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WHOLE No. 354.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

AN ACT for the benefit of the city of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, a sum not exceeding seventy thousand dollars, in quarterly installments, for one year from the passage of this act, to the Mayor of the city of Washington, to be applied under the direction and authority of the boards of Aldermen and Common Council, to extinguish so much of the interest annually accruing on their public debt.

JNO. BELL, Speaker of the House of Representatives. M. VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, 28th June, 1834. ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 34.]

AN ACT to enable the President to make an arrangement with the Government of France in relation to certain French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon, and their families.

WHEREAS certain French seamen were unfortunately killed and others wounded, by firing a salute from the American Frigate United States, in the harbor of Toulon, on the first day of May last, and whereas it is proper to manifest the sensibility, with which the disastrous accident is viewed by the Government of the United States, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into an arrangement with the Government of France for the payment of an annual sum of twice the amount receivable by the navy pensioners of the same or a similar class of the wounded who survive, and to such relatives of those who were unhappily killed as aforesaid, as the President may deem it expedient to include in this provision, which said sum shall be paid on the earliest day practicable after the proposed arrangement shall be concluded and on the same day in each year thereafter during the respective lives of the persons to whom granted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a sum of money sufficient to enable the President to carry the aforesaid arrangement into effect, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, 28th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 35.]

AN ACT to authorize the correction of erroneous selections of land granted to the State of Indiana, for the purpose of constructing the Michigan road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Indiana be, and hereby is, authorized to select other lands in lieu of sections numbered eighteen and twenty-nine, and fractional section numbered thirty-two, in township thirty-seven north, of range one, east, heretofore selected, to be applied to the purpose of constructing the Michigan road in Indiana; the selections authorized by this act to be made on any unsold land, within the district where the above-mentioned lands lie, and shall be applied to the same object, and the first named selections are hereby declared void and of no effect.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 36.]

AN ACT limiting the time of advertising the sales of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the Public Lands which shall be exposed to public sale by order of the President of the United States, shall be advertised for a period of not less than three nor more than six months prior to the day of sale, any thing in any law heretofore enacted to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 37.]

AN ACT making additional appropriations for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz: For piers at the entrance of Kennebec river, ten thousand three hundred dollars. For the breakwater at the mouth of Merrimack river, three thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars. For the preservation of Plymouth beach, two thousand dollars.

Approved, 28th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 38.]

AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter mentioned, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, viz: To carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Seminoles, of the ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, viz: To pay for improvements relinquished to the United States by the first article, fifteen thousand four hundred dollars. To defray the expense of investigating claims against the Seminoles for property alleged to have been stolen or destroyed by them, and of liquidating such as may be satisfactorily established, seven thousand eight hundred dollars. To carry into effect the treaty with the Western Cherokees, of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: For support of blacksmiths, of a wheelwright and wagon maker and their establishments, and the purchase of corn mills, under the fourth article, eight thousand three hundred and twenty dollars. To carry into effect the treaty with the Western Creeks, of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: For support of a blacksmith, wheelwright or wagon maker, and their establishments, and for the purchase of saws and corn mills, under the fifth article, three thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars. For education, one thousand dollars. To pay for improvements abandoned, under the sixth article, three thousand eight hundred and one dollar and fifty-eight cents. To pay the expense of appraising these improvements, five hundred dollars. To carry into effect the treaty with the Quapaws, of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: To pay for stock, implements of agriculture, rifles, blankets, and other articles stipulated to be furnished in the third article, five thousand and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents. For support of a farmer, six hundred dollars. For education, one thousand dollars. For support of a blacksmith and his establishment, one thousand and seventy-five dollars. For the payment of debts of the Quapaws, under the fourth article, four thousand one hundred and eighty dollars. For pay of laborers, one thousand dollars. For payment of the limited annuity, two thousand dollars. For pay of an interpreter, by the sixth article, three hundred dollars. To carry into effect the treaties with the Appalachicola, of eighteenth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: For payment of reservations to be surrendered, under the fourth article of each of the treaties, six thousand dollars. To carry into effect the treaty with the Osages, of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: For education, under the fourth article, five hundred dollars. For support of farmers and the erection of a mill, under the fifth article, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. For purchase of stock, under the sixth article, one thousand dollars. For payment for merchandise, under the seventh article, two thousand four hundred dollars. For the purchase of stock, four thousand dollars. For the erection of mills under the eighth article, one thousand dollars. For the purchase of guns and ammunition, under the twelfth article, one thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars. For payment for merchandise, under the thirteenth article, one thousand six hundred dollars. For payment of transportation and other incidental expenses, under the above treaties, two thousand dollars. To survey and lay off the lands of the Senecas and Shawnees, under the second article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Quapaws, under the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars. To survey and lay off the reservation provided for in the second article of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, of twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred dollars. To lay off and divide the lands of the Sac and Fox half-breeds, under the first article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars. To complete the surveys of the Kickapoo reservations, under the twelfth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred dollars. To complete the north line of the Osage reservation, under the second article of the treaty of second of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one thousand dollars. To complete the north line of the Kansas reservation, under the second article of the treaty of third June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one thousand dollars. To cover the excess of expenditure over the appropriation for running the lines under the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, and others of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars, and sixty-one cents. To locate reservations under the fifth article of the treaty with the Winnelagoes of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred dollars. To defray the expense of locating reservations, under the treaty with the Choctaws, of twenty seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand five hundred dollars. To pay for improvements relinquished by the Cherokees, under the sixth article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. To pay for improvements relinquished by the Cherokees who have emigrated, under the eighth article of the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents. For the balance of expenses of the Chick-

For the preservation of the beach at Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts, four thousand four hundred dollars.

For the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, in the Delaware river, six thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For carrying on the improvement of Ocracoke river, North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river below Wilmington, North Carolina, five thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, fifty thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement of St. Mark's river and harbor, Florida, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For improving the harbor of Chicago, Illinois, thirty-two thousand eight hundred and one dollar.

For the piers at La Plaisance bay, Michigan, four thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars.

For improving the navigation of Red river, fifty thousand dollars.

For carrying on the Delaware breakwater, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For filling up and securing a breach in the south embankment at Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, three thousand and forty-five dollars.

For improving the harbor of Mobile, in removing the bar at the entrance of the harbor called the Choctaw Pass, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the river Savannah, in removing the obstructions in said river from the city of Savannah to its mouth, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing and securing the works at Oswego harbor, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvements at Big Sodus bay, New York, on the present plan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the works at Genessee river, New York, on the present plan, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvements of Black Rock harbor, New York, twelve thousand dollars.

For completing the works at Buffalo, New York, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvements at Dunkirk harbor, New York, four thousand dollars.

For securing the works at Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, twenty thousand dollars.

For completing and securing the works at Cleveland harbor, Ohio, thirteen thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars.

For repairing and securing the works at Grand river, Ohio, ten thousand dollars.

For securing the works at Black river, Ohio, five thousand dollars.

For extending and securing the works at Huron river, Ohio, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For continuing the improvements at Ashtabula creek, Ohio, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveys pursuant to the act of the thirtieth of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, including arrearages for eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twenty-nine thousand dollars, of which sum five thousand dollars shall be appropriated and applied to geological and mineralogical surveys and researches.

To rebuild the monument on Steele's ledge, Penobscot Bay, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For the continuation of the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river, thirty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the War Department.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 38.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury:

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visitors at West Point, two thousand dollars.

For forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage, eight thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty cents.

For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, carts and fences, nine thousand six hundred and ten dollars and ninety-six cents.

For pay of adjutant's and quartermaster's clerks, nine hundred dollars.

For philosophical apparatus and repairs of the same, six hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For models for the department of engineering, eight hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, apparatus, and contingencies for the department of chemistry, and repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, one thousand one hundred and seven dollars.

For the departments of mineralogy, artillery, and sword exercises, one thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.

For increase and expenses of the library, one thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and twenty-two cents.

For completing the outbuildings and culvert attached to the cadet barracks one thousand and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents.

For miscellaneous items, and incidental expenses of the Military Academy, one thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars and forty-seven cents.

For the erection of a building for military and other exercises, in winter, in addition to six thousand dollars appropriated last session, fourteen thousand dollars.

For pay of the officers, cadets, and musians, and subsistence of officers and cadets, ninety-five thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars.

For forage of officers, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For clothing for servants of officers, three hundred and thirty dollars.

2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby authorized to cause such transfers to be made from specific heads of appropriation for the Military Academy as may be necessary to enable the accounting officer to settle the accounts of Lt. Col. S. Thayer, late superintendent for expenses incurred in procuring philosophical apparatus for said Academy under an order of the War Department in eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Approved, 28th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 39.]

AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter mentioned, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, viz:

To carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with the Seminoles, of the ninth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, viz: To pay for improvements relinquished to the United States by the first article, fifteen thousand four hundred dollars.

To defray the expense of investigating claims against the Seminoles for property alleged to have been stolen or destroyed by them, and of liquidating such as may be satisfactorily established, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

To carry into effect the treaty with the Western Cherokees, of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: For support of blacksmiths, of a wheelwright and wagon maker and their establishments, and the purchase of corn mills, under the fourth article, eight thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

To carry into effect the treaty with the Western Creeks, of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: For support of a blacksmith, wheelwright or wagon maker, and their establishments, and for the purchase of saws and corn mills, under the fifth article, three thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars.

For education, one thousand dollars.

To pay for improvements abandoned, under the sixth article, three thousand eight hundred and one dollar and fifty-eight cents.

To pay the expense of appraising these improvements, five hundred dollars.

To carry into effect the treaty with the Quapaws, of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: To pay for stock, implements of agriculture, rifles, blankets, and other articles stipulated to be furnished in the third article, five thousand and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

For support of a farmer, six hundred dollars.

For education, one thousand dollars.

For support of a blacksmith and his establishment, one thousand and seventy-five dollars.

For the payment of debts of the Quapaws, under the fourth article, four thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For pay of laborers, one thousand dollars.

For payment of the limited annuity, two thousand dollars.

For pay of an interpreter, by the sixth article, three hundred dollars.

To carry into effect the treaties with the Appalachicola, of eighteenth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: For payment of reservations to be surrendered, under the fourth article of each of the treaties, six thousand dollars.

To carry into effect the treaty with the Osages, of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, viz: For education, under the fourth article, five hundred dollars.

For support of farmers and the erection of a mill, under the fifth article, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of stock, under the sixth article, one thousand dollars.

For payment for merchandise, under the seventh article, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the purchase of stock, four thousand dollars.

For the erection of mills under the eighth article, one thousand dollars.

For the purchase of guns and ammunition, under the twelfth article, one thousand four hundred and twenty-two dollars.

For payment for merchandise, under the thirteenth article, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For payment of transportation and other incidental expenses, under the above treaties, two thousand dollars.

To survey and lay off the lands of the Senecas and Shawnees, under the second article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Quapaws, under the third article of the treaty of thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

To survey and lay off the reservation provided for in the second article of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, of twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred dollars.

To lay off and divide the lands of the Sac and Fox half-breeds, under the first article of the treaty of fourth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, one thousand dollars.

To complete the surveys of the Kickapoo reservations, under the twelfth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred dollars.

To complete the north line of the Osage reservation, under the second article of the treaty of second of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one thousand dollars.

To complete the north line of the Kansas reservation, under the second article of the treaty of third June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, one thousand dollars.

To cover the excess of expenditure over the appropriation for running the lines under the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, and others of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars, and sixty-one cents.

To locate reservations under the fifth article of the treaty with the Winnelagoes of first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred dollars.

To defray the expense of locating reservations, under the treaty with the Choctaws, of twenty seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay for improvements relinquished by the Cherokees, under the sixth article of the treaty of twentieth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars.

To pay for improvements relinquished by the Cherokees who have emigrated, under the eighth article of the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

For the balance of expenses of the Chick-

saws, who explored the country west of the Mississippi, in eighteen hundred and thirty, and eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars, and fifty-six cents.

To pay expenses incurred by the Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, in collecting Indians to attend the treaties at Rock Island, in eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and in effecting the capture of Black Hawk and the Prophet, six hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-four cents.

To pay the expenses of a delegation of New York Indians exploring the country west of the Mississippi, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To pay for three thousand and fifty bushels of corn for the Choctaws, "who were suffering for want of food" three thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

To pay for one thousand bushels of corn, purchased for the relief of the Osages, one thousand dollars.

To pay balances ascertained to be due by the Second Auditor for capitation money, provisions &c., under the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, with the Creeks, nine thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and twelve cents.

To compensate the Western Cherokees for stock and other property lost during their emigration under the eighth article of the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars, and fifty cents.

To remunerate the Western Cherokees for spoliation on their property under the fifth article of the treaty of sixth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand and forty-three dollars.

To defray expenses incurred in holding treaties with the Pawnees, Ottos, and Missouris, and the general treaty of peace, and councils with the Osages, and Kickapoo, six thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

That the Secretary of War ascertain the amount paid by Joseph M. Street, and Stephen W. Kearney for attorney fees in defending suits or suits brought against them for actions in performance of their official duties and fifty dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

For expense of surveys and marking certain lines in the Creek and Cherokee country, by order of the Commissioners under the treaties with said tribes of Indians, of the fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

For improvements abandoned on ceded lands under the treaty with the Cherokee Indians, of the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For refunding to Colonel Pierre Minard, six hundred and eighty-one dollars, eighty-two cents, for that sum advanced by him to the Commissioners for holding treaties with the Winnelagoes, Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatomies.

For expenses of thirteen delegates from the Eastern Cherokees five thousand six hundred dollars.

For the expenses of five delegates from the Western Cherokees, two thousand six hundred dollars.

For the purchase of a house and lot at Prairie du Chien, for the use of the agency at that place two thousand five hundred dollars.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 40.]

AN ACT further to provide for the location of certain land claims in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President do extend the time for locating certain donations in Arkansas, approved the thirteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and all locations of said claims made, or to be made, shall in no wise be affected by said proviso.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 41.]

AN ACT in reference to pre-emption rights in the southeastern district of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the pre-emption rights granted by the register and receiver of the land office at New Orleans, to certain individuals claiming the same, in the southeastern land district of Louisiana, under the act of Congress approved fifth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of public lands," and the act approved fifteenth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act to authorize the inhabitants of the state of Louisiana to enter the back lands," and the same are hereby, confirmed; and the register of the land office is hereby directed to issue patent certificates accordingly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the survey made under the supervision of the surveyor general of Louisiana, of certain lands on the bayou S. Vincent, in sections designated as numbers one hundred and ten and one hundred and thirty-three, in township thirteen of range fourteen east, situate in the southeastern district of Louisiana, and which survey purports to include the improvements of the actual settlers within its limits, claiming the right of pre-emption thereunder under the act of fifth April, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, aforesaid, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed; and payments may be made and patents issued in accordance therewith.

Approved, June 28, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 42.]

AN ACT giving the consent of Congress to an agreement or compact entered into between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, respecting the territorial limits and jurisdiction of said States.

Whereas commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of New York, and commissioners duly appointed on the part of the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of agreeing upon and settling the jurisdiction and territorial limits of the two States, have executed certain articles, which are contained in the words following, viz:

Agreement made and entered into by and between Benjamin F. Butler, Peter Augustus Jay and Henry Seymour, commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the State of New York in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled "An act concerning the territorial limits and jurisdiction of the State of New York and the State of New Jersey" passed January 18th 1833, of the one part; and Theodore Frelinghuysen and James Parker and Lucius Q. C. Elmer, commissioners duly appointed on the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey, in pursuance of an act of

the Legislature of the said State, entitled "An act for the settlement of the territorial limits and jurisdiction between the States of New Jersey and New York" passed February 6th; 1833, of the other part.

ARTICLE FIRST. The boundary line between the two States of New York and New Jersey, from a point in the middle of Hudson river, opposite the point on the west shore thereof in the forty-first degree of north latitude as heretofore ascertained and marked, to the main sea, shall be the middle of the said river, of the bay of New York, of the waters between Staten Island and New Jersey, and of the Raritan bay, to the main sea; except as hereinafter otherwise particularly mentioned.

ARTICLE SECOND. The State of New York shall retain its present jurisdiction of and over the town of West Point, and shall also retain exclusive jurisdiction of and over the other islands lying in the waters above mentioned and now under the jurisdiction of that State.

ARTICLE THIRD. The State of New York shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of Hudson river lying west of Manhattan Island and to the south of the mouth of Spuytenuyvel creek; and of and over the lands covered by the said waters to the low water mark on the westerly or New Jersey side thereof; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New Jersey, that is to say:

1. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying west of the middle of the bay of New York, and west of the middle of that part of the Hudson river which lies between Manhattan Island and New Jersey.

2. The State of New Jersey shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements, made and to be made on the shore of the said State; and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or dock, except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers, of the State of New York, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New Jersey shall have exclusive right of regulating the fisheries on the westerly side of the middle of the said waters. Provided that the navigation be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE FOURTH. The State of New York shall have exclusive jurisdiction of and over the waters of the Kill Van Kull between Staten Island and New Jersey to the westernmost end of Shooter's Island in respect to such quarantine laws and laws relating to passengers, as now exist or may hereafter be passed under the authority of that State, and for executing the same; and the said State shall also have exclusive jurisdiction, for the like purposes of and over the waters of the sound from the westernmost end of Shooter's Island to Woodbridge creek, as to all vessels bound to any port in the said State of New York.

ARTICLE FIFTH. The State of New Jersey shall have and enjoy exclusive jurisdiction of and over all the waters of the sound between Staten Island and New Jersey lying south of Woodbridge creek, and of and over all the waters of Raritan bay lying westward of a line drawn from the light-house at Prince's bay to the mouth of Mattawan creek; subject to the following rights of property and of jurisdiction of the State of New York, that is to say:

1. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of property in and to the land under water lying between the middle of the said waters and Staten Island.

2. The State of New York shall have the exclusive jurisdiction of and over the wharves, docks and improvements made and to be made on the shore of Staten Island, and of and over all vessels aground on said shore, or fastened to any such wharf or dock; except that the said vessels shall be subject to the quarantine or health laws, and laws in relation to passengers of the State of New Jersey, which now exist or which may hereafter be passed.

3. The State of New York shall have the exclusive right of regulating the fisheries between the shore of S a on Island and the middle of the said waters; Provided that the navigation of the said waters be not obstructed or hindered.

ARTICLE SIXTH. Criminal process under the authority of the State of New Jersey against any person accused of an offence committed within that State; or committed on board of any vessel being under the exclusive jurisdiction of that State as aforesaid; or committed against the regulations made or to be made by that State in relation to the fisheries mentioned in the third article; and



EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1834.

The marriage of Mr. SAM'L E. DOWNS, published in the last Whig, has been ascertained to be a fabrication. The communication was handed to us over the signature of a highly respectable man, and was inserted without the slightest apprehension of its being a forgery.

We regret to state that the dwelling house of our townsman, John Leeds Kerr, Esq. was struck by lightning during the storm with which we were visited on Tuesday last. A high poplar, within a few feet of the house determined the course of the electrical discharge from the rod, and in passing down, a portion of the fluid was attracted towards the house; the bell-wires with which the house was provided, fortunately served to divert it of its power, and caused it to pass off without material injury to the building, or any of its occupants.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—We publish below the result of the general elections in Louisiana, copied from the Baltimore American. The opposition presses are crying aloud, and claiming a great victory. One would suppose that the friends of the national administration had been in office, and had been removed. What are the facts? Their late Governor, an anti-Jackson man, is to be succeeded by the Hon. E. D. White, also an anti-Jackson man. In the 1st Congressional District, Ed. Johnson, late Senator in Congress, an anti-Jackson man, is elected in the place of the Hon. E. D. White, elected Governor; in the 2d District, E. W. Ripley, a Jackson man, is elected to succeed P. Thomas, an anti-Jackson man; in the 3rd District, Rice Garland, an anti-Jackson man, is re-elected. This is indeed a most signal triumph. They have elected an anti-Jackson Governor where they had one before, and two members of Congress where they had three before. A few more such victories on their part, and we are safe. Do away the property qualification in Louisiana, and there would be scarcely the show of opposition to the administration of Gen. Jackson. He is the President of the Democracy.

