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## SONG OF EMIGRATION.

There was heard a song on the chiming sea,  
A mingled breathing of grief and glee;  
Man's voice, unbroken by sighs was there,  
Filling with triumph the sunny air;  
Of fresh green lands, and of pastures new  
It sang, while the bark through the surges flew.

But ever and anon  
A murmur and farewell,  
Told, by its plaintive tone  
That from woman's lip it fell.

"Away, away, o'er the foaming main!"  
—This way the free and the joyous strain—  
"There are clearer skies than ours, afar,  
We will shape our course by a brighter star:  
There are plains whose verdure no foot has pressed,  
And whose wealth is all for the first brave guest."

"But alas! that we should go!"  
Sang the farewell voices then,  
"From the homesteads warm and low,  
By the brook and by the glen."

"We will rear new homes, under trees that glow  
As if gems were the fruitage of every bough;  
O'er our white walls we will train the vine,  
And sit in the shadow as days decline,  
And watch our herds, as they range at will  
Through the green savannas, all bright and still."

"But we for that sweet shade  
Of flowering orchard trees,  
Where first our children played  
Midst the birds and honey bees?"

"All, all our own shall the forest be,  
As to the bound of the tree-buck free;  
None shall say, "Hither, no further pass!"  
We will track each step through the wavy grass:  
We will chase the elk in his speed and might,  
And bring proud spoils to the hearth at night."

"But oh, the grey church tower,  
And the sound of the Sabbath bell,  
And the shelter'd garden bower—  
We have bid them all farewell!"

"We will give the names of our fearless race  
To each bright river whose course we trace;  
We will leave our memory with mounds and floods:  
And the path of our daring in boundless woods;  
And our works unto many a lake's green shore,  
Where the Indians lay alone before!"

"But who shall teach the flowers,  
Which our children lov'd, to dwell  
In a soil that is not ours?"  
—Home, home and friends farewell!"

—Mrs. Hemans.

## From the Richmond Enquirer.

"'Twas like the stealing  
Of summer's wind thro' some wreathed shell—  
Each secret winding, each inmost feeling  
Of all my soul echoing to the spell!" (More.)

Minstrel! whose'er thou art,  
That wakest at the midnight hour,  
Sounds which sink into the heart,  
And bid it yield to music's power,—  
I thank thee for that dulcet strain,  
So strongly link'd with memory's chain.

Thy words have conjured moments up,  
When Youth was proud, and Hope were bright  
When nought had poison'd Pleasure's cup,  
And days of Gladness knew no night—  
How alter'd now,—O, Absent thou!  
Hast child's the soul,—o'ercast the brow.

Yes, Minstrel! with thy notes, thoughts flew  
Like winged meteors rapidly,  
And lightning rays of joy shot through  
The clouded vault of memory!  
Ah! should they but with Fancy's gleam?  
Is Hope a name? Is Joy a dream?

Days, weeks, and years have fled since last  
My soul drank in that thrilling song—  
Alas! while gazing on the past,  
What thoughts of bliss about me throng—  
Bright spots, amid Life's dreary waste,  
On which the "Mind's eye" loves to rest.

On this that Time may weave no more  
The magic spell which then it wove,  
Those halcyon days may all be o'er,  
Yet do I love them, madly love!  
The shrines on Aiken's classic hill  
Thro' ruins now, are sacred still.

Minstrel! The cloud is on me now,  
Nor can thy strain dispel the gloom—  
And dews are gathering on my brow,  
Like damps arising from the tomb—  
Then pr' the cease—my little spark  
Of Hope grows faint—my soul is dark.

P. Q. & PARTNERS.

The following extract is from *Memory's Tri-  
bute—Baptism*.  
"If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you  
as with sons; for what son is he whom the  
father chasteneth not?—From the Epistle to  
the Hebrews.

The Christian's path is not irradiated with  
continual sunshine. There are seasons when  
he finds himself wrapped in deep and awful  
darkness. God sees fit, at times to set him  
in dark places, to hedge him about so that he can-  
not get out, and to remove his soul far off from  
peace. Unforeseen and unavoidable calamity  
may overtake him. His prospects may be  
suddenly blasted. His friends, his children,  
those who are endeared to him by all the ten-  
ders of consanguinity and love, may be torn  
from his bosom and lodged in the grave.

But in the midst of his severest trials the  
Christian has the consoling assurance, that  
these afflictions are not to be viewed as judg-  
ments sent in frowning wrath, but as tokens of  
God's paternal regard. For whom the Lord lov-  
eth he chasteneth and scourgeth as his own  
child. All who belong to the household  
of faith of God must expect, sooner or later,  
the evidences of divine adoption. Afflictive

visitations seem necessary to prove us. If  
we pass through the fiery trail with undim-  
inished confidence in God, our faith in this  
very process will have become more invigora-  
ted and our submission to the divine will more  
perfect. Our characters will thus have become  
more exalted, and purified from the dross of  
sin, and we ourselves rendered more meet  
to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints  
in light."

These remarks have been suggested, by  
the continuation of the foregoing narrative,  
which here follows, as related by Mr. Heyden.

"My friend was now called to tread a rough  
and thorny path. As I observed to you, he  
had taken great pains to imbue the young  
and tender minds of his children with senti-  
ments of piety and love to God; in the course  
of a few years he was called to part with three  
of these children. Oh, sir, if you have never  
had, and buried children, you can hardly  
conceive the nature of this affliction. Here  
Mr. H. cast his eye towards the burying  
ground, and for a moment seemed lost in  
contemplation. The tear that fell upon  
his manly cheek, and the tones in which  
he spoke, told me that he had children resting  
there.

Drawing the back of his hand across his  
face, Mr. H. thus proceeded:—"There are  
thousand ways in which these little ones en-  
twine themselves around our hearts. To see  
them so helpless and dependant upon us, look-  
ing to us so imploringly in the moment of  
peril and running to us for protection, appear-  
ing so happy, and joyous and light hearted in  
our presence—to witness in them day after day  
the unfolding of some new capacity or the per-  
formance of some new action; to watch each  
new development of thought and of moral  
feeling; to follow them step by step till reason  
begins to ripen and mature and to receive from  
them, at each step, expressions of filial love  
in all the feelings and simplicity of their young  
warm, and guileless hearts—Oh, these things  
fasten ten thousand cords around a father's  
heart! And if that father has endeavoured to  
lead his children in the way of life, if he has  
gathered them around him, and told them the  
story of the Saviour's death and sufferings, and  
as he spoke of the love and the kindness of  
the Son of God, if he has observed the fears  
that glistened in their young eyes, and if he  
has conducted them on in the way of religious  
instruction until the divine life began to spring  
up in their souls, he has found his heart bound  
to them by new ties. To lose such a child  
—to see him on the bed of death looking so  
imploringly to us, and when pointed to that  
blessed Jesus who while here on earth, wel-  
comed little children to his arms—to see him  
endeavouring with his trembling lips and dy-  
ing breath, to utter the name of that Jesus  
Oh, this is indeed trying to the feelings of a  
father."

"In less than one year Mr. Northend saw  
three of his children thus called into eternity.  
But the resignation with which he bore it, and  
the meek submission with which he bowed to  
the will of God, seemed to throw a new lustre  
over his character.

"Have you not observed, since we have been  
sitting here, that a few light clouds have gath-  
ered in the heavens; and do you not see that  
one of a dark appearance has just passed over  
the moon. This connected with our conver-  
sation, reminds me of a scrap of poetry that I  
once read, which struck me forcibly.

"'Twas like the stealing  
Of summer's wind thro' some wreathed shell—  
Each secret winding, each inmost feeling  
Of all my soul echoing to the spell!" (More.)

Minstrel! whose'er thou art,  
That wakest at the midnight hour,  
Sounds which sink into the heart,  
And bid it yield to music's power,—  
I thank thee for that dulcet strain,  
So strongly link'd with memory's chain.

Thy words have conjured moments up,  
When Youth was proud, and Hope were bright  
When nought had poison'd Pleasure's cup,  
And days of Gladness knew no night—  
How alter'd now,—O, Absent thou!  
Hast child's the soul,—o'ercast the brow.

Yes, Minstrel! with thy notes, thoughts flew  
Like winged meteors rapidly,  
And lightning rays of joy shot through  
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Ah! should they but with Fancy's gleam?  
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Days, weeks, and years have fled since last  
My soul drank in that thrilling song—  
Alas! while gazing on the past,  
What thoughts of bliss about me throng—  
Bright spots, amid Life's dreary waste,  
On which the "Mind's eye" loves to rest.

On this that Time may weave no more  
The magic spell which then it wove,  
Those halcyon days may all be o'er,  
Yet do I love them, madly love!  
The shrines on Aiken's classic hill  
Thro' ruins now, are sacred still.

Minstrel! The cloud is on me now,  
Nor can thy strain dispel the gloom—  
And dews are gathering on my brow,  
Like damps arising from the tomb—  
Then pr' the cease—my little spark  
Of Hope grows faint—my soul is dark.

"I looked towards the moon, and was struck  
with the inimitable beauty and force of the  
illustration; but determined not to interrupt Mr.  
H. to express my admiration, he therefore,  
thus proceeded:  
"This was only the commencement of my  
friends' afflictions. James Northend, as I have  
already remarked, when quite young, evinced  
strong symptoms of a wayward and perverse  
heart. As he grew up, his natural propensities  
became more manifest, and excited in the  
bosom of his friends alarming apprehensions  
that his course would be marked with fearful  
depravity. He became extremely dissipated,  
fond of low company, and averse to labour.  
"This was, indeed, a sore trial to Mr. North-  
end, James was his first begotten. If he had  
a favourite, if there was one of his children  
that shared more tenderly or more largely his  
affections than another, it was James. No one  
can tell how many bitter tears he shed, how  
many fervent prayers he put up for him. But  
this child of his love, this idol of his heart,  
with a bosom steered against all impressions from  
parental tenderness, kept on in his evil courses,  
waxing worse and worse. What rendered  
this affliction still more trying, was, that Mr.  
Northend always attributed this perverseness  
in James, to his own early mismanagement  
of him.  
"As I just remarked, James Northend was  
extremely averse to labour; but seemed very  
fond of being on the lake, and of associating  
with boatmen. He now took his own course,  
and determined to follow boating on the lake  
as a business. This brought him into habits  
of intimacy with the lowest and most depraved  
part of society. He was thus removed from  
the meek of grace, and from the influence of  
religious people; and his acquaintances, in gen-  
eral, now gave him up as a lost man.  
"It was a few years after James began to fol-  
low the lake, that his mother was taken very  
ill, and from the violence of her disease, her  
recovery was despaired of. She expressed  
great anxiety to see him before she died—  
Boats were leaving her almost every day and  
the family took great pains to send tidings  
of this to James.  
"It was a very dark rainy night; when intel-  
ligence came to my house that Mrs. Northend  
would not probably survive till morning. I  
immediately hastened there, and found but  
few individuals present except their own fami-  
ly. Mrs. N. was evidently rapidly failing, but  
still able to converse. I do not know that I  
ever saw one appear more lovely in death, or  
look into the eternal world on the brink of  
which she then lay, with more calmness or  
composure.  
"I remarked to her, that I hoped that she still  
resigned to the will of God, and ready to obey

his summons. "Oh yes," she replied, "God has  
been very merciful to me; his Spirit has  
brought most of my rebellious thoughts into  
submission to his will. And I can truly say,  
that I find unspeakable peace and comfort in  
resigning myself and all my concerns to his  
hands. When I look back on my past life,  
and see how devious has been my path, and  
how deviating my steps, the creature of a thou-  
sand changed and changing purposes; at one  
time firmly resolved to devote all my powers  
and faculties to the service of God, and per-  
haps before an hour had passed, all my good  
resolutions swept away and myself brought in-  
to submission to the law of sin which is in my  
members—Oh, when I think of these things, I should  
sink into utter despair did I not remember that  
I was to be saved by free and unmerited grace.  
Yes Jesus,

"Thou must save, and thou alone;  
In my hand no price I bring,  
Simply to thy cross I cling."

"Oh, how infinite is that love, how indescri-  
bable that goodness which has promised to lift  
me from the depths of sin, and exalt me to a  
seat at God's right hand. When I look for-  
ward to the things which are not seen, the things  
which God hath prepared for them that love him,  
I long to depart and be with Christ—But then  
the thought of those I am leaving; yes, there  
is one bitter thought—my James—my  
prodigal son—O, that I could see him, and  
leave him my dying entreaty to turn from the  
ways of death."

"The rain was pattering fast upon the roof,  
and the night exceedingly dark; all within the  
house was quiet and composed. During these  
remarks of Mrs. N. James arrived and had  
entered the room with a noiseless tread; he  
contaminated that hung around her bed, had  
prevented her noticing his presence, as she made  
these last remarks. He went forward just as  
he had left the boat, clad in his sailor dress,  
dripping with rain, and kneeling at her bed-  
side, with one hand he covered his own face,  
and with the other clasped the dying hand  
of his mother.

"O my James, my James," she exclaimed, "I  
am going to die—and must we be parted for-  
ever? Have I borne and nursed you—have I  
carried you in my arms, and chastised you in  
my bosom so many days and nights, that you  
might become a man of worth, fitted for de-  
struction. Oh my son, this is the last appeal  
that I shall ever make to you. Do not turn  
to God. If you have no pity on your own soul,  
do have pity upon the tears and agony of your  
dying mother. O my God, I ask for this child  
but one thing—the salvation of his soul."

"Never did I witness so truly an affecting  
scene as this. The mother soon died. The  
son, for a little while more sad, soon returned  
to his former course. Mr. Northend bore  
up under this affliction astonishingly. But the  
severest trial of all was now at hand.

"A few years had elapsed since the death of  
Mrs. Northend. James continued to follow  
the lake, and had become the master, and in  
part, the owner of a small schooner. The na-  
vigation of this lake is somewhat dangerous on  
account of sudden squalls. It was about the  
time that the arrival of James Northend was  
expected, that there blew upon the severest  
gales I ever witnessed. And in a short time  
there came near that schooner was wrecked,  
and in a sinking condition, within sight of  
the shore. In a few minutes the shore was  
lined with spectators, and it was soon de-  
termined that it was James Northend's boat. A  
number of persons could be distinctly clinging  
to the yet floating wreck. The first thing that  
arrested my attention when I came to the  
shore, was Mr. Northend, walked backward  
and forward in the deepest agony. In his  
haste he had left his house without his hat, and  
his long white hair was floating in the wind,  
which gave to him a wild and distracted ap-  
pearance. An attempt had just been made to  
send out a small boat to the relief of the per-  
ishing crew; but there was not a boat to be  
had that could have lived five minutes in that  
gale."

"Mr. Northend was imploring them to make  
another effort. "O save my child," he said, "I  
will give all that I possess if any one will make  
the effort."  
"To have made the attempt would have been  
certain destruction. Of this Mr. Northend  
soon became sensible, and desisted from his  
impertinent. His stern accelerated the ap-  
proach of night, and in fifteen minutes after I  
reached the shore, darkness settled down upon  
the sinking wreck, and I stood it, together  
with his perishing crew, forever from our sight.  
Mr. N. still stood gazing in the direction of the  
wreck, trying to pierce with his dim eye  
through the darkness, to catch another glimpse  
of his prodigal, but still beloved child. I went  
up to him, and taking him by the arm, begged  
him to return to his house, and remember  
where his trust should be placed.

"On yes," said he, turning away from the  
wild commotion of agitated waters that was  
roaring around us. "Oh yes, my heart is in-  
deed overruled, lead me to the rock that is  
higher than I. Had James been penitent—  
could I have had any evidence that his peace  
was made with God! The thought of his go-  
ing to an endless perdition—how agonizing.  
O God, help me to bow in humble submission  
to this dispensation, and say, thy will be done."

"As was to be expected, when the morning  
came, no part of the wreck was visible.  
"From this time Henry Northend became  
more abstracted from the world. His conver-  
sation was in Heaven. The subject of reli-  
gion seemed the only one that could interest  
him. This interested him deeply and power-  
fully. However weary or worn out with fa-  
tigue, the mention of the blessed Saviour's  
name would at all times arouse him up to im-  
mediate warmth and animation. He has lived  
the life, and died the death of the righteous.  
Peace be to his memory."

"When this interesting narrative was finish-  
ed, we went to Mr. Heyden's house.  
After I had retired to my bed-room, I could  
not but think, here is one instance in which  
God has blessed, in a signal and visible way,  
the sacrament of infant baptism to the salva-  
tion of souls, and to the magnifying of his own  
glory. How strongly should this urge all pa-  
rents to the discharge of this most plainly in-  
cumbent duty."

**Canoe.**—The Fredericksburg Political A-  
rena—A decided opposition paper, says of the  
late New York election, that "in spite of vari-  
ous ingenious theories broached to account for  
it, it is, we fear indicative of the sentiments of  
that powerful state, in relation to the present  
administration. "We may hence" continues  
the same paper "infer a change between this and  
the Presidential election, but at present, the  
anti-Jacksonians are in a lamentable minority  
in New York."

WASHINGTON, 18th, Nov. 1830.  
To the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser.

Sir—Your paper, containing an account of  
the proceedings of the Penn Society, at the  
recent celebration in your city, has been re-  
ceived. As I am not a subscriber to "The A-  
merican Daily Advertiser," I am of course in-  
eligible to your courtesy, for this opportunity  
of inspecting its columns, and with the feeling  
prompted by the perusal of their contents, I  
make haste to offer to you my acknowledg-  
ments.

With your permission, sir, I will avail my-  
self of this occasion, the only one which the  
circumstances have left open to me, to offer  
through the medium of your paper, some ob-  
servations on one of the incidents of that cele-  
bration. If I have been correctly informed, a  
faithful representation of this occurrence might  
have relieved me from the necessity of doing so.

The toast, which in conformity to the re-  
quest of the Society, I had the honor to trans-  
mit to their Committee, has furnished an oc-  
casion for an elaborate address, by the gentle-  
man to whom the office of announcing it was  
committed. The toast affirmed, simply—  
"That, the freemen of Pennsylvania, suc-  
cessors of William Penn, were the legitimate Lords  
Proprietary, of his woodland domain."

That, before the advanced civilization, the  
reman of the forest, had retired from the  
graves of his ancestors.  
"That, it was not the dictate of humanity to  
deport this result.

The two first of these propositions, were lit-  
tle more than historical facts. The third was  
a fiction, which it seemed to me they were  
naturally calculated to excite; one which could  
not possibly be offensive to the sensitiveness  
of any one.

Looking, Sir, to Pennsylvania, as she was,  
when the war cry of the wandering savage  
echoed through her forests—to Pennsylvania,  
as she is, the peaceful abode of a free and hap-  
py people—justly esteemed among her sisters  
of a confederacy, for the freedom and the  
purity of her civil and religious institutions—  
for her elevated morality—her rapid advance-  
ment in literature and science—in agriculture,  
commerce and all the useful arts—as well as  
the which adorn and embellish the home of  
civilization—abounding too, in those hallow-  
ed situations, which are destined to minister  
to the necessities of the helpless, and to allevi-  
ate the sufferings of the afflicted. I thought  
it might be safely affirmed, that it was not the  
dictate of humanity to deport this result.

From its necessary connection with the pre-  
ceding part of the sentence, however, this af-  
firmative was obviously confined to those divi-  
dions. It seemed to me that it was  
properly so confined, because the toast, in  
which it was embodied, was addressed exclu-  
sively to a society of the citizens of that State,  
assembled to do honour to the memory of its  
founder.

It was true, that from the positions asserted  
in it one might deduce a general proposi-  
tion, the preference in the eye of humanity,  
of civilization to savagism—but it was equally  
true, that those who sought, in the practical  
application of this principle, to sustain them-  
selves, by invoking the authority, and the ex-  
ample of Pennsylvania, must conform to the  
conduct which that example inculcated. If  
Pennsylvania had happily attained this result,  
by a careful adherence to all the duties which  
justice and humanity enjoined, it would be  
vain to appeal to her example, as a sanction  
for a course of proceeding, in which those du-  
ties were violated. It would be time enough,  
however, to "denounce" not indeed "to the an-  
alogy," but to the claim itself, for the want of  
it when such a claim was preferred.

My purpose is to show very briefly, that no  
such claim was preferred in this case, either  
in behalf of the general government or of  
Georgia—and that all other considerations  
apart, the toast did not afford any reasonable  
apology, for the elaborate address, of which it  
was made to furnish the occasion.

It was rendered subservient to the purpose,  
to which it was applied, by ascribing to its au-  
thor, a motive for offering the harmless and  
unpretending sentiment which it expresses,  
which is wholly unfounded in fact, and exist-  
ed only in the imagination of the gentleman  
by whom it was "hypothetically" suggested.  
Although it would certainly excite my surprise,  
I confess it would greatly me, to be convinced,  
that this misconception was real. Looking  
however to the characteristic courtesy of your  
citizens, I should even then find myself unable  
to account for such a proceeding towards an  
individual who was absent, and therefore de-  
fenceless—for the expression of an opinion,  
which is concessive, was not liable to censure,  
in the absence of the motive, which was only  
conjecturally imputed to it—one, whose  
sentiments had been called for, not obtruded  
on that festive occasion.

I do not mean to urge the discourtesy of the  
proceeding. That would present considera-  
tions of a different character. Strictly speak-  
ing, mere courtesy is voluntary—to be given  
or withheld, at the option of the individual  
who bestows, or refuses it. There are some  
situations indeed, in the present advanced  
state of society, in which, by the common con-  
sent of the civilized world, certain acts of  
courtesy are classed among rights, not entirly  
of imperfect obligation. But it is not my  
purpose to prefer such a claim on this occa-  
sion. It suffices for me to affirm that to im-  
pute the motives of an absent individual  
—hypothetically to impute to him motives, by  
which he has not been actuated, and assum-  
ing the truth of this hypothesis, to arraign  
through him, the conduct of those with whom  
he is politically associated, and that of the peo-  
ple of the state of which he is a citizen, is not  
simple discourtesy, but manifest wrong—not  
merely deficient benevolence, but positive in-  
justice.

If the opinion expressed could have been  
justly deemed offensive to the society, or to  
any of its members, this would have furnished  
a reason for withholding its announcement. If  
the terms in which it was expressed, were sus-  
ceptible of a twofold interpretation, of which  
one was exceptional and the other not so  
if the motive which prompted it might have  
been proper, or otherwise, every considera-  
tion of justice and propriety, demanded in  
each case, the adoption of the latter conclu-  
sion. In no event, could the toast of an ab-  
sent individual, committed to the Society, un-  
der the protection of the courtesy, which in-  
vited it, by the gratuitous imputation to him,  
of a motive, which its terms did not indicate,  
be justly made the object of unfriendly com-  
mentary—still less, the theme of vehement  
criticism—and least of all, by him who had  
the office of announcing it at the festi-  
val.

Reasons alleged in justification of this

proceeding deserves a moment's considera-  
tion. As I collect them from the remarks be-  
fore me, they are two-fold. It is intimated  
that the act of offering this sentiment to the  
society, was an appeal to the decision of that  
respectable association, on the principle which  
it involved. I confess myself not deeply versed  
in, in the common or customary law which  
regulates proceedings *inter pccula*, and yet I  
am not so ignorant of it, as to be misled by  
this suggestion. When honoured by an in-  
vitation to furnish a toast for this occasion, I  
am perfectly sure I did not err in supposing  
that it was my own opinions, not those of an-  
other, which I was invited to express—and see-  
ing the general terms of that invitation that I  
was quite correct in believing there were no  
articles of political faith with which those sen-  
timents were required to square, I could not  
suppose that the Society intended to sit in  
judgment on the various opinions, which its  
variations would elicit. In the simplicity of  
my heart I did believe that this sentiment  
would go to the public, for what it was worth,  
self sustained and unaided even by its author,  
but least of all invoking for it, the high sanc-  
tion of those to whom it was addressed. If it  
had not assumed an interrogative form, and  
most unhappily concluded with a question—  
"a question too, for the decision of those who were  
present, this might perhaps have been its lot.  
It was this unfortunate interrogative which  
subjected it to the torture. Will any man  
venture to assert that he believes this?

