scarcely sufficient water in that vicinity for his own small craft. He thought no more of it however till he arrived at Philadelphia when hearing the supposed capture of the "Susquehanna," he deemed it a duty to mention the matter at the Exchange.

From the New York Commercial of Thursday.
THE SUSQUEHANNA—ANOTHER REPORT.

There have been various rumors this morning that a schooner had arrived from Norfolk, the captain of which reports that on Saturday last, when off the Delaware, the ship "Susquehanna" made a signal for the schooner to come along side. This was done, and the ship was supplied with twenty bushels of oysters—after which she stood out to sea.—We have not ascertained to find the vessel, but have not succeeded.

At one o'clock we heard another version of the story—that the captain had gone to the Mayor's office and made his report. We have not seen the Mayor, nor shall we give the result. P. S.—The messenger has returned to the Mayor's office. They have received a special intelligence (based upon the subject) of such information as has been there received corroborates the oyster-vessel story.

FEDERAL PROSCRIPTION.

One of the most striking instances of the proscription, vindictive spirit of bank buggery, that has ever been displayed before the American people, is to be found in the conduct of the Union Journalists towards John C. Calhoun. Until Monday last, that Senator, in the eyes of the opposition, was all that is good and noble—words were scarcely sufficient to express their sense of his talents, and of his inflexible integrity. He was forgiven by them for his nullification doctrines, because they considered them as the results of honest conviction, and, in other respects, they regarded him as one of the pillars of opposition. But now, all is changed. Every director of a liberal newspaper is busily engaged in picking up phrases that human ingenuity can put together, and a stream of bitter vituperation is poured out upon the man so lately one of the most cherished favorites of the bank buggery party. And why is this? The answer is well worthy of attention, for it brings out, in plain relief, the moving principle of the federal party of 1837, and shows the sole object at which their efforts are directed. Mr. Calhoun is assailed by his quondam friends for advocating a divorce of Bank and State; for sustaining a democratic doctrine in opposition to the tenets of Hamiltonian federalism, and for honestly avowing his opposition to the Pennsylvania Bank of the great contest now clearing that, in the government, the bank against republican government, which has fairly begun, he will be found on the side of the people. Such being his motives, it is no words to show the objects of those who now denounce him.

It appears that Mr. Calhoun is consistent in his course in the matter; yet the whig journalists attempt to impugn the motives by which he is actuated. They sneeringly ask, "is this the noble patriot whom we once considered the incorruptible friend of the people and the Constitution?" and, not content with these insinuations thus conveyed, attempt to undermine his ability, and affect to sneer at the manner in which his avowal of sentiment was made, as if the mere fact of differing from them was an evidence of deterioration of intellect, and as if he who will not sustain the cause of bankism in preference to that of the people, could neither be honest nor wise.

We allude to this matter, not for the purpose of exciting Mr. Calhoun on account of the course he has taken. His course, when we stand by the side of the people, which we do, stands before us as a shining example, and we do not show the spirit by which his opponents of democracy are animated—to point out the real value of their denunciations, and to display their true designs, as made apparent by this outburst of fury at the severe censure they received from Mr. Calhoun's speech on Monday last. It is with them, bank, bank, bank—nothing but bank! the submission of all Government to bank. Napoleon said "l'etat est moi"—but with them the bank must be the state—it must be the ruler, the supreme authority, the virtual head of the Republic. Even now it is made the measure of the value of all ability, of all patriotism. He who is not succumb to it, is at once set down as a fool or a knave. If such be the case, when it is only struggling to rise, we may form a faint conception of its iron rule and general proscription, if victorious, to use the words of Mr. Calhoun, over the Government.—Pennsylvanian.

triumph at this time, when the party is not departed and defeated, but full of victory, courage, and strength.—The Keystone.

WHIG & ADVOCATE: EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1837.