Compleat returns of the general election in Louisiana show the following result: For Governor—Edward D. White, elected by a majority of about sixteen hundred votes. The whole number of votes in the State is rather more than ten thousand, a few more than the number given in at contested elections in the city of Baltimore.

For Congress, in the first district, Edward Johnson has been chosen in the place of Edward D. White. In the second district, E. W. Ripley has been chosen in the place of Philomen Thomas, the present member, who was not a candidate. And in the third district, Rice Garland, the incumbent, has been re-elected.

There is a vacancy in the first district by the election of Mr. White, as Governor. Mr. Johnson, elected for the next Congress, is the candidate for the remainder of the present term, without opposition.

The next elections are those of North Carolina and Kentucky, which take place in August. In the latter State there is a special election for a member of Congress, in the district contested by Messrs. Moore and Letcher, both of whom are candidates again.

We cannot refrain from inviting the attention of our readers to the publication in this morning's paper of WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY. We have been in the receipt of this work for more than twelve months past, and unhesitatingly avow it as our opinion, that no periodical of the present day, with which we are acquainted, affords to its subscribers so rich a return for so small an amount of compensation. The readers of this valuable work are furnished with most of the new publications, both of this country and England, which will admit of republication in this form, and are worthy of perusal, for one-tenth the original cost, and possess the further advantage of receiving them at a very early date after publication. To gentlemen with families of children growing up, in the country, where the advantages of a public library cannot be had, the utility of such a work is incalculable. Such are our convictions of its value, that we would not be without it for four times its cost.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.—We ask the particular attention of our readers to the article in this morning's Whig copied from the United States Telegraph of the 31st ult. In our next we propose to offer a few remarks on this article, and the course pursued by Mr. Calhoun's friends.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors for the Branch Bank at Easton:

- For Easton and Talbot county.—Wm. H. Groome, John L. Kerr, Samuel T. Kennard, John M. G. Emory, Henry Hollyday, John Edmondson. For Cecil county.—Levin Gale. For Kent county.—John B. Eccleston. For Queen Anne county.—Robert Goldsborough. For Caroline county.—John Doon. For Somerset county.—Arnold E. Jones. For Worcester county.—William Tingle.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—The following is an extract from the will of the late Randolph of Roanoke, dated January 1st, 1832. It may be remembered that a few days before his death, he was claimed as a Bankite—

"I do hereby appoint my friend, Wm. Leigh of Halifax, and my brother, Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Court of Appeals, Executors of this my last Will and Testament, requiring them to sell all the slaves and other personal or perishable property and vest the proceeds in Bank stock of the Bank of the United States, and in default of their being such Bank, (which may God grant, for the safety of our liberties,) in the English 3 per cent. Consols; and in case of their being no such stocks (which also may God grant, for the salvation of old England) then in the U. S. 3 per cent. Stock, or in defect of such stock in mortgages on land in England."

Mr. Spencer.—When I last addressed you, I said I was in doubt whether your correspondent "Observer" was writing for the insidious purpose of endeavouring to distract and divide the party opposed to the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, or for the more laudable purpose of enlightening the people of Talbot county, and that I inclined to the opinion the former was his object. His last article seems to strengthen and justify this conclusion. After having made dark insinuations against the dominant party in the state in his first article, and coming out with his disclosures only in part in his second, and being then invited and urged to go on and make forth his third article, he has at length put forth his third article, and has thought proper to decline the invitation to a full development, and contented himself with the avowal of a mere "persuasion on his part that such an invisible, irresponsible regency does exist." The truth is, "Observer" has found that he has ventured a little too far in making these insinuations and averments in the public press, in the face of day. He cannot but have perceived that they are well suited to secret conversations where the parties or any of them have supposed political grievances of any sort to complain of, or where they are avowed political opponents. But they will not bear the light and must wither before the scrutinizing and searching touch of truth. Although "Observer" has found himself fault so far as he has ventured in his position, he is not yet aware of the full extent his errors may be exposed, whenever it should be deemed necessary to do so. Whenever he shall come out with his full disclosure of all the joints on both shores, and "name its influence and point out exactly the manner of its operation," he shall not have vague assertions only, in denial, but he shall have proofs, shewing his error, the nature of which proofs he has at present but little idea of. It may, perhaps, be asked, how afraid these proofs, without disclosing party secrets? I answer, that no party which is governed by the impulses of patriotism, and bound together by the principles of honor, can have secrets! If "Observer" cannot comprehend this, it is his fault, not mine, and I must beg to be excused from being more explicit at present.

I would deem it a waste of time to spend many words upon the criticism which "Observer" has made on one or two of my positions. I will barely say it is but a poor compliment from him to Chief Justice Earle, to insinuate that he had played at child's play with such a man as Mr. Bullitt, and quite as poor a compliment to the latter gentleman. Judge Earle must have known from good authority, which authority, according to "Observer," was "this invisible regency which has ruled the State for ten years," that Mr. Bullitt would be perfectly acceptable to it as his successor, and so Mr. Bullitt must have understood it. Another proof of this "malicious influence" (ruining the State for sinister purposes,) and all for the interests and welfare of the people! To have tendered a "soggy" loaf to such a man as Mr. Bullitt, and to have given "soggy" loaves to such men as the Archers, the Dorseys, the Ecclestons, the Piles, the Spences, the Magraders, the Purviances!—lambable sins these, which hang about the necks of the junto! How sinister and degraded is this regency junto, in comparison with other rulers! Oh happy "Observer!" oh happy expositor of malignant influence and sinister purposes! Indeed, Mr. Spencer, men who believe themselves superior to the long list of names which I have first enumerated, but have failed to convince the public of that superiority, may well complain of malignant influence and sinister purposes; but they have themselves to blame, not the ruling junto. If "Observer" cannot see the difference which I have pointed out, between the organic structure of the invisible and irresponsible regency which his imagination has conjured up and described, and that which is known by the name of the Kitchen Cabinet, it is perfectly certain his mind is of that order which unfits him to be a judge; neither can he be competent to indicate to others who ought to be judges. I shall not argue a matter so palpably plain. Now, Mr. Editor, how comes it that "Observer" has taken so much trouble to cut and slash in every direction to rouse the people of Talbot in order to pave the way for proposing the memorial in Talbot to the Executive, in favor of Talbot, which turns out, as I understand, an abortion? Was it that he expected to cause the rights of Talbot to be respected, and his wishes to be gratified? Not at all. This was no part of his purpose, for the ink was scarcely dry in his pen when he had elaborated an artificial scheme to get up the memorial, before he, finding the trick likely to fail, comes out in another essay in which he says positively who is to be the Judge, and names exactly the men who are to elect him! "Observer" speaks of this matter as an ascertained fact, and asks you to mark what he says. If it had been with him a matter of inference, and that inference had been drawn from the public sentiment in favor of the U. S. Senator's superior fitness and qualifications acting upon the Executive, he would have given, as I predict will be the case, the whole five Councilors in favor of the U. S. Senator.—But this might not so well suit "Observer's" ultimate purposes. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not know how any man could speak so positively as "Observer" has done, about the fitness of the Executive, unless he had been seeking to find them out by some extraordinary mode and by arts, to which I am a stranger. He must "have spent many anxious days and sleepless nights" to have arrived at his conclusions with so much exactitude: pity that he did not arrive at these conclusions time enough to save the ink and the soil's paper, and the soil too, which he has wasted in vainly attempting to stick it to the junto!

But as I said before, "Observer" now shows clearly that his only object is to endeavour to divide and distract if possible the party, and mark me, Mr. Editor, if there really be any in our ranks who profess to believe in the reign of "a malignant influence," or "in the existence of an invisible, irresponsible regency," and we shall find them at any time "biling and cooing" with leading Jackson men in different parts of the State, my word for it, they will not go unobserved! A word to the wise is sufficient; and with this intimation I take leave of "Observer" and his subject, and assure him that if his dark insidious charges had not been published in connexion with such names as their authors, as ought to have some responsibility to the party, they never would have been noticed by

FAIR PLAY.

We copy the following article from the Delaware Watchman of Tuesday. It conveys cheering intelligence to the friends of freedom. The fact is, wherever the voice of the people can be heard, it is found united in opposition, in the most decided manner, to the Bank of the United States, and the intimation that by some of "Observer" and his subject, and assure him that if his dark insidious charges had not been published in connexion with such names as their authors, as ought to have some responsibility to the party, they never would have been noticed by

Mr. Spencer.—When I last addressed you, I said I was in doubt whether your correspondent "Observer" was writing for the insidious purpose of endeavouring to distract and divide the party opposed to the measures of Gen. Jackson's administration, or for the more laudable purpose of enlightening the people of Talbot county, and that I inclined to the opinion the former was his object. His last article seems to strengthen and justify this conclusion. After having made dark insinuations against the dominant party in the state in his first article, and coming out with his disclosures only in part in his second, and being then invited and urged to go on and make forth his third article, he has at length put forth his third article, and has thought proper to decline the invitation to a full development, and contented himself with the avowal of a mere "persuasion on his part that such an invisible, irresponsible regency does exist." The truth is, "Observer" has found that he has ventured a little too far in making these insinuations and averments in the public press, in the face of day. He cannot but have perceived that they are well suited to secret conversations where the parties or any of them have supposed political grievances of any sort to complain of, or where they are avowed political opponents. But they will not bear the light and must wither before the scrutinizing and searching touch of truth. Although "Observer" has found himself fault so far as he has ventured in his position, he is not yet aware of the full extent his errors may be exposed, whenever it should be deemed necessary to do so. Whenever he shall come out with his full disclosure of all the joints on both shores, and "name its influence and point out exactly the manner of its operation," he shall not have vague assertions only, in denial, but he shall have proofs, shewing his error, the nature of which proofs he has at present but little idea of. It may, perhaps, be asked, how afraid these proofs, without disclosing party secrets? I answer, that no party which is governed by the impulses of patriotism, and bound together by the principles of honor, can have secrets! If "Observer" cannot comprehend this, it is his fault, not mine, and I must beg to be excused from being more explicit at present.

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State.—Go on in the same ranks will be found, your neighbors Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey—in the same ranks will be found, the noble enterprise of New York, the thriving activity of Ohio, and the rising energies of the entire West. Go on—no State is too large to be above the necessity of joining, heart and hand, in this contest—no one too small not to feel that it affects the rights and the welfare of every citizen in this extended Union.—Penny-Saturday.

Anti-Bank Meeting at the Red Lion.—Unprecedented in the annals of Delaware!—Saturday last was a proud day for the opponents of the Bank in Delaware. The first is east in New Castle county. The freemen, the independent and intelligent freemen of this county, are roused to a pitch hitherto without a parallel; and we can now assure our friends in the two lower counties, that New Castle is rising almost en masse against the Bank—that our majority will be larger, much larger, than any yet given against our opponents. Much as we had anticipated at the Red Lion, from what we had seen of previous expressions of public sentiment—confidently as we had assured our readers of the large numbers that would be present—of the zeal, spirit, and decisive character of the meeting, our expectations were far more than realized. We saw, what even in imagination we had not dreamed that ONE THOUSAND freemen of this county, entitled to the right of suffrage, would leave their business, and assemble in an interior part of the county, remote from any dense population, five, ten, fifteen and twenty miles from their residence, at a meeting preparatory to the organization of our County and State ticket, merely for the purpose of expressing their determination of sustaining the legitimate administration of our government against the operations of a maniac and aristocratic corporation. Yet such was the fact—an occurrence unprecedented in the political annals of our State. We have conversed with those who attended our public meetings previous to the political revolution of 1800; we have conversed with those who fought our political battles in the dark and trying years of 1812-13 and 14—who have more recently attended our meetings in 1824 and '28, and who were present on this occasion, and we are assured by all that the meeting on Saturday far exceeded in point of numbers, any that has been held in this county or State. Our opponents have in vain attempted to deceive the people on the question to be decided. The character of the Bank is identified with their success, and the Bank will find no quarter with us. Of all the hobbies they have mounted for the purpose of riding into power, we think they are now satisfied they have made the greatest faux pas in making common cause with the Bank.

From the Globe. TREASURY PAYMENTS.

We had yesterday a fifth specimen of faeces from the Bank organ about Treasury payments.

We have once or twice stated in substance, that all judicial officers, as well as naval and military ones, are now paid, as formerly, at the places where they reside or perform the service, unless some other place near is more convenient to them, or is agreed on. But who ever heard that a Judge, or Captain in the Army, or Navy, living at Mobile or Natchez, was authorized by law to draw a bill of exchange for his salary, to be paid at Washington, or New York, or Detroit, just as he may please to elect.

The very statement of the case shows its absurdity. On the contrary, the Judge in Alabama is now paid, as he ought to be, in his own State, at Mobile. The Captain in the Army is paid at Old Point for instance, in Virginia, where he is stationed, and not at Natchez or Mobile—a thousand miles distant. The officer in the Navy is paid on board his ship, or at the New York for example, and in specie, or New York bills at par, and not at St. Louis, where he does not reside, nor in Missouri bills. Thus all the bugbears of the Bank advocates on this subject, are made of mere opposition fog.

Money is transferred, as before, we are told, and have before asserted, without expense to the Government, to any place where it is desired. Though this has been shown in the public documents of Congress this winter, the intelligencer still blunders on. None are so dull of comprehension as those who do not inquire into the facts of cases, or who are unwilling to be set right.

The Bank organ asks, with some triumph: "Suppose fifty or a hundred thousand dollars to be wanted to pay off a national ship, either at home or abroad: What will the Purser do with a draft upon a Bank at Natchez, or at Mobile, for his money? Is the ship's crew to remain unpaid until he can travel eleven or twelve hundred miles over land, and get fifty or a hundred boxes of dollars for his draft; and when he gets his two or three feet, how is he to transport it to Norfolk, New York, or Portsmouth? And who is to pay the cost of the operation?"

We thank the gentleman for his specific inquiry; and all we ask of him is, to publish our reply to his and former articles of his on these points; and then he may cry as loud and long as he pleases, that the experiment has failed.

1. If the national ship is to be paid off at home—at Boston, for instance—the Purser has a draft on Boston—as the Judge, to be paid off in Alabama, has a draft on Mobile—and the Purser, like the Judge, receives at the spot where the ship is, either specie or current bills, at his election.

Thus vanishes into thin air all the marvellous difficulty and expense and inconvenience in these cases. If the ship is to be paid off at Portsmouth or New York, the Purser receives a draft on a Portsmouth or New York deposit Bank, and the ship's crew do not remain unpaid till he can send to Natchez, nor has he to bear the expense to incur the cost of transporting a "ton or two of silver" from Mobile. They wait not on this account a single day, nor incur a single dollar's expense.

2. If a vessel is to be paid off in part abroad, or wants supplies in part abroad—the doubting and interrogatory editor would learn, on inquiry at the Navy Department, that payments are made on the deck of the vessel and not by drafts on a distant place—and in gold and silver coin—and not in uncurrent bills—and that those payments during the last year were made at less expense on some stations than has ever been incurred previously.

Will the opposition editors, who have republished an article from the Intelligencer, saying "the experiment has failed" and all that—have the candor to republish our former reply, or the present one? Let the public see.

The friends of the Bank claim credit for that institution, on account of a recent determination to increase its discounts, which has been sanctioned by a vote of its directors. The passage of such a vote, at this time, furnishes good evidence that the immense curtailments of the Institution within the last year, were not necessary to its safety, and were only made in the exercise of its political power, and for purposes altogether foreign from its legitimate

scope of action. At the time of those curtailments, the Bank's editors declared that they were occasioned by the approaching expiration of its charter, and the consequent necessity of closing its business. The sincerity of those declarations can hardly pass the test to which it is put by a determination to enlarge its discounts, at a period much nearer the expiration of the charter than that which, it was pretended, rendered an immediate and extensive curtailment necessary.

The truth is, the Bank, finding it impossible to force the people into its support, has resolved to change its course, and is now endeavoring to obtain as a favor, that which a short time since it had the insolence to claim as a right.—Doston Post.

"Among the recent criminal convictions in the city, New York, we notice that of an individual, known by the name of Lord Rivers, for larceny. The name recalls many recollections of a career so various and full of incident, that if it could be fully portrayed with all its success and reverses 'by flood and field,' there are but few romances which could compare with it for dramatic effect. 'Lord Rivers,' alias 'Doctor Dubois,' alias 'Honorable Mr. Blanchard,' (the last of them, we believe, was his real name) is probably well remembered in Boston, as an individual whose superlative watch-guards, and distinguished Mr. Pepper had designed to exhibit himself. Both here and in England he occasionally relieved the monotony of ordinary life by passing for a nobleman; a character which he would support with tolerable success, till some slight misadventure, such as an arrest for swindling, or a charge of picking pockets, came to reduce him again to the rank of ordinary mortals. In a visit to England, two or three years since, he was detected in some crime, and transported to Botany Bay. An American vessel put in there; he became acquainted with the captain and mate, ingratiated himself into their confidence, made them believe that he was a person of rank, fortune, and merit, unjustly persecuted, and able at some future time to repay all kindness, and finally persuaded them to aid him in escaping, and to conceal him in their vessel after the escape was effected. In return for this favor, he borrowed two hundred dollars of each of them, which of course, they never received back a farthing, and in the course of the voyage, while firing carelessly at a mark, he lodged a bullet in the mate's eye, and deprived him forever of the use of it. Not long after that time he was seen by an American gentleman at Paris, parading the Palais Royal with whiskers twice as large as ever, and a corresponding increase of frogs and watch chains. It is to be presumed, however, that the French air was not salutary, from his being earthed at last on the 8th of the water."

A noble and praiseworthy A.—While the steamboat North America was lying at the wharf of Blair St. & Co. on Tuesday evening last, about 10 o'clock, one of the passengers, with his two children, about 3 and 5 years of age, who were stepping on board of the boat, just as she was pushing off, in their hurry made a mistake, and fell into the river, between the boat and wharf, and would undoubtedly have perished but for the timely assistance and industry of a Mr. Leitch, well, one of the banks belonging to the boat, who immediately plunged in, and notwithstanding the darkness and confusion, soon succeeded, with the assistance of those on board, in rescuing two of them, the father and elder child. The other child had bridled under the boat, and appeared, with a light being let down, Mr. L. discovered the little sufferer sinking under the guard, and immediately plunged in, to the great gratification of the spectators. Such noble daring in the cause of humanity, is worthy of the highest commendation, and we take pleasure in recording an act so honorable to the feelings, as well as creditable to the physical courage of the actor. Mr. L. was so much exhausted, when the excitement had subsided, as to be unable to stand.—Cleveland (Ohio) Ad.

Disastrous casualty.—On Thursday afternoon, a water named Irvine was about ascending the slated roof of a three story warehouse on South's street, when he unfortunately slipped. He made some ineffectual efforts to arrest his downward movement, but in a moment or two he had reached the eaves, and was precipitated head foremost to the pavement beneath. His head and one shoulder first struck the ground, and his body was destroyed at the same instant—the skull having been literally riven asunder.—Bal. Amer.