I would deal gravely with any suggestion  
which received, (if it did receive) the atten-  
tion of the respectable persons who were con-  
venced on that occasion; and in this spirit,  
I would venture to assert with confidence, that  
the individual, by whom that suggestion was  
made, must have been alone in the error of  
which he was the victim, if the records of the  
evening had not casually afforded, as I sup-  
pose, one other evidence of a similar mis-  
take. It cannot be however, that this mis-  
conception was general. That festive board  
was surrounded by those, who could not have  
been misled by the interrogative form in  
which the sentiment was proposed, by those  
who would recognize in this form of stating  
the proposition, a legitimate figure of speech,  
which far from proposing an inquiry for the  
decision of others, served merely to express  
with more life and spirit, and with greater  
earnestness and intensity, the conviction of its  
author. Nay the very commentary before me,  
which professes to have originated in this mis-  
conception, itself abounds with instances of  
the use of this particular figure, for the same  
purpose to which it is applied in the toast—  
"The fact of having proposed a political ques-  
tion to the consideration of the Penn Society,  
will no longer therefore, I trust, be imputed  
to me on this ground."

I address myself for a moment, to the remain-  
ing suggestion which was offered in justifi-  
cation of this proceeding, and make the fol-  
lowing extract from the remarks before me:  
"If this inquiry be directed to the condition of  
Pennsylvania alone, it is susceptible of a rea-  
sonable answer. If it seek in the conduct and  
examples of William Penn, a sanction for pro-  
ceedings, which are contemplated elsewhere,  
we who are here present are obliged to demur  
to the analogy. Taking up the question, hy-  
pothetically in this latter sense, and apolo-  
gizing, &c. I propose to give it a moment's  
consideration."

It is thus conceded, that the whole founda-  
tion of this harangue, was an hypothesis of the  
speaker's own creation; that it was by assum-  
ing this hypothesis to be true, by ascribing to  
the author of the proceeding, an object which  
could only be conjecturally imputed to him, that  
was made to furnish an occasion for those  
censures, of which it was the theme. "De-  
tour," sir, to this gratuitous imputation of  
motives. I deny the right of any man to go  
beyond the plain and obvious import of the  
terms in which my sentiments are expressed,  
to seek, in the wanderings of his own imagina-  
tion, for an interpretation, or a motive, which  
may furnish an apology for declamation.  
The suggestion, that this toast was offered  
with a view to appeal to "Pennsylvanians," in  
relation to a course of policy pursued by the  
General Government or that of Georgia, I  
affirm to be more than gratuitous. It cannot  
be that any man can ingeniously impute  
to another the folly of carrying such an appeal  
to such a tribunal—a political inquiry, pre-  
sented for judgment at the festive board—a  
question of the rights of Georgia addressed exclu-  
sively to citizens of Pennsylvania—the policy  
of the administration, submitted to the decision  
of those, who for aught I know were for the  
most part distinguished as its political oppo-  
nents. No, sir, I fear it is impossible to be-  
lieve that such an opinion could have been re-  
ally entertained. I fear we cannot resist the  
conclusion, that the occasion was availed of,  
to denounce certain political measures, and  
would have been equally used whatever had  
been the form of the sentiment which it cen-  
sured.

It is not my purpose to discuss those mea-  
sures on this occasion. The task is not dif-  
ficult to vindicate those rights, and that policy,  
as the former are asserted by Georgia, and  
the latter is pursued by the General Govern-  
ment, on any, and on every occasion, where  
they are arraigned, when the opportunity of  
defence is afforded; but if unavoidably absent  
from the discussion, I would not voluntarily  
elect that forum, in which he who presented  
my appeal would superadd to his office,  
the additional functions of accuser and judge.

Speaking, however as a citizen of Georgia, I  
will say, that that State, faithful in the per-  
formance of her duties to the Union, and confining  
herself to the exercise of her constitutional  
rights makes no appeal, invokes no assistance  
and can submit to no abridgement of those  
rights. For the vindication of its course, the  
appeal of the administration is to the people  
of the State, whom it represents. It has been  
fairly made, in the confidence that they are  
alike secure from delusion, and incapable  
of injustice. And for myself, I add, with  
perfect respect for the association whose festi-  
vities were thus interrupted, not by any act  
which can be legitimately imputed to me, and  
that however reluctant to be drawn before the  
public, I will neither submit to the misrep-  
resentation of my own motives, nor consent to  
furnish a theme for the censure of those with  
whom I am politically associated, nor for the  
vituperation of that people, to whom I am  
bound by ties which separation has not weak-  
ened, and which time cannot impair.

I am, very respectfully,  
Sir, yr. obt. st.  
J. N. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

William Bartlett, Esq. of Newburyport,  
has attended times giving to the Theological  
Seminary at Andover, (Mass.) upwards of two  
hundred thousand dollars.

Mexico.—The New York Daily Advertiser  
contains extracts from private letters written  
from Vera Cruz as late as the 25th ult. Col.  
Victoria was captured a second time in a  
house at Flon, and taken to Puebla. Having  
been previously condemned to death by a  
Court Martial, his execution was ordered to  
take place in 24 hours. He was shot, exhib-  
iting perfect coolness on the occasion, on the  
11th of September.

Oajaca is revolutionized, and more com-  
pletely so than is reported. The supplement  
of the 18th number of the Registro Oficial  
will give an idea of the state of things there.  
Col. Martinez, who was commandant general  
of the State of Chiapas, and who emigrated to  
Guatemala at the time of the Jalapa plan, is in  
Comitan, on the frontiers of the two countries,  
with about 3000 troops.

Gen. Guerrero is in the South, with Salgado  
and Almonte, who are his ministers. Codillos,  
with 15000 men, is near Villalobos; Gen. Al-  
varez met the division of Gen. Armiijo, of 1500  
men, between the 26th and 30th ult. and al-  
though it has been said that he lost his life, by  
throwing himself into a ravine, it is the fact,  
that he was taken a piece of artillery which was  
posted with a sufficient body of troops, and  
approaching Alvarez and his divisions, Armi-  
jo prepared for fighting; but just as a battle  
was beginning, his troops joined those of Al-  
varez, and Armijo was made prisoner, after  
receiving 17 wounds, and died almost imme-  
diately. Gen. Bravo fled from Acapulco, to  
seek refuge in Chilpancingo.

Col. Maulina died at Acapulco, and his re-  
giment (No. 1) was destroyed.  
Another letter informs us that "The Minis-  
ter of War, Facio, has been removed, and  
Col. Landero will probably take his place."  
"The commerce of the capital is exceedingly  
depressed, and that of Vera Cruz is in a simi-  
lar state."

It is stated in the letters that Gen. Guerrero  
has begun the formation of a new government  
having made two ministers, the course we

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE  
IMPORTANT EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

The ship *Minerva*, Capt. Hussey, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th ult. in company with the packet ship *York*. The intelligence wears an important and ominous aspect—particularly in France. The Spanish Refugees have made their first demonstration, and have been signally defeated.

FRANCE.—The tone of the various letters and other advices from Paris, is not exactly the same; but there is a general agreement as to the prominent facts, which renders it very evident that the present government treats a volcano.

From a Correspondent of the *London Morning Herald*.

Paris, Thursday, Oct. 31.  
Tranquillity has been restored, and confidence is returning; but the crisis is but postponed. After effecting the revolution of July last, the people retired from the scene, leaving the subsequent arrangements to those whom they deemed more competent to the task. Led to believe that manoeuvre and trick were about to be used to screen from justice the Ministers who had signed the ordinances which had provoked the revolution, the same men re-appeared on Monday night last, and proved unequivocally that they were as capable of a new sort of heroism as on the evening of the 27th July. Persuaded that there was no intention to cheat justice of its victims, they once more retired.

Having been an eye witness of the whole of the transactions, I can aver that the persons held in check by the immense military force arrayed at the Palace Royal during the last two nights were not the men of whom I have above spoken, and who effected the revolution.

The French Government must take care to keep good faith with the people. No cause for doubting their sincerity must be afforded by Ministers. I am sure they are frank and single minded, but they must not only be pure, but unsuspected. If their purity and impartiality shall remain unquestioned—if the confidence of the people once more repose in them, I shall still rely on the justice, perhaps the magnanimity of the men of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July; but if the slightest appearance of a shadow be perceived or imagined about them, I shall apprehend much worse than the immolation of four citizens.

The transfer of the Ex-Ministers from the Castle of Vincennes to the Petit Palais d'Luxembourg (announced to take place this day) has had its influence too.

The Morning Herald gives the following:—The intelligence in the French papers is of importance. Paris, so lately a prey to commotions, which seemed to threaten at one time to compromise the very existence of the Government itself, is now restored to the most perfect quiet and obedience to the law. This happy result is the joint fruit of the devotion and vigour of the National Guard, and the personal firmness of the King. The crisis was by all accounts, one which required all the energies of the friends of order and the existing state of things. For several days—indeed from the day that it became generally known that the Chambers, the Ministry and the King had declared themselves friendly to a mitigation of the punishment of the ex-Ministers, a feeling had begun to develop itself among the populace at Paris, strongly deprecating of the contemplated indulgence. This feeling found its first vent through the revolutionary journals; then it was proclaimed through the occasional cries of "Mort aux Ministres!" from small assemblies of the people, but at length it became the cry and rallying word of the mob of the capital. Tumultuous movements were the consequence, and in the streets of Paris, which have so lately witnessed the overthrow of a monarchy by similar instruments, they became a matter of deep concern, and no small alarm to the government. Upon the nights of Sunday and Monday last the populace assembled in great numbers in the courts of the Palais Royal, and under the very windows of the King. They did not conceal that their object was to overawe the government, and deter it from pursuing the course of mercy which it has prescribed in the case of the unfortunate tenants of Vincennes. The authorities were then taken by surprise, and did not immediately take repressive measures; but upon the night of Monday, the National Guard, the great bulwark of good order as well as the liberties of France, interposed, and completely dispersed the disturbers without much resistance. These latter then took the road to Vincennes, but were diverted from their attack against the prisoners by the firmness of the Governor of the Castle, and eventually dispersed themselves. Since that night there has been no serious disturbances. The King, throughout these trying circumstances, has shown himself worthy of the high office to which he has been called. Though himself the creature of popular choice, he has not been intimidated by popular clamour, but has distinguished between the sense of the nation and the noise of factious discord. He has refused to accept the resignation of two of his Ministers, who wished to relieve him of the unpopularity of their names, and other measures, lest it should seem unbecoming, or yielding to the mob, and has placed himself at the head of the National Guard, determined to enforce the respect due to his office at all events. The King has triumphed, and the popular party is weakened; but the advantage of a victory, which, under other circumstances, a Monarch might take for enlarging his prerogative, can not be apprehended in these, as the National Guards, whilst they constitute his strength, are also a guarantee that he does not abuse his power. Upwards of 200 of the mob are in the hands of the police, and among them is said to be a member of the family of Prince Metternich. It was said that agents of the ex-monarch were the principal promoters of these disturbances. The National Guard was about to be further enlarged, so as to embrace every Frenchman at all removed from the ranks of the poor.

The Chamber of Peers were to meet on the 11th of next month, and it was understood that the trial of Polignac and his fellow prisoners would be proceeded in without delay. With respect to Spain, the accounts in these papers are unfavorable to the Constitutionalists. The Queen of Spain had presented Ferdinand with a daughter, born upon the 10th of October, and which received the name of Maria Isabella Louisa. The child is also styled "Princess of the Asturias," which shows that the King is determined to treat the Salic law as of no force, and to exclude his brother Don Carlos from the succession. This gives great offence to the Carlists. Disturbances were said to have taken place in Sicily.

THE NETHERLANDS.—The *Messenger des Chambres* of Friday, Oct. 22, contains the following item, which, if true, shows that the Belgic revolution was still in successful progress:—

A telegraphic despatch, sent to the government by the Prefect of the North, on the 19th,

The Belgians occupy Antwerp. All Belgium is now free from the Dutch troops.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SPANISH REFUGEES.—The Paris papers of the 21st, contain the following bulletin from the Liberating Army in Spain:

On the 14th October, at 3 o'clock, the brave Col. Valdes marched into Urdache, with a force consisting of 400 men.

He was received throughout the country with shouts of "Liberty forever!" and the acclamations of joy at his approach were unanimous.

On the 15th he reached Zugarramudi, where he met with the same reception. The inhabitants display in every direction the greatest enthusiasm at his arrival.

A detachment marched towards Vera. Upon its arrival the inhabitants hastened to crowd round the "liberating soldiers," and the most cordial feelings of fraternity exists between them.

In consequence of the vast number of patriots who have just joined the corps of the refugees, Col. Valdes has been obliged to devote the entire day to the organization of the force now under his command.

He will resume his march upon Yrun on the 17th.

His glorious enterprise could not commence under more favourable auspices—and they presage a decided victory.

All good Spaniards, anxious to contribute their aid for obtaining the liberty of their country, are hastening to quit France, and range themselves under the banner of the intrepid Valdes.

The signal has been given. Spain summons all its children to its deliverance, and no doubt they will not be deaf to its voice.

Zugarramudi, Oct. 16.

From the *Courier Francais*, Oct. 21st.  
There is much talk at the Exchange of a telegraphic despatch, sent from Bayonne by the Sub-Prefect, announcing in substance, that the corps of Gen. Valdes, amounting to 800 or 900 men, had been surprised and completely defeated, 50 only having escaped to take refuge in France. It is probable that there is some exaggeration in this account, and that it has been got up to favor some speculation in the late events at Bayonne, that the Sub-Prefect would not be favorably disposed towards the Constitutionalists, and that he may have received too credulously the first vague rumors which came to the frontiers.

The truth appears to be, that on the 16th, Valdes occupied the villages of Urdache and Zugarramudi. Eight hundred royalist troops were four leagues distant, and made no offensive movement. On the 17th a skirmish took place between Valdes and the royalist troops; about 30 of the Constitutionalists fled to the French territory, which they soon returned to, to rejoin their companions at Zugarramudi.

The hostile conduct of the Sub-Prefect towards his country, has received a recompense at the Court of Ferdinand. The Prince has heaped honors and pensions upon the Ambassador, who was unwilling to mount the national cockade. He has conferred upon him a Peerage, with the title of Duke of Almazan; and, notwithstanding the penalty of his Treasury, he has given him a pension of 6,000 piastres (30,000 francs.) and a command of 9000 roubles in value, nearly 15,000 francs.

Upon the foregoing statement, one of the Paris correspondents of the *Morning Herald* writes as follows, on the afternoon of the 21st:—

"The news so industriously circulated yesterday by the banker of the Court of Spain respecting the arrival of a telegraphic despatch, announcing the destruction of the Spanish Constitutionalists under the command of Valdes is entirely false—no telegraphic despatch of this nature having reached government yesterday. The *Moniteur* of this day relates it as a report circulated, and by no means as a despatch that had arrived. It is, however, some levity on its part in countenancing such a report. The Constitutional and Le Temps alone had the good sense of refraining from the announcement of this false despatch.

But this morning a real telegraphic despatch arrived, which announces that the Spanish troops, Valdes still preserves his position at Zugarramudi. Forty men of his column returned to the French territory to provide themselves with arms they stood in need of, and which they could not procure in Spain.

Gurrea was to have entered on the 17th by way of Iaca, Milans, Baiges, Graze, and San Miguel, were to have entered Catalonia at the same time. Thus, is the invasion completed. The efforts of all Spaniards are going to concenter in the liberation of their native country. All the Journals of Paris have suffered themselves to be mystified by the imposture of Mr. Aguado.

The two last preceding extracts corroborate each other; but the following article is a later source, and put the matter at rest. It is published in a postscript of the *Morning Herald*, from the *Messenger des Chambres* of the 22d.

It was for the good of the Spanish Constitutionalists that we yesterday pointed to their disorders, and that we preached union to them. Wishing heartily the progress and triumph of their cause we should have desired, for the moment, that they had renounced establishing it by violence, being well assured that the majority of the public mind in the Peninsula is little disposed to adopt their principles in their full extent. They by diplomatic engagements shrinking from the idea that its consecration might occasion a civil war in a neighboring country, which it would be difficult to check afterwards, in the midst of effervescence of passion amongst the various parties, the French authorities had given orders to stop the refugees on this side of the frontiers. But all these means to save them from the blows that were to strike them were useless. The town of Bayonne had almost experienced an insurrection of its inhabitants, and of the National Guard, against the authorities, both civil and military.

The gate of the Marine Promenade was opened, the Spanish Liberals precipitated themselves through that outlet, went to form a junction at Ville Francaise, and on the 14th, crossed the frontiers at Ainhue, led by Valdes and Vigo, from 800 to 900 men in number. Events have sadly confirmed both our anticipations and our fears. After some success which inflamed their hopes, this troop has been surprised and destroyed. A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne states that scarce 50 men have escaped from the disaster. May such a lesson not discourage the refugees, but make them feel the necessity of moderation and concord, may it teach them to concenter their resources better, to secure to themselves support in the interior, and prepare the elements of success by the communication of ideas and sentiments! They will then, perhaps, meet with more sympathy in their own country, and, perhaps, as we said yesterday, the measure found to be necessary will soften calamities, and reconcile all parties.

The defeat of Valdes is confirmed by news received to-day, but it is said that Mina is determined upon entering Spain in order to collect the remnants of the division of Valdes, or to penetrate still farther into the country, with more numerous and better disciplined forces, or finally to counterbalance, by this demonstration, the moral effect produced by a first check. Valdes (who was said to have been taken or killed) succeeded in making his escape, with a few of his men. It is to be hoped that this chief will for the future, yield to the old military experience and personal consideration of Mina.

Bourg-Madame, Oct. 13.—Our village has become the rendezvous of the Spanish refugees. Those individuals, driven from their country by the persecution of the Count d'Espagne have come to seek an asylum in France. Their principal point of meeting is at Perpignan, from whence they proceed to the most distant of the department. The conduct of the refugees is in general calm and moderate, and they are well received in this place where there is great sympathy for their misfortunes.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament was assembled on the 26th of October, and the King, it was understood, would deliver his speech in person, on the 2nd of November.

According to the *Weekly Register*, serious disturbances had broken out in Kent. The working people were in a state of starvation, in consequence of the lowness of the wages. In some instances, companies of 200 to 250 had gone to the houses of farmers, and ordered them to destroy their threshing machines, threatening, in case of refusal, to do it themselves, and burn their corn stacks into the bargain. Some 3000, had been raised for their assistance, but the distress, and also the excesses, still continued.

Cobbett gives notice that the next Register will be twice the usual size, "for the purpose of having room for that plan of Parliamentary Reform for which I believe the people of England will take a stand, and without which I am convinced that England will never again be quiet."

The Paris *National* of the 20th Oct. observes—"The affair of the recognition of the great Powers, to which rather too much importance had been attached, is terminated at last. The Courts, with the exception of the Austrian, have hesitated to fulfil this duty, especially since the Belgian Revolution broke out—Austria and Russia did so with very little grace; for, as yet, neither of these Powers has accredited any Minister to the King of the French. However, Count Appony and M. Pozzo di Borgo have not left Paris. They seem to await their credentials. Thus neither of the representatives of the four great powers will be changed. In consequence of the delay of the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, the nomination of the French Ambassadors to these Courts has not been yet definitively settled."

The Paris *National* of the 20th, in Hungary, of the 23d September, speaks of a great fire at Constantinople, which is said to have consumed almost a whole quarter of the most populous part of that capital.

The *Courier Francais* of the 20th, gives the following under date of Bayonne, Oct. 14:—Mina is still here. It is said that there is a misunderstanding between him and Valdes. It is stated in the *Journal de Commerce* of the 20th, that a letter from Semlin, in Hungary, of the 23d September, speaks of a great fire at Constantinople, which is said to have consumed almost a whole quarter of the most populous part of that capital.

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just an antipathy on the part of the population. The laws and the courts of justice will do their duty upon them. The peace of a great people must not be compromised by a few busy bodies, who foment the basest passions, mislead the credulous, and, directly or indirectly, promote the most wicked designs.

The National Guard is worthy of the greatest praise. Its conduct has been prompt, firm, wise, and judicious. It perfectly understands and fulfills its duty; it maintains good order, while it acts on the side of justice and liberty.

From the *Messenger des Chambres* Oct. 21.  
FRANCE.

To-day, at nine o'clock, the King, in the uniform of the National Guard, descended into the court of the Palais Royal, accompanied by his Royal Highness, the Duke of Orleans, General Lafayette, and Marshal Gerard, the Minister at War.

The court of the Palace was filled with those spectators who every morning at that hour, take a pleasure in seeing the guard relieved. There were then assembled detachments of the 5th and 6th legions of the National Guard on foot, of the 5th company of the 3d squadron of the Horse National Guard, and the post of grenadiers and light infantry to the 31st regiment of the line.

His Majesty was desirous of testifying his satisfaction at the firm, vigilant, and devoted conduct which they manifested during the afternoon of yesterday, and the whole of the night.

Scarcely had his Majesty appeared in the court, when the crowd collected round him, and cries of "Vive le Roi!" were heard on all sides; and the acclamations, that his Majesty had some difficulty in procuring silence.

The King delivered the following address to the National Guard on foot.

"My Dear Comrades,—I come to thank you for the zeal you displayed last night in maintaining the public tranquillity, and in preserving the Palais Royal from a band of senseless agitators, whose ridiculous attempts will fall upon themselves by means of the good spirit and the promptitude with which you have preserved the same. What I and what we all wish, is that the public peace may cease to be troubled by the enemies of that real liberty, and of those institutions which France has conquered, and which can alone preserve us from anarchy, and all its concomitant evils. It is time to put a stop to this deplorable agitation: it is time that the maintenance of public order should restore confidence; that confidence should bring back its activity to commerce, and secure to every one the free exercise of all the rights, which it is the duty of the government to protect and to guarantee. With your concurrence, with your patriotism, and with the assistance of the respectable General, and the brave Marshal, whom I rejoice at all times to see beside me, we shall accomplish this noble task. Ever devoted to my country, ever faithful to the cause of liberty, my first duty is to maintain the empire of the laws, without which there is neither liberty nor security for any person, and to secure the force necessary for resisting those attacks by which it is attempted to disturb that liberty. You will continue your generous efforts to second mine, and you may count on me as I do on you.

His Majesty then addressed the Horse National Guards.

"My Comrades—I come to tell you how much I value your efforts for the maintenance of public tranquillity and for the defence of our public liberties, of which they would rob us by plunging us into disorder. It is time that these disturbances should cease; it is time to show ourselves worthy the name of Frenchmen, by defending our institutions against the attacks of anarchy, after having so gloriously triumphed over those of despotism. It is thus that we shall consolidate our liberties, and it is thus that hope will be realized which I have proclaimed with so much joy, 'that the Charter shall henceforth be a reality.'