33—The Laws passed at the Extra Session of Congress will be found on the first page of today's paper.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The election contest in Pennsylvania is over. The result is far more satisfactory than we anticipated, knowing that the struggle on the part of our opponents was one that involved their future political existence. But we are gratified in saying that the political integrity of the old Keystone State has been maintained in the popular branch of her Legislature. The Democratic majority is probably fourteen, but certainly twelve!

The Washington Globe of the 23d says:—The President, with several members of his Cabinet, left the city to day for the Bekeley Springs. Their absence will not continue beyond Saturday.

GEORGIA.—The Whig papers claim the election of Mr. Gilmer, the Anti-Bank States Rights Candidate for Governor, by a majority of 700 votes over Mr. Schley the Van Buren candidate. This is certainly no victory for the Whigs, as both candidates are avowedly hostile to the establishment of a National Bank. According to the best information parties in the Legislature will stand as follows:

	Van Buren	State Rights
Senate	50	40
House	89	79
	139	119

Van Buren maj. 20

When it is remembered that Judge White, at the last Presidential election, received the electoral vote of Georgia by a majority of near 3000, the late result should be highly gratifying to the friends of the National Administration.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The New York Herald of Saturday the 21st inst. says:—"Messrs. Gallatin, Newbold, White and several others, in conjunction with a few bankers from the country, have come to the determination to make a decided movement at last—and yesterday notices were issued to all the leading banks of this State requesting them to hold a convention in this city on the 7th of November, for the purpose of resuming specie payments in conjunction, or nearly contemporaneous, with the issue of Treasury drafts. It is highly probable, that we have not yet ascertained the fact, that the invitation will be extended to the Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore banks."

test throw off the foul mantle of modern Bank Whiggery, and take her stand, as she was wont, among the foremost of her Democratic sisters.

THE PIRACY.—We give in to-day's paper such particulars of the reported capture of the Packet Ship "Susquehanna," by pirates, as have come to hand. We entertain a hope that the report may prove unfounded, from the fact that several of the rumors differ very essentially in their details. From the Wilmington Gazette of Friday we extract the following paragraphs:

"Armed vessels have been despatched from Philadelphia, New York, and Norfolk, in pursuit of the pirates; and orders have also been sent further South, to send out vessels from southern ports; and every measure adopted in the principal cities, calculated to effect their capture."

"The Baltimore Sun states that it was rumored in that city that a suspicious vessel, answering the description given of the craft seen along side of the "Susquehanna," was lately fitted out from Fell's Point, in that city, and every thing about her destination, &c. was kept perfectly dark. It was further reported that one of the most conspicuous of the crew of the vessel was the man recently tried there for piracy, but for the want of sufficient evidence was acquitted."

"The National Gazette says that a vessel was fitted out from that city under suspicious circumstances in July last, and at the instance of the Collector of that port, an investigation was held at Norfolk in September, whether she had sailed. The crew were, however, permitted to go free. The vessel in which they sailed was condemned as not seaworthy, and a new one purchased, answering the description of the piratical vessel in question. Among her crew were notorious desperadoes, whose names are known, and will be published at the proper time."

An individual by the name of Blankman was arrested in Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, on suspicion of having connexion with the piratical vessel, but after an examination of some hours, before the Mayor, he was discharged. The Philadelphia Inquirer observes of the trial, that while it is calculated to acquit Captain Blankman of all participation in the supposed piracy, it states many facts of the history of the notorious Mitchell, that will be read with interest at this time.

RETURN OF SPECIE.—The Packet Ship Ontario, which arrived a few days since at New York from London, brought fifteen casks of specie for Prims, Ward and King, of the former city.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—Three hundred and fifty bricklayers are wanted at Grand Gulph, Mississippi. The pay is \$3,50 per day.

SPECIE.—The Wilmington Gazette of the 24th inst. asserts upon report that Twenty tons of Specie passed through the Pennsylvania Canal, on the 14th inst. for Philadelphia. It came up the Ohio, and is supposed to be for the U. S. Bank and the Banks of Philadelphia. The same paper adds that this is good news, and gives increased hope of the resumption of specie payments by the Banks in a short time.