Lightning.—Mr. John Mackbee, of Anne Arundel county, whilst on a visit to an acquaintance in Prince George's county, and sitting in the room by his side, was instantly killed by a flash of lightning, on the 5th inst.—Bal. Amer.

The Greenfield (Mass.) Mercury, contains the following sketch of a noted character, who for some time had been prowling upon many of our unsuspecting citizens, but has been at last caged—charged with a felony, for which he is now undergoing the penalties of the laws:—V. Y. Star.

A subscription of one dollar each person is recommended in Boston for a monument to LAVAYETTE, to be placed in the Mount Auburn cemetery—the cost to be \$2500.—

From the Baltimore American, of Saturday. PRICE CURRENT.—Wheat.—There has been generally fair supplies of market during the week. The sales of freely, from Monday to Thursday, were of very generally made at \$1 a \$1.10 as in quality, that at the latter price being prime. At the opening of the market this morning, it was rather flat, (owing, we presume, to the reduction in the price of flour) and sales of one or two parcels of prime reds were made at \$1.08. Later in the day, the market receded further, and a parcel of prime red only would bring \$1.05, at which price it was sold. In the early part of the week, prime white family flour wheat was sold at \$1.25; and since then at \$1.23.

Corn.—At the beginning of the week, sales of white Corn were made at 67 a 68 cts; on Thursday sales were made at 69 cts; to-day the market has declined and sales of white have been made at 66 cts. Sales of yellow, early in the week, at 67 a 68 cts, and yesterday at 65 cts. No yellow in market to-day.

Rye.—The market opened on Monday at 65 cents, but it has since fallen, and sales of new have been made to-day at 61 a 63 cts.

Outs.—Sales early in the week 37 a 39 cts. The market has since been well supplied, and sales were made yesterday and to-day, at 31 cts.

DIED.—In this town on Wednesday night last, SARAH L. L. CLARK, daughter of Mrs. Sarah S. Clark, aged 18 months. In this county on Saturday night 26th ult., Miss LAVINIA, daughter of Mr. Samuel Colston, in the 16th year of her age. In this town, on Friday morning, WILLIAM B., son of Mr. John Harper.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of nine writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, one at the suit of George R. Gaither, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, one at the suit of Henry Duhring, one at the suit of Francis Woolly and Thomas Welsh, one at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, one at the suit of William Brownell and Alfred T. Moore, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, one at the suit of Richard D. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison, and Washington Harrison, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th day of August inst., for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Muckey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on TRUESDAY, the 21st of August inst., for cash, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: one Gig and Harness, four head of Horses, one yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Cattle, 23 head of Sheep, 12 head of hogs, 1 Ox-cart, 1 Horse-cart, 3 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his crop of wheat. Also, 1 sideboard, 1 large clock, 2 mahogany tables, 1 carpet, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, and all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the abovementioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by JO. GRAHAM, Shff. aug 5 ts

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library. This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tude, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English. The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—

- Kruitzer, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales. Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years. Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Family Portraits. The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian. Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady. The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale. Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon. The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy; &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day. Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba. Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years. Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth. Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c. The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table. The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same. A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Lee Boo.

All the above, cost in the "Library" but \$2.50!!! Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia. (Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office. aug 5

FOR SALE. I will sell at public sale at the Court House door in Cambridge, on MONDAY 1st day of Sept. 1834, at 11 o'clock A. M. a large dwelling House, 2 story, with five fire places, also a mill house with all the running gear in good order, 39 3/4 acres of land of good quality, situated on the east side of Cambridge creek; it is one of the best stands for a tide mill on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It may be put in operation with very little expense and the creek affords great abundance of water. THOMAS MCKNETT. The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above four times. aug 5 T. McK.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

HATS. Of every description and quality. He hopes by his unremitting exertions to please, and the great attention paid to the manufacturing of his Hats, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. N. B. He invites Country Merchants to call and examine his Stock before they purchase. All orders from the country punctually attended to. The highest market price allowed for FURS, and will be taken in exchange for Hats. july 29 3\*

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 15th day of July, 1834, by James Blair, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway Negro Man, who calls himself WILLIAM PHILMOS; says he was born free, and was raised from the time he was 8 years old, until he was 11 years old, by Doct. Thornton, living near Williamsport, Md.; he then lived with Jacob Dillon, until he was 19 years old in the city of Washington, D. C., (but has been committed as the property of Henry Lilly, of Rockville, Md.) Said negro man is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a small scar on his left leg, caused by a burn. Had on when committed, a brown linen roundabout, light summer vest, grey cloth pantaloons cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and brown calico cap. The owner of the above described negro man (if any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail. aug 5 Sw

Having concluded to leave this state; I offer at private sale, my Mill, Mill-seat and Farm adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred acres of land, with a considerable bed of iron ore thereon. On the premises are a two story DWELLING, with two above, well finished, nursery and kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard; mill house, meat house, barn, stables, carriage house, all in good repair; two excellent springs of water, and one spring for a miller; the mill in prime order for both merchant and country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the state. I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase an excellent stand for grist work, merchant work, and a country store. Terms of sale will be accommodating; for further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. THOMAS HOPKINS, Spring Mills, near Denton, Caroline county, Md. aug 5 3w

NOTICE. THE citizens of Easton and the public generally are respectfully informed that the orders for the sleep Thos. Hayward, will be taken on Tuesdays, in the afternoon, when they will be waited on for their orders if possible; but will always be at Thos. H. Dawson & Son's, early on Wednesday mornings, and there remain until 9 o'clock. At that hour we will leave Easton, as it is greatly to our disadvantage to remain longer, and we are sure the public will be much better accommodated, passengers especially, to start at the time named. SAM'L H. BENNY. aug 5 3w

P. SACKETT IS distributing the shiners to his customers. Combination 38 58 63, a prize of \$200 in the Delaware Lottery, Class No. 12, was sold on last Thursday. The lucky holders will please call and receive the cash, or renew in the following grand schemes, to be drawn AUGUST 2d, 1834. The Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 11. SCHEME. 1 prize of \$10,000 6 prizes of \$400 1 " 4,000 6 " 300 1 " 1,960 50 " 200 5 " 1,000 50 " 100 Tickets \$3.50—Shares in proportion. Also,—The Grand Consolidated, Washington City Lottery, Class No. 14. Draws,—August 5th, 1834. SPLIT END SCHEME. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$10,000. 1 prize of \$4,000 20 prizes of \$500 2 " 2,000 20 " 200 1 " 1,115 50 " 100 70 " 1,000 Tickets \$4.50, Halves, 2.25, Quarters, 1.12 1-2. No prize less than 25. Tickets in the above schemes can be had at the ever lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md. july 29 WILLIAM LOVEDAY Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of NEW GOODS, which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms. June 21. POST-OFFICE. EASTON, July 1st, 1834. Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once.—He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postages. EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

POETRY.

TO MY CIGAR.

The lovers of smoking will be pleased with the eulogy on their favorite amusement, contained in the ensuing stanzas, and it is believed there are none of our readers but will admire the ingenuity which could adorn so familiar a subject with so beautiful a moral.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well,
In learned doctor's spite;
I love thy fragrant, misty spell;
I love thy calm delight.
What if they tell, with phizzes long,
Our years are sooner past;
I would reply, with reason strong,
They're sweeter while they last.
And oft, mild tube, to me thou art
A monitor, though still;
Thou speak'st a lesson to my heart,
Above the preacher's skill.
When, in the lonely evening hour,
Attended but by thee,
O'er history's varied page I pore,
Man's fate in thine I see:
Awake, like thee, the hero burns,
And smokes and fumes around,
And then, like thee, to ashes turns,
And mingles with the ground!
Thou'lt like the man of worth, who gives,
To goodness every day,
The fragrance of whose virtuous lives,
When he has passed away.
Oft, when the snowy column grows,
And breaks and falls away,
I trace how mightily decays this rose,
Then tumbled to decay!
From beggar's frieze, to monarch's robe,
One common doom is passed:
Sweet nature's works, the mighty globe,
Must all burn out at last!
And what is he that smokes thee now?
A little moving leech,
That soon, like thee, to fate must bow,
Like thee, in dust must sleep!
And when I see thy smoke roll high,
Thy ashes downward go,
'Tis thus methinks, my soul shall fly!
Thus leave my body low!

TO THE ISLE OF HELENA.

BY THE REV. C. C. PIKE.

Helen, we hail thee, may the waves that roar
In furious rivalry around thy shore;
Till that we hail thee! Castle of the sea,
Goal of the mighty warrior, peace with thee!
To thee that dreadful chiefman, at whose nod
Europe knelt down as if before her God.
The scourge of nations, who made princes reign,
And proudly harled them from their thrones again.
The world's mysterious master, at whose look
The thrones of emperors, and of princes shook.
To thee, sick with prosperity and fame,
In all the fatness of man he came.
Glutted with blood, till he could bear no more,
He sinks a captive on St. Helen's shore!
Helen we hail thee! on thy little plain.
The man whom Europe, worlds, could scarce contain—
Who dared to stand the rival of the skies,
Now humbled in his native nothing lies.
Untinking mortal! though the world awhile
Shrank at his frown and prospered at his smile,
He now hath fallen! like some ancient dome
That stood, the pride of Athens or of Rome;
Until it fell by some rude shock of fate,
And still looks awful in its tottered state.
Alas! what time when fortune smiled, and looked
As if
And empty glory shed her brightest ray;
When at his name the shuddering nations feared,
Napoleon, that phantom, disappeared.
Struck by that hand he scorned to fear before,
He lies prostrate on St. Helen's shore.
Helen, we hail thee! let thy waters fall
Guard him, who still looks dreadful in his fall.
Guard him, St. Helen, for tenfold is his rage,
When the fierce lion bursts his iron cage.

Letter from Dr. B. Washington, of the United States Navy, to the Rev. Edwards.

Dear Sir—Although I have been long engaged in professional studies, and have had a most extensive field for observation, I regret to state, that the subject of intemperance in the Navy or elsewhere has not occupied my attention, until within a few years past. The result of my limited experience, however, in answer to your inquiries, is given with the greatest pleasure. After perusing all the publications which I have been able to collect on the subject of intemperance, I find that the effects of ardent spirits have already been so ably and so faithfully exhibited to the public, that nothing remains for me in the few following desultory remarks, but to add my testimony in confirmation of all that has been published on this most interesting topic in the various temperance tracts that have come to my hand.
Aboard our ships of war the law allows half a pint of spirits daily to each person; which is generally given at two draughts, diluted with an equal quantity of water; the first the moment before dinner, the other in the afternoon, at supper. The stomach is thus suddenly excited, and perhaps the appetite increased, but the healthy functions of that organ are proportionally diminished, and debility with morbid symptoms invariably succeeds. It may be said down as a universal rule, that nothing should ever be received into the stomach, during a period of health, which is not known to be nutritious, or calculated to supply the natural waste of the system; and the stronger the impression made on the stomach by stimulants or excipients of any kind, the greater will be the derangement of its operations.
Alcohol, or the intoxicating property of spirits, acts on the stomach, brain, liver, heart, &c. producing changes of function and structure which sooner or later become fatal to their vitality. There is scarcely a disease aboard our ships which may not be justly attributed to this cause, when aided by some other which will be presently noticed. In cold febrile regions the conservative powers of nature do wonderfully sustain the human frame against the continued action of this poison, so far that life may be long preserved; but in tropical and less salubrious climates it is almost the only cause of the great debilitation which the human family experience. It is difficult to say what particular kind of intoxicating drinks will be found most effectual in bringing on the following catalogue of diseases: dyspepsia, liver

complaint, tremors, convulsions, gout, dropsy, apoplexy, palsy, insanity, universal imbecility and idiocy; but it is truly believed that not one of them would scarcely ever occur at sea were it not for the introduction of alcohol and its associates.

Wine is usually drunk at dinner only, when it is less apt to induce the more evident symptoms of intoxication, but it appears to deceive the stomach, and being thereby diffused thro' the system, is carried to the heart, brain, and extremities, inducing hypertrophy, or enlargement of the heart, apoplexy, gout, &c. Porter, beer, and all the class of malt liquors possess this property in an equal degree with wine, requiring however, treble the quantity to furnish the same measure of alcohol; but there is combined with these malt liquors less acid and more of the narcotic principle, which it has been supposed is the reason why they shorten life in a greater degree than wine. Acids and saccharine matter tend very much to counteract the poisonous action of alcohol, hence punch is slower in its destruction than common grog. When the stomach is in a state of inanition it appears to revolt at once on the introduction of alcohol, suspending chymification, or the digestive action on the food which immediately follows, and then we sooner find a scirrhus condition of this organ extending along the intestinal tube.
Whether alcohol can ever prove salutary in cases of disease is not now a question, as all that is advanced respecting this article applies to its action on persons in a healthy state, and here it is my decided opinion, that it is always injurious without regard to the quantity or mode in which it may be combined; that not one drop can be admitted with propriety from infancy to the most extreme old age; and that it has always been the greatest scourge of the world. Having thus condemned alcohol in the most unqualified terms, it may be required, what should constitute our ordinary drinks; to which we answer, pure water, appears to be our food, and to restore the wasting fluids of the body. There is constant study to deprive water of its salubrity by some addition or other: lemon juice, flavored syrups, &c. are occasionally added, but they all manifest an unhealthy state of the nerves; that there is some unpleasant feeling which we wish to remove. Often by an indulgence in these morbid appetites, the health is undermined, and the foundation most innocently laid of those intemperate habits which terminate but with life. The following remarks, found in Taylor's Theology, deserve great sagacity in the author. "In water, which ought not to be little admired, are those negative qualities which constitute its purity. Its very insipidity, which is one of those negative qualities, renders it the best of all menstria. Having no taste of its own, it becomes the sincere vehicle of every other. Had there been a taste in water, be it what it might, it would have affected every thing we ate or drank, with an importunate repetition of the same flavor.
There is no question but that the legal quantum of ardent spirits could be drawn to the north, and different circumstances than those attending its administration. For instance, if instead of being taken just before meals, it was delayed until after eating, the corrosive qualities would be much diminished, and less intoxication would ensue. By this regulation the food would be better masticated, and swallowed more leisurely, as there then would be no false appetite, created by an unnatural stimulus, to hurry its reception into the stomach. If there be a healthy appetite, grog cannot be even desirable, as we never have thirst and hunger at the same time; hence fluids at meals are not only unnecessary, but when the digestion is delicate, frequently hurtful. The evil effects of ardent spirits are particular observed in boats crews, who having been long on fatiguing duty, and deprived of nourishment, in a moment of exhaustion and nervous excitability, on their return aboard have their stomachs suddenly filled with grog and half chewed food. The consequence is, that these men are soon attacked with vomiting, dysentery, and fevers, which are improperly attributed to the locality of the shore. But what greatly aggravates the action of alcohol is, its state of concentration. I have seen it served out raw to the men during the dog days, even before breakfast, thus ordering it, being governed either by some silly theory, or to ingratiate themselves with the crew in opposition to all that could be said to them by persons of experience and sound sense, who have always felt a sincere desire to promote the health and efficiency of our seamen. I allude to the surgeon of the shore. When taken in the hot state, it acts like liquid fire, burning the stomach and making such an impression on the nervous system that it never can recover from the shock.
One cause why we discover early decay in seamen, is want of sleep. Captain Cook, who has received much merited praise for the preservation of the health of his men, acted on the principle, that seamen required as much sleep as the laboring class on shore, which is strictly true. As our ships of war do not shorten sail at night, being generally anxious to reach port, a considerable degree of anxiety is kept among the officers, and the crew become thereby greatly harassed, by being called frequently and kept upon deck to increase or diminish every moment the quantity of sail, according to the varying state of the weather. This, however, they could stand very well if they did not use alcohol, as in that case a much greater portion of sleep becomes necessary. Besides more sleep, an additional quantity of water is required for ships carrying alcohol, which might be considered a matter of much importance during long voyages.
Alcohol has been declared to be fatal to health when aided by other causes—the greatest among these causes is the use of tobacco. The following remarks from the United Service Journal on this subject appear to me very appropriate. "The surgeon general of the forces has recently made public his belief, that never, until the last twenty years, did he see so many young men with pale faces and emaciated figures; and he attributes the existence of the evil to the use of cigars. This diabolic mischief and consequent paleness of complexion and emaciation of muscles, which are attributed to the use of cigars, being no doubt to be found in the aids and organs of digestion—ner is that hypothesis at all inconsistent with what we hear from so many cigar smokers, namely, that their cigar is their dependence for digestion! That after having impaired the organ, or weakened its tone or dried up the salivary menstria they should need a stimulant, even in the very form of the one which injures them, is only of a piece with all that has been said of which latter debauch, the debauch of cigar smoking has the closest imitation. Exclusive of the low habit of imitative alliance and feebleness of understanding, a dullness of intellectual resources, a vacillating thought, are great inducements to the use of this as of all other drugs, whether from the cigar shop, or the snuff shop, or the gin shop, or the wine cellar; a truth by no means less certain because it appears that more of the highest powers of mind are drawn into the