At last, his Majesty, having passed into the first court, found there a piquet of the National Guard and the post of the 31st regiment of the line, whom he addressed as follows:

Comrades of the National Guard and of the Line,—I saw last night, with as much pleasure as satisfaction, that you rivalled each other in zeal, and that you so promptly repressed the insolent movement by which the peace and repose of the capital were disturbed. Ever devoted to my country, and to the defence of those liberties and those institutions which I have sworn to maintain, and to which we shall all be constantly faithful.—"Yes," "yes," "bravo," from the troops and the spectators!—ought, and we all ought, to repel these unworthy attacks, with whatever mask France is entitled to expect from us. To this I shall devote myself as long as I live, and I have no doubt of success.

NATIONAL GUARDS OF PARIS.  
Order of the Day of Oct. 19.

In addition to the King's expressing this morning to the National Guard on duty near the Palace, his satisfaction and his gratitude not only with regard to the conduct of the reserves at the Palais Royal, but to all the legions who in the course of yesterday, and throughout the night, have been emulous in zeal for the maintenance of public order, his Majesty has given directions to the General in Chief to transmit to his brethren in arms the assurance of these sentiments. A great number of spectators had an opportunity of witnessing how the Royal confidence and approbation were given and received. These are new and mutual pledges of devotedness to the cause of the revolution effected by the heroic population of Paris, and which the enemies of liberty and public peace, under various pretences are so anxious to undo, but which they will find impossible to counteract.

The General in Chief, proud of commanding this patriotic National Guard, after having in common with it, enjoyed the public confidence, of which it is justly the object, wishes also especially to express his thanks for the firmness, the zeal and devotedness, which have been exhibited throughout yesterday and last night. It is evident that now, as during the first years of the revolution, the enemy of liberty would wish to see it disgraced by anarchy, sullied by crime, and misunderstood by the peaceable citizens, who would greatly err in confounding it with the causes of those disturbances, which are the means of destroying their quiet, interrupting their industry, and interfering with public order. Certainly it is not by such means that what we have gained by the glorious revolution of the great week can be consolidated, and that we shall obtain what is necessary to complete the regeneration of France on the basis of perfect freedom, without restriction as without alloy, on the foundation worthy of the religion effected by generous people, acquainted at once with their rights and their duties.

This people have now become too enlightened to allow themselves to be made the dupes of their disguised adversaries—too well informed to be trained on by men who would mislead them—too just not to be horrified at those vociferations which would disturb the justice, and would dishonour us among nations accustomed

to the principles and the forms of true liberty—and too proud of their present glory to descend from the high station to which we have been raised by our new revolution. No, such an evil is not reserved for an old servant of the popular cause, who congratulates himself that he has lived long enough to see its pure and glorious triumph.

It is particularly to those of his fellow citizens who already form the National Guard, to his dear brethren in arms, that the General Commanding in Chief ought now to repeat the assurance of his satisfaction, his gratitude, and his entire confidence in the truly patriotic spirit of liberty and public order of which they have given these new proofs.

LAFAYETTE.

It is feared that unpleasant scenes will take place at Cassel, where the Elector seems to have repented of having granted some concessions to his subjects.—He refuses to grant audiences to all the deputations from the towns throughout the country, and he is surrounded by his troops, but they are so disaffected that they will never fight against their fellow citizens.

A letter from Schumla states that a great part of that town has been destroyed by fire, and that the Government has sustained immense loss by the burning of a quantity of military provisions.

There have been no less than two hundred persons arrested this evening, through the exertions of the National Guard.

A letter from Toulon, dated the 12th of October, states that the late promotion in the Navy has excited a great deal of discontent in that place. Several distinguished officers, who thought themselves justly entitled to the recomences which have just been conferred on some, complain loudly of not having been included in the list of promotions. They all declare that those favors have been obtained through interest, and that those who were in favour with the General officers have been the objects of particular distinctions. The Ministry is generally accused of being influenced, like its predecessors, by a Military and Administrative Aristocracy.

The *Quotidienne* of to-day says that in consequence of the disturbances which have been in place, the King and his family have returned to Neuilly. An order was instantly sent to the Post Office, not to allow the numbers of that Journal to be sent off, until a few words, in contradiction of so absurd a report, were inserted.—*Moniteur*.

From the *St. Louis Times*.

The venerable old gentleman to whom we are indebted for the narrative which follows, still lives to look back upon the scenes of danger and difficulty through which he passed when young, and to receive the grateful thanks of a generation, who owe to him and his companions that they were born children and heirs of Liberty.

For ourselves, whenever we behold one of these time-worn veterans of the revolution,

After to-day, the Post office, and office of the Eastern Shore Whig, will be removed to the room recently occupied by Henry Thomas, Esq. in the block of brick buildings...

CONGRESS.—Yesterday was the day fixed for the commencement of the second session of the Twenty-first Congress, and to-day, at noon, we presume, the President's Message will be delivered.

St. Mary's College, Baltimore.—We insert, for the information of the public, in another column, the advertisement of this institution. We have long regretted that this college is so little known among us; possessing as it does some of the ablest scholars in the country.

Storm.—On Sunday night and yesterday we were visited by a severe storm of wind, accompanied with snow and rain, which may be regarded as the commencement of our winter.

"A lover of the Constitution."—In reply to "A Citizen of Maryland" in the Gazette, on the eligibility of Governor Martin, is received too late for this week. We shall endeavour to give it a place in our next.

Baltimore Grain Market.—We are without the regular prices current of the Baltimore Market; by the latest verbal accounts we have had, wheat is stated to be at from 95 cents to \$1.05, as in quality—and Corn at 55 a 57 cents.

For the Whig.

A Constitutional Difficulty. By the act of Assembly of eighteen hundred and four, chapter 55, (which has become a part of the Constitution of Maryland,) it is enacted, "That the Judge who has given a decision, in the County Court, shall withdraw from the bench, upon the deciding the same before the Court of Appeals."

From the Baltimore American. COLOMBIA.—The schooner Waterloo, at New York, in 37 days from Carthagena, brings various papers and handbills from that place, to the 22d of October, and letters from Bogota to the 28th of September. They confirm, says the New York Commercial, "the previous accounts of the black conspiracy of which Bolivar is the head."

Dear Sir, You have, ere this, obtained the general results of our New York Election. You will have perceived that it has been disastrous to our Congressional representation, and to the "American System."

STEARNS. The rebels, as they are called, are said to be divided among themselves, one party wishing to sustain the existing government, another being for Urdueta as President, and the third for Bolivar, who is styled Simon Magus, and of whom the letter-writer hints that they will manage to get rid of.

They cannot retract this fatal step, because this vindictive hostility to Anti-Masonry has served only to inflame the most implacable animosities, and will certainly perpetuate them. This election has proved, beyond controversy, that political Masons have lost sight of Mr. Clay and every principle which his name represents and every thing else but Masonry.

From the Baltimore Republican. Ohio Congressional Elections.—In the delegation elected to the 22d Congress from the State of Ohio, there is but one political change. In the Second District, Mr. Corwin has taken the place of Mr. Shields, who is a friend of the administration. This result has been trumpeted as a great victory over the friends of General Jackson, and as an evidence of the decrease of his popularity.

The Hamilton Intelligencer, is a strong Clay paper, published in that district, edited by the well known "John Woods," a member of the last Congress, devoted to Mr. Clay. In an editorial article on the subject of the election before us, Mr. Woods says: "If Mr. Shields receives the votes of the friends and supporters of the administration in the district, he will be elected. The administration has a LARGE MAJORITY of friends in the district, who, if so disposed, can elect any person they please."

"We know many of the warm and decided friends of the administration in this county, and in Warren, who will support Mr. Corwin, from a conviction of his superior qualifications, and his integrity. We therefore state to our friends in the district; as well as at a distance, that if Mr. Corwin, (and we confidently believe he will) be elected IT WILL NOT prove the unpopularity of the administration, or that the friends of Gen. Jackson in the district, have changed their opinions or principles. Unless we are much deceived, Mr. Corwin will have a handsome majority in several townships where there are but few opponents of the administration to be found."

Mr. Corwin was thus avowedly elected by the votes of the Jackson party, and the result is nevertheless claimed as a triumph over them. It is thus that their magnanimity is abused and their principles brought into question, by the liberality of their own course. During the canvass, Mr. Corwin was addressed by some of the friends of Gen. Jackson, to know whether he would enlist himself in opposition to the administration, if elected. He replied in a letter which is published in the Cincinnati Republican. The following is part of the letter.

"To the second inquiry, I answer, that the representative in Congress, who would advocate any measures, for the purpose of opposition to the present or any other Chief Magistrate, without regard to the influence such measures might have upon the welfare of the country, would in my opinion, be guilty of a flagrant violation of his obligations to his constituents, and deserve the reprobation of every true friend of the country. In short, my opinion of the duty of a representative of the people in Congress are briefly these: He should know no party, except his constituents and his country, he should permit no motive to influence his conduct but a desire to advance their interests, without regard to party contests, or Presidential elections."

From the Baltimore Republican.

Opinion views of the New York election.—We have copied to day, from the New England Palladium, (Mr. Webster's special oracle) a remarkable letter on the subject of Mr. Clay's prospects in New York, as developed by the recent election. The writer is stated by the editor of that paper, to be both a Clay man and Anti-Mason. In the substantial fact which he maintains that Mr. Clay has lost New York IRRECOVERABLY; and that "a Clay ticket if named at ALL will not receive twenty thousand votes at the next Presidential election."

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM. (N. Y.) Nov. 15, 1830.

Dear Sir, You have, ere this, obtained the general results of our New York Election. You will have perceived that it has been disastrous to our Congressional representation, and to the "American System."

JOHN RANDOLPH. Though we are among the number who think that many better ministers might have been sent to Russia, and perhaps none worse, we cannot yet envy the feelings of those who exult over the ruins of a splendid intellect.

It would be equally unnatural to rejoice in a "nameless column with broken shafts that casts its solemn and warning spell upon the benighted pilgrim at Rome."

The peculiarities of his character, for he is in all things unlike other men, have prospective operation after death, and he joined it upon the Namidian Juba, to cause him to be buried with his head to the east, that he might, even after death, look as it were, upon the Blue Ridge of Virginia, and farther still, to the magnificent West, as Fergus Melvor solicited that his head, when severed from his body, should be placed on the northern gate of Carlisle, that his sightless eyes might still be in the direction of his country.—Bost. Palladium.

ANOTHER JACKSON VICTORY IN MAINE.—The election in Lincoln District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the failure of the people to elect at the September election, took place on Monday, the 22d ult. and resulted in the choice of Edward Kavanagh, the Jackson candidate, by a majority of about four hundred votes over Dr. Shaw, the Clay candidate.

The Edgfield Carolinian states that Brown, a noted horse thief, who had been arrested, and would probably have expiated his offences at the gallows, was pronounced a lunatic at the last term of the Abbeville Court, and directed by the Court to be placed in the Lunatic Asylum at Columbia. It is supposed that the department which he had manifested for several successive months in order to impress the jailer and others with a belief of his lunacy, was assumed for the purpose of preserving his life.

TIPPECANOE.—The Political (Indiana) Clarion of Nov. 6th, contains an account of an affecting ceremony which took place on the 21st of October. It was the collection of the bones of those who fell in the bloody conflict of Tippecanoe, and their interment with appropriate honours. We abridge from that paper some account of the battle, and of the late ceremony. It may be remembered that in 1811 several murders and depredations committed by the Indians, under influence of the fanatic chief, the Shawassee Prophet, had led to the concentration of some American forces in the Indian Territory. In the October of that year an expedition, about 800 in number, set out from Vincennes under Gen. Harrison, and proceeded up the Wabash.

Fortunate Escape.—One of the Baltimore stages, on its way to this city on Monday, while rapidly descending the hill to the Patent bridge, was violently upset by the breaking of the coupling bolt and the separation of the fore wheels from the carriage; and although it was full of passengers, no very serious injury was sustained by any of them. A few cuts and bruises comprised all the damage that was suffered. The horses were stopped by some persons approaching from the opposite direction.

White Fast of the Jews for the Year 5591.—Monday being one of the most strict days in the Hebrew religious persuasion, called the White Fast, it was observed with great solemnity. The Israelites from all parts of England assembled in London, and repaired to the synagogue, where they continued till sunset, and during the whole day continued at their work.

Rail Road to Washington.—The citizens of Baltimore, we believe, are much disposed to comply with the suggestion made some time since in a Washington paper, "to construct an Ohio Rail Road to the City of Washington."

A fall and a narrow escape.—On Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, the whole north side of that large four story building on High street, and standing directly on the line of the Canal, fell down, carrying with it windows, and several feet of the flooring, ceiling, &c. The house has been occupied for some time past as a Tavern, by Mr. Tannison; fortunately, no persons were within reach of the danger, as the lodgers had been removed to the opposite side, anticipating that some accident might happen. It would have produced no pleasant sensation, to have found one's self taking a slide, on a stormy night, with bed and bedding, bag and baggage, into an abyss of some thirty or forty feet, and perhaps exchanging a comfortable bed for a birth on the cold, hard ground.—Germantown D. C. G.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Cookman, Mr. Edward Plummer, to Miss Matilda House, all of this county. Thursday last by the Revd. Abraham Cookman, Mr. PETER SNOW, of Talbot County,

Miss PASCILLA, daughter of Mr. John Towers, of Caroline County.

OBITUARY. Died on the 29th ult. CATHERINE, daughter of Robert Hardestie, Esq. and consort of John B. Thomas, Queen-Anne's county, aged 25 years. In the character of this inestimable woman, were united all the virtues that adorn humanity—actively benevolent, and of an exceedingly tender heart, and amiable disposition, it appeared to be the chief business of her life to promote the happiness of all within the circle of her acquaintance; even when suffering greatly from a protracted disease herself, as a wife, daughter, sister and friend, she shone pre-eminently, and secured the respect and affection of all; she had no enemy. Her numerous friends who knew her worth sincerely sympathized, with her afflicted parents and disconsolate husband, on their irreparable bereavement. It would be difficult to decide, whether a family linked and identified with her by every tender endearment, or her disconsolate parents, have suffered more deeply by the translation of this inestimable woman to a better world, but it is creditable to say, that on both it impressed a sensation, as intense as the affliction.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, in the case of Alexander C. Bullitt and Elizabeth Harrison, Executrix of Hall Harrison, dec'd, complainants, and George W. Nab, defendant, the subscriber will expose to public sale the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 23d of December next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day. All that DWELING HOUSE and LOT, together with the appurtenances, whereof George W. Nab, Esq. lately resided, situated at the South end of Harrison street in the Town of Easton.

By the terms of the Decree, a Credit of nine months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, and on the payment of the purchase money and the ratification of the sale by the Court, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to convey the premises to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendant and complainants or either of them.

TALBOT COUNTY, Nov. 19th, 1830. ORDERED by the Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the Report of the Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Isaac Jenkinson, late of said county, deceased, in the cause of William Jenkinson and others, against Elizabeth Jenkinson, widow, and Elizabeth Jenkinson, infant, heir and representative of said Isaac Jenkinson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of May next: provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, in each successive week of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the Town of Easton, in said county, before the third Monday of May next. The Report states the sale to be twelve hundred and twenty dollars.

St. Mary's College, Baltimore. THE REV. MR. VEROT has been appointed Professor of the Mathematical and Physical Mathematical Sciences in this Institution. For the last three years, this gentleman held the same professorship in one of the most extensive and respectable establishments in France. An intimate knowledge of the system of the celebrated Parisian Schools will, with the assistance of able Tutors enable him greatly to extend the advantages of the department over which he is to preside.

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Talbot County, to wit: ON application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of James D. Satterfield, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five; for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; and that the said James D. Satterfield, having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said James D. Satterfield, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the Creditors of the said James D. Satterfield to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said James D. Satterfield, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 21st day of October, 1830.

BOAT LOST. WENT adrift from Todd's Point, near the mouth of Great Choptank, on Sunday night the 28th Nov. 1830, A YAWL, eighteen feet long, sloop rigged, with cotton canvas a little mildewed, copper-fastened and copper bottomed; painted white from the copper to the heads, which are black, with a small red streak upon the lower edge, yellow upon top; the wash boards and stern-seats green inside, a broad stern, cream colour; the rest blue. She was ballasted with iron covered with a floor, there was in her 10 bushels of wheat, the bags marked S. S. Also a large DUCKING-GUN, part of the lock broken. If she has been picked up by any vessel shall be left in any place so that I get her again, the finder will be liberally rewarded. She may be left with Mr. Levi James, Fell's Point, Baltimore, or at the place from whence she went adrift.

NOTICE. THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the next year, (with a small family) capable of managing a large Farm and hands, in a complete farmer-like manner. None need apply that cannot produce satisfactory assurances of their sobriety, industry, strict attention and ability. SAMUEL HARRISON. Rich Neck, dec 7 3t

THURSDAY, the 9th of December, will be drawn in Baltimore, THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, extra class No. 9, for 1830, on the terminating system, in which Five Tickets secure TWO prizes and may draw SEVEN!

SCHEME: 1 prize of \$3,000 is 2,000 1 do 500 500 1 do 200 300 1 do 100 200 2 do 50 200 4 do 20 200 10 do 10 200 30 do 2 200 100 do 1 200 400 do 1 4000

4140 Prizes. \$8,000 Whole Tickets are One Dollar—to be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at WARFIELD'S Phoenix Lottery Office, S. W. corner of Market and Gay streets. nov. 23 td

THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN. EDWARD LOCKWOOD, FROM BALTIMORE, HAVING for the last fifteen years, practiced the healing art with the most fortunate success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Disease, to which our frail bodies are liable; the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout, Tetters, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint Sore Throat, Quinsey, Polypus and Mercurial affections, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsy, And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgway's Union Tavern, Easton. Easton, Nov. 23 3t

COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING. CHARLES W. SMITH HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in the Coach, Gig and Harness Making, in all its various branches, and having supplied himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Denton, June 22

NOTICE. THE Subscriber intending to remove from Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given. THOS. S. COOK. Easton, Oct. 19.

St. Mary's College, Baltimore. THE REV. MR. VEROT has been appointed Professor of the Mathematical and Physical Mathematical Sciences in this Institution. For the last three years, this gentleman held the same professorship in one of the most extensive and respectable establishments in France. An intimate knowledge of the system of the celebrated Parisian Schools will, with the assistance of able Tutors enable him greatly to extend the advantages of the department over which he is to preside.

NEW GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, China, Glass, &c.

- Britannia Ware in sets, Waiters and Bread Trays, Gilt and Frame Looking Glasses, Toilet do, Knives and Forks, Ivory do, in sets, Plated and Brass Candle Sticks, Plated Castors, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tong, English Spades and Shovels, American do, Cut and wrought Nails, Cast-steel wood Axes, Carpenter's Tools, Silver and India Steel Razors, Razor Straps with and without Tablets, superior article, Penknives, a large assortment, Tin Ware, Castings, Stone and wood Ware, Bellows and Brushes.

FRESH CRANBERRIES. Gun Powder by the lb. and in Canisters of superior quality, Patent Shot, Powder Flasks and Shot Bags. Also, a large supply of Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24. Cotton Osaburgs, White and brown Muslins, Plaids, Stripes, &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance.

NEW GOODS.

Lambert Reardon. INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care, which in addition to his former stock makes his assortment complete, all of which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call.

REMOVAL.



THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas S. Cook, and next door to Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds, and is determined to sell low, if not superior to any ever offered to the public in this place, and from having the best of workmen, in his employ, he feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. He has also on hand a good supply of

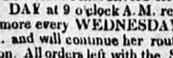
MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS of various kinds—and as it is determined to sell low, those persons, wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves. JOHN WRIGHT.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY. THE advocates of intellectual improvement in this Town, have long regretted that a public Library should hitherto have been a desideratum.

The advantages of such an institution need no comment. There is amongst us a class of young persons, who cannot possibly furnish themselves with private Libraries, commensurate with their taste and spirit of inquiry—for which, such an institution holds forth peculiar facilities. Impressed with these views a number of young men in this Town associated themselves together under the title of the 'Young Men's Library Society,' and having adopted a Constitution, elected officers, and being patronized by valuable donations of money and books, from several gentlemen in this Town, have determined to open their Library to-morrow (Wednesday night) the 13th inst. at six o'clock, at Mr. James McNeill's Shoe Store, where for the present the Books are deposited.

The Library is now open for public inspection, and contains several of the latest new works. Persons desirous of becoming subscribers, are informed that the payment of one dollar in advance, constitutes a person a member, or condition of an annual subscription of one dollar from the time of entrance.

Easton and Baltimore Packet. THE SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON. Benjamin Hornoy—Captain. WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Hornoy on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

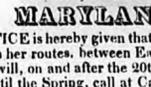
This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Hornoy or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all orders and letters will be duly attended to. J. MERRITT W. SPENCER. Easton, May 18

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening. Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge. She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corcoran Creek, and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corcoran Creek. All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners. L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. Easton, March 23.

STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND. NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR. Easton, Oct. 12, 1830.

UNION TAVERN, EASTON, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Love, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. WILLIAM C. RIGGWAY. N. B. His stable will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers. W. C. R. Easton, Nov. 9, 1830.

PRIZE ESSAY.

THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY OF MARYLAND, at their annual convention held in the city of Baltimore, on the 7th and 8th June, 1830, passed the following resolution, viz: Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to award a premium of one hundred dollars for such essay as they or a majority of them shall consider worthy thereof. The subject of such essay to be selected by said committee.

In conformity with the benevolent intentions of the Faculty expressed in the aforesaid resolution the committee offer a premium of \$100 for an essay upon the nature and sources of the Malaria or noxious Miasma, from which originate the family of diseases usually known by the denomination of bilious diseases; together with the best means of preventing the formation of Malaria, removing the sources, and obtaining their effects upon the human constitution when the cause cannot be removed.

The committee have been induced to call the attention of the profession to this subject, because of its vast importance to society at large. The immense extent to which this fruitful cause of disease operates, has not yet been accurately ascertained, nor any probable estimate made of the mortality which it occasions. The public attention has been justly directed to other subjects of general improvement, but we believe no adequate effort has yet been made to awaken and direct the public mind to the prevention of the evils dependent upon Malaria, although it is well known to medical men to be extending its influence, and threatening to depopulate some of the finest sections of this country, as it has already depopulated some of the fairest portions of the old world.