MORE SPECIE.—About \$65,000 arrived at New York, last week, in small amounts, by vessels from the West Indies, and South America.

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of Tennessee has elected Mr. Eppain A. Foster, U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. Grundy whose term of office expires on the 4th of March 1839. Mr. Grundy was not a candidate for re-election. Mr. Foster, though a modern Whig, it is said, received the votes of several friends of the National Administration.

The New Orleans papers of the 18th and 19th inst. contain accounts of the discovery of a contemplated negro insurrection in the Red River District of Louisiana, of which the following is the substance.

From the Harrisburg Keystone.

PROSCRIPTION.

We have been assured upon the best authority, that several of the WORKMEN on the canals and public bridges and other works in this country, who exercised their RIGHT as FREEMEN in voting the democratic ticket, were immediately notified by the supervisors and other agents of the Gov. Ruler, that they SHOULD BE EMPLOYED ON THE WORKS OF THE STATE NO LONGER.

Who prevented the passage of the bill to divorce bank and State? We answer, the opposition, aided by the votes of a few professional friends of the administration, defeated this salutary measure, and disappointed the just expectations of the people. On them alone rests the odium of defeating the measure; and a solemn account they will have to give of their sayings and doings, when the reckoning day shall arrive: When the people require them to give an account of their stewardship, their hypocrisy and want of fidelity to their interests will be fully disclosed, and they will receive the just reward of their doings.—New York Daily News.

Accounts from Naples of the 27th June, state that Mount Vesuvius had vomited flames on the night of the 24th, but it had not affected the atmosphere so as to reduce the intensity of the cholera, which carried off four hundred daily. The number of deaths since the 13th of April were estimated at ten thousand. All places of amusement, as well as the custom house offices, were closed. The malignancy of the disease was such that the patient's fate was decided in 21 hours.

From the Harrisburg Keystone.

INSURRECTION.

"By the Brun Bonhomme from Alexandria, information by passengers and letters has been received of an extensive insurrection, which was to have taken place on the night of the 7th at Bayou Rapide, a few miles from Alexandria, but for the discovery of the plot by one of the parties, on the 5th, who made a confession to his master. About 30 negroes were immediately arrested on the 10th, 11th, and 12th; 9 of the principal leaders were hung in Alexandria, 3 of them were free; there are about 40 in jail awaiting their trial."

Two companies of United States troops have been stationed throughout the disaffected districts. Every thing is now quiet and the negroes completely subdued."

Of 333 directors of banks in the State of Ohio only 37 profess to be democrats, and not a single bank is controlled by a democratic director; and yet the democratic party is charged with creating and managing the State bank. The falsehood of the charge is not more palpable in relation to the banks in Ohio than to those in other States.—Illinois State Gazette.

WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—Fourteen thousand persons are in prison for debt in England and Wales.—N. Y. Star.

We have associated with, and indeed founded upon, great poverty; and this proves it, 1,500 persons are able to pay the national debt, or in other words, are worth \$3,500,000,000, while 14,000 are in prison for debt, it is because the fruits of labor, earned by the many, are monopolized by the few.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

An easy way to acquire good manners of Education.—The Declamatory Patriot says: "Every man that pays his subscription promptly in advance is a gentleman and a scholar."

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal PILLS

THE Subscriber has sold upwards of 1800 boxes of the above named Pills, which fully substantiate what Dr. Brandreth has put forth in his advertisements. Within the last 6 months the sale of these Pills has increased very rapidly, and now my sales are about 330 boxes per month. Hundreds of persons in this country can be referred to who have been cured by this medicine when all others have failed.

SECURITY AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—Dr. Brandreth has adopted the following plan to secure the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS to the public. Every authorized Agent must have one of the following Certificate of Agency; and it will be seen that a double forgery must be committed, before any one can procure a forged certificate; and the person having it in his possession is equally liable with the forger. No one will chance to sell in State Prison, for the sale of a box of counterfeit Brandreth Pills. At least I hope so.