vine, and made to reduce them slaves by their adoption and dependence upon it to the lowest level of the vulgar; but at the same time it is not to be denied that a great support in defence of cigar smoking is found in the medical opinions of some time advanced by its salutary influence. From the strong opposition made to the introduction of this article into Egypt, its true character appears to have been fully understood even at that day. Tobacco invariably produces a low state of intoxication ultimately accompanied with dyspepsia, a degree of muscular debility, enervated and nervous derangement, that when they unite in the same person, and there is almost a certainty that they will come together, we find man reduced to the lowest degree of bodily and mental degradation. They are the cause of the desolation that has spread over the whole State of Virginia, a desolation scarcely paralleled in the history of the world.
One of the greatest revolutions ever witnessed took place twelve hundred years ago, when a single individual feeling a contempt for the people around him called Christians, who had debased themselves by wine and luxurious living, undertook to prescribe the moral code for the world, by prohibiting alcohol and narcotics, and living on the plainest fare. The father of this system, which gave health and gladness to all who observed it faithfully, was soon hailed as one inspired with extraordinary wisdom. The followers of Mahomet immediately manifested superior strength and prowess. They overcame all who opposed them in arms, and by their exalted intelligence rapidly advanced the arts and sciences. Medicine is particularly under great obligations to the Arabian physicians of those days for their preservation of the classic records of Greece and Rome, and for otherwise contributing largely towards the cause of medical science. These people are now, as the wane, mainly because they have introduced the use of opium, tonaco, and coffee, but still, from the healthy blood their sober ancestors had so long preserved, those among them who reject the use of wine never tell a falsehood, they never steal, nor will they, under any circumstances, either of prosperity or adversity, fail to offer up every moment their grateful prayers to the creator. Coffee is not prohibited by the Koran, because its use was unknown at the time it was written, but we find at two different periods the coffee houses closed throughout the whole Turkish empire, by order of government, when coffee was condemned as intoxicating and tending towards immorality; but as would be the case now with us, if whiskey shops were ordered to be suppressed, the idle and profligate, who had become habituated to the narcotic, became so clamorous, that it was deemed expedient to yield to their importunities, and indulge them in their noxious drink. There can be little doubt but that the same wisdom which induced a war against wine, would have extended to a condemnation of tobacco, beer, and coffee, had they been brought before the same tribunal.
It would be advisable, in my opinion to withdraw the spirit portion of the ration from our seamen, as it would tend greatly to preserve sobriety and tranquillity; as, although the use of tobacco will keep up a constant desire for some intoxicating draught, and it must be expected, that the moment they can get on shore, they will, as now, plunge into all manner of excess. It is not, however, simply tobacco that gives a zest for alcohol. It will be necessary that the mind should be cultivated, and actively engaged. It appears to have been the design of creation that man should be employed, not only in corporeal, but in mental labor, and by the latter, to improve not his present condition alone, but to make provision for his future state. It is necessary the subject of health should be well studied, and preserved by that self denial and discipline which the Creator has given us the intelligence to prescribe. The moment rum and tobacco are presented to men whose minds are uncultivated, then they seize upon them as the great desiderata; things which they had always wanted but could not describe; that is, an agent to give action, and to relieve them from the whole of a negative existence. To bring about a reformation among our seamen, must require time; their minds must be more improved; they must be better informed as to the true nature of what we consider forbidden articles; they must listen to moral and religious instruction; and above all, the most rigid example must be set them by their officers.
Many persons lay strict emphasis on what they conceive to be commendable, as affording evidence of our capability of self-government. Such notions are absurd. If a bottle of wine will induce a degree of intoxication amounting to temporary madness, will not a single glass disorder the senses in some degree approaching to that state of excitement? At what precise point does temperance end, and ebriety commence? May not the mind be so delicately adjusted, that a single drop of intoxicating fluid may destroy its equilibrium? We see persons who have been intemperate, going on from year to year leading a most exemplary life, until yielding to the persuasion of their friends, they take a glass of wine, when immediately all their fortitude vanishes; their promises made during lucid moments of sobriety are disregarded; they relapse into their bad habits and are lost. But why is this because in an instant the wine produces a moral perversion—the veracity is irretrievably gone.
"Alcohol blinds the understanding, sears the conscience, pollutes the affections, and hardens the heart. It leads men into temptation, and gives to evil peculiar power over their mind." The moment a person takes wine, he is prone to become deceitful, and may be viewed as a player wearing a mask. All the fine noble feelings which may possess should be justly suspected as forming part of his new character—they are theatrical.
It is fashionable to exclaim against those who, having once acquired intemperate habits, should assume the office of reformers. They can, however, be no reason in this, for who can better warn against the paths that lead to destruction than those who have experienced the evil of their ways. Converts, it is well known, are often more devout than those who have never seen their errors; but there is one thing to be remembered; few indeed who have once felt the pains of intemperance have ever been able to break their chains; and though they have lost all relish for such indulgence, yet should they be doubly cautious as they are more susceptible, and a thousand times more apt to fall again than those who have never been prostrated.
We find much difficulty in collecting satisfactory evidence respecting the use of alcohol aboard our ships, because we have to call upon those who stand implicated in the crime. What physician will say that alcohol and narcotics are destructive to health and morals, who takes wine and cigars? what commander, who poisons his crew with raw spirit, but will maintain that his ship is thereby rendered healthier? Many speak of being a quality in the early career of the wine bibber. Temperate persons have always a good appetite, and eat heartily; but it is their own intelligence must guard them against excess. Ignorant persons, however, will fall into this error, and it may be advanced

as one reason why they should be enlightened, as it is evidently designed man should derive that knowledge from reason which the inferior animals possess from instinct. We sometimes observe young men just ripening into manhood, full of health and animal spirits; the solace of their anxious parents, just making their appearance aboard ship, where it is expected they will meet, in their appointed guard-dians, those who possess wisdom, and set an example in every respect worthy to be imitated, to ensure them the high destiny so anxiously anticipated by their fond friends. When their healthy blood appears ready to burst through the veins—when the nerves are all sensitiveness an buoyancy—when they should endeavor to keep down the prurency of nature by the greatest abstinence—what do we hear? They are told that unless they take wine they will contract a fondness for a vulgar drink, ardent spirits; and that smoking cigars will give employment to their minds, and guard against malaria. From following the most vigorous young men wither like a flower that was cut down, soon followed by perversion of their morals, and ultimate degradation. Those only are safe who do not take one step towards intemperance; and we can no more make a compromise with this vice, than we could tolerate a partial violation of the divine commandments. As it regards a man intrinsically, it can make very little difference whether he be partially or completely intoxicated. In the first instance, he is what is called disguised, that is, he is acting the hypocrite, and by preserving his standing in society, and an agreeable deportment, he intoxicates those around him, and the voracious appetite allures the inexperienced into the vortex. But in the latter case, all concealment is from necessity thrown off; and the inebriate, like the intoxicated slaves who were exhibited to the young Spartans, may serve as a useful warning to the rising generation.
Many suppose that to avoid alcohol, and the narcotics and stimulants which are forbidden by the strictest rules, that life would be a mere blank, or a constant struggle between our resolution and depraved appetites. Not so. The moment the prohibited poisons are discontinued, the health begins to return. "When nature is released from the unnatural restraint, which is made upon her, and allowed to rest, then nutrition and sleep and exercise will perform the work of restoration. Gradually the will, digestion, become efficient, sleep sweet, and the muscular system vigorous, until the elastic heart with every beat shall send health through the system and joy through the soul." The appetite will desire nothing which is improper, and the mind being cultivated, indolence and ennui will no longer paralyze; the physical powers being restored, and the moral attributes regenerated, a sense of true policy and justice will then, and not till then, direct us—the great national sins of this land, entailed by the barbarity of our ancestors, will be relinquished—we shall feel our only happiness and duty to consist in promoting habits of industry, morality, and religion.
I have thus endeavored to answer your letter in part. There are some points to which I must reply when I obtain further information. I cannot help expressing my strong hopes that the just cause in which you are engaged will continue to prosper. A light is now abroad that none can mistake, and those who read it out to the world will be the greatest benefactors of mankind.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.
Evan Morgan,
Allan Quinn,
Evan Poultny,
George Fitzgub,
Thomas Poultny,
Ann Poultny,
George Riggs,
John Pearce,
Henry Chine,
George Froeburger,
Gavin Harris,
William Persey,
Isaac Knight,
Thos. A. Richards,
Charles Goldan,
William D. Ball,
Josiah Horton,
William B. Guy,
Joel Blaisdell,
Abraham Boyse,
William Kilmer,
L. A. Jenkins,
John Rose,
Francis S. Walter,
George Memet,
Richard Donovan,
Daniel P. Lane,
William Dawson,
Sam'l. H. Redgreaves
John Fallon,
R. S. Boggers,
July 1 8w
The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above and send their bills to the office of the Chestertown Telescope for payment.

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING
William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and Shalbach's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.
All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.
June 24

Camp Meeting.
A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Kent Circuit will commence on the 14th day of August, next, in Soller's Woods about two miles from Chester Town. This woods is one of the loveliest situations in Kent County for a camp meeting; it is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached to it are seven springs of excellent water. We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore friends will attend this meeting in large companies. Teams will be furnished to carry baggage, &c. to the encampment free of expense. Other religious Denominations and the public generally are respectfully invited to join us in this meeting.
June 14.
P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott comes to Chester Town the day the meeting commences, which will afford our friends an opportunity.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND. BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
14th July, 1834.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 15. (G)

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebecca Burke, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Signed,
THOMAS HENRIX,
WILLIAM ROSE,
SAM'L HOPKINS,
JESSE SCOTT,
RICHARD BAKER.
July 29 if

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

WOOL.
LYMAN REED & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,
South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.
Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNER'S HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 20 Baltimore. (G)

GENERAL MEETING.

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William B. Guy,
Joel Blaisdell,
Abraham Boyse,
William Kilmer,
L. A. Jenkins,
John Rose,
Francis S. Walter,
George Memet,
Richard Donovan,
Daniel P. Lane,
William Dawson,
Sam'l. H. Redgreaves
John Fallon,
R. S. Boggers,
July 1 8w

By Geo. W. Dobbin,
their Attorney in fact,

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING
William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and Shalbach's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.
All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repainted and Gilded in the latest style.
June 24

Camp Meeting.
A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Kent Circuit will commence on the 14th day of August, next, in Soller's Woods about two miles from Chester Town. This woods is one of the loveliest situations in Kent County for a camp meeting; it is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached to it are seven springs of excellent water. We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore friends will attend this meeting in large companies. Teams will be furnished to carry baggage, &c. to the encampment free of expense. Other religious Denominations and the public generally are respectfully invited to join us in this meeting.
June 14.
P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott comes to Chester Town the day the meeting commences, which will afford our friends an opportunity.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND. BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
14th July, 1834.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this institution, that an election will be held at the Banking house in Easton, on the first Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, twelve Directors for the Branch Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.
By order,
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.
July 15. (G)

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebecca Burke, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
Signed,
THOMAS HENRIX,
WILLIAM ROSE,
SAM'L HOPKINS,
JESSE SCOTT,
RICHARD BAKER.
July 29 if

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

WOOL.
LYMAN REED & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6,
South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.
DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.
Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNER'S HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.
may 20 Baltimore. (G)

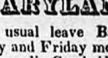
CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.
The subscriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

Fancy Articles,
which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and think there is but little doubt but what they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favors received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public.
The Public's humble servant.
JAMES BENNY.
June 21

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND
WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 82.
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.
At baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.
By order,
L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.
april 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



THE STEAM BOAT
GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,
Captain William Virdin,
WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—RETURNING will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.
The WOLCOTT has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
march 22

Easton and Baltimore Packet



Sloop Thomas Hayward,
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.
THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock and the Maryland wharf (Corner) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour.
This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet.
Freights will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable.
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Easton Point, may 6

150 dollars or 100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Farm of Col. Nicholas Goldsborough, near Easton, where he was hired, early on Sunday morning last, the 18th inst. a tall copper colored negro man, named LEVIN, about six feet high, thirty years of age, with long arms & legs, and in general a fine looking fellow, belonging to the subscriber, as Executor of Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, deceased. This fellow made off with two other negroes, belonging to gentlemen of this county—the one a negro lad, named JACOB, who is described to be of a tawny complexion, about five feet seven or eight inches high—labours with his body in walking, the other a negro man named PHIL, about twenty-four years of age—a dark mulatto—about five feet six inches high.
It is very certain that these fellows have made their way to Jersey or Delaware or Philadelphia, as they were seen travelling together on the main road in that direction, on Sunday morning last.
I will pay a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the delivery of Levin to me in Easton, or one hundred dollars for securing him so that I get him again!
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Md. may 27.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 7th day of July, 1834, by John Ennalls, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RICHARD COAL; says he was born free, and was seized by Richard Stone, in Westmoreland county, supposed Virginia, as he had a false pass with him, signed John G. Stuart, Clerk of the county of King George. Said negro man is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high; has a high forehead and thin visage, no perceptible marks. Had on when committed a red gingham roundabout, blue cotton pantaloons, dark summer vest, cotton shirt, grey cotton stockings, fine lace boots and old black fur hat, but has a quantity of other clothing detained by the person arresting him.
The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden,
Baltimore City and County Jail.
July 22 3w

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
NOTICE.
The subscribers have now on hand and for sale A FIRST RATE
Easton, July, 22 if

OFFICERS' FEES.
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, Jr. who has my positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff.
July 22 if (G)

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 6.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 355.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress.)

and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year—BY **RICHARD SPENCER,** PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

### TERMS

Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

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



### BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

#### [PUBLIC No. 43.]

AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the following persons, the pensions herein granted to them respectively, commencing at the times set against their names severally, and to continue during their natural lives, to wit:

Simon Delouch, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Levi Strong, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

John O'Neil, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Benjamin Goodrich, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

William Warren, at the rate of sixteen dollars per month, commencing on the twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

George Lynch, at the rate of six dollars per month, commencing on the fourteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Eli Mitchell, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

John G. Warkman, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the eleventh day of June, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Benjamin Grover, of Pownal, in the State of Vermont, the pension granted to Benjamin Grover, by an act passed the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the same pension having been intended for said Benjamin Grover, to commence at the same time as by said act is provided.

#### JNO. BELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

#### M. VAN BUREN,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

#### ANDREW JACKSON.

#### APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 44.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to annex a part of the State of New Jersey to the collection district of New York; to remove the office of Collector of Niagara, to Lewistown; to make Cape St. Vincent, in the district of Sackett's Harbor, a port of delivery; and out of the districts of Miami and Mississippi, to make two new districts, to be called the districts of Santusky and Teche, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be paid, annually to the Collector of the Port of Franklin, in the district of Teche, in lieu of all demands against the Government of the United States for house rent, storage, and so forth, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

#### APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 45.]

AN ACT to enable the Secretary of State to purchase the papers and books of General Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of State to purchase the manuscript papers and a portion of the printed books of General George Washington, the said papers and books to be deposited and preserved in the Department of State, under the regulations the Secretary shall prescribe.

#### APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 46.]

AN ACT authorizing the President of the United States to cause certain roads to be opened in Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to cause a road to be opened from Helena, in Arkansas Territory, to the mouth of Cache river; also, a road leading from Jackson, in the county of Lawrence, by Liberty and Fayetteville, in the county of Washington, in the aforesaid Territory, to Fort Smith: And also, That the sum of seven thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of locating and constructing a road from Memphis to Little Rock

by Letchfield in Jackson county, to Batesville, in the Territory of Arkansas.

APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 47.]

AN ACT to amend the operations of certain provisions of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two be, and the same are hereby, suspended until the third day of March next. And in the meantime, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inquire, whether it be necessary, to except, any manufactured articles from the operation and effect of those provisions by reason of the difficulty of ascertaining the duties chargeable upon such articles, and that he make report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session.

#### APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 48.]

AN ACT for the better organization of the United States "Marine Corps."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Marine Corps shall consist of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, viz. one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, thirteen captains, twenty first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, one adjutant and inspector, one paymaster, one quartermaster, one assistant quartermaster, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one drum major, one life major, eighty sergeants, eighty corporals, thirty drummers, thirty fifers, and one thousand privates.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said corps shall, at all times, be subject to, and under the laws and regulations which are, or may hereafter be, established for the better government of the navy, except when detached for service with the army by order of the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall take the oath prescribed by law, and that all enlistments shall be for the term of four years, during which period marines, so enlisted, shall be, and are hereby, exempt from all personal arrest for debt or contract.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the Marine Corps, shall be, in relation to rank, and the same footing as officers of similar grades in the army: Provided, that no officer of the Marine Corps, shall exercise command over any navy yard or vessel of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the Marine Corps, shall be entitled to and receive the same pay, emoluments, and allowances, as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed to officers of similar grades in the infantry of the army, except the adjutant and inspector, who shall be entitled to the same pay, emoluments and allowances, as are received by the paymaster of said corps; and the non-commissioned officers musicians and privates, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, clothing and allowances, as they now receive.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the staff of said corps shall be taken from the captains and subalterns of the corps.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the commissions of the officers now in the Marine Corps, shall not be vacated by this act, and that the President of the United States may, during the recess of the Senate, first by promotions according to rank, and then by selections, appoint the officers hereby authorized, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such military regulations as he may, in his judgment deem expedient.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fourth section of an act, passed the sixth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve entitled "An act making further provision for the army of the United States, and for other purposes," or of any other act as authorizes the President to confer brevet rank on such officers of the army as he may think proper, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and the same shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and so much of the second section of an act passed the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, entitled "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers," as may be applicable to the clause herein above repealed, shall be, and the same hereby is, also repealed; Provided, Nothing herein shall affect any right already acquired by ten years expired service to brevet rank.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

#### APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 49.]

AN ACT to increase and regulate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, no person shall receive the appointment of assistant surgeon in the army of the United States, unless he shall have been examined and approved by an army medical board, consist of not less than three surgeons or assistant surgeons, who shall be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War; and no person shall receive the appointment of surgeon in the army of the United States, unless he shall have served at least five years as an assistant surgeon, and unless he shall have been examined by an army medical board constituted as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the surgeons in the army of the United States shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a major and the assistant surgeons, who shall have served five years, shall be entitled to receive the pay and emoluments of a captain; and those who shall have served less than five years, the pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant; and that said assistant surgeons shall be entitled to receive the same allowance for forage as they are at present entitled to.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every surgeon and assistant surgeon, who shall have served faithfully ten years in those grades, respectively, shall be entitled to receive an increase of rations, per day equal to the number

of rations to which he may be entitled under this act.

APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 50.]

AN ACT concerning naval pensions, and the navy pension fund.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the provisions and benefits of the act of the twenty-eighth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act further to extend the pension heretofore granted to the widows of persons killed, and who died in the naval service," be continued for another term of five years to all those widows who have heretofore had the benefit of the same, and the officers, seamen and marines, who have died in the naval service since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, or who may die in the said service, by reason of disease contracted, or of casualties by drowning or otherwise, or of injuries received while in the line of their duty, and the pension of such widows shall commence from the passage of this act: Provided, That every pension hereby granted shall cease on the death or marriage of such widows.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be reimbursed to the navy pension fund, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the cost of the stock of the Bank of Columbia, heretofore purchased by the commissioners of the said fund, and which now remains unredeemed by the said bank, together with interest thereon, from the period at which said bank ceased to pay interest, to the time of the reimbursement, herein directed to be made; and at the period of said reimbursement, the said stock shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Navy to the Treasurer of the United States.

APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 51.]

AN ACT to establish a port of entry at Natchez, in Mississippi, and creating certain ports of delivery and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the ports, harbors, shores and waters of the Mississippi river within the State of Mississippi, be, and they are hereby, constituted a collection district, by the name of the Natchez district, and a port of entry shall be established at Natchez for said district, and a collector shall be appointed, who shall give the usual bond required of such officers, and be entitled to a salary of five hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all vessels proceeding to the said port of Natchez, from any port or place in foreign countries, shall stop and report her arrival at the port of New Orleans; and before such vessel shall proceed on her voyage to the said port of Natchez, it shall be the duty of the collector of the said port of New Orleans to order on board any such vessel, a customs-house officer, who shall remain on board such vessel until her arrival at the said port of Natchez; and it shall be the duty of such customs-house officer to take possession and safely keep all the papers belonging to such vessel, leaving relation to the duties and cargo on board, which papers he shall deliver to the collector of the port of Natchez, immediately after his arrival at that port; and any such vessel, which shall depart from the said port of New Orleans, without such customs-house officer on board, shall be subject to all the pains and penalties provided for by law for a violation of the revenue laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the expenses of the customs-house officer, which may be put on board of any such vessel at New Orleans, from the time of his being put on board until his return to New Orleans, shall be paid by the owner or owners of such vessel.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That Dorchester in the State of Massachusetts, be, and the same is hereby declared to be a port of delivery.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the port of entry and delivery for the district of Philadelphia, shall be bounded by the navy yard on the south, and Gunner's run on the north; any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the town of Camden, in the district of Bridgton, in the State of New Jersey, shall be a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States; and there shall be appointed a surveyor of the customs to reside at said port who shall also perform the duties of an inspector, and who shall be entitled to receive the annual salary of one thousand dollars and no more.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the surveyor of the port of Camden shall be authorized to enroll and license ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, under the regulations and provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize surveyors, under the direction of the Secretary of Treasury, to control and license ships and vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries," passed the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and thirty, and all ships and vessels belonging to that port of the district of Bridgton, which lies northward of Alloway's creek, in the country of Salem.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all the waters, shores, inlets and harbors of Lake Michigan, lying south of a point fifty miles north of the mouth of Grand river, on the east side, and the like distance north of the mouth of the Milwaukee river on the west side of said lake, shall be, and hereby are, attached to, and made a part of, the collection district of Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, all that part of the State of New Jersey, lying north and east of Elizabethtown and States island, extending eastward as far as the mouth of the Kill Van Kull, where it empties into the bay of New York, with all the waters of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, shall form a collection district, to be called the district of Newark, of which the town of Newark shall be the port of entry.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That a collector for the said district shall be appointed, to reside at Newark, who shall give bond with security, as provided by law, for the true and faithful performance of the duties of his office, in the sum of five thousand dollars, and shall be allowed three per centum on all moneys received on account of the duties arising on goods wares and merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels; and the said collector shall also receive, in addition to his other fees and emoluments allowed by law, the annual sum of two hundred and fifty dollars,

subject however, to the limitations provided by law.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to remove the seat of the custom-house of the district of Frenchman's Bay, in the State of Maine, from its present situation to the town of Ellsworth, in said district.