Candidates for the prize are to cause their dissertations to be delivered to the subscriber, in Baltimore, (postage paid,) on or before the first day of May 1831. Each dissertation to be accompanied by a sealed letter, superscribed with a motto corresponding with that prefixed to the essay. None of the letters, except that to which the motto of the successful essay shall be affixed, will be opened; the other essays shall be disposed of according to the direction of the proprietors. HENRY W. BAXLEY, Secretary to the Committee. July 20

Collector's Second Notice. THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide. BENNETT BRACCO, Collector. Oct. 19

LAST NOTICE. ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same. WM. TOWNSEND, Sheriff. July 20

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, by the Clerk thereof, against George W. Nabb, at the suit of Alexander C. Bullitt, will be sold on THURSDAY the 23rd of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, of said day, at the late residence of said George W. Nabb, in the town of Easton, all that lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, the same being part of the tract of land called Long Acre, and which was heretofore conveyed to the said George W. Nabb, by a Deed of Indenture from a certain Henry Nicols, bearing date the 27th of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, also all and singular a certain lot and parcel of ground situate in the town of Easton aforesaid, near the home stables of John Goldsborough, Esq. and adjoining the lands of Mr. Richard Denny. The Terms of Sale—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with good and approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of the said John Wilcut, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale. WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Trustee. Nov 23 6v

LEATHER.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Hollyday and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend constantly keeping at the Saddle Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good assortment of Upper and S. le Leather, which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all shorn leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price. HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO. Nov. 27th, 1830—Nov 30 4

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business, and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and general assortment of MATERIALS, which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertion to please the public, to merit their future patronage. EDWARD S. HOPKINS. Nov 30

N. B. On hand and for Sale, a first rate COACHEE, warranted of the best workmanship and materials. E. S. H.



REMOVAL. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuation of the public patronage. He intends keeping a good supply of MATERIALS, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore. The public's obedient servant. WM. VANDERFORD. Nov 30

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuation of the public patronage. He intends keeping a good supply of MATERIALS, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore. The public's obedient servant. WM. VANDERFORD. Nov 30



GABINET WARE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of Sideboards, Secretary Desks, BUREAUS, TABLES, STANDS, &c. &c. He has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch. JOHN MEGONEKIN. N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills. Easton, June 1

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, on the 9th instant, a Negro man, by the name of HANSON LEIPER, and says he is free, and that he was manumitted by Mr. George R. Leiper, of Prince Georges county. He is about 22 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches high, full mouthed, light complexion. Had on a brown coat, light corded trousers, and cap. Unless the said Negro is released, he will be disposed of agreeably to law, for his prison fees. JOHN KEAN, Sheriff of Harford county. Oct 22—Nov 2 4v

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 28th day of December next, all the right, title, interest and estate of John Wilcut, late of said county, deceased, of, in and to a FARM or PLANTATION, situate on Broad Creek, in the county aforesaid, being part of the tract of land called 'Yafford's Neck' and adjoining the lands of Mr. Richard Denny. The Terms of Sale—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with good and approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of the said John Wilcut, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale. WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Trustee. Nov 23 6v

THOMAS C. NICOLS

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton, and intends teaching school, in company with Miss M. G. NICOLS. He flatters himself that, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nicols' school room. N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are presented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th instant, at six o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week. THOS. C. NICOLS. Nov 23 3t

Notice to the Public.

The subscriber cautions persons indebted to him for tuition, against paying moneys to any other person, as he will not recognize any receipt as valid not given by himself or an authorized agent. The subscriber's bills are made up to the 30th June, 1830, at which time he resigned the school, by the consent of his patrons. My bills will be left in the hands of Henry Goldsborough, Esq. in Easton, for the convenience of those concerned. LAMBERT W. FORD. Nov 30 3v

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has just purchased a load of 80,000 Cypress Shingles, in bunches, of Superior quality, which he will sell cheap, for cash only. Persons sending orders will be good enough to accompany them with the money, otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered. WH. H. GROOME. Easton, Nov 9 6v8v

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES.

from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to SAMUEL REYNOLDS, who may be found at the Easton Hotel. Nov. 16.

CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Love, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention. THOS. W. OVERLEY. Nov 16

EDWARD MULLIKIN,

HAVING purchased the Printing establishment of John D. Green, Esq. and added considerably to the stock of materials, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB PRINTING with neatness and despatch, on the most reasonable terms, as:— Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Post Bills, Horse Bills, Hat and Shoe Bills, Blanks of all kinds, &c. &c. August 3

\$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gimpings over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 21 or 22 years of age, is considerable under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut on one of his feet, the one not recollected, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward. THOMAS BULLEN, Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd. June 8 1f G

CEDAR RAILS.

I will contract to deliver on any navigable water on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, where a vessel can go, drying 8 feet water; from one to three loads of Cedar logs, (quartered or flat,) from 5 to 9 inches wide, and 2 to 3 inches thick on the back, suitable for Post and Rail fence. Price six dollars per hundred for the logs, and eight dollars ditto for RAILS. CALEB ROSS. Laurel, Del. Oct.

JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN,

TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & BROWN as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin) 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT 150 a 200 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt Also, various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c. They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more for the farmer or country merchant, than he could otherwise obtain. Grocers their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as those they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware, together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or breakage, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise. Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salamander Works, such as: Fire Cement Portable Furnaces Fire Clay Do Coffee Roasters Fire Bricks Do Bake Ovens Cylinders for Stoves Tiles for Bakers Ovens Breeks for Grates Curbs for Garden walks Perforated Bricks Copings for Walls for Stove Pipes Gutters 7 or 12 inches David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore east Pratt and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable titles. A part of the payment would be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above. Baltimore, May 11

INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, would be conducive to the interests of society, would be open to one No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage. He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good estates by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the state. Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant. JOHN BUSH. Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment, honest in his dealings. Understanding that he is about to commence the business of a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him. H. Niles, Richard Frisby, Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Meester, Dalmy Carr, Jos & Adam Ross, S. C. Leakin, H. S. Sanderson, F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphy, Jno M. Laroque, Edward Priestly. I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper. July 13

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVAR CRAW FORD, 17 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, dark complexion, has the king's eye in the neck, which causes him to carry his head very stiff; he is a free spoken, affable fellow in conversation. Thirty dollars reward will be paid for the above described boy, if taken in the State of Maryland, or fifty dollars if out of the State, and all reasonable expenses paid if lodged in Easton jail. CHARLES GORDON, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. Sept. 7 8v

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application in writing has been made to Caroline County Court, by Ignatius Lednum of said County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of Maryland, and it appearing that the said Ignatius has complied with the provisions of said Law, by giving bond, executing a deed, and taking, by several oaths; it is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Ignatius be discharged from imprisonment, and the first Tuesday of next March Term is appointed for the said Ignatius to make his appearance before Caroline County Court, to answer the allegations of his creditors, and that he give them notice by causing a copy of application to be published in a newspaper published in the town of Easton, once a week for three successive weeks, three months before the said first Tuesday of March Term aforesaid. Given in open court this 11th day of October, 1830. Test, Jos. RICHARDSON, Clerk. True Copy, Jos. RICHARDSON, Clk. Nov 16 3v

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 30th July last, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself POLLY and says she belongs to John Booth of Washington county, had on when committed a striped Linsey Frock, about forty years of age, five feet one inch and a half in height, has a scar in her forehead and several others on her left arm, the owner of the above described negro will please to come and have her released, or she will otherwise be discharged as the law directs. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. August 24, 1830—Aug. 31 8v

NOTICE.

Was committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 30th day of August, 1830, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself MOSES, and says he belongs to a Mr. Deaf of Montgomery county, he is about thirty years of age five feet nine inches high, he has a scar in his forehead and one other on the left side of his face; had on when committed a roundabout, striped pantaloons and vest, old far hat and shoes. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come and have his negro released, he will otherwise be discharged as the law directs. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. August 24, 1830—Aug. 31 8v

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 30th day of August, 1830, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM KIMAKEL, about 25 years of age, five feet seven and a half inches high, had on when committed, a pair of linen pantaloons, domestic cotton shirt, white vest, a white fur hat, and coarse shoes, and says he is free-born in Millin county, Pennsylvania. The owner, if any, of the above negro, must come and have him released; he will, otherwise, be discharged according to law. JOHN RIGNEY, SHERIFF of Frederick county, Maryland. Oct 15—Nov 2 8v

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro Man, who calls himself JEFFERY, and says he belongs to Elijah Robertson, of Calpepper County, Virginia; had on when committed, a striped domestic close body coat, old cassinet pantaloons, old fur hat. He has a scar over the right eye and one on the back part of the left hand; is about fifty years of age, five feet five or six inches high. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and have him released, he will, otherwise be discharged, according to law. JOHN RIGNEY, SHERIFF of Frederick county, Maryland. Sept. 21

TO MILLERS.

A middle aged Gentleman who has a perfect knowledge of the milling business, wishes a situation. Application at this office will be attended to. Oct 26 3v

OVERSEER.

An Overseer's birth wanted by a person who has been regularly brought up to the farming business. Satisfactory references can be given as to capacity, industry and sobriety. Apply at this office. Oct 26

WANTED.

In a Dry Good Store in Easton, a LAD from sixteen to seventeen years of age, of good family, and one who can write a good hand. None need apply who cannot comply with the above; application to be left at the Whig office. Nov 3

Easton Female Academy.

MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot, and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary will be resumed on the 13th September next,—wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c. Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructor. August 31

CART WHEEL WRIGHT.

EDWARD STUART RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has supplied himself with an excellent stock of well seasoned TIMBER, and is now prepared to execute orders in the following branches, viz: Cart Wheel Wright, Plough making or Cradling of Scythes, at his shop in Easton, near Doc. Nicholas Hammond's. From his experience and a determination to use every exertion to serve the public, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. March 30 1f

NOTICE.

WHEREAS application in writing has been made to Caroline County Court, by Ignatius Lednum of said County, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of Maryland, and it appearing that the said Ignatius has complied with the provisions of said Law, by giving bond, executing a deed, and taking, by several oaths; it is therefore ordered and adjudged that the said Ignatius be discharged from imprisonment, and the first Tuesday of next March Term is appointed for the said Ignatius to make his appearance before Caroline County Court, to answer the allegations of his creditors, and that he give them notice by causing a copy of application to be published in a newspaper published in the town of Easton, once a week for three successive weeks, three months before the said first Tuesday of March Term aforesaid. Given in open court this 11th day of October, 1830. Test, Jos. RICHARDSON, Clerk. True Copy, Jos. RICHARDSON, Clk. Nov 16 3v

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVAR CRAW FORD, 17 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, dark complexion, has the king's eye in the neck, which causes him to carry his head very stiff; he is a free spoken, affable fellow in conversation. Thirty dollars reward will be paid for the above described boy, if taken in the State of Maryland, or fifty dollars if out of the State, and all reasonable expenses paid if lodged in Easton jail. CHARLES GORDON, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. Sept. 7 8v

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 30th July last, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself POLLY and says she belongs to John Booth of Washington county, had on when committed a striped Linsey Frock, about forty years of age, five feet one inch and a half in height, has a scar in her forehead and several others on her left arm, the owner of the above described negro will please to come and have her released, or she will otherwise be discharged as the law directs. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. August 24, 1830—Aug. 31 8v

NOTICE.

Was committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 30th day of August, 1830, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself MOSES, and says he belongs to a Mr. Deaf of Montgomery county, he is about thirty years of age five feet nine inches high, he has a scar in his forehead and one other on the left side of his face; had on when committed a roundabout, striped pantaloons and vest, old far hat and shoes. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come and have his negro released, he will otherwise be discharged as the law directs. JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. August 24, 1830—Aug. 31 8v

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 30th day of August, 1830, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself WILLIAM KIMAKEL, about 25 years of age, five feet seven and a half inches high, had on when committed, a pair of linen pantaloons, domestic cotton shirt, white vest, a white fur hat, and coarse shoes, and says he is free-born in Millin county, Pennsylvania. The owner, if any, of the above negro, must come and have him released; he will, otherwise, be discharged according to law. JOHN RIGNEY, SHERIFF of Frederick county, Maryland. Oct 15—Nov 2 8v

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro Man, who calls himself JEFFERY, and says he belongs to Elijah Robertson, of Calpepper County, Virginia; had on when committed, a striped domestic close body coat, old cassinet pantaloons, old fur hat. He has a scar over the right eye and one on the back part of the left hand; is about fifty years of age, five feet five or six inches high. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and have him released, he will, otherwise be discharged, according to law. JOHN RIGNEY, SHERIFF of Frederick county, Maryland. Sept. 21

TO MILLERS.

A middle aged Gentleman who has a perfect knowledge of the milling business, wishes a situation. Application at this office will be attended to. Oct 26 3v

OVERSEER.

An Overseer's birth wanted by a person who has been regularly brought up to the farming business. Satisfactory references can be given as to capacity, industry and sobriety. Apply at this office. Oct 26

WANTED.

In a Dry Good Store in Easton, a LAD from sixteen to seventeen years of age, of good family, and one who can write a good hand. None need apply who cannot comply with the above; application to be left at the Whig office. Nov 3

EAS

VOL. III.

PRINTED BY EDWARD PUBLISHER OF THE

THE ANNUAL PAYABLE HAL

VERTISEMENTS ARE IN

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 15. EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1830. WHOLE NO. 119.

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

THE TERMS ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM PAYABLE HALF IN ADVANCE. ADVERTISEMENTS ARE INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR; AND CONTINUED WEEKLY FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SQUARE.

## President's Message.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1830. THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M. the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

With a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprise with the consideration of wisdom, we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and correspondent effects upon the genius and laws of our extended republic.

The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collisions serve only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable.

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity, in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their Government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy example to our country, and have naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause which you have participated. In congratulating you, my fellow-citizens, upon an event so auspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying the fruits of that proud characteristic, under the favor of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence, and energy, with which they are administered; from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by an heroic moderation which has disarmed the enmity of its enemies. Notwithstanding the errors and assurances which the man whom we so cordially love and justly admire has given to the world of the high character of the present King of the French, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the proud appellation of Patriot King, it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne—the paramount authority of the public will—that the American people rejoice.

I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the date of my last communication on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important particulars.

An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain, in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted discussion, and has been the subject of no less than six negotiations, in a manner which promises results highly favorable to the parties.

The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the U. States. But we have contended, and with reason, that if, at any time, Great Britain may desire the productions of this country as necessary to her colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and, further, that it is making an invidious and unjust distinction, to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against those of the United States.

Antecedently to 1794, a portion of our productions was admitted into the colonial islands of Great Britain, by particular concession, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage. This being a privilege reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and thence brought to us in return. From Newfoundland and her continental possessions, all our productions, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which, in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding seventy tons burden, and upon the same terms as British vessels, our productions of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate; that, if American vessels should only; and, moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, cotton, or cotton, either from those islands or from the United States, to any other part of the world; Great Britain readily consented to expunge

the commission who went directly from the U. States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Amoy, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black Sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negotiation as originally contemplated. It was therefore persevered in, and resulted in a treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

By its provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black Sea, including the navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favored nation. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Amoy; and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negotiation, that by the construction put upon that treaty by Turkey, the article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that Empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the U. States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessors, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States. No means will be left unemployed on my part to promote these salutary feelings, and those improvements of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that Court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled, by extreme indisposition, to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion—of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

If, as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which \$250,000 were secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliation upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810 and 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity among the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance of this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remained to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will not be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all ever ready to fulfill our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our engagements upon others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by, and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any Nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations can fail to place them ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are our claims upon France for spoliation upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain, together with embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between the two countries, which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, which has been long in suspense, and the final settlement of limits between ourselves and that republic; and finally the arbitration of the question between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the northeastern boundary.

The negotiation with France has been conducted by our minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favorable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter-pretensions, to which the United States could not assent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late government. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authorities; and, sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of our present France; I regret the more not to have it in my power; yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied; and their incontrovertible justice; make an earnest protest of them by this government, an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have heretofore been set up in regard to the liability of the existing Government; it is quite clear that such distinctions cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the loss of the injury has had, and must continue to have a very unfavorable influence upon them. From this satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm

cordial friendship, but a progressive development of all their relations may be expected. It is, therefore, my earnest hope that this and a vexatious subject of difference may be speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should govern a just and magnanimous Nation, is alike warranted by the character of the French people, and by the high vouchers we possess for the enlarged views and pure integrity of the monarch who now presides over their councils; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality.

The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought to the view of that Government by our Minister there, with much force and propriety; and the strongest assurances have been received of their early and favorable consideration.

The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fairly before the arbiters, have all been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterized those before announced. Recent events have doubtless served to delay the decision, but our Minister at the Court of the distinguished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favorable, and, as I hope lasting change, has been effected in our relations with the neighboring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate and unfounded suspicions in regard to our disposition, which it became my painful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed, and the Government of Mexico has been made to understand the real character of the wishes and views of this in regard to that country. The consequence is, the establishment of friendship and mutual confidence. Such are the assurances which I have received, and I see no cause to doubt their sincerity.

I had reason to expect the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Mexico in season for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances which are not explained, but which I am persuaded, are not the result of an indisposition on her part to enter into it, have produced the delay.

There was reason to fear, in the course of the last session, that the harmony of our relations might be disturbed by the acts of certain claimants, under Mexican grants of territory which has hitherto been under our jurisdiction. The co-operation of the representative of Mexico near this Government was asked on the occasion, and was readily afforded. Instructions and advice have been given to the governor of Arkansas and the officers in command in the adjoining Mexican State, by which, it is hoped, the quiet of that frontier will be preserved, until a final settlement of the dividing line shall have removed all ground of controversy.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded last year with Austria has not yet taken place. The delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of the ratification of that government within the time prescribed by the treaty. Renewed authority has been asked for by the representative of Austria; and in the mean time, the rapidly increasing trade and navigation between the two countries have been placed upon the most liberal footing of our navigation acts.

Several alleged deprivations have been recently committed on our commerce by the national vessels of Portugal. They have been made the subject of immediate remonstrance and reclamations. It is as yet not possible to receive information to express a definitive opinion of their character, but expect soon to obtain for our citizens all the redress to which they may appear to be entitled.

Almost at the moment of the adjournment of your last session, two bills, the one entitled "An act for making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors and directing surveys," and the other "An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were submitted for my approval. It was not possible, within the time allowed me, before the close of the session, to give these bills the consideration which was due to their character and importance; and I was compelled to retain them for that purpose. I now avail myself of this early opportunity to return them to the Houses in which they respectively originated, with the reasons which, after mature deliberation, compel me to withhold my approval.

The practice of defraying out of the Treasury of the United States the expenses incurred by the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, within the bays, inlets, harbors and ports, of the United States, to render the navigation thereof safe and easy, is coeval with the adoption of the constitution, and has been continued without interruption or dispute.

As our foreign commerce increased, and was extended into the interior of the country by the establishment of ports of entry and delivery upon our navigable rivers, the sphere of those expenditures received a corresponding enlargement. Light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and the removal of sand-bars, sawyers, and other partial or temporary impediments in the navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue districts from time to time established by law, were authorized upon the same principle, and the expense defrayed in the same manner. That these expenses have at times been extravagant and disproportionate, is very probable.

The circumstances under which they are incurred, are well calculated to lead to such a result, unless their application is subjected to the closest scrutiny. The local advantages arising from the disbursement of public money for objects of this character that are neither necessary nor useful. The number of light-house keepers is already very large, and the bill before me proposes to add to it fifty more, of various descriptions. From representations upon the subject which are understood to be entitled to respect, I am induced to believe that there is not only but great improvidence in the past expenditures of the Government upon these objects, but that the necessity of navigation may, in some instances, be diminished by the multiplication of light-houses, and consequent change of lights upon the coast. It is in this, and in other respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every increase of patronage not called for by the public service. But, in the discharge of that duty in this particular, I must not be forgotten that, in relation to our foreign commerce, the honor and benefit of protecting

the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me, and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety, than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily, in the discharge of my official duty, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubt as to their accuracy; but making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration; and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same, for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to sacrifice local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it. It is due to candour, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infraction of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet the approbation of the people. Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligations of official duty by several of my predecessors; and by the persuasion, too, that whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies to itself the exercise of powers that bring in their train influence and patronage of great extent; and thus exclude the operation of personal interests, every where the bane of official trust. I desire, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection that I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by recalling for the place their favour has bestowed upon me, a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust, in the meantime, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our obligations—the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the Government in this matter than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Proudly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions; and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposition state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition—will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional discontent.

The general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of what has been already argued—the impolicy of sustaining the State sovereignty, as far as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of those great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities, arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuits, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done consistently with the great end of its institution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions amongst the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount to more than ninety-six millions of dollars.

From a bill making direct appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill; nor will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better calculated for full investigation than those under which it was passed.

In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as inexpediency of such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of the nation, for general use, should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character. The practice of thus mingling the concerns of the Government with those of the States or of individuals, is inconsistent with the object of its institution, and highly impolitic. The successful operation of the federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed.

A different practice, if allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this Government, by consolidating into one the General and State Governments; which were intended to be kept forever distinct. I cannot perceive how bills authorizing such subscriptions can be otherwise regarded than as bills for revenue, and consequently subject to the rule in that respect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the Government in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents; if superior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations of favoritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest, or an alienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may, therefore, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the Government from embarking with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked for as the probable fruit of such associations. It is to answer to this objection to say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great from a limited and small number of investments; because experience in other matters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admonitions, that, unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible to prevent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country, and made to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of individuals.

The power which the General Government would acquire within the several States by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controlling every canal and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable, and, in my view, dangerous to the liberties of the people.

This mode of aiding such works is, also, in its nature, deceptive, and in many cases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national funds. Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and granted with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus disguised, than when definite and direct expenditures of money are asked for. The interests of the nation would doubtless be better served by avoiding all such indirect mode of aiding particular objects. In a government like ours, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable, simple, undisguised, and intelligible, that they may become fit subjects for the approbation or animadversion of the people.

The bill authorizing a subscription to the Louisville and Portland canal affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of withholding approval when the first erroneous step has been taken by instituting a partnership between the Government and private companies. It proposes a third subscription on the part of the United States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which Government was to render to that work; and the accompanying bill for light houses, &c. contains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement, by removing the obstruction which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvement on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may have already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character. In my objections to the bills authorizing subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road companies, expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I, at the same time, intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been so generally established upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise upon the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule

and accommodating it necessarily go together, and must do so as long as the public revenue is drawn from the people through the custom house. It is indisputable, that whatever gives facility and security to navigation, cheapens imports; and all who consume them are alike interested in whatever produces this effect. If they consume, they ought, as they now do, to pay; otherwise, they do not pay. The consumer in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every necessary and prudent expenditure for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and navigation, that does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have not, of themselves, a correspondent operation.

From a bill making direct appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill; nor will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better calculated for full investigation than those under which it was passed.

In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as inexpediency of such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of the nation, for general use, should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character. The practice of thus mingling the concerns of the Government with those of the States or of individuals, is inconsistent with the object of its institution, and highly impolitic. The successful operation of the federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed.

A different practice, if allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this Government, by consolidating into one the General and State Governments; which were intended to be kept forever distinct. I cannot perceive how bills authorizing such subscriptions can be otherwise regarded than as bills for revenue, and consequently subject to the rule in that respect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the Government in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents; if superior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations of favoritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest, or an alienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may, therefore, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the Government from embarking with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked for as the probable fruit of such associations. It is to answer to this objection to say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great from a limited and small number of investments; because experience in other matters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admonitions, that, unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible to prevent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country, and made to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of individuals.

The power which the General Government would acquire within the several States by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controlling every canal and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable, and, in my view, dangerous to the liberties of the people.

This mode of aiding such works is, also, in its nature, deceptive, and in many cases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national funds. Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and granted with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus disguised, than when definite and direct expenditures of money are asked for. The interests of the nation would doubtless be better served by avoiding all such indirect mode of aiding particular objects. In a government like ours, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable, simple, undisguised, and intelligible, that they may become fit subjects for the approbation or animadversion of the people.

The bill authorizing a subscription to the Louisville and Portland canal affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of withholding approval when the first erroneous step has been taken by instituting a partnership between the Government and private companies. It proposes a third subscription on the part of the United States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which Government was to render to that work; and the accompanying bill for light houses, &c. contains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement, by removing the obstruction which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvement on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may have already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character. In my objections to the bills authorizing subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road companies, expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I, at the same time, intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been so generally established upon, and so long acquiesced in by the Federal and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise upon the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule

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people... But independently of those considerations this office is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized and its compensation fixed, with a view to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice. The state of things which warranted such an organization no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services of this officer would render his absence from the courts, injurious to the public service; and the interests of the government could not fail to be promoted by charging him with the general superintendency of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justice of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress to make the necessary provisions for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney General, in regard to compensation, on the same footing with the heads of the several Executive Departments. To this officer might also be intrusted a cognate part of the cases of insolvent public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year should meet the approval of Congress—to which I again solicit your attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District of Columbia. Placed by the Constitution under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater share of its consideration than it has yet received. There is a want of uniformity in its laws, particularly in the penal character, which increases the expense of its administration, and subjects the people to all the inconveniences which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territory. On different sides of the Potomac the same offence is punishable in unequal degrees, and the peculiarities of its penal character, and the principles of freedom; and there is none more important than that which cultivates a proper relation between the governors and the governed. Imperfect as this must be in this case, yet it is believed that it would be greatly improved, if the laws of the District were put on the same footing as those of the other Territories of the United States.