(Copy of Certificate of Agency.)
BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.
Security against Counterfeits.

The within named, R. R. GREEN of Baltimore, is my appointed General Agent for the States of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia, in the United States of America, and this letter, which is signed by me, BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, in my own hand writing, must also be signed by the within named General Agent, whose name will also appear in the principal papers of the United States. This caution has become absolutely necessary to guard the public against the numerous counterfeiters which are out of the above popular medicine.

This letter will be renewed every twelve months. Therefore, should any alteration be made in the date, do not purchase there is doubt.

Signal B. BRANDRETH.
New York, January, 1837.
R. R. GREEN, General Agent.
Purchaser ask to see the certificate of Agency—all who sell the genuine Brandreth Pills have one.
CHARLES ROBINSON, Agent.
Sept 19 11

COUNTERFEIT BRANDRETH PILLS CAUTION EMPLOYER!—LET THE BUYER BEWARE.

IF it be a duty incumbent on an individual who has been relieved by good medicine to publish his case for the benefit of mankind, how much more is it his BOUNDEN DUTY to give notice to the community when he has been injured by a DRUG falsely called a medicine, and which has been palmed upon him under the name and well earned fame of a genuine catholicon. Under these impressions the subscriber deems it his imperative duty to state the following facts:

Some few months since, while suffering under a severe indisposition, I resorted to the advice of my friends and made trial of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, although I conceived with little faith in their efficacy, having made trial of the usual remedies peculiar to my complaint without avail. I accordingly sent to the office in Charles street, procured a 25 cent box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the malady under which I laboured was eradicated from my system. A sense of gratitude induces me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received more real benefit from the use of a single quarter dollar box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me. I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety but with beneficial results. For my own part I shall use no other, so long as I possess in my own person such ample testimony of their invigorating and salutary properties under affliction. The last three or four weeks, I have taken of the usual remedies peculiar to my complaint without avail. I accordingly sent to the office in Charles street, procured a 25 cent box of the Genuine Medicine and commenced the use of it, with strict regard to the printed directions with which it was accompanied and I had the gratification to find, that after a few doses, the malady under which I laboured was eradicated from my system. A sense of gratitude induces me here to add, my conscientious belief, that I have received more real benefit from the use of a single quarter dollar box of these Pills, than from any medicine that has ever been administered to me. I will therefore take the liberty to recommend them to my friends as a medicine which I believe to be perfectly harmless, and one that may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, not only with perfect safety but with beneficial results. For my own part I shall use no other, so long as I possess in my own person such ample testimony of their invigorating and salutary properties under affliction.

The Druggist replied in the affirmative, and handed me a box, for which I paid him 25 cents. They were a spurious article and as the sequel will prove deleterious. I immediately took three Pills, the next morning I felt no better; knowing, that the benefit I derived from the medicine in Baltimore and not entertaining the most remote idea but what the Pills I was taking were genuine, I took four more, on the approach of night, I felt much worse, yet still with a confidence in the Genuine Brandreth Pills of which I am now proud, I persevered with this insidious poison and took FIVE more. The operation of the dose very soon increased the violence of my symptoms. The whole region of the stomach was disordered, my head wretchedly distressed, and in my legs from the ankle to the knee a burning agony passing description, prevented an interval of a moment's repose. Of course I became seriously alarmed. Unable to prosecute my business, I hastened back to my family in Baltimore. After my arrival I despatched my son to Dr. Brandreth's office, with the box and the remaining Pills I had were genuine. Mr. Green the General Agent waited on me immediately, and at once convinced me that I had been undergoing a perilous experiment in the use of a base and miserable counterfeit. I immediately provided myself with the Genuine Brandreth Universal Pills and without delay took six of them. A few hours only sufficed to make me perfectly conscious of their renovating influence. I (although not perfectly recovered from the violent effects of that pernicious drug) I may here add that the purchasing of this one box of counterfeit Pills has cost me from fifteen to twenty dollars.