APPROVED 30th June, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 52.]

AN ACT for the repair of the Mars Hill military road, in the State of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the repair of Mars Hill military road in the State of Maine, which sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; the State of Maine having, by a resolve approved the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, agreed to assume the preservation and repair of said road after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, on condition that the said road shall be put in a state of repair by the United States prior to the first day of January aforesaid: Provided, That no toll shall be received or collected for the passage of any wagon or carriage, laden with the property of the United States, or any cannon or military stores belonging to the United States, or to any of the States, composing this Union.

APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 53.]

AN ACT authorizing the selection of certain Wabash and Erie Canal lands in the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of lands sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States, within the State of Ohio, and which would otherwise become the property of the State of Indiana, in virtue of an act of that State for the purpose of aiding such State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Wabash river with those of Lake Erie," approved March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, the canal commissioners authorized to locate the lands granted as aforesaid for the use of the canal within the State of Ohio, be, and they are hereby, authorized to select an equal quantity from the alternate sections which would otherwise belong to the United States in the division under said act, or from the lands recently acquired by purchase from the Indians, or from other lands in the neighborhood near the line of said canal as they shall think proper; and the lands thus selected shall be vested and disposed of for the use of the canal, and other lands appropriated by the act aforesaid.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of selections of lands authorized by the proviso section, and which agreeably to treaty stipulations, may hereafter be sold by the United States for the benefit of the Indians; a sum equal to the amount for which said lands may have been sold, shall be paid over, by the Treasurer of the United States, to the commissioners authorized to receive the same, for the use and benefit of said canal.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That until the lands granted by the aforesaid act of March second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, shall be selected and the selections contemplated by this act shall be made, the public lands on and near the line of said canal, and liable to the selections aforesaid shall be reserved from sale.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to furnish said commissioners with a perfect map of the surveyed lands on and contiguous to the Maumee river within the State of Ohio, including the lands recently purchased from the Indians, carefully noting thereon the lands which have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States.

APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 54.]

AN ACT to procure a bust, in marble, of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress on the Library be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to contract with a suitable American artist for the execution, in marble, and delivery in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, a bust of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, eight hundred dollars; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 55.]

AN ACT concerning the duty on lead.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duty of three cents a pound on lead in pigs, bars, and sheets, shall be considered as extending to all articles manufactured of lead, the value of which does not exceed double that of the raw material of which it is composed, excepting lead manufactured into pipes and old and scrap lead, which shall pay the same duties as heretofore: Provided, That nothing in this section shall extend to or affect the present duties on lead and white lead, shot, sugar of lead, and litharge.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the aforesaid section shall be subject to the reductions in duties provided for in the act entitled "An act to modify the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," passed second March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

APPROVED, 30th June, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 56.]

AN ACT to aid in the construction of certain Roads in the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby are, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the Territory of Michigan, the following sums of money, and for the following purposes, to wit:

To aid in opening and constructing the Territorial road between Shelton's on the Chicago road, and the mouth of the river St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

To aid in opening and constructing the Territorial road between Port Lawrence and Aldrin, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

To aid in opening and constructing the Territorial road between Niles and the mouth of the river Saint Josephs, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

To aid in opening the Territorial road from the village of Clinton, on the Chicago road, through the county of Jackson, to the rapids of Grand river, the sum of eight thousand dollars.

To aid in opening, bridging, and constructing a Territorial road from Vista, westwardly, to the Indiana State line, in the direction of east, that the moneys to be thus expended shall be applied upon such parts of the several roads as may be most difficult to make, and running principally through the lands of the United States.

APPROVED, June 30, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 57.]

AN ACT for the completion of the road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the completion of the road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the Territory of Arkansas; to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June, 30th, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 58.]

AN ACT making certain allowances, and granting certain arrearsages to the Captains and Subalterns of the United States Corps of Marines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the benefits of the act of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, entitled "An act giving certain compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases," to the captains and subalterns of the corps of United States marines under similar cases.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be settled by the proper accounting officers of the department all arrearsages of pay and allowances which shall be found due the said captains and subalterns of the United States corps of marines from the period at which the act of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, above referred to, went into operation, up to the passage of this act; and that the same be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 59.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for certain fortifications, viz:

For the preservation of Castle Island, and repair of Fort Independence, seven thousand five hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For a fort on George's Island, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, one hundred thousand dollars.

For repairing Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, fifty thousand dollars.

For a fort on Throg's neck, East river, New York, one hundred thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Fort Delaware, seventy-nine thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Calhoun, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For fortifications in Charleston harbor fifty thousand dollars.

For the fort at Cockspar island, Georgia, eighty-two thousand dollars.

For completing a fort at Pensacola, forty thousand dollars.

For a fort on Foster's bank, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For a fort at Grand Terre, Louisiana, fifty thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

For completing Fort Macon repairing the wharf and dyke, and for the protection of the site of that work, seven thousand dollars.

In satisfaction of a contract made with John Urganhart for attending the troops of the United States, as surgeon from fort Mitchell to Charleston and thence to Point Comfort, four hundred and fifty dollars.

APPROVED, June 30th, 1834.

#### [PUBLIC No. 60.]

AN ACT making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons and monuments for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be, and the same are hereby made and directed to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contract, for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, to wit:

For a light-house to be erected on a proper site on Fort Point at the entrance of Penobscot bay, five thousand dollars.

For a light-house to be erected on a proper site on Negro island at the entrance of Camden harbor, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For the erection of a beacon on the end of a shoal in George's river, round which is formed what is called the Great Bend, three thousand dollars.

For a fog-bell to be placed on a proper site on Cape Elizabeth, near the eastern light-house, seven hundred dollars.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. For the erection of a light-house on the north-easterly part of Straitmouth harbor, five thousand dollars.

For building a light-house at the entrance of the harbor of Marblehead, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon at the harbor in the mouth of Bass river, between the towns of Dennis and Yarmouth, at or near the site where the former

beacon was erected, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For a beacon or monument on Deer Island Point, Boston harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For a monument of stone on the Island of Nix's Mate, in the harbor of Boston, one thousand dollars.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

For the removal of the light-house, now on the north end of Goat Island, near the harbor of Newport, to a point north of its present site, agreeably to a survey and estimate heretofore made by direction of the Department of War, fifteen thousand dollars.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

For a light-house on a proper site at or near the mouth of Esopus creek and near Saugerties, five thousand dollars.

For beacon light on the piers at the mouth of Genesee river and Solus bay, four thousand dollars.

THE COMET OF 1759.

It would seem, from the following article, published in a Dutch paper, in the city of Philadelphia, that the COMET, which we heard so much talk about some time since, is to make its appearance during the present summer. The wise men and astronomers, have only missed their calculations one year, and Davy Crockett's services will yet be required to perform the duty for which he was appointed by the President, to stand upon the Allegheny mountains and wring off its tail.

and told them it would not hold me, when they caught up a very stout line which I made fast to the car.—This line proved to be the balliards, and the schooner on the wind with the force of the wind on my balloon, and the line drawing from most head, carried me up 300 feet, when I descended with such velocity as to be for the first time completely immersed in water.

A second time it was carried up in like manner—and when about 300 feet high a flaw of wind upturned the balloon so as to exhaust the gas in an instant. In falling, I was under water half a minute, though I had on a gum elastic life preserver, which Mr. Dorr, of the Roxbury factory, had the kindness to lend me. Yet I was so entangled with the cords that 30 seconds elapsed before I could extricate myself and come to the surface, where I was comfortably resting myself on the life preserver, when Captain Spaulding, of the schr. Miner, of Thomstown, came to me in the small boat and took me and the acrostat on board.

Cowden, the forger, has managed to escape a second time from prison at Frelricksburg. The manner in which he effected his object is thus related in the Arena of Tuesday last.

S. Cowden, alias Wm. Collins, who has been confined, for some months, in our corporation jail on a charge of presenting a forged check of \$9000 on the branch of the Bank of Virginia, in this place, made his escape, for the second time, on Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock. Since his first escape he was much restricted in his privileges, and confined closely to his cell. In that cell, near the door opening into the area there is a close staircase leading to the large unoccupied apartment above. The door of the staircase was securely locked, and access to it, from the cell, abated by a strong door, at the inner end of the short passage, or entry, which, however, was, for the benefit of air, left open in the day time. By some means, Cowden must have possessed himself of a key, which enabled him to unlock the stair case door at pleasure, and thus ascend to the vacant room above.

How long he has been in the habit of doing so is not known. The door and lock of the stair case were examined every day and no suspicious excitement by any act of the prisoner. A lodgment being effected in the upper room, he set to work with two or three old bayonets, to cut out a portion of the outside wall, under the window, in the eastern end. This must have been a work of much labor, and was, of course, carried on altogether in the dark time. He succeeded, however, in reaching the outside courts, and loosened one of the cut blocks of free stone in such a manner, that he could at pleasure, either push it out or pull it inside.—Things being in this prepared he patiently waited an opportunity to escape in the day time, when only, he could get into the upper room. That opportunity presented itself on Saturday morning during a tremendous storm of thunder and rain and immediately after the keeper had given him his breakfast, and with much presence of mind and high daring, he availed himself of it, and reached the ground in safety. He was seen running through the heaviest of the rain, by a gentleman, in the upper end of town, who did not then recognize him He has not yet been re-taken.

From the length of the tables in the great refectory of the Brandywine Springs the number of the company may be reckoned at about one hundred and thirty. Mr. McLane, late Secretary of State, and his fine family, have taken lodgings in the hotel for the rest of the summer. The Spanish legation have engaged rooms. Some of the most distinguished families of Baltimore remain. Dr. Hartshorn, of our city, and his family, have been among the guests. That eminent physician gives it as his opinion that the atmosphere of the place is not surpassed in our country in purity and general healthfulness. Since the beginning of July, there has been a constant succession of the most respectable visitors, and always a large assemblage whose character and habits have assured the enjoyment of good order in connection with the best pleasures of such resorts.

ALBANY, August 2, 1834.

LANCASTER OCCURRENCE.—Nelson does it fall to our lots to record an instance of a most melancholy nature, than one which occurred in his city yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock. The circumstances attending this event are truly startling. It occurred in Castle Garden, near by Mr. John Cooke, in State street, who was absent at the time the accident occurred.

Mr. C. was making preparations to bring forward a display of fire works on the succeeding Wednesday, and had ordered a keg of powder, that was placed in the Arsenal for safe keeping, to be brought down and put into the shop where his hands were to work. Mr. Andrew Welch, the person he employs to superintend and take charge of his fire works, was working in the shop together with a German lad, named Geo. Fry, (who was employed as an assistant) in preparing the works for the coming exhibition. Mr. W. had set the boy to work at making Star Pieces, which occasioned some strength in pounding them down, who called another lad, by the name of John Fuhr, who was passing by, to come and assist him in his work. The latter came and held him to the piece, while the former exerted all his strength in ramming them down. Mr. Welch, perceiving them at work told them that they must not come so hard—that there would explode and kill them. But he had no sooner uttered the words, than they exploded, and in an instant caught to every thing of a combustible nature in the shop, which created an explosion resembling that of heavy cannon and filled the surrounding hills with fragments of the building. Fry was literally burnt to a crisp, and lay in the most horrible and excruciating agony when we last saw him. His flesh lay open in different parts of his body, several inches in depth, and he is determined to recover. Fuhr had his face and hands burnt badly, but is pronounced out of danger. Mr. Welch was thrown about thirty feet from where he was at work but received no injury further than those occasioned by the fall.

No blame can be attributed to Mr. Welch, for he was in the act of cautioning the boys of the consequences that would follow when the accident happened. The loss to Mr. Cooke and Mr. Welch is about two hundred dollars.

P. S. Since writing the above George Fry, the person spoken of as having been so badly burned, died this morning at half past 4 o'clock.—City Advertiser.

Our accounts of yesterday left Mr. Durant, the respondent, in a very critical situation at Cape Ann. The Boston papers by yesterday's mail furnish us with the sequel of his voyage. Having descended near the surface of the ocean, so as to allow his anchors to drag through the water, and thus enable him to reach Cape Ann, he was driving along to that point, when, to use his own narration— "A heavy flaw of wind struck the balloon, with such force as to throw it in a horizontal line with the car, which struck the ocean and filled with water. My car being of oaken work, I judged by throwing out some ballast that the water would run out and should be enabled to rise clear, but it was drawn with such force that the water would not run out. This occurred at 6 h 37 m, and left me partially immersed in water. Judging it difficult and dangerous to continue as far as Cape Ann in that situation, and seeing a sloop to the leeward of me and within 1/4 of a mile from the course I was making, I judged by retarding its progress as much as possible, she would be able to intercept the line I was making, and arrest the balloon, but she being run down with the sloop, the small boat was manœuvred, and before they could intercept my course I was a mile beyond them.

A sheet which I carry to fold the balloon, and my flag, I had spread as much as possible across the car to retard my progress for this boat. This sank in the water, and materially increased the danger and difficulty of reaching the Cape. At this time the schooner at the eastward was bearing down, and my car being so far in the water that she came up with me at 7 o'clock, I exchanged a few words with Captain \_\_\_\_\_, who would have been close by my side, and through a line I saw a man attempting to throw a dipsey line,

From the Globe.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

In our former article upon this subject, we showed how the printing expenses of the Senate had been increased by the Bank triumvirate more than tenfold in four years. The same spirit has been carried by them as far as practicable into every portion of the government.

The first view we shall present is in the difference between the amounts asked for by the Executive, and the amounts appropriated by Congress.

Table with columns: Amount estimated, Appropriated. Rows for years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833.

\$115,521,837 41 \$147,186,868 37

The first of these estimates was made by Mr. Adams' administration. It will be seen, that the estimates, or the amount asked for by General Jackson, were uniformly less than the amount asked for by Mr. Adams down to the year 1833; and they were made greater that year solely by an estimate of \$4,000,000 to pay the revolutionary pensions passed 7th June, 1832. Many other estimates were made necessary by existing laws which passed before and after General Jackson came to the office, for which he would not have voted as a legislator but which he could not properly veto or refuse to execute as President. But without dictating such items in the estimates, it will be seen that the appropriations have exceeded the amount asked for within the last four years in the following manner, viz.

Table with columns: For 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. Rows for Estimates and Appropriations.

In all, \$28,985,633 90

A great portion of this enormous difference between the estimates and appropriations is explained by the payments on account of the public debt. There is a standing appropriation to that object of ten millions a year; and it is provided by law that the surplus revenue shall be applied in this way. Hence, the estimates and appropriations on that account, as practically illustrated within the last four years, have been as follows, viz.

Table with columns: Estimates, Appropriations. Rows for years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833.

From the total excess of appropriations over estimates, \$28,985,633 90

Deduct the difference in the item of public debt, 18,309,409 29

Leaving an excess of \$10,676,224 61

Here are upwards of ten millions appropriated by Congress, chiefly through the influence of the triumvirate, which the Executive did not ask for and did not want. Let us look at some of the items in this account:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIGHT HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Table with columns: Estimate, Appropriation. Rows for years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833.

\$85,730 42 \$1,148,732 51

Excess, 251,002 12

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Table with columns: Estimate, Appropriation. Rows for years 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833.

2,830,259 86 \$1,071,817 87

Excess, \$1,758,441 99

Large expenditures, and trace the augmentation to its proper sources.

From the Globe.

SPECIE IMPORTS AND BANK PROFITS.

The influx of specie is the consequence of the 'Experiment,' which has reduced the trade of the country one half, so that specie comes in, by hundreds of thousands of dollars, instead of goods, and the Treasury, instead of duties on goods, will have to be content with lots of importations, which is every reason, now, to be glad of. There is every reason, now, to believe that the Secretary of the Treasury will, in his next annual report, instead of a large surplus of funds, have to report 'a beggarly account of empty boxes,' as the fruits of 'Executive wisdom, placability, and prudence.'

As a proper comment on the above, in addition to our own article of yesterday, showing the flourishing condition of the Treasury, we give a statement below from the Evening Post. Besides all the specie imported, it seems there are goods enough also in these distressing times to equal, if not exceed, the amount imported in former years. Thus, the People are likely, notwithstanding the exorbitant tears of the Bank advocates, to have lots of glory; and they reap the deplorable consequence of the experiment.

From the New York Evening Post.

We were politely furnished yesterday, with some interesting statistics in regard to the commerce of this port, by Captain Scofield, of the revenue cutter office. The information reached us, however, at a time when our paper was too far advanced to allow of our availing ourselves of it in last evening's impression. We annex it now; and from this comparative statement of the number of arrivals for the first seven months of the last year, and for the same period of the present year, the number of cargoes of dry goods for the two periods, severally, and the number of passengers, it will be seen that, on all these respects, the excess is decidedly in favor of the present year—furnishing another refutation to the many already adduced, of the panic and distress stories which the Bank and Bank hirelings have been so industrious in inventing and circulating.

ARRIVALS IN 1834. Cargoes dry goods. Passengers.

Table with columns: Month, Cargoes, Passengers. Rows for January through July.

Total, 1122 168 23,316

INCREASE, 96 21 11,399

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday fills more than seven of its spacious columns with part of the Report made at the late session of Congress, by the Committee on Roads and Canals, on the application of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for a new subscription to their stock. It contains a detailed history of the original and the progress of that work, down to the 1st of April in the present year.

Of the whole line of canal, the progress of which is minutely detailed, it appears that sixty-four miles were completed, and capable of navigation, in October, 1833. Of the residue of the line, under contract, it is also ascertained that at the time of the report, twenty-one miles awaited to be brought into use, the completion of a single lock only, and the aqueduct across Antietam creek, the labour of a few weeks.

The greater part of twenty-four miles, passing by Wheelingport, is nearly done. One hundred and nine miles of Canal are thus on the point of completion, and an editorial comment in the National Intelligencer adds that eighty-six miles and a half are in daily use.

The financial history of the company is complicated and difficult to be abstracted. The following items are among the principal facts.

The capital stock amounted in June, 1833, to \$3,553,100, payable in money; \$209,707, payable in stock of the Potomac Company; \$10,804, payable in debts of the Company; total, \$4,114,911—of which the first item only is entitled to immediate dividends.

On the 1st of January last, the receipts and expenditures to that date are stated thus: The sums received from all sources amounted to \$9,927,716; of which there were for capital stock subscribed, \$3,553,252; from the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, part payment on the compromise, \$1,173,333; and for tolls, \$94,538. The balance was from contingent sources, with \$55,000 borrowed from banks.

The sums disbursed amount to \$3,707,262, for the construction of Canal and Rail Road in part, repairs, salaries, interest, &c.

The total unexpended balance in hand, consisting of deposits in bank, and corporation stock, therefore amounts to \$6,220,454.

To this are added the sum of \$25,000 new subscription on the part of this State, and the sums receivable from the United States, from the state of Maryland, and other sources, including the balance of the sum due from the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, (\$88,665), and the sums due from private stockholders—an aggregate altogether of \$703,901.