The penitentiary is ready for the reception of convicts, and only awaits the necessary legislation to put it into operation; and the early laws of the District call for the attention of Congress to provide a suitable compensation to the officers charged with its inspection.

The importance of the principles involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to subject the District to the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and reform, which is the spirit of the age, and which is the spirit of the age, it becomes to inquire whether it is not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present Bank, through the agency of a Bank of the United States, so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections, and to be made practicable to organize such a Bank with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposits, without power to make loans or purchase securities, which should be restricted to the purchase of bills, and the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be objectionable to the Constitution. Those which are urged against the present bank, and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The State would be strengthened by having in its hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks; while the Bank of the United States, though issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposits, and so forth, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions.

These suggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation, as with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the possible modifications of a system which cannot continue to exist in its present form without occasional collisions with the local authorities, and which is a source of embarrassment to the part of the State and the Government by its operation. It is, however, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of consultation and disinterestedness which is the gift of Providence. Under an over-ruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signally manifested in the history and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

**The Illinois Senator.**—We discover that the opposition presses assert that the political tenets of Mr. BAKER (the Senator appointed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. McLean) are in opposition to the President and his cabinet, and therefore laud his appointment as very proper and judicious. Mr. Baker, at the time of the late election, was not in his State, and has taken but little part in politics. Without consenting to become a partisan, he will give to the measures of the administration a fair and liberal support. That he may differ with the President and his cabinet on some points, may be true, but it is not true that he is attached to, nor will he act with, the opposition.—U. S. TH.

**Kentucky Election.**—We learn that the patriotic General Adair, has consented to become a candidate for congress in the district now represented by Mr. Kincaid.

**President's Message.**—The Message was carried to Baltimore in two hours and eight minutes, in a light mail-wagon, with four horses, driven by Mr. A. Fuller, the agent of the Union Line. The express met with no accident until it reached Baltimore, when in turning a corner, three of the horses were thrown. No injury was sustained.

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday evening last, at Tilbury, by the Rev. J. Henry, Mr. WILLIAM ARRINGTON, to Miss JULIA ANN RIDGWAY, daughter of Jas. Ridgway, Esq. all of this county.

On Tuesday night last by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. JAMES CHAPMAN, to Miss DEBORAH EDGAR, all of this County.

**DIED.**

At sea, on the 29th of September last, on his passage from the Coast Africa to Baltimore, Captain RICHARD REARDON, for many years a respectable ship master out of the port Baltimore.

**NOTICE.**

The anniversary of the "Juvenile Missionary Society" will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on WEDNESDAY evening the 29th inst.—It is also expected that the Rev. Mr. Hodgson will preach in the above house, on TUESDAY evening the 28th inst.

**NOTICE.**

I HAVE left my Books and accounts in the hands of Henry Goldsborough, Esq. All persons indebted to me, are advised to call upon him without delay.

JOHN D. GREEN.

Dec. 14, 1830.

**THE WING.**  
**EASTON, MD.**  
**TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 14, 1830.**

**The President's Message.**—We to-day lay before our readers the Message of President Jackson at the opening of the second session of the Twenty-first Congress. As far as we are capable of forming a judgment, in matters of such weight, we hesitate not to say, it is a composition, which, for correctness, vigour of style, beauty, and indeed eloquence, would not suffer by a comparison with any State Paper, ever issued in this or any other country. It cannot be denied, we believe, by any one laying the least claim to disinterestedness, that it is a document doing credit not only to the elevated station of the chief magistrate, but also to the nation over which he presides with such dignity. The portion which treats of our Indian affairs, to use the language of the Baltimore Republican, "is marked by a beauty of illustration and force of argument, rarely combined, and will probably be often quoted hereafter among the popular passages of American composition." The views which it gives in regard to internal improvements, will not, we suppose, be very agreeable to the advocates of that policy; but they are such sound judgment must approve, and what we might have expected from the principles laid down in his veto message, last session.

The conciliatory course which he proposes in regard to the tariff, can certainly have none other than a happy effect; for, while he maintains the authority of Congress over the subject, in its fullest extent, he hesitates not to advise such a modification of it as shall prove satisfactory to all sections of the Union. This "consummation," so "devoutly to be wished," he by no means considers unattainable; and notwithstanding it may be attended with difficulties and opposition, he would not be prevented from making the attempt. His views seem to be, that while imposts should be laid chiefly with a view to revenue, at the same time regard may justly be had to the protection of such branches of domestic industry as are necessary for national defence, and the security of our complete independence. On this part of the message the Baltimore Republican remarks:—"His message must have a confounding effect upon those politicians in our neighborhood, who at the recent election, urged violent objections to the friends of Jackson in this state, as universally opposed to the tariff, and 'nullifiers all' for supporting him.—The famous Talbot resolutions might be worth republishing in connection with this message in order to afford one of the most remarkable instances on record, of the facility with which political fanaticism can manufacture the widest and most unfounded charges against opponents for party effects."

The state of our foreign relations, as detailed in the message, is of the most cheering nature, and exhibits the activity, energy and ability, not only of our ministers abroad, but of the head of the department having charge of this matter at home. In introducing this subject, the President alludes in a highly becoming manner to the recent revolution in France, and to the increased impulse thus given to free principles.

The improved condition, in short, of every branch of the public service—the activity, energy and efficiency displayed in the different departments of government—the increasing revenue, and the secured responsibility of public officers—the diminution of the public debt—the extension of population evinced by the increased sales of public lands—give assurances of a national prosperity, cheering in the highest degree.

As, however, we do not feel ourselves competent to the task of reviewing this very elaborate document, we shall leave it to the dispassionate consideration of the public.

We issued on Saturday morning, the President's Message, in an extra-sheet, having been furnished by an esteemed friend with a copy of it, at a late hour on Thursday night. The very kind attention, however, of the editors of the Baltimore American, (who forwarded us a portion of their extra-sheets), and of Jonas Green, Esq. editor of the Maryland Gazette, (who printed a quantity expressly for us), enabled us to furnish most of our subscribers in town, on Friday evening. For these acts of disinterested kindness, these esteemed gentlemen have our warmest acknowledgments.

**Murder and Piracy.**—Capt. Thornbee, of the brig Vineyard, of Boston, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, was risen upon by his crew on the night of the 23d November, off the Capes of Delaware—himself and mate were murdered, and the vessel steered northwardly. Arrived off Long Island, they took out the money, part of the freight of the brig, amounting to \$50,000, scuttled and set fire to the brig, and embarked in two boats, with the intention of landing—one of the boats, however, was swamped, and it is supposed all hands drowned; the other boat reached Long Island, where one of the crew made a confession, when he and his companions were taken into custody (four in number), and confined in the jail at Flatbush. But a small portion of the money was recovered. The money belonged to the United States Bank, and was insured.

Our correspondent "B." on the subject of the constitutional query in our last, in relation to Judges of the Court of Appeals, shall be attended to in our next.

We perceive that Mr. SMITH of S. Carolina, a member of the Senate of the United States, is to be succeeded by Governor Miller, after the expiration of the present Congress. Mr. Smith, it will be recollected, was the only member of the Senate from the Southern States, except those from Virginia, who opposed the appointments of the President, and seemed inclined to oppose the administration.

An attempt was lately made in Philadelphia, to murder Mr. Edward Deacon, son of Captain Deacon, U. S. Navy. He was attacked in the street, at night, by an unknown ruffian, and stabbed in the left arm—the assailant attempted to repeat the blow, but his weapon became entangled in the gentleman's cloak. His hurts are pronounced not dangerous.

According to letters from Buenos Ayres, received by the editors of the Baltimore American, that country still remains in a very unsettled state. Revolutions appear to be looked for. One of their letters concludes by observing: "The less one speaks of politics here, the better."

**For the Eastern Shore Whig.**  
**Texas Crosses, December 1st, 1830.**  
**WHERE WILL IMPROVEMENT STOP?**

The celebrated American horse Tom Thumb, in England, trotted some time since, sixteen miles in less than an hour! A rail that goes very shortly after, passed over thirty two miles in thirty minutes! But the spirit of improvement has not been confined merely to horse training and mechanics, its influence is beginning to be deeply felt in the science of the law. A new light has very recently been shed upon the bar and the bench, and a ray from it may possibly break into the Legislative halls, by which the members may be guided in the construction of constitutional law.

"A Citizen of Maryland" at a loss in what manner to beguile the tedium of a rainy day in the city of Baltimore, came to the patriotic determination of removing a difficulty likely to embarrass the electors of Governor in our State. From the peculiar ingenuity and brilliancy of the thoughts contained in it, from the quarter of the political horizon in which it made its appearance, the essay must have proceeded from that great body of light in the bosom of which the people of the Eastern Shore, and especially the more especially, are permitted to see so far. From the remarkable consistency of the premises with the conclusions, the inference is almost irresistible, that it is the production of that great politician who himself professedly an enemy of the tariff, avows his unchangeable attachment to a man, the leading feature of whose policy, is the tariff—the tariff to an unlimited extent. But to the examination of the object of the piece. Mr. Daniel Martin's eligibility, this year, to the office of Governor, is the position desired to be established. The basis of this position is found in the thirty-first article of the constitution, and the thirty-first article of the bill of rights of the State of Maryland. What are the words of that clause of the constitution? "The Governor shall not continue in that office longer than three years successively, nor be eligible as Governor, until the expiration of four years after he shall have been out of that office."—Mr. Martin was out of that office last winter, since that period four years have not expired. What then is the reasonable inference? That for three years he will not be eligible.

What is the inference of this sagacious "citizen"? That he is eligible this winter.—But that he may have the benefit of the clause of the Bill of rights cited: "A long continuance in the first executive department of power and trust is dangerous to liberty; a rotation therefore in those departments, is one of the best securities of permanent freedom." This clause of the bill of rights is intended as a caution against the too long occupation by one man of executive power and patronage.

If Mr. Martin be not elected this winter, no danger impends of his exercising too long those functions of the Executive department. But elect him, and then what aspect does the case present?

The thirty-first article of the constitution declares, not that the Governor shall hold his office three years successively in seven, but that he shall not be eligible longer than three years in seven. It is elsewhere provided that the election of Governor shall be annual. It is here granted that he may if the electors choose, be eligible three years successively. Now if Mr. Martin be eligible this year, he is eligible for two more successively. He has already served one year of the seven, and by this construction the very articles of the constitution and the bill of rights quoted by our Citizen are disregarded—may violated. For the same man will be permitted to exercise Executive power and patronage four years in seven, and we shall be involved in the very danger of which we are so anxiously forewarned in the bill of rights. For, extend the construction and to what does it lead? Directly to the investment of executive power in the hands of any two men in perpetuo. For by never remaining longer than two years in office, by never reaching the goal beyond which they cannot go, they may take the office as legitimately forever. This is the extreme, but the legitimate consequence to which the construction of this article of the citizen necessarily leads. It involves in a gross absurdity, the frames of our constitution.

Let the instrument have its natural, its literal interpretation, and the sharp wits of the "Citizens" are challenged for any slight absurdity.

He must have been employed in contemplating the institutions of the empire of Lilliput, the constitution of the colony of Liberia, and the "lex non scripta" of the Tatars, as well as the Magna Charta of Britain, and the constitution of Maryland. From such a crucible, the development of a mass of confused matter can be accounted for only by the mixture of a variety of heterogeneous substances.

For the sake of argument, and he seems to be very fond of it, this "Citizen" admits "that the eligibility of a governor whom the Legislature have put out of office, is doubtful,"—nay "that there is as much reason against his eligibility as for it." But yet his conclusions would be in favour of his eligibility. Why? Because of the right of the citizen. The right to elect, and the right to be elected. It is this love for the rights of the "citizen" that actuated some of the worthies of the state a few years since to attempt the violation of the constitution, by voting for Mr. Bowie, a Senator of the state, to be Governor. And for aught that is known to the contrary, this "Citizen" was one who aided in the shameful attempt. The same man declares that no Senator, who shall hold and execute any office of trust and profit during the term for which he is elected.

A man who lives the citizen at the expense of the constitution, may as well be a member of the Senate of the United States, as to be succeeded by Governor Miller, after the expiration of the present Congress. Mr. Smith, it will be recollected, was the only member of the Senate from the Southern States, except those from Virginia, who opposed the appointments of the President, and seemed inclined to oppose the administration.

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**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The House assembled at 12 o'clock, when the Speaker took the chair.  
After appointing the Committee to wait on the President, as noticed in the proceedings of the Senate,  
Mr. Taylor offered the following resolution which was agreed to.  
Resolved, That two Chairmen, of different denominations, be elected to serve during the present session of Congress; one by each House, who shall interchange weekly.  
The following resolution was offered by Mr. Haynes, and adopted.  
Resolved, That the daily hour to which this House shall stand adjourned, be 12 o'clock, at noon until otherwise ordered.  
Mr. Ramsey offered the usual resolution, respecting the supply of the members of the House with newspapers, which was adopted.  
At 10 minutes past one, the message was presented to the House by Mr. Donelson, the Private Secretary of the President, and read by the Clerk.  
Mr. Hoffman moved that the message be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that six thousand copies of the same, together with the accompanying documents, be printed.  
The motion was agreed to.  
**Wednesday, December 8th, 1830.**  
**IN SENATE.**  
The President's message communicated the annual report of the Secretary of the Senate on the Contingent Fund of both Houses of Congress.  
After the presentation of petitions, the following disposition was made of the President's Message:  
So much as relates to finance, was referred to the Committee on Finance.  
That part which relates to Indian affairs, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.  
That portion which relates to the Post Office Department, was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.  
That part which relates to the public lands, together with the documents of the General Land Office, were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.  
That portion which treats of our relations with foreign countries, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.  
That portion which relates to the Navy, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.  
That part which relates to the subject of commerce, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.  
That part which relates to manufactures, was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.  
That part which relates to the District of Columbia, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.  
That portion which relates to the subject of roads and canals, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.  
That part which alludes to our military affairs, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
The House assembled, and was called to order at 12 o'clock.  
**Standing Committees of the House.**  
Mr. Taylor moved that the House adopt the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the House proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees.  
After some discussion as to the propriety of laying the order on the table, in consequence of the indisposition of the Speaker, and on account of his recent arrival.  
The Speaker said, that he had not even a list of the members of the House; and, therefore, from that circumstance singly, independent of the state of his health, it could not be in his power to appoint the committees; he trusted, however, that he should be enabled to do so to-morrow.  
The motion to lay the resolutions on the table, was then carried unanimously.  
Mr. Hoffman said that pending the investigation of the case of Judge Peck, during the last session of Congress, he had been confined to his apartment by illness, and consequently had not made himself sufficiently acquainted with the merits of the case. This, he observed, might be the situation in which other members of the House were placed. His object, he said, was to ascertain whether there were a sufficient number of the documents relating to this case, now on hand; or, if it would be necessary to have them reprinted.  
The Speaker replied that, he was informed that there were only a few copies of the document in print, perhaps about thirty. It would be the duty of the Clerk, he said, to furnish the new members with copies; others would refer to their files.  
**Thursday, December 9th, 1830.**  
**IN SENATE.**  
A message was received from the President of the United States, by A. J. Donelson, Esq. his private Secretary.  
Little business of importance was transacted. After the presentation of a few petitions by Messrs. Barton and Hendricks, and the organization of a committee to take into consideration the subject of our current coins, the Senate went into Executive business. When the doors were opened, Messrs. Ellis, of Mississippi, and Kane of Illinois, offered resolutions of condolence for the death of their late colleagues, the Hon. Robert H. Adams and the Hon. John McLean, accompanied by some very eloquent and highly complimentary remarks on the character and qualifications of the deceased gentlemen. The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the late Senators, the Senate resolved to adjourn over till Monday next.  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
At the appointed hour, the House assembled, and Mr. Speaker took the Chair.  
Mr. Taylor moved that, the House now proceed to the consideration of the resolution offered by him on the preceding day, for the appointment of the Standing Committees.  
The motion being agreed to, and the resolution adopted.  
The House, on the motion of Mr. Hoffman, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wickliffe in the Chair.  
Mr. Hoffman, after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following resolutions:  
Resolved, That so much of the President's Message, as relates to the political relations of the United States with foreign nations, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.  
So much as relates to the Commerce of the United States with foreign nations and their dependencies; and so much thereof as relates to light houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and the removing of sand bars, wharves, and other partial or temporary obstructions in the navigable rivers and harbors in the revenue districts, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.  
So much as relates to subscribing to the

stocks of private companies, for internal improvement, be referred to a Select Committee.  
So much as relates to the distribution among the States of the surplus revenue, after the payment of the public debt, be referred to a Select Committee.  
So much as relates to an amendment of the Constitution, respecting the election of President and Vice-President; and so much thereof as relates to the choice of the Chief Magistrate directly by the people, his disqualification for re-election after a single term of service, and the direction of his patronage in relation to the members of the Federal Legislature, and the tenure of offices generally, be referred to a Select Committee.  
So much as relates to the Indian tribes, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.  
So much as relates to the public debt, the revenue, its security and collection, the Bank of the United States, and the organization of a Bank founded on the public and individual deposits, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.  
So much as relates to the tariff of duties on imports, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, so much thereof as respects the productions of agriculture, to the Committee on Agriculture; and the residue thereof, respecting commerce and other interests, to the Committee on Commerce.  
So much as relates to the public lands, be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.  
So much as relates to the public interest, trusts entrusted to the War Department, the army arsenals, fortifications, and the armaments necessary therefor, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.  
So much as relates to the navy and naval service of the United States, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.  
So much as relates to the post office department, its revenue, and the transportation of the mail, be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.  
So much as relates to the office and duties of Attorney General, and so much thereof as relates to debts due the United States, from insolvents, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.  
So much as relates to the District of Columbia, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.  
To the resolution which proposed to refer the subject of the U. S. Bank to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Wayne moved an amendment, that it be submitted to a Select Committee. An interesting discussion arose out of this motion, both in the Committee of the Whole and afterwards in the House, in which Messrs. Wayne, Hoffman, Taylor, Davis, (of S. Carolina,) and Cambridge, took part. The proposition was ultimately negative, on a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 108 to 97.

**NOTICE.**  
BY virtue of an order of Queen Anne's court, made at November Term, eighteen hundred and thirty, I will sell at public sale at Centerville, on six months credit, sundry Negroes, possessed by William Murphy, at the time of his death, on THURSDAY the 30th of this month. Bond with approved security will be required before the negroes are taken away. It is understood that said negroes will not be sold to persons out of the State, nor to persons who will sell them out of the State.  
THOS: B. TURPIN, Trustee.  
Centerville, Dec. 14 30.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
THE Subscriber truly grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased the entire stock of Isaac Atkinson, and has now on hand a very large and complete assortment of every description of

**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
together with a full supply of best MATERIALS, which he will make up in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.  
N. B. In addition to the stock on hand he has this day received a fresh supply of Ladies, Gentlemen's, boys' and misses' Boots and Shoes, from Philadelphia. All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or to punctual customers, on the usual credit at the stand formerly occupied by Isaac Atkinson directly opposite the Market House.  
PETER TARR.  
Easton, Dec. 14 30.

**CHEAP SHOES.**  
THE Subscriber has just received from Baltimore, in addition to his former extensive stock, an assortment of Shoes, consisting of the following:  
Ladies purple and bronze MOROCCO SLIPPERS,  
do do Spring LASTING WELTS,  
do do MOROCCO do do  
all of superior quality.  
Also,  
A very large and general assortment of COARSE SHOES. Seal-skin, Morocco and other CAPS.  
Which he will sell on his usual accommodating terms, very cheap, at his old stand, opposite the Court House.  
The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN WRIGHT,  
dec 14 30

**TO BE HIRED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.**  
NEGRO men, women, boys and girls—some small boys and girls to be put out.  
All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr are requested to make immediate payments PARTICULARLY those who have suggested for the hire of negroes.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor.  
Dec. 14 30

**Notice to the Public.**  
The subscriber cautions persons indebted to him for tuition, against paying moneys due to him, to any other person, as he will not recognize any receipt as valid not given by himself or an authorized agent. The subscriber's bills are made up to the 23d June, 1830, at which time he resigned the school, by the consent of his patrons. Mr. Hills will be left in the hands of Henry Goldsborough, Esq. in Easton, for the convenience of those concerned, on or before the first of January next.  
LAMBERT W. FORD.  
dec 14 30

EVERY TUESDAY BY EDWARD MULLIKIN

THE TERMS ARE TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM

NAVY DEPARTMENT

The following report of the Navy of the United States...

The active force employed has not been essentially...

The state of the Navy, since...

The terms of service have...

Other changes in the...

The cessation of hostilities...

Several of the vessels...

The squadron appointed...

The present condition of...

The squadron appointed...

The cessation of hostilities...

Several of the vessels...

The squadron appointed...

The present condition of...

Easton Female Academy Mrs. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians...

NOTICE WHEREAS application in writing has been made to Caroline County Court...

50 DOLLARS REWARD DANAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVAR CRAWFORD...

NOTICE - Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 30th July last...

NOTICE - Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 3d day of August, 1830...

NOTICE - Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 25th day of September last...

NOTICE - Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of August last...

NOTICE - Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 25th day of August, 1830...

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JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown Grocers and Commission Merchants

BLACKSMITHING THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers...

CABINET WARE THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general...

TECHNICAL C. NICOLA This method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton...

Notice to the Public THE subscriber cautions persons indebted to him for tuition...

SHINGLES FOR SALE THE subscriber has just purchased a load of 80,000 Cypress Shingles...

CASH FOR NEGROES THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore...

REMOVAL THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL...

COMMUNICATION AMONG many new inventions of our enlightened age...

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COMMUNICATION AMONG many new inventions of our enlightened age...

REMOVAL THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL...

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner...

STEAM BOAT MARYLAND NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes between Easton and Baltimore...

UNION TAVERN, EASTON, MARYLAND. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally...

Collector's Second Notice THE subscriber, desirous of completing his collection within the time the law prescribes...

Upper and Sole Leather; which they will sell at fair prices for cash...

COACH, GIG and Harness Making. THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public...

MATERIALS, which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen...

NEGROES WANTED THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes...

LAST NOTICE ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1829 and 1830...

OVERSEER All Overseers wished by a person who has been regularly brought up to the business...

NEW GOODS WM. H. & P. GROOME. HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore...

NEW GOODS Lambert Retardon INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore...

SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care, which in addition to his former Stock makes his assortment complete...

REMOVAL THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas S. Cook...

BOOTS AND SHOES, of various kinds - and as he is determined to sell low...

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS, of various kinds - and as he is determined to sell low...

Easton and Baltimore Packet. THE SCHOONER WRIGHTSON. Benjamin Horney - Captain...

COACH, GIG and Harness Making. THE Subscriber intending to remove from Easton...

NEGROES WANTED THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes...

LAST NOTICE ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1829 and 1830...

OVERSEER All Overseers wished by a person who has been regularly brought up to the business...