ANDREW REESE,
Conway street, between Hanover and Sharp streets.
Baltimore.

The Counterfeit "BRANDRETH PILLS" alluded to by Mr. Reese in the above communication are purchased as (he has himself made known) at a Drug Store, in Washington City. The Druggist, to whom he bought, says he purchased them in the City of Baltimore, from Messrs J. & N. FOPPLER, No 74 Liberty street.

Aug 31

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 selecting 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 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 explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always furnishing to the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so often distract, and upon which, imperfectly understood as they frequently are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance. In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic Party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith which constitute the People in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

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

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States' Magazine, no care or cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable 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 benefits of correct models of taste and worthy execution.

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

As the United States' Magazine is founded on the broad 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 acts 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.

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

Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment at 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 pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States' Magazine will also constitute a complete and useful 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 party affinity to the Democratic vote

(this regard had its other features referred to above—independently of the best able subject of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of its opponents thus advocated—will recommend it to liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party.)

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

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

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

All communications will be addressed, post paid, to the undersigned, the Publishers.
LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN.
Washington, D C April, 1837.

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.

The University of Maryland.

THE Session of the Medical Department to commence on the 1st of October next, and continue until the last day of February.

THE FACULTY OF PHYSIC ARE,
H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
HENRY HOWARD, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and of the Diseases of Women and Children.

MICHAEL A. FINLEY, M. D. Professor of Pathology and of the Practice of Medicine.
ROBERT T. DONNEY, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.

WILLIAM R. FISHER, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JOHN FREDERICK MAY, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

ELLS HUGHES, M. D. Dissector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In making this annual announcement the Trustees respectfully state that in addition to a Medical Faculty of great ability, having high claims to public confidence and patronage, this Department of the University of Maryland likewise offers other and peculiar advantages to students for the acquisition of medical knowledge. Placed in a most favorable climate, this School commands unequalled facilities as well for the practice of the various surgical operations by its students themselves, as for the prosecution of the study of Practical Anatomy. It has also an Anatomical Museum founded on the extensive collection of the celebrated Allen Burns, which became its property by purchase, at great expense; and to this collection numerous additions have been annually made—and of late, many valuable preparations have been procured from France and Italy—which afford ample means for a great variety of illustrations, both of healthy and diseased structure.

The Baltimore Infirmary, long and favorably known as an excellent School of Practice, is connected with the Medical Department, and furnishes every class of disease for the practice of the students in the Practice of Medicine, and of Surgery—who besides their regular lectures, will impart clinical instruction at the Infirmary at stated periods in each week during the session.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus of this University is of great extent and value, much of it having been selected in Europe by the late distinguished Professor DeButeis, and to a Laboratory provided with every thing necessary for a course of Chemical instruction are united the numerous and varied articles required for illustrating the lectures on Pharmacy and Materia Medica. Neither expense nor care has been spared to secure for the University of Maryland the facilities necessary for the acquisition of a thorough medical education.

THE EXPENSES ARE
The First Course—
For attending the Lectures of Six Professors, each \$15, \$90
Do. do. the Dissections, 9
Do. do. the Demonstrations, 9
Do. do. the Clinical Lectures and instruction at the Infirmary, 6
\$108

The Second Course—
For attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, 650
For Graduation and Diploma, 20 \$110

The whole expense being only \$213
Lectures who have attended one course of Lectures in another respectable Medical School, may graduate here after they have attended one full course of instruction in this university, where it is as complete as that of any other Medical School, each Professor being here required to lecture every day; and Students can enjoy as good boarding in Baltimore as on cheap terms in any Atlantic city.