This aggregate is liable to reductions for existing engagements, and apprehended deficiencies in payment, to the amount of \$165,000—leaving available, and applicable to the unfinished works of the canal, the net sum of \$538,900.

The report of the Engineers states the amount necessary to complete the work under contract and not in use, at \$49,169 51.

From the Boston Courier.

More GLOOM IN ANTICIPATION.—We feel some sympathy for our new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury—who is, without doubt, the cleverest fellow that Gen. Jackson has yet had in his cabinet. He will be sadly puzzled at the opening of the next session of Congress to present so glorious a view of the state of the Treasury as may be desired.

According to a statement in the Journal of Commerce, (which is presumed to be formed on an accurate estimate,) the appropriations, made at the last session, exceed, by three millions and a half, the estimated resources of the Treasury at the end of the year: thus—

Table with columns: Appropriations at last session, Interest on, Former appropriations unsatisfied at the close of last year, Total.

From the last item deduct as an ascertainment excess of appropriations, \$32,135,270

The Receipts of the Treasury for the year 1834, may be stated as follows, viz.

Estimated receipts from all sources, \$18,500,000

Probable excess of receipts over estimates, 1,500,000

Estimated balance of available funds in the Treasury, on 1st Jan. 1833, 7,985,790

Total, \$27,985,790

Deficiency on the 1st of Jan. 1835, 4,201,460

Balance to be paid in glory! On this article the Globe remarks—

We have noticed, that, in three or four instances, the letter-writing manufactory in this city has been very busy in the circulation of estimates to run the deposit banks dry, and to run the Treasury entirely aground, before the next meeting of Congress. Before the appropriation bills passed, it is presumed they had their cue from Senatorial exultations and prophesies, that when these bills did pass, the deposit banks would be broken down, and yet there was no prospect were to be believed, and yet the Treasury Department was required to pay from twenty to thirty millions without a Treasury and without money; and then well might they, after such a belief, and such extravagant propositions, boast that when all was paid, there would not be much left!

Their kind friend, the Bank, also came in to aid in verifying their own prophecy, by setting on over \$100,000 of the public dividends, belonging to the Treasury, and which otherwise would have gone to pay appropriation bills to that amount.

But, after all these inclinations and outcries—we congratulate the country, that its growing energies and unexampled prosperity are likely, under the smiles of Providence, to banish all the designs of the enemies of the administration as to the Treasury—to show how worthless are the predictions of the panic-makers of estimates and how short-lived their jibes and jeers about more glory, are likely to prove.

Whether Mr. Woodbury be or not "the cleverest fellow that General Jackson has yet in his cabinet," we venture to guess about him, as he is a Yankee, "That he will 'not' be sadly puzzled at the opening of the next session of Congress, to present so glorious a view of the state of the Treasury as may be desired."

We guess, and our friends will mark the result, that there is in truth "more glory in anticipation" that all the demands on the Treasury during the year (including the redemption of the debt not due till July next) will be promptly, conveniently, and faithfully paid—that the selected Banks will neither be run dry, or embarrassed, but exhibit as sound and prosperous a condition as the mammoth itself; and that the next annual report from the Treasury Department will satisfy the community, that the true glory of a democratic people, and a democratic President in respect to its fiscal concerns, is to enforce the principles of democracy, and the plain dictates of the constitution about banks and coin—and while doing that, as under General Jackson's administration, their glory cannot be long tarnished or eclipsed by the arts of designing men, whether goaded on by ambition, envy, or avarice.

NEW GOLD COIN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 2, 1834.

The annexed letter will enable the public readily to distinguish the new from the old coins.

As the date could not, by law, be altered, but the cap and motto might be legally omitted, and would serve plainly to distinguish the new impression, that course has been adopted at the mint till the commencement of the next year, when the motto will probably be restored, and the date of the new year, instead of the omission of the motto, will be found sufficient to indicate the change in the coin.

MINUTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, 1st Aug. 1834.

Sir: I have the honor to inform the Department that the coinage of Gold, according to the new ratio of gold to silver, commenced this morning being the earliest day permitted by the provisions of the act.

In making this communication, it may be satisfactory to recur to the peculiarities by which the new gold coins are to be distinguished from those of former issues. They are the following:

On the reverse, the surplus motto "E Pluribus Unum," which for many years has occupied a portion of the disk above the figure of the Eagle, is now omitted.

These changes, independently of the facility to be derived from them, in distinguishing the future from the past emissions of our gold coins, are recommended by a nearer adherence to the provisions of the law, as well by the rules of taste and classic authority. The views in these respects, presented in my communications of the 9th ult. having met your approbation, will I doubt not be sustained by the judgment of the public.

In regard to the omission of the motto above referred to, the same improvement was introduced in the quarter dollar in 1831, the subject having by communication of the 20th January of that year been submitted to the President, through the Department, and approved.

The Eagle of the former issues weighs 270 grains, the Half Eagle 135 grains, and the Quarter 67 1/2 grains. The Eagle under the present law, will weigh 268 grains, the Half Eagle 129 grains, and the Quarter 64 1/2 grains. These weights are recited because desirable to be kept in mind, rather than as affording a farther criterion of distinction between the two classes of coins—since an investigation, much more cursory than that of weighing, will distinguish them by the preceding characteristics.

The Eagle and Half Eagle of the new coinage will be less in diameter than those of the former emissions, and that in a greater proportion than the diminution of weight would indicate. This, however, though a decided amendment of our coinage, is of less value as a distinctive mark, since the comparison would require the presence of coin of both classes.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, SAM'L MOORE, Director of the Mint.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The U. S. Telegraph of yesterday contained an editorial article that might well have been omitted. We are not yet called on to select a successor to General Jackson, and the declaration of the editor as to the intention of the nullifiers was unnecessary at this moment. But, if the Republican party to adopt a nullifier as their opposition candidate, and thereby to sanction the doctrine of secession, or, to let the present system of policy continue, it is right that the intention should be distinctly understood in proper time. We have expressed a willingness to support any honorable and intelligent candidate (whose political principles we could approve),

in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. To that gentleman we have insuperable objections; but we are not prepared to sacrifice the Constitution and the permanent interests and happiness of a country, for a spirit of opposition to him. We set with party from principle; but follow it no longer than we can conscientiously approve its course. There are many highly distinguished individuals from whom to select the opposing candidate; and it is to be hoped, that one may be selected upon whom the whole opposition can unite; but this cannot be effected if a small portion of that party insist on a candidate of their own nomination, and professing principles repudiated by a large majority of the people.

We could have wished that the editor of the Telegraph had left the subject of his notice untouched for the present, as the direct effects of his publication must be, to strengthen the divisions of Mr. Van Buren, and to excite divisions among his opponents. The reiteration of the doctrine of nullification, at this time, cannot be of service either to the nullifiers, or to the country; nor can the declaration by the editor of the Telegraph, that they will support no candidate not professing that faith, be likely to render the doctrine more acceptable to the people.

We speak for ourselves only, when we declare that between Mr. Van Buren and a practical nullifier, we could have no choice. We are for preserving the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws passed by Congress in accordance with that Constitution; and could not, therefore, approve of their being nullified by State authority on the one hand or destroyed by artificial intrigue and corruption on the other.

The article of the Telegraph apparently breathes a dictatorial spirit, not at all calculated to promote harmony—which strangely contrasts with the strong repugnance which the editor appears to have for Mr. Van Buren.—Surely the defeat of that gentleman is not to be obtained by the declaration, that a section of the opposition will unite only upon the condition that they shall name the candidate to be chosen. This is a kind of "backing of friends," pretty much like, in effect, that of which Fallstaff complained. It is drawing off strength, instead of reinforcing. We can hardly suspect the editor of designing to play the Partisan, by standing aloof until the stronger side shows which way the victory will turn. His gallant hearing heretofore forbids the suspicion.

But the effect of his policy, if it do not better his own condition, must inevitably injure that of his country. We will repeat one among the few just sentiments uttered by Gen. Jackson—"The Union—it must be preserved."

COMMENT BY THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

We copy the above from the Baltimore Chronicle; that the State Rights Party of the South may read for themselves.

The Chronicle says "we have expressed a willingness to support any honorable and intelligent candidate, (whose political principles we could approve) in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. And adds by way of explanation, "to that gentleman we have insuperable objections, but are not prepared to sacrifice the Constitution and the permanent interests and happiness of the country, for a spirit of opposition to him."

And again: "We speak for ourselves only, when we declare that between Mr. Van Buren and a practical Nullifier, we could have no choice; we are for preserving the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws passed by Congress, &c."

The Chronicle also says, "we set with party from principle; but follow it no longer than we can conscientiously approve of its course;" and after repeating us for the article on which it comments, says,

"We can hardly suspect the Editor of designing to play the Partisan, by standing aloof until the strong side shows which way the victory will turn. His gallant hearing heretofore forbids the suspicion. But the effect of his policy, if it do not better his own condition, must inevitably injure that of his country."

All this is very plain. The Chronicle and the party of which it is the organ will charitably consider us as friends, ("so long as they approve our principles,") that is, so long as they expect to reap the fruits of our labor. But as soon as they get into power, we are to have state nullifiers at cut the dissolution of the Union, and the heresies of the supremacy of the laws passed by Congress repeated upon us. We are to be made the beasts of burden to bear the sins of both parties, and the plundered, calumniated, and persecuted South is to be compelled to waste her strength and exhaust her resources in a contest for a choice of masters. It need not the assurance of the Chronicle to forewarn us that by defending the interest of the South "we would not better our condition." We have already raised up the patronage of the Department, and the House of Representatives. We have borne the bitterest persecution of the Nationals and of the collar men, and we are prepared to see the union which the Chronicle more than insinuates, when it says that "between Mr. Van Buren and a practical Nullifier we could have no choice." Should the elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, go down in favor of Mr. Van Buren, this fall, we expect to see all doubts upon this subject cleared away. We shall have new and foul slanders of calumny opened against the Nullifiers of the South; and some of those who are now loudest in condemning Mr. Van Buren will be the loudest in his praises. We cannot mistake the "signs of the times," and seeing and understanding them, it is due to that generous and patriotic section, who lo'to to us as faithful Editors, that we should give them due notice, although it may "not better our own condition."

The Chronicle says that our article breathes a dictatorial spirit. By no means. While we claim no right to speak for, much less to dictate to the National Republican party, we deny their right to dictate to us. They have the best right to know, that our opinions are honestly entertained. We have, from the first, and at all times, said, that we would give our feeble aid to no candidate for the Presidency who condemns our principles. Our purpose is to assert and vindicate our principles—not from any false pride or expectation of profit from their success, but because we know that upon their success depends the protection of our domestic peace and the perpetuity of our Government. When the National Republicans tell us that they will compel us to choose between a candidate of their selection or Mr. Van Buren, we reply, you have not the power to compel us to choose between you. We will remain, as we always have been, in opposition to both. One thing is manifest, that any change of rulers which does not accomplish the desired change of administration, is unfavorable to the cause of reformation. Men in power cannot always act as they would. The present party is an office-holding party, and they have already carried their system of rewards and punishment so far, that a re-action must inevitably follow the restoration of Mr. Van Buren. He cannot satisfy the demands of his own partisans, disaffection will follow, and he will be overthrown at the end of his first term, and the control of the administration must necessarily pass into the hands of those who, by a consistent and uncompromising resistance to the abuses and usurpations of the Federal Government, have earned the confidence of the people.

Mr. T. has expressed the time and period of the operation.

ment, will have won the confidence of the people.

There would be no difficulty in defeating Mr. Van Buren now, were it not for the pertinacity with which the office hunters who have attached themselves to the fortunes of certain aspirants adhere to their own selfish interests. They have united with the collar press in calculating the object and principles of nullification. The election of Mr. Van Buren will put an end to all these hopes; it will throw them upon his administration, or force them back into the mass of the people. The consequence will be, that there will be no two parties, and Mr. Van Buren will have no alternative but to accommodate his measures to the interests of the south, or be opposed by the united energies of a single party. In the mean time it is impossible to close our eyes to the fact, that while the interests of political leaders induce them to act in concert in calculating the motives and objects of the nullifiers, there is a growing disposition on the part of the people to do the reverse; and we are satisfied that the day is near at hand when that love of union and sense of interest in its perpetuity, which have been called forth by falsely asserting that our purpose was to dissolve it, will react in favor of the south, and beget a desire to deal liberally, which will be manifested in paying respect to, and vindicating the character of, her eminent public men.

Indeed, the article which we copy from the Chronicle most satisfactorily nullifies, that any step which involves us as a party with the mass of the present opposition in the support of a Presidential candidate, who condemns our political opinions is an utter and lasting abandonment of them. Whereas, if we maintain our distinct political position, either by refusing to go into the Presidential election at all, or by putting in nomination a candidate who will fully represent our principles, their ultimate triumph is certain.

The Editors of the Chronicle, and all others concerned, will see that we understand the relation which parties bear to the present and the future, and that while, to repeat their own words, we are willing "to support any honorable and intelligent candidate, (whose political principles we approve,) we act with party from principle; but follow it no longer than we can conscientiously approve its course."

The editors of the Chronicle lay down these rules for themselves, why should they deny us the privilege of acting upon them. They condemn our principles, and are indifferent between them and Mr. Van Buren; what right have they to condemn us if we are indifferent between their principles and Mr. Van Buren? Whether they or Mr. Van Buren come into power, we must be in opposition, with this difference; if we unite in putting out Mr. Van Buren and putting them in, we will have given offence to the party whom we have aided to put out, and strength to the party whom we have put in, and thus have rendered it more difficult to put them out.

The Chronicle reminds us that such articles have a tendency to strengthen Mr. Van Buren. We are aware of that; but the responsibility is not on us. We again remind the whole party that we will defend our principles, and the prominent men of our party, against every assault, and we need not feel that the time for the defence is the time of the assault. We saw, in the article of the Lynchburg Virginia, the commencement of a warfare upon Mr. Calhoun and our party, which will be indignantly met, and efficiently resisted. We are by no means certain that sound policy does not require at our hands a spirited retaliation. We forbear, because we would be at peace with all men, and because we act on the defensive only.

**MORE DISTRESS!**  
We are happy to be able to announce what may prove very distressing to the panic makers and very gratifying to every American patriot, that, after all the predictions of an empty Treasury, all the attempts to break down that and the selected Banks by extravagant appropriations—and all the solemn averments by Senators and travelling committees that the country was ruined, the condition of the revenue is full of prosperity and hope.

This official returns for the two first quarters of the year are, we learn, nearly complete—and instead of the estimates of seven and a half millions—instead of the amount exceeds eight millions—and instead of one and a half millions from the sales of public land, the amount exceeds two millions. Indeed, we are told that from these two sources, the receipts will exceed Mr. Taney's computation in June last, in his report to the Senate, nearly three fourths of a million.

So much for opposition veracity, and profigate attempts to frighten the People into base submission to the schemes of an aristocratic and moneyed oligarchy.—Globe.  
We assure our neighbours of the Inquirer that our article relative to the probable result of the next election for members of Congress in Pennsylvania contained our serious opinion, formed on the best data within our reach; and that we have heard of nothing yet to induce us to change it.—We have admitted, that there are two or three districts, at present represented by friends of the national administration, in which the result is doubtful; but certainly we never imagined, that those represented by Mr. MULLEBERG, Mr. LAPORTE, and Mr. BEAUMONT were among the number. We adhere to the opinion, that Mr. BARNETT, of York, though a very popular man, and deservedly so, will be left at home, and the Belford Gazette which we regard as good authority in the question, asserts that Mr. BARNETT assuredly will. The Inquirer quotes the Harrisburg Telegraph as saying, that Mr. MANN, of Montgomery, trembles not a little. We supposed, that our intelligent contemporary was more acut in Pennsylvania politics. According to the established usage of Montgomery county Mr. MANN will not be a candidate at the ensuing election.—Amer. Sen.

**JUST THIS.**—The Charleston Mercury gives our modern whigs rather an unpleasant dose. Who could have hit the nail on the head better?

It gives confirmation to the suspicions often hinted, that too many of our northern whig allies, in going up to overthrow the corruptions of Jacksonism, are stimulated almost exclusively by an AVIDITY FOR THE "SPOILS," instead of zeal for principle.

The Boston Morian Post states as an undoubted fact, that "of the whole amount paid annually to individuals employed in the collector's department, (at that port,) eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars is received by gentlemen opposed to the national administration, and only seventeen hundred by those friendly to it,"—and this, after all the outcry about the conduct of the opponents of the administration, wherever they chance to have the power, as in the city of Philadelphia, the state of Connecticut, &c.—Amer. Sen.

Mr. Tyler, of the committee of time committee, has examined the branch Bank at Norfolk, in the time lying between breakfast and dinner, and performed the feat without much fatigue. The mother Bank will undergo the searching operation some cool afternoon.—Pennsylvanian.

### EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1834.

Our correspondent "Observer" still keeps up his fire, upon what he terms, the Regency. He speaks better for himself, however, than we can speak for him. We refer our readers to his communication.

The attention of the voters of Talbot county is called to the act of the last Legislature, published in the Whig of this morning, supplementary to the act to provide for the public instruction of youth in Primary Schools, throughout this state. It will be borne in mind, that the laws on this subject, have been almost entirely ineffective in Talbot; and notwithstanding our citizens have given the fullest expression of their desire for the establishment of primary schools, it has hitherto been found impracticable to organize them on a suitable scale, owing to the limited means which the existing laws provide. The present act is designed to remedy this defect; therefore it is desirable that this act, which is submitted to the voters of the county at the coming election, should be thoroughly examined. It may still be defective; and if so, the defects should be pointed out. The subject is one of that character, that, if the proposed act should not be ratified by the voters, it cannot be permitted to rest as it now is. The people of Talbot, we believe, are awake to the importance of this matter, and will not rest satisfied, until they shall have established for themselves a system of public education, corresponding with the enlightened and liberal spirit of the age.

We understand that the Hon. EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, was, on Thursday last, by the Executive of Maryland, appointed Chief Judge of this judicial district, in the place of the Hon. R. T. Earle, resigned. The Council, we learn, was not full, Mr. Washington being absent, on business, at the eastward.

We give this morning, an article from the U. S. Telegraph, in reply to the Chronicle and Marylander, which goes still further to show the gloomy prospects of the Federal, National Republican, anti-Jackson, Whig party, for electing a successor to Gen. Jackson. According to the Telegraph, Mr. Van Buren's election is certain; and the editor seems to think the only efficient action of his party would be with a view to supersede him at the expiration of the first term. If each of the petty factions composing the great Whig opposition, are to set up for themselves, and bring forward their candidates, we may look for a partizan war of no little warmth.

The editor's absence accounts for the non-appearance of the article, promised in the last Whig, on this subject.

**ELECTIONS.**—The State Elections in Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi and Alabama, were held on Monday the 4th inst. in Kentucky on the 4th, 5th and 6th, in Tennessee on Thursday the 7th; in North Carolina they will be held during the present month, in Maine on the first Monday, and in Vermont on the first Tuesday, of next month.