TRUSTEE'S SALE BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery...

TRUSTEE'S SALE BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity...

TRUSTEE'S SALE BY virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity...

SHERIFF'S SALE BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court...

ORDERED by the Judges of Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity...

MAKING CHARLES W. SMITH HAVING returned to Denton and being engaged in Coach, Gig and Harness Making...

WANTED A Dry Good Store in Easton, of a kind from which to purchase goods...

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# EASTERN-STORE AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. III.—NO. 16. EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1830. WHOLE NO. 120.

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

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

## DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 6th Dec. 1830.

The following report of the transactions of the Navy of the United States during the present year, with a view of the several subjects connected with its interests, is respectfully laid before the President of the United States.

The state of the Navy, since the communication made to you in December last, has been generally favorable to its active exertions in the important pursuits in which it has been engaged. No distressing casualty or marked calamity has assailed it since the loss of the sloop of war Hornet; information of which lamented event was received prior to the adjournment of the last session of Congress.

The active force employed within the year has not been essentially varied from that kept in service for several years past. This consists of five frigates, ten sloops of war, and four schooners; of these, the most efficient squadron, composed of two frigates and four sloops, has been required to cruise in the Mediterranean sea, where, from the large interest engaged in mercantile adventures to the several States on its coasts, its presence was deemed of most importance. This has continued under the command of Com. Biddle. Two of the vessels composing it have been relieved, their terms of service having expired, and their places supplied by the sloops of war Concord and Boston; the former being first ordered to convey the United States' Minister to Russia, and the latter to take the United States' Consul General to the Barbary Powers.

The state of these vessels has been represented to be, in point of order and preparation for service, every way worthy of approbation, and the discipline exact, without rigor—promising all required efficiency in its force. Under the command of this able and vigilant officer, all the necessary protection has been given to the trade in that quarter, no case having come to the knowledge of the Department of injuries from piratical attacks; and, with the several States and sovereignties bordering on its coasts, the best understanding has been preserved. This squadron continues to rendezvous at the port of Mahon, in the island of Minorca, a privilege which has been conceded by the Government of Spain, affording great conveniences to the United States' squadrons, especially at seasons when their safety would be endangered by remaining at sea. Here they enjoy a respite from the labors and dangers of the ocean, in a climate mild and favorable to the restoration of the health of their crews, after long and laborious service at sea.

Other changes in the vessels employed in this sea are contemplated during the next year, but the force is not proposed to be diminished; nor, in the present agitated condition of the contiguous States, could it be done, without subjecting the commercial enterprise of the country to the casualties attending a state of warfare, should such be the unhappy result of the present hostile indications in that quarter.

The squadron appointed to cruise on the coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres, and the Pacific ocean, has been steadily engaged in guarding the United States' mercantile interests of these coasts. This service has been performed with fidelity and success; and the flag on the Union now gives full security to the merchandise it is authorized to introduce and exchange with the respective countries to which it is carried.

The cessation of hostilities between the States of Chili and Peru and the mother country, and between Brazil and Buenos Ayres has greatly favored the advances of trade, and diminished the hazards of mercantile adventure with every part of the South American continent. But the unstable and inefficient governments of a part of these States forbid the idea that this can be long enjoyed, without embarrassments and vexatious interruptions, unless it shall be sustained by the presence of an active protecting force. It cannot, consequently, be believed to be consistent with good policy to lessen the efficiency of this force.

Several of the vessels composing these two squadrons will be relieved in the course of the next year, preparation for that purpose being in active progress. It is also contemplated to make some changes in the description of force to be employed on the Atlantic coast of South America, adapting it better to the harbors it is forced to look to for security against the tempestuous weather so often experienced on these coasts.

In a former communication made to you, it was noticed that the sloop of war Vincennes, commanded by Capt. Finch, which had composed one of the squadrons in the Pacific ocean had been directed (after the expiration of the term limited for the cruise on the coasts of Chili and Peru) to touch at the Marquesas, Society, and Sandwich islands; and, after spending the necessary time in looking to the United States' commercial concerns in that quarter, to take Canton, &c. in the way, and thence by the Cape of Good Hope, pursue the usual route to the United States.

This order has been faithfully executed; the ship has returned in good condition, with its crew well disciplined, and in excellent health. The particulars of this voyage are given in the report of Capt. Finch. These have a claim to the attention of the public, from the information afforded on many points relating to the character and habits of a people just emerging from a state of simplicity and ignorance, and, from their peculiar locality, necessarily controlling the comforts of the large number of the United States' citizens who annually visit them.

The great amount of tonnage and capital employed in the whale fisheries; in the adjoining seas, makes its convenient prosecution a matter of no considerable concern to the nation.

department, has probably secured a long continuance of kindly treatment to his countrymen from these people, and has added greatly to the prospects of a successful termination of their enterprises.

Some extracts from this report are herewith transmitted, marked A.

The squadron which has been maintained in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico consists, at present, of four sloops of war and three schooners, under the command of Commodore Elliott. Several changes have been made in the vessels employed on this station, in consequence of the expiration of the terms of service of the crews, or the want of repairs of the vessels. No causes are supposed to exist making it necessary to add to this force; nor can it be safely diminished, though the energy and activity with which it has guarded the United States' trade, may be said, for the present, especially to have suppressed piratical aggression.

The great facilities afforded by the inlets and harbors of the islands in the Mexican gulf for the resort and concealment of the vessels engaged in the commission of piracy, the class of population with which these islands abound, composed of refugees and outlaws, escaped from the punishment due for crimes committed in other countries, give advantages for piratical enterprises scarcely known in any other quarter of the globe. Nothing short of the exertion of positive and continued force can be expected to keep these marauders in check, and give the desired security to trade.

The invasion which took place during the last year, of the territories of the Mexican States, by an armament from the islands of Cuba, having given ground for apprehension that the United States' trade to these states might suffer from the pretext afforded by this state of conflict between the two countries, an act was passed at the last session of Congress, authorizing the employment of some additional force upon that station. In conformity to the provisions of that act, the frigate Brandywine, under the command of Capt. Ballard, was equipped and despatched for that coast, and continued for several months to cruise in its vicinity. Whatever danger might have threatened the trade in that quarter, has been effectually parried by the means taken for its protection, and this ship, after returning to the United States for necessary refittings, has since sailed to join the Mediterranean squadron and relieve the frigate Java.

It is believed that great advantages might be derived from changing, to a certain extent, the description of naval force employed in the West Indies, especially for the suppression of piracy.

The proposed change would consist of the substitution of three schooners in lieu of one of the sloops of war now employed in that service.

Vessels of this force would be fully able to cope with and capture any piratical cruiser which might be expected to be encountered on this station; and they would possess the greater advantage of multiplying, by the increased number of the squadron, the chances of discovering the enemy, while their structure and inferior size would diminish the risk of being known in their approaches. Their lighter draft of water would favor the pursuit into the narrow recesses and haunts of these cruizers, and give the important facility of entering many of the harbours on the Mexican gulf, for security against the frequent hurricanes prevailing in tropical climates.

It is respectfully recommended, that an appropriation be made for building the proposed number and description of vessels.

The health of the officers and crews of the United States' vessels of war has been generally good, and uninterrupted by the attacks of the epidemic and malignant fevers which are so readily engendered in tropical climates, and which exert such fatal influence on the constitutions of persons not familiarized to a residence in them. This may be ascribed, in some degree, to the improved system of ventilation, and the great neatness observed in the economy of vessels of war, and the adaptation of the diet and dress of the crews to the temperature of the coasts and countries where their duties are to be performed. The modern discoveries in chemical science have also been resorted to, to preserve the mariner from attacks of these fatal maladies. Several communications have been received from the Surgical Department of the Navy, by whom experiments on the chloride of lime were ordered to be made, giving the results of their observations on its powers in preventing the generation of such diseases.

From these a few extracts have been taken, and are herewith transmitted, marked B.

These furnish subjects for congratulation to the friends of the improvement of the condition of the seaman's life, and indicate that the period is not remote when a service in the climates of the tropical seas will no longer be the lot of wretched men, but will be performed with as fair a prospect of exemption from disease as is now experienced in the temperate latitudes.

It is to be regretted that an exception to this general healthfulness of the Navy has been experienced in one of the vessels of the West India squadron.

At most of these places, the only provision made for their comfort during illness is some temporary shelter or old building, possessing no one of the requisites necessary for this purpose.

The mariner who returns after long and faithful service in distant and uncongenial climates, finds no asylum prepared for his reception and recovery from diseases incident to such service, but is compelled to linger out his life in crowded and confined apartments, even less favorable to his restoration than the hold of the vessel from which he has been discharged.

The funds which have accrued from the monthly deductions of the pay of the Navy, and the several appropriations made by Congress, have been expended in the erection of two magnificent buildings, neither of which has been finished, and but one of them (at Norfolk, Virginia), is applicable to the intended use, the accommodation of the sick. For several years to come, there cannot be such an accumulation of Navy hospital capital as will enable the Commissioners of that fund to engage in the construction of other useful and permanent buildings for these objects.

At Pensacola, to the mild and salubrious climate of which the invalids of the Navy look with so much anxiety as a place of refuge and restoration from tropical pestilence, there is no building which will even protect the sufferers from the inclemencies of the weather, much less secure them the conveniences and comforts which their situation demands.

At New York and Charlestown, Massachusetts, the necessary lands have been purchased with the Navy hospital funds for the erection of buildings for the use of the sick, and are in every respect favorably situated for affording the advantages which such establishments should possess.

These sites, in the vicinity of stations which are of so much importance to the Navy, from the number of efficient recruits enlisted at them for its service, remain unimproved, and unprovided with the buildings that are indispensable for the welfare of the invalid.

The laws passed at the last and preceding sessions of Congress for the gradual improvement of the Navy, the protection of the ships in ordinary, and for the preservation of the materials for naval purposes collected at the different Navy yards, have received a due share of the attention of the Department.

The construction of the two dry-docks authorized under the first of these acts, at Boston and Norfolk, is progressing. The one at Boston is now in such a state of advancement as to induce the expectation that it may be brought into operation during the ensuing year, or early in 1832. The completion of these two laborious and expensive works will mark an important advance in the progress of our naval improvements. Repairing the ships of war of the larger classes, hitherto a work of so much labor, expense and hazard, will, by the conveniences afforded by these docks, be rendered comparatively easy, and may be executed, not only without risk, and at far less cost than formerly, but in a manner better securing both the strength and durability of the ship.

Paper marked C, annexed, contains information in detail on this subject.

Extensive houses have been prepared for the reception of materials provided under this act and other buildings are in progress, which will give complete protection to the large stores now deposited at the different yards, and those which are to be delivered under existing contracts.

The necessary examinations required by this act, to determine the practicability and expediency of erecting a marine railway at the Navy yard, Pensacola, have been made by one of the United States' Engineers.

The views of this officer on this subject were laid before the Board of Navy Commissioners, and they have expressed the opinion that it is not expedient or proper under the restrictions and conditions imposed by the act, to cause the construction of this desirable improvement to be attempted.

It is indispensable, however, that some facility should be afforded at this most convenient position for the repairs of the vessels of war engaged in the West India service. It is proposed that a wharf suitable for these purposes should be built, in place of the contemplated railway; and the necessary estimates, for its erection are in readiness to be transmitted.

The accompanying report of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, marked E, shows the total sums which have been paid in carrying into effect the act of 3d of March, 1819, and other acts making appropriations for supplying and removing certain persons of color from the United States to the coast of Africa.

By these acts, 252 persons of this description, have been removed to the settlement provided by the Colonization Society on the coast of Africa; and that there has been expended therefor the sum of two hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

These several acts appear to have been passed in a spirit of justice and benevolence, to repair as far as possible, the injuries inflicted on the citizens of the United States upon the benevolent persons who are the subjects of the African slave trade, and the appropriations have been made with a liberality corresponding with the humane intentions of the framers of the laws.

The terms of these acts are sufficiently detailed to be readily intelligible. It would seem that the authority given to the President was directed to the support of the negroes or persons of color during their stay in the United States, until their removal to the coast of Africa, and to the delivering of them to the care of an agent, &c. There is no power expressly vested in the Executive to provide, after such delivery, either for their support or protection.

A liberal interpretation of the law might permit some allowances to be made for their maintenance after being landed, until they could be employed by which it might be earned. It is not believed that it would be prudent to extend this even would be authority from inference only, and should be cautiously exercised.

The practice has been to furnish these persons with provisions for a period of time, after being landed in Africa, varying from six months to one year; to provide them with books, arms, and ammunition; to pay for the erection of fortifications; for the building of vessels for their use; and, in short, to render all the aids required for the founding and support of a colonial establishment.

This laudable interpretation of the law is resulted in the heavy expenditures detailed in the annexed report. Understanding that in the limited appropriation represented above, it will in future be executed accordingly, and every effort made by the Department to confine the application of this fund within the pale of its provisions.

The term for which the crew of the frigate Java had been enlisted having nearly expired, that vessel has been ordered to return to the United States; in doing which, the command has been required, in furtherance of the humane policy pursued by the Government, to touch at the settlement at Liberia, and to be in enforcing the laws which have been enacted for the suppression of the slave trade.

In a communication heretofore made to you, an opinion was expressed; that the number of Navy yards now established and in operation was greater than was required for the present wants of the naval service, and that a part of them were liable to the further objection of inconvenient location, both from their great distance from the ocean, and the deficiency in the quality of water for the larger classes of vessels.

This opinion has not been changed by any information since obtained, or by subsequent consideration of the subject.

Should it, however, become the necessary policy of the Government to make a great addition to its naval force, it is possible they may all be found useful, especially for the repairs of the smaller classes of vessels, and as depots for materials for the Navy, collected from the contiguous country.

Whatever course may be pursued in relation to these establishments, it is believed to be of the utmost importance to the security and general interests of the Navy that other positions be sought for, possessing greater advantages, and not liable to the objections which have been mentioned.

New positions on our maritime frontier offer all the requisites for such purposes. But where these are found, it cannot be good policy, to neglect the measures necessary to secure the possession and improvement of them.

The information furnished by this document, will be found, on reference to the surveys of Captains Evans and Perry, made by order of the Navy Department in 1815 and 1817, that the places referred to combine almost every advantage desirable for such an establishment; a sufficient depth of water for ships of the largest classes, and of a capacity to permit the largest fleets to ride within their waters, in security from storms, or obstructions from accumulations of ice; that its proximity to the ocean gives all the advantages of convenient attack or retreat from an enemy; and that, from the number and nature of the channels of entrance and departure, a fleet could not be blockaded within it without an application of force incomparably greater than the one intended to be shut up; and that it is believed to be defensible at an expense far less than that which has been incurred for similar objects. In addition to these important advantages, it is described by the officers above-named as admitting of the entrance of vessels with the wind blowing from points of the compass where the prevalence of any harbor on the eastern coast of the United States.

This peculiar facility might, if the harbor was properly defended, prove a superior enemy, and afford the strongest inducements to provide for its scientific survey, and the determination of all the points connected with the subject.

It is respectfully recommended that an appropriation be made, authorizing such survey by the proper Engineers, of the harbor of Newport, or other positions on Narraganset bay, with a view to the selection of a site offering the greatest number of these advantages, and susceptible of defence at the least expense to the nation.

Some difference of opinion having taken place between the Commissioners of Navy Yards, who were appointed to examine the sites at the Navy yard in Brooklyn and Governor's Island, to determine which of the two positions was more eligible for a naval depot and building yard, no selection had been made for the buildings which were required for the several purposes of the establishment. This yard had consequently remained unimproved, to the great injury of the stores of materials which had been collected there, as well as the general operations of building and repairing.

The subject having been referred to your consideration, and all the documents explaining the relative advantages of the two sites having been laid before you, it has, in conformity with your opinion, been ordered that the timber-houses shall be erected at the old establishment at Brooklyn, until further surveys can be made; affording such minute information as will justify a final disposition of the subject.

The papers herewith transmitted, marked F, furnish statements communicated by the Board of Navy Commissioners.

No. 1 shows the number of vessels of war in ordinary at the different stations, their present condition, and the progress which has been made in protecting them from the effects of the weather, and the expense which must be incurred for their thorough repair.

No. 2 shows that there are now on the stocks, well protected from the weather, and in a very advanced stage of preparation, five ships of the line and seven frigates. These can be readily finished and put in commission, whenever the exigencies of the service may demand an increase of the naval force.

An important circumstance attending this condition of the vessels alluded to, is, that they may be retained for any length of time in their present situation, without material injury from any cause of decay, and that this is effected at an expense scarcely worth estimating.

No. 3 exhibits the measures taken for the protection of the vessels in ordinary from further decay.

The list marked 4, giving a view of the quantity of materials for the Navy collected at the several places of depot, shows that, making due allowance for that portion which has been rendered unfit for use by their long exposure to the weather, there still remains a large supply of the most valuable qualities.

The great loss which has been suffered from the causes mentioned above, has made it necessary to urge the adoption of measures to prevent its future occurrence; and instructions have been issued, to provide in time the necessary houses and timber-sheds, so as to guard against the injurious exposure of the materials to the weather, after they shall have been deposited at the respective Navy yards.

giving to all the advantages to be derived from practical attention to them.

If a communication made to the Honorable Chairman of the Committees of Naval Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives, on the 16th February last, proposing a Peace Establishment, some remarks were offered, supporting the opinion that it was just and expedient that an increase in the rank of its officers should constitute a part of the naval system.

While the United States' marine was confined to a few frigates and smaller vessels, no advantage could have been gained, in any point of view, from higher grades in the naval service than that of Captain. But since the great increase in the number and size of the U. States' vessels of war, and as occasions arise in the service for their combination into fleets or squadrons, other duties, arduous and responsible, and requiring the possession of superior nautical science and general intelligence, devolve upon their commanders. These higher degrees of qualification for the service, the fruit of long and unremitting devotion to their acquirement, merit a correspondent elevation in professional rank and distinction.

It has been supposed, also, that superior rank has a tendency to secure the enforcement of discipline, in as much as the orders of a superior are more readily and faithfully observed than those of one of equal grade.

The increase may certainly obviate some causes of irritation in the intercourse of the officers of the Navy with those of foreign nations, the least powerful of which have higher grades than are known in this service, and universally claim honors and precedence according to their rank. These must either be yielded, or intercourse suspended, and this could not but result injuriously should it be necessary for the United States' vessels to cooperate with those of other nations in any difficult naval enterprise.

The subject of an increase of the pay of the officers of the Navy has heretofore been brought to your consideration; and you are again respectfully referred to the suggestions offered in the report made to you on the 1st December last.

In anticipation that this measure will receive favorable consideration, estimates, founded on the scale of increased compensation proposed at the last session of Congress, are herewith transmitted.

The authority which is given to the Department to make allowances out of the contingent fund to cover the expenses of the officers of the Navy, for various incidental purposes, forms an important item in its duties and powers. The disposition of this large fund is wholly within the control of the Secretary of the Navy, and its application only limited by his sense of justice and expediency.

Without urging that this discretion has, at any time, been improperly or unjustly exercised, it may be said that it unquestionably offers the means of committing great abuses by extravagant grants or allowances to some, while those benefits may be wholly withheld from others.

As far as it is practicable, these allowances, now contingent, should be specifically designated, securing, without the abuse of the fund, a just return to the parties for the sums necessarily expended for such incidental purposes.

This, in many cases, may be effected by legislative enactments, particularly as relates to travelling expenses, attendance on courts martial, either as members or witnesses, the pay of Judge Advocates, and to officers engaged on extra duty beyond the limits of their stations, &c.

In the absence of precise legal provision on these points, the allowances in future will be confined strictly to the sums believed to be necessary to meet the expenses of officers as employed.

In the report made to the honorable the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of Representatives, on the 21st of January last, a recommendation was offered, proposing some modification in the powers and duties of the Board of Commissioners of the Navy.

The Department has not found cause to change the opinion then expressed, and the division of the duties of the Navy Board would have a tendency to secure just discharge of its various duties more for the public benefit; that it would especially favor this, by directing "the undivided attention of the officer to the class of duties which may be confided to his management;" "that this exclusive devotion of his time and talents to a single train of services would enable him to attain a more intimate knowledge of their interests;" to adopt a better system for their execution, and "that it would secure a stronger individual responsibility for their faithful discharge."

The considerations enumerated above offer their own recommendation; and being in concurrence with the sentiments of the Board itself, a body which, from experience has obtained the means of forming correct opinions on the subject, it may be fairly presumed that the adoption of the measures will result in much public utility.

The documents marked H, I, K, show the number of deaths, dismissals, and resignations, which have occurred within the present year.

The estimates for the year 1831, are herewith transmitted, marked L.

The appropriations for the present year have been found more than sufficient for its current expenditures; and there will remain of them an unexpended balance probably exceeding one million of dollars.

It has been doubted by many able and observant officers of the Navy whether the marine corps, as constituting a part of the naval force, might not be dispensed with, without materially diminishing its efficiency. On this point, the opinions of many of the superior officers of the Navy were called for, and presented to the honorable Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, during the last session of Congress. These, it appeared, were by no means in accordance with each other; and this diversity of sentiment amongst persons best qualified to determine the question has induced the Department to withhold any recommendation on the subject.

The laws authorizing the establishment of this corps provides that it shall be governed by the same rules and articles of war as are prescribed for the military establishment of the United States, according to the nature of the service in which it shall be employed, &c.—Under this provision, it has been determined that marines, while serving at Navy yards, shall be governed by military regulations. By this decision, two systems of discipline are brought into operation on persons employed on duty at the same establishment. The inconveniences of such an arrangement,



It was the object of the prayer of the House that advocates would doubtless avail himself of the privilege of debating the question without being specially invited so to do by any one. Mr. G. said it was not his purpose to avow himself as his champion, as he did not feel himself pledged to any particular course in the matter, he should endeavor on this, as on other occasions, to do what he considered his duty to his constituents demanded. If that duty led him to advocate the cause of these petitioners, he should be ready in so doing to meet even the gentleman from Kentucky.

The resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. C. P. White was considered and agreed to, Mr. White having first agreed to modify it so as to make a discrimination between white and brown sugars.

**THE TARIFF.**  
Mr. Barringer submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill reducing the duty on bar iron, made by hammering, to the amount of duty imposed by the law of 1816.

Also, to reduce the duty on cotton bagging to two cents per square yard.  
Also, to reduce the duty on coarse woollen goods, costing less than fifty cents per square yard, at the place whence imported, to an ad valorem duty of twenty five per centum.  
Also, to reduce the duty on coarse wool, costing less than ten cents per pound at the place whence imported, to an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent.

Also to reduce the duty on brown sugar two cents per pound.  
Mr. Condit demanded the question of consideration on this resolution, and Mr. Finch called for the Yeas and Nays on the question they were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows—Yeas 66—Nays 144.  
So the House refused to consider the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, it was Resolved, That a select committee on the Militia be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Militia of the United States, which may be referred to them by the House, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from James Monroe, late President of the United States, upon the subject of his claim on the Government of the United States, which was referred to the Committee of the whole House, to which is referred the bill for his relief, reported at the last session of Congress and ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.

**IN SENATE.**  
Mr. Sanford, from the select committee appointed to take into consideration the current census of the U. States, made a report, accompanied by a bill, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Chambers submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of further extending the term of half pay pensions, to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines, who died after the late war, of wounds received, or diseases contracted, in the public service, and also in private armed vessels.

Mr. Robbins presented a memorial praying indemnity for spoliation committed by the French prior to 1800, referred to the select committee on that subject.