THE OFFICERS ARE,
His Excellency, Thomas W. Veazy, (Governor of Maryland.)
President of the board of Trustees.
The Hon. Roger B. Taney, *Progr.*
Nathaniel Williams, *Vice President.*

John Nelson,
Solomon Ething,
Isaac McKim,
Dr. Dennis Claude,
James Cox,
William Gwyn,
Dr. Hanson Penn,
James Wm. McCulloh,
Henry V. Somerville,
Dr. Samuel McCulloh,
John G. Chapman,
By order,
Joseph B. Williams, Secretary.

(Baltimore, 26th August, 1837.
Sept. 2

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.

CLARK'S Old stshed Lucky Office

W. Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Street (UNDER THE MUSEUM)
WHENEVER BEEN SOLD
PRIZES, PRIZES, IN Millions of Dollars.

Drawn Daily,
Tickets 1 to \$10, shares in proportion, are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail (POST PAID) or otherwise, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention, as if on personal application and the result given when requested immediately after drawing.

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 despatch.

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 cow31)

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 1837, at which premiums will be offered for the different varieties of Crops, 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

JAMES LL. MARTIN Attorney at Law.

HAS taken the office on Goldsborough St. formerly occupied by Wm. Hayward.
Easton, May 9, 1837.

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 of in and to the farm he lately purchased of John Leeds Kerr, Esq. all sold and taken at the property of the said Joseph P. Harris and will be sold to satisfy arrears of officers fees.
JO. GRAHAM, late Sheriff.
August 15

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 1837.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, SCHOONER

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. 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 Freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Grocery 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. Ben ny will be attended to; Mr. B. will attend to all other business pertaining to the packet concern, with the assistance of Mr. Robert Leonard. All orders should be accompanied with the Cash, to meet with prompt attention.

Passage and fare \$2.00.
The subscriber expects in a very short time to supersede 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
April 4, 1837 (G)

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Easton 1st of October, 1837.

Henry Alford
Rev. Thos. Bayne
Alex C Bullet 5
Mr Brommer
Margaret Benny
Mary Jane Barrett
John Bennett
William Cox
Geo E Caraway
Capt Thomas Case
D
Thos H Dawson & Son
E
Wm Edmondson
F
Edward Flynn
Wm B Faulkner
G
John D. Green
W H & P Groome
H
William Handary
Richard Hemely
Charles W Hobbs
Wm Hughtel
J
Mr Johnson
Charlotte Jackson
Dr Sol M Jenkins
K
Wm or Joseph Brown
Kemp
Person calling for any of the above letters will please say advertised.

Notice.
N B Those persons who are indebted for postage for the last quarter ending the thirtieth day of September last, will please call and settle it up, as I can not indulge longer.
H. T.
Oct 3 3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing in and between 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.

\$5 REWARD

RANAWAY From the subscriber a few days since, George W. Reliance, an intended apprentice to the Shoe Making business. All persons are hereby forwarded from harboring or employing said boy, as the Law will be enforced against all such.
WHITTINGTON COX,
Easton, Oct 3 1837.

To Rent

FOR THE YEAR 1838
That valuable Farm, on Wye River in Talbot county, on which George W. Noble resides. For terms apply to
JACOB LORRICK,
Oct 3 1837. 3w.

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

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 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 c rriages 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)

NOTICE.

The und-rsigned hereby give notice to all parties 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 Helman, died, seized, then 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 ascents.—Given under our hands this 12th day of August, 1837.

JOSEPH TURNER,
JESSE SCOTT,
CHARLES JUMP,
WILLIAM POWELL,
Commissioners.
August 15, 1837. 61

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 11

The Teeth.

DRS. WARE and GILL, Dental Surgeons, are always prepared to insert from one to a whole set of teeth, so as to resemble nature.
Office corner of Hanover and Lombard streets, Baltimore.
Aug 27 11

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. GROOME,
WM. LOVEDAY, Trustees
August 8 3w (G)

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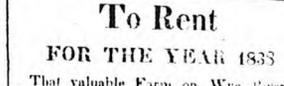
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