The elections in Kentucky will probably be the first heard from, when our opponents will probably put forth paeans of joy and exultation, and claim a victory where all was theirs before. With the exception of a choice of a member of Congress, in the district recently contested between Moore and Letcher, the election will be for members of the State Legislature only; we expect nothing from this election; Moore, in all probability will be defeated, and Mr. Clay has, always, since the election of Mr. Adams, in 1828, had a decided majority in the State Legislature. Mr. Clay's influence in Kentucky, has, for many years, been sufficient to carry the State, when he was himself a candidate for the Presidency; but let him withdraw, or be set aside, and who is there that can carry it against Andrew Jackson and his friends? No one. Will Kentucky swallow the federalism of Daniel Webster? Will she adopt the half way policy of McLean? We think not. Mr. Calhoun, then, or the candidate nominated by the Democratic party, will be the only persons who will have any chance of success. It is not hazardous much, therefore, to say that the regularly nominated candidate of the democratic party, will receive the vote of Kentucky for the presidency, in 1836, unless Mr. Clay is in the field; if he is, we do not expect it.

In the other western states we think we may expect a triumph for our friends. In Maine there will be a hot contest. The opposition have nominated Peleg Sprague as their candidate for Governor, have raised large sums of money even in Boston to be expended upon the election, are making great efforts, and the result may be regarded as doubtful. If the opposition should be beaten there now, they need never hope for success.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT,**  
2nd August, 1834.

The following Banks, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury as depositories of the public money:

The Moyamensing Bank, in the county of Philadelphia.  
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, at Detroit.

**NEW YORK, August 5.**  
**Death of Judge Johnson.**—It is with the deepest regret we have to announce the death of the Hon. William Johnson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. While undergoing a most severe operation yesterday at Brooklyn, (performed by Mr. Mett, & which he bore with the most heroic courage,) nature finally gave way, he became insensible, and in a short time expired.

Judge Johnson occupied a high station among the eminent and excellent men of the day, and his death is most deeply lamented. He was in the 6th year of his age.

### COMMUNICATION.

TALBOT COUNTY, Aug. 11th, 1834.

Dear Sir,—I have just heard of the appointment of the Hon. E. F. Chambers to the Chief Judgeship of this Judicial District, in exact accordance with the predictions which I made in my last communication to you. Now Sir, you will know, I am no office seeker. I am not one to give myself much trouble to enquire into the secrets of others. I am, however, a somewhat close observer of the actions of our public men, their associates, intimates and objects. From these alone, I drew my conclusions in relation to the appointment of our Judge. They have not deceived me. The public convenience has not been consulted, the wishes of the people have not been consulted in making this appointment, but the personal wishes and views of the Regency alone have governed. "Fair Play" says the memorial which I recommended proved a failure. I did; but why was it so? A certain gentleman, "well known throughout the state," who resides in our county, and who, I think I may venture to assert, had another object in view, besides the appointment of the best qualified individual to the Chief Judgeship, discouraged the appointment of an individual from this county, with the anti-Jackson party. The Jackson party, from what I should call a too fastidious delicacy, refused to recommend any one. Thus the memorial failed, & not because the people of Talbot felt no interest in the matter, or preferred Col. Chambers to one of their own citizens. So much by way of answer to "Fair Play."

We have now a vacancy in the U. S. States Senate, and he who is so "well known throughout the State," will be apt to show his motive for waiving the claims of his own county in the appointment of the chief Judge. But he is destined to bitter disappointment. The people have something to say in this matter. The Executive will appoint an individual, after the election in October. (Mark ye this!)—to fill this vacancy in the U. S. Senate, until such time as the Legislature can elect, but he who is so "well known throughout the State" stands third best only with the Executive. One of the Regency will get the appointment in the first place, to give him a claim upon the Legislature, and the Executive influence will be thrown in his favour. Do you know a man, Mr. Spencer, in an adjoining county, who was a few years ago a candidate before the people for a seat in the State Legislature? he received about 66 or 70 votes only from the people of his county for the House of Delegates, yet this man has since been in the Executive Council of the State, is now a member of the State Senate, and (be not surprised) now stands No. 1 for the U. S. Senate. He is No. 2 of the Regency, and the protégé of the Hon. E. F. Chambers. The distinguishing feature of this Regency, your office know, is, that they have rarely obtained office from the people; they get it from their leaders. Look, for instance, to our Chief Judge. He was first elected to the Senate of the State, then to that of the U. S. States, and now is snugly provided for with a Judgeship for life, and a salary of \$2,200.—He comes not the vulgar crowd, the swinish multitude, who go to the big men for honors. Call ye this an ornament of the people, Mr. Spencer? Your paper professes to be the "People's Advocate." What say you to it? More anon.

**OBSEVER.**

**COMMUNICATED.**  
An extraordinary and Presidential preservation.—On Saturday last, the little daughter (four years old) of Mr. Neely, principal of the Academy, by the carelessness of her nurse, fell from the window of the Academy, twenty-one feet by actual measurement to the ground. When taken up, she appeared to be lifeless, but in a few minutes revived; and strange to tell, she was playing about the house, perfectly well, the next day; and scarcely a bruise was to be found, except on one side of the right hip.

How cautious ought parents to be with such little innocents!!

We are gratified to see the following announcement in Galligan's Messenger of June 19, a print of great circulation in Europe, printed at Paris:

"In the press, and very shortly will be published by A. and W. Galligan and Co., No. 18, rue Vivienne, the first volume of the Life of the Emperor Napoleon, with an appendix, containing an examination of Sir Walter Scott's 'Life of Napoleon Bonaparte,' and a notice of the principal errors of other writers, respecting his character and conduct; by H. LEE.

"Vir neque silendo,  
Fortuna, semper animo maxinus.  
EPI. Patreus, l. 2. c. 19.  
"Quelques parcelles aux siecles a venir ou le mensonge, la calomnie, le crime, prevaudront-elles?"—Napoleon a Ste Helene.

Our countryman, Mr. LEE, distinguished as a man of letters, and for his eminent abilities as a writer, qualified himself especially for the great task which he has at length accomplished, by a four years' residence at Paris, and by studious and laborious investigations into the historical evidence which has been made accessible to him in the capital of France. As an American alike removed from the conflicts of the nations and the parties of Europe, Mr. LEE stands in the relation of the historian of a subsequent age to the era of which he has written as an European annalist—and yet he enjoys the advantage of conversing with a multitude of the actors in the events which he records, and has access, not only to the historical documents already published, but to the many manuscript memoirs, which will not be published until after the death of their authors. Globe.

The trip from the city of New York to Saratoga Springs is now performed in a day. From Albany to the Springs the journey is performed on the rail road in less than three hours. A new locomotive, the "Fire Fly," has just been placed on the road. It was built by Messrs. Stevenson, of Newcastle, (Eng.) and is pronounced to be the best engine ever manufactured by them, or imported into this country. It comprises all the latest improvements in that branch of machinery.—Balt. Amer.

A letter from Marseilles dated the 28th May, on board U. S. schr. Shark, states that in coming out of Toulon on the 16th, she was run into by the French mail steam vessel of war Rapid, and much injured. The schr. immediately put back, and with the assistance of the Delaware's men, was soon refitted, and sailed again on the 18th May. All well on board.—N. Y. Gazette.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—The Swedish and Norwegian Consul, at New York, (Mr. Henry Gohn) retired to his room, on Saturday night, in perfect health, and went to bed, afterwards arose, and was found on Sunday morning by the domestic who went to call him to breakfast, a lifeless corpse, seated at a table with his hand leaning on his arm. Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—death from some cause unknown. He was about sixty five years of age.

Among the items of recent foreign intelligence, are further details of the new representative constitution recently adopted in Denmark. An elective assembly of the States is established, to be held once in every two years. The King is to communicate with them by a Commissioner, stating the propositions of the Government, and receiving the resolutions of the States. The votes are to be taken by ballot, when divisions are required. The King's commissions, in no case, to be present at elections.—The debates are to be made public in a Journal established for the purpose, to be called the Journal of the Diet. It is to be conducted by two members of the Assembly assisted by the royal Commissioner.

The last article of the ordinance declares that this constitution shall not be altered by the King, without the consent of the States.

**Married in Irasburgh Jail, Mr. JAMES HILLAND, to Miss MARTHA M. BAILEY.** The bridegroom was under arrest for the subornation of perjury, and the bride the only witness upon which the government relied to convict him. To checkmate the prosecution, the prisoner obtained the hand of the witness in marriage, which renders her an incompetent witness against her husband, and he will probably slip through the fingers of justice.

**From the Baltimore American of Saturday.**  
**PRICE CURRENT.**  
Wheat.—The new crop does not yet arrive at market freely. Supplies are short, and prices continue to be pretty well maintained. The sales of reds have ranged from \$1.15 to \$1.08 for fair to very prime qualities. No parcels of very prime reds were taken yesterday at \$1.08, and one or two this morning at the same price, but at the time of making up our report it is supposed parcels of that description would not command over \$1.06. The parcel of 2000 bushels white wheat at \$1.15, noticed in our report of Tuesday, was not considered suitable for family flour; another cargo of precisely the same quality was sold to-day at \$1.10. White wheats suitable for family flour, would bring \$1.15 to-day.

Corn.—Sales of white corn were made at the beginning of the week at 66 1/2 cents; on Thursday sales of small parcels of white were made at 70 cents, and this morning prices for shipment were taken at the same price. Sales of yellow early in the week at 66 cents. To-day 67 cents have been offered and 68 cents asked. We quote yellow at 66 1/2 cents.

Rye.—Is without change in price. We quote at 61 1/2 cents per bushel, according to quality. Oats.—We quote at 30 1/2 cents.

**MARRIED.**  
In this town on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. HAZEL, LAMBERT W. FORD, Esq., to Miss ANN MARIA, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Robinson, all of this county.

**DIED.**  
On Saturday evening the 9th inst. in Oxford Neck, after a short illness, Nicholas C. Bowdler, in the 22d year of his age. In the death of this amiable young man, not only his relations and friends have met with a loss, but the community has been deprived of one who was, and gave fair promise of continuing to be, a most useful member of society. He was of a true and dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a kind and obliging neighbour, and an industrious, enterprising citizen.

At Cedar Grove, the residence of her father, near Centerville, on Monday night last, SARAH LOUISA, youngest daughter of the Hon. P. B. HOPPER.

In this county on Saturday last, GEORGE W. infant son of Col. William Hagblitt.

At the Trappe, on Saturday last, Miss ANNA, daughter of General Solomon Dickinson.

In Caroline county on Sunday last, JACOB THURPIN WILLSON, youngest son of Jacob C. Willson, Esq. aged two months and 3 days.

### BY AUTHORITY

#### Of the Commissioners for Talbot County.

#### CHAPTER 251.

AN ACT entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.

Sec. 1. *And be it enacted*, That all the powers vested by a certain law to which this is a supplement in the Joint Court of Talbot county, be and the same are hereby extended to the commissioners for said county.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum therefor in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house, and for purchasing fuel, books and stationary therefor, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationary and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, and fourteen years of the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary or compensation allowed him for his services.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be placed by the clerk of the commissioners for the county, to the credit of the primary schools for Talbot county, in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in conjunc-

tion with whatever sum of sums of money may be received from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary schools in said county, shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax, as other county taxes are collected, and at the same commission; and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between six and fourteen years of age, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which arbitration of the district clerk, each individual believing him or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county, as aforesaid, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners for the county be and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That the treasurer shall furthermore pay over to the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or assigned to said county, for the support of primary free schools therein.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, for at least four weeks previous to the next October election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the act entitled, an act for the promotion of education in Talbot county, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, shall be and remain in full force and effect, until the people of Talbot county shall decide to carry this act into operation by their assent, as is hereinafter provided, and until the first day of July thereafter.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to pay to the trustees of each school district, in Talbot county, or to their order, their proportion of the primary school fund belonging to their respective districts, by a check drawn by the president of the board of commissioners, on the cashier of the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, stating in said check the fund in bank from which it shall be paid, and the purposes for which said check was drawn, which check shall be countersigned by the clerk of the commissioners.

Sec. 13. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners for Talbot county shall cause to be procured a good and sufficient well bound book, in which they shall cause to be entered an account of all moneys levied and collected from the inhabitants of Talbot county, and all other moneys which may come into their hands, for the support of primary schools, and shall cause their clerk to keep regular and separate accounts for each school district.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, to report in the month of December annually, a summary of their proceedings under this act, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of this State, to ask each and every voter when he offers to vote, whether he be for or against this act; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said election, to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes, on said question, on the poll books, in two separate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county; and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered, and make return thereof to the commissioners for said county, and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of voters are in favour of the act, then it shall be operative; but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.

### TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

MAY TERM, 1834.

Anna C. Hammond and the Court, (a Dec. B. N. of Ns. Hammond having been neglected to be published) Elizabeth Stewart, Trustee for the sale of certain property in the above cause and proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the third Monday of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, before the first day of October next. The report states the amount of Sales to be \$1780.

R. T. EARLE.

True copy,  
Test—JACOB LOOCKERMAN, CLK.  
aug 12 3w

To be drawn August 19th, 1834,  
The Washington City Lottery, Class No. 15.

**SPLENDID SCHEME.**

1 prize of \$25,000	10 prizes of \$2,000
1 " " 12,000	10 " " 1,500
1 " " 6,000	10 " " 1,000
1 " " 4,000	10 " " 400
1 " " 3,492	10 " " 300

Tickets \$10.—Shares in proportion.  
No prize less than \$12.

Also.—The Literary Lottery, Class No. 34.  
Draws August 21st, 1834.

**SCHEME:**

1 prize of \$10,000	4 prizes of \$1,000
1 " " 2,000	4 " " 400
1 " " 2,000	5 " " 300
1 " " 1,200	5 " " 200
1 " " 1,004	11 " " 150

Tickets \$3.50, Halves, 1.75, Quarters 87 1/2.  
Tickets in the above schemes can be had at the ever lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.  
aug 12

### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, I will sell at public vendue on FRIDAY the 23d inst. all the personal estate of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot County deceased, Consisting of House hold and Kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock and attendance giving by THOMAS C. NICOLS, Agent for Benj. Parrott, adm'r. of Rachel Wilson, dec'd.  
aug 12 2w



### JOHN W. WILLIS

Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work. All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.  
aug 12 co3w G3w

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of the above articles, consisting of gentlemen's Boots and shoes, of all descriptions; ladies' Lasting, Kid, Seal and Morocco, Boots, most fashionable kind; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and best quality. He has also on hand a supply of prime materials, which will be made up to order by the best of workmen at the shortest notice. All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, by The public's obedient servant,  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
aug 12 3w

**WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 30th day of July, 1834, by Edward Fisher, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself MOSES RIX, says he is free, but did belong to Joseph Rix, in Nansemond county, Virginia. Said negro man is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 14 inches high, has a scar on his right arm, small scar on his forehead, scar near the corner of his left eye, several scars on his legs, one of his teeth out in front, chunky made. Had on when committed a dark homespun suit, a grey casinet pantaloons, cotton shirt, no shoes and old wool hat.**

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
aug 12 3w

**WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 30th day of July, 1834, by Wm. Ashman, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a Negro Woman, who calls herself ANN or NANCY CHAMBERS, says she is free, but did belong to Mr. Bowie, or Boyer, in Baltimore county. Said negro woman is about 25 years of age, has a small scar on her right arm, caused by a burn several scars on her back, caused by whipping; one of her teeth out in front; very down look when spoken to, and appears to be idiotic. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock and black stuff shoes.**

The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county Jail.  
aug 12 3w

**WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 31st day of July, 1834, by Charles Korman, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto girl who calls herself MARIA JAMES or JONES, says she belongs to the estate of Mr. Wyville, of Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Maryland. Said mulatto girl is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 14 inches high, has a scar on the back of her right hand by a scratch. Had on when committed a red painted muslin frock, small red and white silk shawl on her neck, black crepe bonnet, black stuff shoes.**

The owner (if any) of the above described mulatto girl, (if any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore County Jail.  
aug 12

POETRY.

WHO LOVES ME BEST?

BY MARY ANN BROWNE. Who loves me best?—my mother sweet, Whose every look with love is replete;

a clear understanding, and a sincere desire to be useful to others. I have never known the effect, even in the slightest degree, of any sort of intoxicating drinks.

The Petersburg Constellation has the following paragraph: Assassination of Robert Potter, Esq.—A report reached town last evening, that this gentleman, formerly a member of Congress from the Warren District, and lately a candidate to represent the county of Granville, in the House of Commons of N. Carolina, was shot through the body and mortally wounded, a day or two ago, by Spencer O'Brien, Esq., one of the opposing candidates.—Mr. Potter was under a heavy recognition.

Every one knows that we had warm weather; that some men have died from drinking cold water, and some horses been killed by excessive exertion; but no one in this quarter of the world can imagine the heat of the weather in some sections of New Jersey.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of nine writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and the suit of Joseph W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, one at the suit of Francis Woolly and Thomas Welsh, one at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moss Kempton, one at the suit of William Bromwell and Alfred T. Moore, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, one at the suit of Richard D. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison, and Washington Harrison, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 25th day of August inst., for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on Thursday, the 21st of August inst., for cash, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: one Cig and Harness, four head of Horses, one yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Cattle, 23 head of Sheep, 12 head of Hogs, 1 Ox-cart, 1 Horse-cart, 3 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his crop of wheat. Also, 1 sideboard, 1 large clock, 2 mahogany tables, 1 carpet, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, will be sold to satisfy the abovementioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and cost due to and to become due thereon. Attendance by J. O. GRAHAM, Shff. aug 5 18

HILLARY ELDER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, at No. 24, corner of S. Calvert and Mercer streets, BALTIMORE, where he will keep constantly on hand, A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF HATS, Of every description and quality. He hopes by his unremitting exertions to please, and the great attention paid to the manufacturing of his Hats, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. N. B. He invites Country Merchants to call and examine his Stock before they purchase. All orders from the country punctually attended to. The highest market price allowed for FURS, and will be taken in exchange, for Hats. July 29 30\*

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

POST-OFFICE.

EASTON, July 1st, 1834. Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once.—He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postages. EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of NEW GOODS, which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms. June 21.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES. Consisting in part of gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, of all descriptions, also ladies' Kid, Seal & Stuff Shoes, boys' Monroes, and a general assortment of children's Shoes. Also, Trunks and Blacking, all of which he will sell very low for cash. The public's obedient servant, PETER TARR. N. B. The subscriber having taken considerable pains to accommodate the public, hopes it will be reciprocated by them, particularly in paying off their bills, especially those of long standing. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same. P. T. aug 5 3t

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Easton and the public generally are respectfully informed that the orders for the sleep Thos. Hayward, will be taken on Tuesdays, in the afternoon, when they will be waited on for their orders if possible; but will always be at Thos. H. Dawson & Son's, early on Wednesday mornings, and there remain until 10 o'clock. At that hour we will leave Easton, as it is greatly to our disadvantage to remain longer, and we are sure the public will be much better accommodated, passengers especially, to start at the time named. SAML. H. BENNY. aug 5 3w

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebecca Burke, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Signed, THOMAS HENRIX, WILLIAM ROSE, SAML. HOPKINS, JESSE SCOTT, RICHARD BAKER. July 23 1t

NOTICE.

A CAMP MEETING for Talbot Circuit, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will commence in the wood adjoining the meeting house, in the Chapel district of this county on FRIDAY, the 15th of August next. Our brethren in the ministry, and friends of the adjoining circuits, are affectionately invited to come over and help us. Bread and horse feed, will be sold by authority on the ground, except that, by a special order of the Conference, the bread market will be closed on the Sabbath day. JOSHUA HUMPHRIS, IGNATIUS COOPER. July 15

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace and for said county as a runaway woman and her infant child, who calls herself Fanny Heath, 55 years of age; had on a dark mulatto, about 2 feet 2-1/2 inches high, when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and madras handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Hands, Queen-Ann's county, near Centreville. The owner of the above described negro woman and child, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be discharged according to law. JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. of Talbot county. June 7

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 29th inst., at the request of appointing a Collector of the county tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications in writing to the Clerk on or before that day. All persons having claims against the county, are hereby notified, that the Levy will certainly be closed on the above mentioned day, if therefore their accounts are not rendered, they will be excluded for the present year. Per order of the Board THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. July 22 1t

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, it taken away immediately. GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD. Easton, July 8

FOR SALE.