Mr. Robbins, on leave, introduced a bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding in the Courts of the United States, controversies between States.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Clayton, was considered: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post Office Department; in what manner the laws regulating the department are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of clerks, and the duties assigned to each; the number of agents, where and how employed; the management of contractors; and, generally, the entire management of the department; and whether further, and what legal provisions be necessary, to secure the proper administration of its affairs.

Mr. White moved that it be so amended, that the subject might be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, who were supposed to be better acquainted with the affairs of the Post Office, and to which Mr. W. argued, the investigation contemplated in the resolution, more appropriately belonged. Upon this motion a debate ensued. Messrs. Clayton, Holmes, Chambers, Bell, and Noble, opposed, while Messrs. White, Grundy and King, advocated the amendment. It was lost by a vote of 20 to 18; and Messrs. Clayton, Grundy, Holmes, Woodbury, and Hendricks, were appointed the Select Committee.

The following bills then passed through their second reading, and were referred to their appropriate committees: The bill to authorize the mounting and equipment of a part of the Army of the United States.  
The bill to extend further the right of debtors at Key West.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Boone, and directed to lie on the table: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House what progress has been made in the construction of the Cumberland Road through the State of Indiana, the amount of money already expended thereon; and the probable sum that will be required to complete the same, through said State.

On motion of Mr. Pettis, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for, locating, and extending the Cumberland Road, from the town of Vandalia, in the State of Illinois, to the city of Jefferson, in the State of Missouri, by the way of the city of St. Louis, in the last named State; and also, to inquire into the propriety of making appropriations for opening and grading said road throughout the route aforesaid, and for causing bridges to be erected over some of the rivers and creeks in said route.

THURSDAY, December 19, 1830.

**SENATE.**  
The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by A. J. Donelson, Esq. his private Secretary: To the Senate and House of Representatives: Gentlemen: From information received at the Department of State, it is ascertained that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, several of the Marshals have been unable to complete the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, within the time prescribed by the act of the 9th March, 1830, viz: by the 1st day of the present month.

As the completion of the census, as respect general of the States of the Union, will have been defeated, unless Congress, to whom the case is submitted, should, by an act of the present session, allow further time for making the returns in question, similar notice, is suggested of allowing such an act to pass at as early a day as possible.

ANDREW JACKSON.  
Washington, Dec. 15, 1830.  
On motion of Mr. Webster, the Message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate the report from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the finances of the country; which was referred to the Committee of Finance, and 1500 copies were ordered to be printed, for the use of the Senate.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. Barton: Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of the public lands, and of making more favorable provisions for actual settlers upon them.

The resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Chambers, was considered and agreed to. Numerous resolutions were submitted in the House of Representatives and referred to the committees. Among them was one by Mr. Richardson, for the appointment of a select committee on education; which, on the motion of Mr. Archer, was laid upon the table, after a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 94 to 56.

Mr. Drayton gave notice that he should on Monday, call up the bill for the regulation of the pay of the officers of the army; and Mr. Irwin, of Ohio, gave a similar notice, that he should, on the same day, move the House to go into a Committee of the Whole on the bill for the establishment of an armory on the Western waters. A message was received from the President, stating the Marshals of the United States had not had time to prepare their returns of the census of the population, it was, on motion of Mr. Porter, referred to a select committee of seven.

The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was presented, and 6,000 copies of it ordered to be printed. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haynes in the Chair, on the bill to establish certain post roads. The consideration of this bill and the amendments proposed to it, occupied the Committee till 3 o'clock; when they rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

**THE WING.**  
**EASTON, MD.**  
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 21, 1830.

**The President's Message.**—The opposition prints seem much at a loss for a theme of complaint against this admirable production; and the tardiness of the leaders of that party, in fixing upon a point of attack left their followers for a time in rather an awkward predicament; for, whilst they knew it would never do to award to this document a candid approval, they have been all along without any other cause of complaint than its "wearisome and unprecedented length." At last, however, the desired relief has come—and the President's "unvarnished attack" on the Bank of the United States, as they are pleased to term it, is made the subject of their reproaches against the government. The plainness, too, of the President's elucidation of his views, gives them offence. They fear, it seems, that the people will understand too clearly the republican policy of the President—and understanding, will yield to him their approval. In our free government, where the people are, truly the rulers—where the people, collectively and individually, throughout the whole country, are interested—to whom the administration are alone responsible for their acts,—it is strange that an objection should be raised to the plainness of a document intended as an exposition of the views of government. But the argument is, that it is intended to "court rather than merit popular favour." We have some where seen a sentiment, similar to this: that our jealousies are the offspring of our own evil thoughts.

But in regard to the main objection urged to the President's Message—his views of the U. States' Bank: On this subject we confess we have but little to say. The institution, we doubt not, has done much good—it has done some evil, we know, and has the power to inflict much more. No person can look upon the powers but recently exercised in distributing its funds as donations to works of internal improvement, without minglings as to its ultimate advantage—without forebodings as to its ultimate effect upon the best interests of the community. We know it is urged that in destroying the Bank of the United States a direct injury is inflicted upon the widows and orphans, a portion of whom have their funds invested in this stock; but the question is, is not the danger to be apprehended to our free institutions, of paramount importance to the interest just mentioned? The subject is at least worthy of serious consideration. No one doubts the power the United States' Bank can exercise over the welfare and comforts of the various communities of this republic, whenever it pleases; and who will be security for the purity of the motives of its officers at all times?

In regard to the ruin attendant on the stockholders of this institution by the proposed denial of their charter, it may be well to inquire who are to be the sufferers? It is not generally known, we dare say, that nearly one half the stock of this mammoth Bank is held by foreigners, who reside in Europe, and to whom the dividends are semi-annually paid in Europe, in gold or silver; and that three-fourths of the residue is owned by the government, by the Banks and other monied corporations, and by the opulent stock-jobbers and speculators of our cities. Yet such is undeniably the fact. These are the poor stockholders who are to be ruined by the President's opposition to the United States' Bank.

In regard to the substitute proposed by the President, we have but little to say. It may be feasible, or it may not—it, too, however, we think is worthy of serious consideration. The act of its having no debtors, except the debtors of the government; no stockholders looking out for the increase of their dividends; the inability of the officers to court popularity by distributions of money not their own; certainly does not present objections to the plan.

We have thrown out these remarks, in consequence of the complaints raised against the President, rather than as our opinion in relation to this institution. We look upon the constitutional question of the United States' Bank as settled, or at least that it should not again be agitated. The policy of rechartering this institution, is a different question, and one which must and will come before Congress in a short time; whenever it may, we shall not hesitate to express our opinion, uninfluenced by that of the President or any other individual.

Congress.—In the proceedings of Congress, as yet, we find but little of interest to our readers. The committees, it will be seen are much the same as last year. The House of Representatives has been mostly occupied in receiving petitions, memorials, resolutions of inquiry, &c. and referring them to their appropriate committees. A motion has been submitted to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on sugar, which, on a call of the House for its consideration, was negatived by a majority of sixteen votes. Another resolution, we observe, has been submitted going to reduce the duty on bar iron, cotton bagging, coarse woollens, coarse wool, and brown sugar; which, on motion for consideration was also rejected by a large majority. From these votes we may infer that but little will be done in modification of the existing tariff; however, as that question is referred to the appropriate committee, nothing more than conjecture can be offered in regard to it.

The Senate on Monday the 13th organized as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck; but in consequence of the absence of some of the witnesses, and of one of the managers from the House of Representatives, the Court adjourned over till Monday (yesterday). For the gratification of such as feel desirous of knowing the mode of proceeding in so novel a case, we have given under the proper head a detailed account of the arrangements, &c.

We need not look for much of interest in the proceedings of either House of Congress, until the Committees of the respective Houses have made their reports.

We have received from our Representative in Congress, Hon. R. SPENCER, the "Documents relative to the claim of Mrs. Denton; with her earnest request that the gentlemen of Congress will do her the favour to read them." Our other engagements will prevent us, at least for the present, from publishing them. The pamphlet may be examined at our office.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, published to-day, will be found a document of great interest. It is our intention as speedily as possible to spread before our readers the documents accompanying the President's Message.

The Report and Estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen are laid before Congress. This we shall endeavour to give in our next.

Senator from Pennsylvania.—In the Legislature of Pennsylvania, twelve unsuccessful balloting have been had for a United States' Senator. The prominent candidates are Samuel McKean, C. J. Ingersoll, H. Denny, James S. Stevenson, and William G. Hawkins; all friendly to the existing Administration. It is worthy of remark, (as a comment on the statement heretofore made by the opposition, that Jackson was losing ground in Pennsylvania.) that the fourteen candidates for U. S. Senator, ballotted for by the Legislature, are, to a man, favourable to the administration of Gen. Jackson.

A new paper has been established in Washington City, by F. P. Blair, Esq. called the Globe; which is to be devoted to the support of republican principles, and the rights of the States. Mr. Blair was lately the Editor of the Kentucky Argus, a paper which has always firmly supported the present administration of the General Government.

On Monday 6th inst. Willie P. Mangum, Esq. one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, was elected Senator to Congress from North Carolina, vice Hon. James Iredell, whose term of service will expire on the 4th March next.

For the Eastern Shore Whig.  
Mr. Mullikin.—The "Constitutional Difficulty" proposed by your correspondent, I take to be purely speculative. To suppose that any of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, would interfere to support an opinion given by them in the Court below, might be deemed a scandal, bordering on contempt. I shall therefore treat this question, as a matter in which these high and distinguished personages are in no wise implicated, or concerned.

In our free Government, a faithful constitutional administration of Justice, is the bulwark of private security, and public safety. Shocks may be felt from Legislative indiscretion, Executive intolerance, and popular commotions, but no fear can be entertained for the safety of the State, whilst the awful virtues of truth, justice, and impartiality surround our Judicial Tribunals. We have seen our Court of Appeals more than once, pronounce a law passed by the Legislature, unconstitutional, arrest its influence, and they felt safe in the confidence of the people; but a just opinion once entertained that an unauthorised voice was heard in their deliberations, and that cunning and artifice mixed in their counsels, their talismans are broken and they descend from their proud eminence to the common level of common intriguers.

But for the doubt suggested by your correspondent, I should have supposed some error existed on the question he proposes. The constitution directs that the Judge who has decided a cause in the Court below, shall with

draw from the bench, in the Superior Court. This must mean a real, not a colourable withdrawal in public, to meddle in private; but an honest entire abstinence from the cause, in its whole progress in the appellate Court. This clause was introduced into the Constitution, to guard against a temptation to which a Judge might be subjected from the particular organization of the Courts. An upright Judge feels humiliation in having the errors of his opinions exposed. A Judge who values himself upon his great abilities, and great learning; but for the barrier which the Constitution interposes would be tempted, to interfere in causes, he has decided, to maintain a high legal reputation. There are few feelings stronger than those excited by the pride of opinion. Lord Mansfield in his declining day boasted that during his protracted station in the Court of King's Bench, but two of his opinions had been reversed. This marks the weakness of a great mind. Few Judges resemble Lord Mansfield in many respects, and there are but few who do not resemble him in this respect. B.

**BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.**  
**Gale in the Chesapeake.**—The north east gale experienced here on Sunday night last, was felt with great violence in the Chesapeake bay, the schooner Pochobantas, captain John Ferguson, sent, which left this city for Norfolk on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock encountered the gale in the upper works. When the steamer Columbus, about two hours out from Norfolk, was entirely destitute of wood, with which captain Turner immediately supplied her, the tops of her wheel houses were blown off, and the iron railing surrounding the upper deck entirely carried away. We have before us a letter from the clerk of the Pochobantas, to the agent of the Steamboat Company, brought up by the Columbus, which says:—

"We have had a severe gale, the sea making a breach over us for about twenty hours. In letting go our second, best bower anchor, the box that contained the cable was knocked overboard in consequence of which the anchor was lost. We then let go our best bower anchor and by the assistance of the engine, the boat dragged but little. The freight we had on board is considerably injured; our forecastle is badly torn, and the jib lost. The canvas floor cloth that covered the upper fore deck is entirely torn off. At nine o'clock this morning, (Tuesday,) we weighed our anchor and shall proceed as far as our wood will take us, but do not expect to reach Norfolk, as we have been obliged to keep the engine in motion ever since we left Baltimore.

Captain Turner, of the steamer Columbus, was on his way down James River at the time of the gale, and states that it was the most violent blow he ever experienced.

Several disasters are noted under the Norfolk magazine, the Norfolk Beacon of December 7, contains the following particulars of the effect of the gale there:—

**Severe Gale.**—We stated yesterday, that the wind had returned to the Eastward, and that a rainy, disagreeable spell of weather set in about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. With a slight intermission about 7 and again between 11 and 12 o'clock, the rain fell in torrents during the night, and did not cease until near noon yesterday. The wind continued from the East, increasing in violence until 9 o'clock A. M. when it shifted to N. N. E. and blew a furious hurricane, threatening destruction to every thing within its scope, causing the most alarming apprehension, not only for the safety of shipping on the coast, but for that in the harbour, some of which broke from their fasts and went ashore.

We are not yet apprised of the full extent or particulars of the damage sustained; nor the danger yet over, for the wind still (at 8 o'clock Monday night) blows with intense violence, and promises little abatement. The schr. Pelican, Capt. Mayer, broke from her fasts at Talbot's Ship Yard yesterday morning, went ashore near the Draw Bridge, and will be a long time getting off, if at all. The British schr. Glenis, Capt. Mason, from Antigua, broke from her anchorage, off Murray's wharf, and drifting up the harbour was brought up in front of the Marine Hospital; but owing to timely assistance sent off by the consignees, did not go on shore. Other disasters to shipping will be found under our marine head.

**From the Baltimore American.**  
**Navigation of the Ohio.**—A Memorial is circulating for signature in the West, praying Congress for an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Ohio. It is thought practicable to render that river navigable throughout the summer and autumn, between Louisville and its mouth, by boats drawing four feet water; and between Louisville and Pittsburg, by boats drawing three feet. Capt. Shreve's experiment this year seems to demonstrate that this can be speedily and cheaply done.—By the construction of a wing dam of the Grand Chain, five hundred and seventy-five yards in length, the width of the channel has been diminished to twelve hundred feet, and the depth of the main channel increased, from twenty two inches to four feet; and the work cost less than six hundred dollars.

Between the mouth of Ohio and Louisville there are sixty-one bars or shoals, which may be so improved by the construction of wing dams as to render the channel four feet deep on each, at the lowest stage of the river, and the entire expense will not exceed \$75,000.—The timber and rocks now obstructing the river may be used in the construction of these dams, which will last for centuries. So, also, from Louisville to Pittsburg, the same plan will make the river navigable at all seasons, for vessels drawing three feet, at a cost which cannot exceed \$250,000. The aggregate cost of the two branches of this improvement would therefore be \$325,000.

It is during the last five months, the communication by steam having been effectually cut off between Pittsburg and Wheeling and Louisville, the freight of the immense importations from the eastern cities has been one dollar the hundred pounds; the voyage down has been protracted to thirty or forty days; and immense losses have been sustained from the boats being run upon logs and rocks. Could the boats have run, the freights would not have exceeded thirty cents to the hundred pounds;—a saving of \$14 cents; say nothing of the losses. The Mail, likewise, might then be carried by packets between Pittsburg and New Orleans, and it is added that "the completion of the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road will, it is believed, have the effect of doubling the amount of transportation on the Ohio river between Louisville, Wheeling and Pittsburg."

**STRENGTH OF OFFARTES.**  
Two weeks since, we presented the names, with their party designation, of each of our members elected to the Senate and Assembly. As it stands, the Jackson party has a majority of two on joint ballot.—We invited information whether we had committed any error in the classification presented. We have received

none, which leaves us to presume that we have at least been sufficiently moderate in our claims. We have reason now, we think to make an additional claim. It has been often said to us that one of the members from Gauga county, is a friend to the administration—Being at a considerable distance from that county, we will not give implicit credit to the statement, though we confess there is much reason to believe it true.

There are several bright, intelligent, inflexible men who have been up with the opposition, and who, as we are informed, will not act in the Legislature upon any strict party principle. We know one or two of these gentlemen, and we think also we know that they will be governed by a disposition to vote for the best men, disregarding the claims of any particular party, and looking only to the best interests of the state. Such have been their pledges and their assurances, and it only remains to be seen how far they will redeem them by a fair and independent course of proceeding.—[Columbus (Ohio) Bulletin.

**TRIALS IN THE FEDERAL COURT.**  
The Grand Jury of the Federal Court for this District, (Judges Marshall and Harbour on the bench) found true bills against Charles Whitley, Leroy Jordan and Anthony Evans, Jr. from Bedford county, charged with having defrauded the U. S., by means of papers forged to enable them to draw certain revolutionary pensions from the Treasury of the U. S.—The two former did not appear, having forfeited their recognizance.—Evans was tried on Wednesday and Thursday last, prosecuted by Mr. Stannard (the U. S. Attorney), and defended by Mr. Chapman Johnson—On Thursday night the Jury found him guilty on 5 or 6 counts, and acquitted him on the residue of the 14. The Court have not yet pronounced sentence.

On Saturday, Thomas Underwood of this city was tried on a similar charge, and found guilty.

We understand that the three citizens of Bedford Ct. once bore a good character—Evan was a Blacksmith—Whitley was a Magistrate. By means of forged paper, they succeeded in drawing 2 or \$300 perhaps from the U. S. Treasury.—A similar attempt was made during the last summer, (and we believe the same parties were concerned in it) for obtaining from this State bounty lands, on forged papers—but the plot miscarried.

**Depravity.**—A few days since a negro fellow, a slave, was committed to the Rockville jail on a charge of having made an attempt to commit suicide on a young lady, about 14 years old in this county. The circumstances attending this outrageous affair show a plan of deep villainy which we believe has scarcely a parallel—they have been communicated to us as follows:—On Saturday night the 20th ult. the negro fellow, under a fictitious name, came to the house where the young lady resided, and informed her that a neighbor's child was at the point of death, and that he had been despatched by the family to request her immediate attendance. The girl without suspecting any treachery readily consented to accompany him to the house where the pretended sick child lived. After proceeding about one mile the fellow disclosed to her the true character of his visit, and seized her; the girl became alarmed and made an effort to extricate herself from him, when he struck her with a club and knocked her down—the blow rendered her insensible for some time, but on recovering her recollection, she began to cry aloud for assistance; and a house being a few hundred yards from the spot, the negro became alarmed and fled. Although the fellow assumed a different name from his right one, it is said the girl was able to identify him, and she positively swore that he was the individual Muckitt is due to the officer, Mr. Boswell, for his activity and exertions in ferreting out the monster and arresting him.

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday evening last, by the Revd. George G. Cookman, Mr. DANIEL SHANNAHAN to Miss EUGENIA SHANNAHAN, all of this county.

**DIED.**—On the 4th inst. at his residence, the WIZMAM, in the county of Amelia, WILLIAM B. GILES, in the 60th year of his age. In his public life, he was distinguished as a zealous patriot, an honest politician, and an able statesman.—Adoring liberty and hating despotism—devoted to his country, but unprejudiced in his devotion—loving the Constitution, and jealous of its violation; attached to the Federal Government, but despising its usurpations—he exerted to the last, the best energies of his mind, in endeavouring to maintain the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

On the 1st inst. in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET WILSON, consort of John Wilson, Esq. of Oxford. She was exemplary in all the social duties of life, calmly resigned to the will of her heavenly father, with a full assurance of her acceptance, through the merits of a redeemer.

**Talbot County, TO WIT:**  
ON application to us the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Levin Mills, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said Levin Mills having complied with the several requisites required by the acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Levin Mills be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he be and appear before the Judge of Talbot county Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Levin Mills to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin Mills, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the 30th day of November, 1830.

**CASH FOR NEGROES.**  
A gentleman from the West wishes to purchase a few likely young negroes of both sexes, for which the highest prices will be given in Cash. Apply at the Union Tavern: Dec. 21 31

**AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.**  
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting, at Galloway, the residence of Col. W. H. Lightfoot, on Thursday the 23d inst. where punctual attendance is particularly requested at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M.

R. SPENCER, Secy.

Dec. 21

**NOTICE.**

At the solicitation of several friends, I am induced to propose a meeting of the females of St. Peter's Parish, and others favourably disposed, at the Church in Easton, on the first Thursday in January 1831, for the purpose of consulting on the expediency and propriety of a Fair, to promote certain objects, connected with the two Churches.

ANNA MARIA TILGHMAN: Pimlimmon, Dec 21

**Colonization Society.**

A meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Colonization Society of Talbot County, will be held at the Court House in Easton on TUESDAY the 29th day of December inst. By order of the President.

JAMES BAROFF, Secy. C. S. T. C. Dec. 18.

**Collector's Second & Last Notice.**

**FELLOW CITIZENS:**  
I must again call your attention to the payment of your taxes. The time allowed me by law to close the collections of the county, is drawing to a close; and you all know that it is impossible for me to pay off those who have claims against the county, without my first pay me. And I do hope, all who are lovers of the principles of good government, will evince the same, by a speedy payment. Those who do not comply with this notice, by the last day of January, may expect the rigid letter of the Law enforced. However painful such a course may be to me, my duty as an officer will compel me to such a course, to protect myself from injury, and on account of the various interests at stake. Persons holding property in the county, and residing out of it, will do well to attend to this notice. I shall be in Denton every Tuesday, if health and weather permit.

The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN A. SANSTON, Collector of Caroline county.  
dec 21 Sw

The Star and Gazette, Easton; and Times, Centreville, will insert the above notice each three times.  
J. A. S.

**Talbot County to wit:**

ON application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of William J. Hamilton, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; and the said William J. Hamilton having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William J. Hamilton be discharged from his imprisonment; and that he be and appear before the Judge of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday of May Term next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William J. Hamilton to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William J. Hamilton should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly. Given under my hand the fifteenth day of December, 1830.

**LAMBERT REARDON.**  
Dec. 21 Sw

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber wants an Overseer for the next year, (with a small family) capable of managing a large Farm, and hands, in a complete farmer-like manner. None need apply that cannot produce satisfactory assurances of their sobriety, industry, strict attention and ability.  
SAMUEL HARRISON.  
Rich Neck, dec 7 St

**NOTICE.**  
The anniversary of the "Juvenile Missionary Society," will be celebrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on WEDNESDAY evening the 29th inst.—It is also expected that the Revd. Mr. Hodgson will preach in the above house, on TUESDAY evening the 28th inst.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
THE subscriber truly grateful for past favors, takes this opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has purchased the entire stock of Isaac Atkinson, and has now on hand a very large and complete assortment of every description of

**BOOTS & SHOES,**  
together with a full supply of best MATE BALLS, which he will make up in the best manner, and at the shortest notice.  
N. B. In addition to the stock on hand he has this day received a fresh supply of Ladies, Gentlemen's, boys' and misses' Boots and Shoes, from Philadelphia. All of which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices for Cash or to punctual customers, on the usual credit at the stand formerly occupied by Isaac Atkinson directly opposite the Market House.  
PETER TARR.  
Easton, Dec. 14 Sw

**CHEAP SHOES.**  
THE subscriber has just received from Baltimore, in addition to his extensive stock, an assortment of Shoes, consisting of the following:  
Ladies' Persian and brocade MOROCCO SLIPPERS.  
do Spring LASTING WELTS.  
do do MOROCCO do  
all of superior quality.  
ALSO,  
A very large and general assortment of COARSE SHOES, Seal-skin, Morocco and other CAPS.  
Which he will sell on his usual accommodating terms, very cheap, at his old stand, opposite the Court-House.  
The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN WRIGHT,  
dec 14 Sw

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Dec. 21 Sw

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SAMUEL HARRISON.  
Rich Neck, dec 7 St

**NOTICE.**  
The anniversary of the

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, in the case of Alexander C. Bullitt and Elizabeth Harrison, Executrix of Hall Harrison, dec'd, complainants, and George W. Nabbs, defendant. The subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 23d of December next, between the hours of 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon of that day. All that DWELING HOUSE and LOT, together with the appurtenances, whereof George W. Nabbs, Esq. lately resident, situated at the South end of Harrison street in the Town of Easton.

The above lot comprises within its limits, three lots, which are distinguished on the plat of the town of Easton, as lots No. 24, 25, and 26, and is handsomely enclosed, by a substantial paling.

The Dwelling house, is very commodious, having three rooms on the first floor, and four chambers, together with a good kitchen, pantry, and house keeper's room, all newly done up, painted, &c. new in a state of complete repair. There is a pump of good water immediately at the kitchen door. Also an ice house, Smoke house, Stable, Carriage house, &c. all new, and lately erected on the premises.

By the terms of the Decree, a Credit of nine months will be given on the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Trustee as such, for the payment of the same with interest thereon from the day of sale till paid, and on the payment of the purchase money and the ratification of the sale by the Court, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to convey the premises to the purchaser, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendant and complainants or either of them.

WM. HAYWARD, Jr. Trustee.  
dec 7 Sw

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 29th day of December next, all the right, title, interest and estate of John Wilcut, late of said county, deceased, of and in a FARM or PLANTATION, situate on Broad Creek, in the county aforesaid, being part of the tract of land called "Vafford's Neck" and adjoining the lands of Mr. Richard Denny.

The Terms of Sale—A credit of 12 months will be given on the purchase money—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with good and approved security, to the Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said John Wilcut, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims and vouchers properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

WM. E. SHANAHAN, Trustee.  
nov 23 Sw

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me, George W. Nabbs, Sheriff, of said county, bearing date the 23rd of December next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, of said day, at the late residence of the said George W. Nabbs, in the town of Easton, all that lot or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, the same being part of the tract of land called Long Acre, and which was heretofore conveyed to the said George W. Nabbs, by a Deed of Indenture from a certain Henry Nicols, bearing date the 27th of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-five; also all and singular a certain lot and parcel of ground situate in the town of Easton aforesaid, near the home stables of John Goldborough, Esq. and adjoining an old School House, and which was conveyed to the said George W. Nabbs, by a deed of Indenture from Henry Troth and Samuel Troth, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date the 25th day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; also by a Deed of Indenture from Ann Troth, Ann B. Troth, William K. Austin and Mary his wife, of Talbot county, bearing date the 19th February, 1828. Seized and taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias and the damages, cost and charges due and to become due thereon.

Attest me this 23rd day of December, 1830.  
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, Sheriff.  
nov 30 Sw

**Talbot County, Nov. 19th, 1830.**  
ORDERED by the Judges of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the Report of the Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Isaac Jenkinson, late of said county, deceased, in the case of William Jenkinson and others, against Elizabeth Jenkinson widow and Elizabeth Jenkinson, infant, her and representative of the said Isaac Jenkinson, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the third Monday of May next: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each successive week of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the Town of Easton, in said county, before the third Monday of May next. The Report states the said Isaac Jenkinson was worth one hundred dollars.

RICHARD T. KARLE,  
LEWEL PURNELL,  
P. B. HOPPER.

**COACH, GIG & HARNESS MAKING.**  
CHARLES W. SMITH  
HAVING returned to Denton and engaged in all his various branches, and having himself with an excellent stock of well SEASONED TIMBER, together with a general assortment of MATERIALS, and having procured good Workmen, is now prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice, he hopes by a constant attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Denton, June 23

**NOTICE.**  
I HAVE left my Books and accounts in the hands of Henry Goldborough, Esq. All persons indebted to me, are advised to call upon him without delay.

JOHN D. GREEN.  
Dec. 14.

**NEW GOODS.**  
WM. H. & P. GROOME.  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors, Queensware, China, Glass, &c.

**AMONG WHICH ARE:**  
Britannia Ware, Old Cognac Brandy, Waiters and Bread Trays, Holland Gin, Gilt and Frisco Looking Glasses, Old Rye Whiskey, Old P. Madeira, Dry Lisbon, Knives and Forks, Teneriffe, Ivory do, in sets, Port and Charet, Plated and Brass Cans, Java and Green Coffee, Plated Castors, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Brass Andirons, Almonds, Shovel and Tongs, Figs and Currants, English Spades and Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves, American do. Salt in Sacks, and Cut and wrought Nails, the basket, Cast-steel wood Axes, Sperrn, Mould and dip Candles, Carpenter's Tools, Solid Oil, Basket Salt, Razors, Gunpowder, Teas of without Tablets, Imperial (the latest), superior article, Old Hyson (importations), Penknives, a large assortment, Buckwheat Flour, Tin Ware, Castings, Cheese and Family Stone and wood Ware, Flour, Bellows and Brushes.

**FRESH CRANBERRIES.**  
Gun Powder by the lb and in Canisters of superior quality, Patent Shot, Powder Flasks and Shot Bags.

Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 24, Cotton Olanburgs, White and brown Muslins, Plaids, Stripes, &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance.

oct 26 eow3w

**NEW GOODS.**  
Lambert Reardon  
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, selected with great care, which in addition to his former Stock makes his assortment complete, all of which he offers at very reduced prices, and invites an early call.

Easton, Nov 2

**REMOVAL.**  
THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thomas S. Cook, and next door to Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's Drug Store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a full and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds, and as he is determined to sell low, those persons wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

JOHN WRIGHT.  
nov 2 If

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS**  
of various kinds—and as he is determined to sell low, those persons wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

JOHN WRIGHT.  
nov 2 If

**Easton and Baltimore Packet.**  
THE SCHOONER  
Benjamin Horney—Captain.  
WILL leave Miles River Ferry every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. returning leave Baltimore every WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A.M. and will continue her route during the Season. All orders left with the Subscriber or with Capt. Horney on board, or at Dr. Spencer's Drug Store in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

This Packet is a fine new Vessel in complete order for the reception of Goods or Grain and can perform her route in a much shorter time than the Packets from Easton Point. Captain Horney or the Subscriber will attend at Dr. Spencer's Store every Saturday, where all letters and orders will be duly attended to.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Easton, May 18

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber intending to remove from Easton, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts immediately by note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given.

THOS. S. COOK.  
Easton, Oct. 19.

**NEGROES WANTED.**  
THE subscriber wishes to purchase young likely negroes. Families included, for which the highest cash prices will be given. A line addressed to the subscriber at New Market will meet with prompt attention. Gentlemen wishing to sell will do well to call.

WM. W. WILLIAMSON.  
sept 7

**NOTICE.**  
BY virtue of an order of Queen Anne's county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, made at November Term, eighteen hundred and thirty, I will sell at public sale at Centreville, on six months credit, sundry Negroes, possessed by William Murphy, at the time of his death, on THURSDAY the 30th of this month. Bond with approved security will be required before the negroes are taken away. It is understood that said negroes will not be sold to persons out of the State, nor to persons who will sell them out of the State.

THOS. B. TURPIN, Trustee.  
Centreville, dec 14 Sw

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
MARYLAND  
HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner. Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Cambridge, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passenger on board for that place, and thence to Easton or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.  
Easton, March 23.

**STEAM BOAT**  
MARYLAND.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of Passengers, and not at Cambridge.

EMUEL G. TAYLOR.  
Easton, Oct. 12, 1830

**UNION TAVERN.**  
EASTON, MARYLAND.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. The above use has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please and accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.  
N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.

W. C. R.  
Easton, Nov. 9, 1830.

**Collector's Second Notice.**  
THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections, within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments, to those who have claims on the county, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall, or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.  
oct. 19

**LEATHER**  
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the TANNING BUSINESS, at the yard formerly carried on for Messrs. Holyday and Hayward—and having purchased their entire stock of Leather, &c. they have on hand and intend continuing keeping at the Saddlery Shop of Mr. John G. Stevens, a good assortment of

Upper and Sole Leather, which they will sell at fair prices for cash, hides, sheep skins, or country produce. They will also take hides to tan on shares, and pledge themselves to return all share leather in 12 months after they receive the hides. Being determined to pay strict attention to their business, they hope to receive a share of patronage. CASH will be given for hides and sheep skins, at the market price.

HENRY E. BATEMAN & CO.  
Nov. 27th, 1830—nov 30 If

**Coach, Gig and Harness Making.**  
THE subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public, for the encouragement already received in his line of business, and now informs them, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and general assortment of MATERIALS, which will enable him with the assistance of the best workmen that can be procured in the City, to have Carriages of every description finished in a very superior manner. He hopes by continued exertion to please the public, to merit their future patronage.

EDWARD S. HOPKINS.  
nov 30

**LAST NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted for officers fees, for the years of 1829 and 1830, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees, as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person, who may neglect this notice, I would also take the liberty to inform those persons, who owe fees for the present year, 1830, that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shd.  
July 20

**OVERSEER.**  
An Overseer's birth wanted by a person who has been regularly brought up to the farming business. Satisfactory references can be given as to capacity, industry and sobriety. Apply at this office.

oct 26

**REMOVAL.**  
BLACKSMITHING.  
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and customers, that he has removed to his new stand on Dover Street, near the shop lately occupied by him, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line, with neatness and despatch, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Grateful for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a disposition to please all, to merit a continuation of the public patronage.

**He intends keeping a good supply of MATERIALS,** and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, and he is determined that his work shall not be surpassed by any on this shore.

The public's obedient servant,  
WM. VANDERFORD.  
nov 30

**CABINET WARE.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has on hand a most excellent stock of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of Sideboards, Secretary Desks, BUREAUS, TABLES, STANDS, &c. &c. he has also a good stock of well seasoned materials, and is prepared to execute any orders with neatness and despatch.

JOHN MECONEKIN.  
N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to call and settle their bills.

Easton, June 1

**THOMAS C. NICOLS**  
TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has removed to Easton, and intends teaching school, in company with Miss M. G. Nicols. He flatters himself that, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, he will merit a share of public patronage. He has in his possession, letters of recommendation from gentlemen of respectability, both in Kentucky and Ohio, which may be seen at any time, at Miss Nicols' school room.

N. B. For the accommodation of such young gentlemen as are prevented by their business, from attending a day school, I have determined upon opening a night school, to commence on MONDAY the 29th instant, at six o'clock, P. M. Terms two dollars per quarter. Hours of tuition from 6 until 9, five nights in the week.

THOS. C. NICOLS.  
nov 23 Sw

**SHINGLES FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber has just purchased a load of 80,000 Cypress Shingles, of superior quality, which he will sell cheap, for cash only.

Persons sending orders will be good enough to accompany them with the money, otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered.

WH. H. GROOME.  
Easton, nov 9 eow3w

**CASE FOR NEGROES**  
THE subscriber agent for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

FOR ONE HUNDRED NEGROES,  
from the age of twelve to twenty five years, he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the aboveages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,  
nov. 16.

**CASH.**  
THE subscriber wishes to purchase from FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES,  
from ten to twenty five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

THOS. W. OVERLEY.  
nov 16

**\$50 REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Monday the 31st day of May last a negro man called ANTHONY, he took with him the following articles of clothing, viz: a blue cloth coat, pretty much worn, cross-barred gingham over jacket, coarse cord pantaloons, light dove colour, blue and yellow vest, with large yellow buttons, two pair of coarse tow linen trousers, and a coarse muslin shirt. Anthony although 31 or 32 years of age, is considerably under a man's size, his complexion is a deep black, a scar from the cut of an axe on one of his feet, the one not recollecting, he is a blacksmith by trade, any person who will arrest and secure in either, the jail at Centreville or Denton, or will deliver him to the Subscriber near the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Talbot county shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS BULLEN,  
Guardian for the heirs of John Merrick, dec'd.  
June 9

**Notice to the Public.**  
The subscriber cautions persons indebted to him for tuition; against paying moneys due to him, to any other person, as he will not recognize any receipt as valid not given by himself or an authorized agent. The subscriber's bills are made up to the 23rd June, 1830, at which time he resigned the school, by the consent of his patrons. My bills will be left in the hands of Henry Goldborough, Esq. in Easton, for the convenience of those concerned, on or before the 1st of January next.

LAMBERT W. FORD.  
nov 30 Sw

**JOHN FOUNTAIN & DAVID BROWN**  
TRADING under the Firm of Fountain & Brown as GROCERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
Have for sale on pleasing terms at No. 13 Light street wharf, (usually called head of the Basin) 1000 bushels Coarse and G. A. SALT  
150 a 300 Sacks Liverpool fill'd fine Salt  
Also various kinds of SEED GRAIN, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, such as sugar, coffee, tea, molasses, rice, snuff, tobacco, ginger, alum, saltpetre, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, raisins, &c. &c.

They also receive on Commission, Grain and other articles. Country merchants and others would find it to their interest to address or call as above, inasmuch as our acquaintance with the market will enable us to obtain more than the commission above. Besides their saving the time of coming to the city to attend thereto; and as relates to Groceries they shall be put up equally good in quality and low in price as though they were personally present. David Brown has at the above stand (as also at his Pottery, Salisbury street, Old Town) an assortment of STONE WARE, also Coarse and Fine Earthen Ware; together with an assortment of Caps to prevent chimneys from smoking, delivered in any part of the city free of expense or loading, and if put on board of a vessel, stowed away securely.

John Fountain has at the same place an assortment of Liquors, Wines, &c.—among the latter superior Old Madeira, on draught or otherwise.

Fountain and Brown act as Agents for the State of Maryland, for the sale of the following articles, manufactured at the New-York Salt-Marmer Works, such as: Portable Furnaces, Fire Cement, Do Coffee Roasters, Fire Bricks, Do Bake Ovens, Cylinders for Stoves, Tiles for Bakers Ovens, Backs for Grates, Curbs for Garden walks, Perforated Bricks, Copings for Walls, for Stove Pipes, Gutters 7 or 12 inches.

David Brown has for sale, in fee simple on east Baltimore, east Fruit and Salisbury streets (each in the vicinity of the best water, in the city) improved and unimproved property, of indisputable title. A part of the payment will be taken in groceries at fair prices, on application as above.

Baltimore, May 11

**INTELLIGENCE, AGENCY, AND COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.**  
THE subscriber impressed with a belief that an Intelligence and an Agency Office, conducted upon proper principles, would be conducive to the interests of society, would be conducive to the public benefit, has been induced to open one at No. 48 BALTIMORE STREET, one door from the North West corner of Gay and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will regularly attend to the duties of his establishment, and sedulously endeavour to render justice to those who may favour him with their patronage.

He will promptly and faithfully attend to the negotiations of all concerns confided to his management, as also to the collection of debts and ground rents, and all other kind of claims. He likewise will attend particularly to the selling of REAL and PERSONAL PROPERTY—his office is situated in a central part of the city, which has many facilities in the way of disposing of good slaves by obtaining the highest prices for their owners and securing good places for slaves, without being sent out of the State.

Referring to the subjoined testimonials of character, he respectfully begs leave to solicit a share of public patronage, and to remain the public's obedient servant.

JOHN BUSK.  
Having been solicited by Mr. John Busk to permit him to refer to us in support of his character and standing, we take pleasure in complying with his request. We have known him for a long series of years in various capacities, and have always found him correct in his deportment and honest in his dealings. Unhesitatingly, therefore, we are ready to recommend him as a General Agent, Collector and Intelligence Office Keeper, we wish him every success in his business, believing that he will, by his conduct, merit the approbation of those who may employ him.

R. H. Niles, Richard Frisby, Benj. C. Ross, S. & W. Mestee, Dabney S. Carr, Jos. & Adam Ross, S. C. Leakin, H. S. Sanderson, F. H. Davidge, Thomas Murphy, Jno. M. Laroque, Edward Priestly,  
I also refer to Mr. Edward Mullikin, Editor of this paper.  
July 15

**REMOVAL.**  
THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Pencock, & formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls; and at the same time to solicit them and the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and, Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.  
Jan 26

**COMMUNICATION.**  
AMONG many new inventions of our enlighten'd age, is a patent Thrashing Machine, which we have heard highly recommended by our neighboring farmers, invented by Dr. C. Clark, residing in Green street, Philadelphia; and which we had the satisfaction to see in complete operation yesterday near this city, moved by one horse with great ease, thrashing at the rate of nearly one bushel of wheat per minute, perfectly clean, taking off nearly every white cap, without breaking the grain—it throws the straw very strait from the machine and leaves it in a good condition for binding. We also witnessed one moved by the power of one man, who informed us he could easily thresh ten bushel per hour, with the assistance of one man to feed it. This small and cheap machine, the price of which we understand is from fifteen to thirty dollars, appears to possess the principle which has been so long sought for—which is in thrashing fast with ease. The beaters are in the form of a coarse screw of wrought iron, and secured in a very permanent manner to the cylinder, which moves with great velocity and ease.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.  
oct 26

Printers in the County would probably do many of their subscribers a favor by inserting the above notice.

**Easton Female Academy.**  
MRS. SCULL respectfully informs the Parents and Guardians of youth in Talbot and the adjacent counties, that the duties of said Seminary will be resumed on the 15th September next, wherein will be taught the usual courses of Literature, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, (ancient and modern) History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c. &c.

Those who may think proper to patronize this institution, may be assured that every exertion will be made to facilitate the moral and literary progress of those entrusted to the care of the instructress.

august 31

**THE INDIAN PHYSICIAN.**  
EDWARD LOCKWOOD,  
FROM BALTIMORE,  
HAVING for the last fifteen years, practiced the healing art with the most flattering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. LOCKWOOD his agent in Easton, in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases, to which our fair bodies are liable, the administration of medicine will be confined to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following diseases:  
Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Goit, Tetters, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Sore and Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, King's Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Quinzy, Polypus and Mercurial affections, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsy, &c. &c.

And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every vigorous exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgway's Union Tavern, Easton.  
Easton, Nov. 23 Sw

**TO BE HIRED FOR THE NEXT YEAR.**  
NEGRO MEN, women, boys and girls—some small boys and girls to be put out.  
All persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr are requested to make immediate payments PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO ARE INDEBTED FOR THE HIRE OF NEGROES.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Executor.  
Dec. 14

**50 DOLLARS REWARD.**  
RANAWAY from the subscriber in May last, a negro boy named OLIVAR CRAWFORD, 17 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, dark complexion; has the king's evil in the neck, which causes him to cough his blood very stiff; he is a free colour, shabby fellow in conversation. Thirty dollars reward will be paid for the above described boy, if taken in the State of Maryland, or fifty dollars if out of the State, and all reasonable expenses paid if lodged in Easton jail.

CHARLES GORDON,  
Georgetown, D. C.  
sept. 7 Sw

**NOTICE.**—Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 30th July last, as a Runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself POLLY and says she belongs to John Booth of Washington county, had on when committed a striped Linsey Frock, about forty years of age, five feet one inch and a half in height, has a scar in her forehead and several others on her left arm, the owner of the above described negro will please to come and have her released, or she will otherwise be discharged as the law directs.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff  
of Frederick county, Md.  
August 24, 1830—aug. 31 Sw

**NOTICE.**—Was committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 30th day of August, 1830, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself MOSES, and says he belongs to a Mr. Beall of Montgomery county, he is about thirty years of age five feet nine inches high, he has a scar in his forehead and one other on the left side of his face, had on when committed a roundabout, striped pantaloons and vest, old fur hat and shoes. The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come and have his negro released, he will otherwise be discharged as the law directs.

JOHN RIGNEY, Sheriff  
of Frederick county, Md.  
August 24, 1830—aug. 31 Sw

**NOTICE.**—Was committed to the jail of Frederick County, on the 17th day of August last, as a runaway, a negro Man, who calls himself JEFFERY, and says he belongs to Elijah Robertson, of Culpepper County, Virginia; had on when committed, a striped domestic close body coat, old easen't pantaloons, old fur hat, and a scar over the right eye and one on the back part of the left hand; is about fifty years of age, five feet five or six inches high. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged, according to law.

JOHN RIGNEY, Shd.  
Frederick county, Maryland.  
oct 15—nov 2 Sw

**A RUNAWAY.**  
WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, by the name of HANSON LEPPER, and says he is free, and that he was manumitted by Mr. George B. Leiper, of Prince Georges county. He is about 39 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches high, full mouthed, light complexion. Had on bombazet coat, light corded trousers, and cap. Under the said Negro is released, he will be disposed of agreeably to law, for his prison fee.

JOHN KEAN, Sheriff,  
of Harford county  
oct 22—nov 2 Sw

**EASTON**  
VOL III.—NO. 18

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
EVERS TUESDAY MORNING  
EDWARD MULLIN,  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE.  
THE TERMS  
Are 70 DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum payable half yearly in advance. Advertisements inserted three times a week for one dollar and continued weekly for five cents per square.

**WE RETURN NO MORE**  
BY MRS. HERMAN.  
When I stood beneath the fresh green  
And far around me the wide field  
With dew and fertile promise, and the  
Came forth, her works of gladness to  
With a her reckless birds upon the  
I turned from all she brought to all  
"ing."

"We return—we return—we return no  
—So times the song to the mountain's  
From those who are leaving their flight  
For a world far over the blue sea's foam  
"We return no more!" and through  
Mournfully wanders that wild farwell  
"We return—we return—we return no  
—Is it heard when the days of flowers  
When the passionate wail of the night  
Hath died from the summer woods away  
When the glory from summer's robe hath  
Or the leaves are borne on the rushing  
gale."

"We return—we return—we return no  
—Doth the birds sing thus from a bright  
Those things that follow the southern  
Float they not homeward o'er the  
Yea! from the lands of the vine and  
They come, with the sunshine, when  
calm."

"But we—we return—we return no  
The young young dreams when their  
The love it hath poured so freely forth  
The boundless trust in ideal worth;  
The faith in affection—deep, fond, yet  
—These are the last that return not  
again."

**ANOTHER REST**  
A spell of mutability, an love or joy  
It speaks in ocean murmurs, that thro'  
strand,  
It trembles in the scented breeze, the  
land:  
On leaf and flower its lesson lies, of  
cay,  
Of hues that charm the captured eye  
pass away;  
It blends the richest harmonies, of  
bird,  
With a dim sense of change to come  
phetic word.  
Yes, when the Spirit reveals, deep, in  
high—  
When youth's warm current pain  
beams the kindly eye,  
Even while the bosom heaves with  
will bid the soul  
Look where the troubled sea of D  
doth roll:  
Then will the Byron's hymn be  
sure's chant will be  
Faint as the breeze's softest sound  
dow'd lea;  
And thoughts will press upon the  
yet to come—  
Forebodings of the dreamless rest  
the tomb!

What though man's coffers o'ertop  
with gold?  
What though the world unto his  
may unfold?  
What if unbounded wealth be  
the crowd—  
Oh, can they cast a living ray up  
No! and like phantoms all will  
disappear—  
When the silver chord is break  
near!  
Then let the soul be humbled, and  
hope be crown'd,  
Where glory is continual, and

**DOCUMENTS ACCOMPLISHED**  
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE  
REPORT OF THE SENATE  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
To the President of the United States:  
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your operations of this the present year, and to thank you for the same. The Army, at the close of the year, has been engaged in those quarters, and I have been particularly gratified with some of our northern dians; but the presence and the exercise of a part of those to whom the war was confined, has been vent it, and peace has been Similar apprehensions in certain of the Indians southwestern boundary steps have been taken by hostilities. The vigilance of our officers in their operations, these di