I will sell at public sale at the Court House door in Cambridge, on MONDAY 1st day of Sept. 1834, at 11 o'clock A. M. a large dwelling House, 2 story, with five fire places, also a mill house with all the running gear in good order, 39 3-4 acres of land of good quality, situated on the east side of Cambridge creek; it is one of the best stands for a mill on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It may be put in operation with very little expense and the creek affords great abundance of water. THOMAS MCKNETT. The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above four times. aug 5 T. MCK.

EASTON ACADEMY.

A public examination of the scholars belonging to this Institution will be held on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th of August at the Academy, at which the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils, and the friends of education, are respectfully invited to attend.—After the examination, the Summer vacation will commence, and the schools be again opened on Monday, the 22d day of September. By the Board, THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. July 29 1t

GENERAL MEETING.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned. Evan Morgan, Allan Quinn, Evan Poultny, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Poultny, Ann Poultny, George Riggs, John Beere, Henry Cline, George Fraeburger, Gavin Harris, William Persey, Isaac Knight, Thos. A. Richards, Charles Goldan, William D. Ball, Josiah Horton, William B. Guy, Joel Blaisdell, Abraham Boyse, Wm. Kimmer, L. A. Jenkins, John Rose, Francis S. Walter, George Menet, Richard Donovan, Daniel P. Lee, William Dawson, Saml. H. Redgroaves, John Fallon, R. S. Boggers, July 1 8w

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and Shabanah's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He will also trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage. All orders from the country thoughtfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repaired and Gilded in the latest style. June 21

Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting of the Methodist Protestant Church for Kent Circuit will commence on the 11th day of August, next, in Suller's Woods about two miles from Chester Town. This woods is one of the handsomest situations in Kent County for a camp meeting. It is high and airy with a delightful shade, attached to it are seven springs of excellent water. We hope that our Centreville and Baltimore friends will attend this meeting in large companies. Teams will be furnished to carry baggage, &c. to the encampment free of expense. Other religious Denominations and the public generally are respectfully invited to join us in this meeting. June 14, P. S. The Steam Boat Gov. Wolcott comes to Chester Town the day the meeting commences, which will afford our friends an opportunity.

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB

RACES WILL commence, over the Eastern Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, (the 21th) and continue three days. The course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first-rate order on the days of running. First Day.—A Coll's purse of \$200, two miles and repeat. Second Day.—Purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware. Third Day.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats. Easton, July, 22 1t

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible. Therefore look out for a visit from my brother, Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the abovementioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOKOUT! JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff. July 22 1t

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes. N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discountinue the others. CASI and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXTERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore. July 29 1t

SPECIAL NOTICE

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his executors, who are said Faulkner, under executions to the next Court, May term. The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made. WM. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. J. D. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. N. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. april 22

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

The subscriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of Fancy Articles, which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt but what they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public. The Public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY. June 21

THE STEAM BOAT

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2. On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chester town, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore. All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner for owners thereof. By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. april 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chester town, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chester town on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The WOLCOTT has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage. WM. OWEN, Agent. march 22

Easton and Baltimore Packet

Sloop Thomas Hayward, GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master. THIS splendid new copper and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock and the Maryland wharf (Corner of Baltimore) every SATURDAY at the same hour. This packet has two ranges of comfortable berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet. Freight will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable. SAMUEL H. BENNY Easton Point, may 6

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chester town, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chester town on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon. The WOLCOTT has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage. WM. OWEN, Agent. march 22

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WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library. This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tuile, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English. The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:—Kreutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales. Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Ardinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years. Family Portraits; a Tale, by the author of The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian. Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady. The Deaf and Dumb Page: a Tale. Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon. The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy, &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day. Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba. Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years. Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth. Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c. The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table. The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same. A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelew, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Lee Boo. All the above, cost in the "Library" but \$2.50!!! Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th. Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at \$5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia. Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office. aug 5

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38—They invite proposals to be prepared to receive their address, to be presented at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in August next. R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD FEDDEMAN, RICHARD SPENCER. July 8

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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—No. 7.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 356.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING (during the Session of Congress.)

every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year—BY RICHARD SPENCER, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 61.]

AN ACT to carry into full effect the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of January eighteen hundred and twenty-one, with the Creek nation of Indians, so far as relates to the claims of the citizens of Georgia against said Indians, prior to eighteen hundred and two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be adjusted and paid full indemnity, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, all claims of citizens of the State of Georgia, under the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, between the United States and the Creek nation of Indians, which have not been heretofore adjusted and paid, on the following principles: all claims which have not been heretofore adjusted and paid, founded upon the capture and detention, or destruction of property by said Indians, prior to the passage of the act regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, if satisfactorily established, shall be allowed and paid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an interest of six per cent. per annum allowed and paid on the amount of all claims which have been or may be adjusted and established under the provisions of the act aforesaid, to be calculated from the date of the origin of the claims, respectively, up to the date of the adjustment and establishment of said claims respectively: Provided, however, That the amount which may be allowed under the provisions of this act, as interest shall be calculated on the amount of the value of the property so taken or destroyed; the amount of the principal of each claim to be determined by the value of the property for which it was made, at the time such property was so taken or destroyed: And provided, also, That the aggregate amount of the claims which have been or hereafter may be paid, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if, on the adjustment of the aforesaid claims, the amount which may be found due, and the amount already paid, with the interest to be calculated as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to cause a fair and equitable distribution of the unexpended balance of the said two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be made among the claimants, in proportion to the amount which may have been, or shall be, found due to them, respectively: Provided, That the principal of the respective claims shall be first paid.

JNO. BELLI, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, June 30th, 1834.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC No. 62.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the public buildings and grounds, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes, that is to say:

For alterations and repairs of the Capitol, including the repairs of the roof, six thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For laying pipes for the purpose of draining the east and west reservoirs, two thousand six hundred and thirty-three dollars.

For salary of the gardener employed in superintending the Capitol square, and other public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For lighting lamps, keeping the grounds and walks in order, and planting in the Capitol square, and adjacent public ground, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For alterations and repairs of the President's house, flooring the terraces, and erecting stables, six thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For the gardener's salary, and for laborers employed upon the grounds and walks at the President's house, and for planting, two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For paving foot ways at the north front of the President's house, and making a gravel carriage way, thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars.

For planting trees and repairing the fence in Lafayette square, north of the President's house, one thousand dollars.

For purchasing and planting trees and shrubs for the Pennsylvania Avenue, and the public grounds, three thousand dollars.

For keeping in repair the public fire engines, two hundred dollars.

For rebuilding the wall and constructing a culvert and drain at the burying ground, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For the actual deficiency in the appropriation made during the last year for the en-

sure of the public vault and the improvement of the public burying ground, one hundred and nine y-three dollars, and eighty-nine cents.

For completing the water works at the President's house, the Executive Buildings, and the Capitol, one thousand and fifty-two dollars.

For letting the water works at the President's house, the Executive Buildings and the Capitol, one thousand and fifty-two dollars.

For completing the furniture of the President's house, six thousand dollars.

For excess of expenditures beyond the appropriations made by the late Commissioner of the Public Buildings during the last year, twenty-two thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-four cents.

For erecting a monument over the remains of the late Major General Jacob Brown, one thousand dollars; the work to be done under the direction of the Secretary of War.

For the construction of an ornamental hydrant, of marble, of the west fountain, in front of the Capitol, one thousand and twenty-two dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the regulations of the City of Washington for the preservation of the public peace and order be extended to all the public buildings, and public grounds, belonging to the United States within the city of Washington, whenever the application of the same shall be requested by the Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

Approved, 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 63.]

AN ACT to complete the improvements on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the following purposes:

To pay outstanding claims for work done on Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

To finish foot pavements, entrances of tunnels or sewers, and side drains, three thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars.

To repair the north end of Broken bridge, by casting a stone arch over the broken part, and protecting it by a stone wall, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses already incurred in removing the dust and mud from the surface of Pennsylvania Avenue, one hundred and forty-three dollars, and seventy cents.

To keep Pennsylvania Avenue in repair, four hundred dollars.

Approved, June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 64.]

AN ACT authorizing a road to be cut out from the northern boundary of the Territory of Florida, by Marianna, to the town of Apalachicola, within the said Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be surveyed, marked, and located, a route for a road from the line which divides the State of Alabama from the Territory of Florida, by Marianna, in the county of Jackson, to the town of Apalachicola, on the bay of Apalachicola, in said Territory, and when said survey and the final location of the said road shall be made, if he approve the same, he is hereby authorized to cause it to be cut out; and for that purpose the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the said road shall be cut out by contract, and that no money shall be paid at any time on account thereof, but on the certificate of an engineer of the Army of the United States that the said road has been faithfully constructed according to the terms of such contract.

For the survey of a road from Tallahassee to Cape Florida, five hundred dollars.

For a survey of the East pass into Apalachicola Bay and river, to ascertain the practicability and cost of removing obstructions and improving the harbor, five hundred dollars.

Approved 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 65.]

AN ACT to mark and open a road from Columbia to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of marking and cutting out a road from Columbia, in Chicot county, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Approved, 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 66.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, in the State of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of seventy thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated towards the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, and the removal of obstructions therein, according to the plan submitted to the House of Representatives by the Department of War, under date of March thirty, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; which sum shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and shall be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

Approved, June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 67.]

AN ACT to authorize an extra session of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan be, and hereby is authorized to hold an extra session, to commence at such time during the present year, as the Governor of said Territory may think proper, of which time it shall be his duty to give the members of said council due notice.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses, and for paying the members of the Legislative Council for travel and for additional time employed as aforesaid, the sum three thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 68.]

AN ACT authorizing the purchase of five oak frames for a frigate and sloop of war, and for other naval purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct the procurement, in the usual mode, of a live oak frame for a frigate to be called the Paul Jones, and a live oak frame for a sloop of war to be called the Levant; and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for that purpose.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the district attorney of Massachusetts, and the Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, be, and they are hereby authorized and required to defend the suit, instituted by the heirs of John Harris, for land connected with the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the courts of that district, and, with the aid of the Attorney General of the United States, to defend the same in the Supreme Court at Washington, if brought up by appeal or writ of error.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for completing and furnishing the hospitals at the several naval stations, the sum of sixty-four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of twenty-four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for building two new naval magazines at the navy yards Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of forty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the building of a naval store ship.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seventy thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the building of two small vessels of war, to be rigged as brigs or schooners, at the discretion of the Navy Department.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the repair of the damage occasioned by the late gale at the navy yard Brooklyn, New York.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the sum of eight thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the repairs of the marine barracks, at the different stations, and for erecting an hospital at head quarters.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no part of the balance of the appropriation heretofore made to rebuild the frigate Macedonia and not yet expended shall be carried to the surplus until one year after said frigate shall be launched.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two thousand seven hundred and ten dollars and seventy-five cents, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, towards building a wharf at Pensacola.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase a site near the navy yard at Brooklyn, New York, on which to erect a marine barracks and officers quarters: Provided, That the present site or one on the hospital grounds should not be found so convenient and useful for that purpose.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for compensation to Lieut. Thomas Doran for extra services in surveying the coast to eighteen hundred and twenty-seven the said sum having been carried to the surplus fund from a former appropriation.

Approved, 30th June 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 69.]

AN ACT to provide for the payment of claims, for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, during the late war with the Indians on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any officer, field or staff, volunteer, ranger, cavalry or other persons, engaged in the service of the United States on the frontiers of Illinois and Michigan territory, who have sustained damage without any fault or negligence on their part, respectively, by the loss of a horse, or necessary equipment in battle, or by the loss of a horse that was wounded in battle, and afterwards died of said wound while in the service, or who has sustained damage by the reason of the loss of any horse which, in consequence of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, while engaged in said service, died, or was unavoidably abandoned and lost, or who has sustained damage by reason of the loss of any horse, because the rider was dismounted and separated from his horse, and ordered to do military duty on foot at a station detached from his horse, or for the loss of necessary equipment, in consequence of the loss of his horse as aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof: Provided, That if any payment shall have been made to any officer, soldier or other person as aforesaid, for the use and risk, or for forage after the death or abandonment of said horse, said amount shall be deducted from the value thereof, unless said officer or soldier or other person shall have satisfied the paymaster at the time he made the payment, or shall hereafter show by proof, that he was remounted, in which case the deduction shall only extend to the time such officer, soldier, or other person, served on foot, and provided also, That if any payment shall have been made, to any officer or soldier on account of clothing, such payment shall be deducted from the value of his horse and accoutrements, and provided further, That no claim shall be allowed under the provisions of this section until the best evidence which the nature of the case will admit of, shall be produced before the accounting officer showing the number of horses lost, in manner aforesaid, the time when lost, and the name of the owner.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any person who, in the Indian war aforesaid, has acted in the military service of the United States as a volunteer or draughted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms and military accoutrements, and has sustained dan-

age by the capture or destruction of the same, without any fault or negligence on his part, or who has lost the same by reason of his being wounded in the service shall be allowed and paid the value thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all instances where any minor has been engaged in the military service as aforesaid, during the Indian wars aforesaid, a d was provided with a horse, or equipments, or with military accoutrements by his parent or guardian, and has since deceased, without paying for said property, and the same was lost, captured, destroyed, or abandoned, in the manner before mentioned, said parent or guardian shall be allowed pay therefor, or making satisfactory proofs in other cases, and the further proof, that he is entitled thereto by having furnished the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Third Auditor of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjudicate and decide such claims as may be presented against the United States, under the provisions of this act, provided, that every claim which exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars, instead of deciding the same, the said Third Auditor shall report the whole of the proof to Congress at its next session, after taking and closing such proof; and he shall have power by constituting a commission or otherwise to take testimony in any case where he shall think the interests of the United States require further testimony to be taken.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any sum of money to any amount not exceeding two hundred dollars so allowed by said Third Auditor shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 70.]

AN ACT granting pensions to certain persons therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the several persons herein named, a pension at the rate, and commencing at the time, set to each person's name, respectively, and to continue during his natural life; to

Francis Jacobs, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Bazle Porter, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

William Hunt, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Alfred Baldwin, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the name of Hugh Lusk, be placed on the invalid pension roll, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the first day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Approved, 30th June 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 71.]

AN ACT authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Potomac, and repealing all acts already passed in relation thereto.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act providing for the purchase by the United States of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company in the District of Columbia and for the erection of a public bridge on the site thereof," which passed the fourth day of July eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and the act entitled "An act in relation to the Potomac bridge," which passed the second day of March eighteen hundred and thirty-three, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, except so much of the former as authorized the purchase of the rights of the Washington Bridge Company.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, to contract for the reconstruction on the site of the present bridge across the river Potomac, of a bridge on the plan that originally constructed there by the Washington Bridge Company; provided that the draw at the southern channel of the river be not less than sixty-six feet, and at the northern channel than thirty-five feet; that a space or space not exceeding in all, one thousand six hundred and sixty feet of the shoal or shoals over which the present bridge passes, may be filled up by a solid embankment; in part, if convenient of earth obtained by dredging the river channel; and provided also, That the entire cost of said embankment, and such reconstruction shall not on the whole exceed one hundred and thirty thousand dollars— which sum is hereby appropriated thereto, out of any money in the Treasury not hitherto appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the claims of Orange H. Dibble for labor, materials or any other expenses upon the said bridge be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury as nearly as the same can be done, and be laid before Congress at its next session for its examination. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay him in the mean time such sum as will reimburse to him the actual loss incurred by him, in making preparation for the construction of the said bridge: provided the amount paid shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars, and said payment to be made out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 72.]

AN ACT to authorize the sale of lots in the town of St. Marks, in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to direct the register and receiver of the Tallahassee land district to make sale at public auction of one-fourth of the lots in the town of St. Marks, in the Territory of Florida, according to the plan of the Surveyor General of said Territory, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, upon giving two months' public notice of the said sale.

Approved, June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 73.]

AN ACT supplementary to the act to amend the several acts respecting copyrights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all deeds or instruments in writing for the transfer or assignment of copyrights, being proved or acknowledged in such manner as deeds for the conveyance of land are required by law to be proved or acknowledged in the same State or district, shall and may be recorded in the office

where the original copyright is deposited and recorded; and every such deed or instrument that shall at any time hereafter, be made and executed, and which shall not be proved or acknowledged and recorded as aforesaid, within sixty days after its execution, shall be judged fraudulent and void against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for valuable consideration without notice.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of the District court shall be entitled to such fees for performing the services herein authorized and required, as he is entitled to for performing like services under existing laws of the United States.

Approved, June 30th, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 74.]

AN ACT to provide for rebuilding the frigate Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to rebuild the frigate Congress; and no part of said sum shall be carried to the surplus fund, notwithstanding any general provision in any other act to the contrary.

Approved, 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 75.]

AN ACT granting pensions to several persons therein named.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the several persons hereinafter named, the amount of pension to each one respectively set, commencing at the times severally named, and to continue each one during his natural life, to wit:

Manuel Croy, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Joseph Trimble, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Levi Brown, at the rate of eight dollars and sixty-six cents per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Martin Parker, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing January first, eighteen hundred and thirty.

William Collins, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing January first, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.

Joseph Chamberlain, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Francis Ducoing, at the rate of eight dollars per month, commencing on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty.

Approved, 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 76.]

AN ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to examine and test the steam engine devised by Benjamin Phillips, of Philadelphia, and to send Phillips, and such other persons as he may deem proper, to make the experiment.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a discretionary power be vested in the Secretary of the Navy to examine and test such other improvements in the same line, as may hereafter be presented, and for that purpose to employ such person or persons as he may deem proper; and that he report to Congress as soon as may be, the result of any experiment made in pursuance of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying this act into execution, the sum of five thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, be, and is hereby, appropriated, and placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy.

Approved, 30th June, 1834.

[PUBLIC No. 77.]

BY AUTHORITY

Of the Commissioners for Talbot County.

CHAPTER 251.

AN ACT, entitled, a supplement to an act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all the powers vested by the original law to which this is a supplement, in the Levy Court of Talbot county, be, and the same are hereby, extended to the commissioners for said county.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That in case the taxable inhabitants of any school district in Talbot county, shall neglect or refuse to assemble together, when notified to do so, to levy a tax on the taxable property of such district, or to raise a sufficient sum therefor in some other way, for the purpose of building a school house, and for purchasing fuel, books and stationary therefor, or shall neglect or refuse to elect a district clerk, the commissioners for the county shall proceed to levy upon the taxable property in said district, a tax sufficient to purchase a site, build a school house thereon, and to purchase the necessary books, stationary and fuel for the same, and shall also appoint a district clerk and three trustees to manage the concerns of such school district.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred and fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive any portion of the salary or compensation allowed him for his services.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be placed by the clerk of the commissioners for the county, to the credit of the primary schools for Talbot county, in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, and in conjunction with whatever sums of money may be received from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary schools in said county, shall constitute a general fund for the payment of teachers in the primary schools in said county.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That the tax to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax, as other county taxes are collected, and at the same commission; and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.

Sec. 7. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between six and fourteen years of age, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which arbitration of the district clerk, each individual believing him or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county aforesaid, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.

Sec. 8. And be it enacted, That the commissioners for the county be, and they are hereby, allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.

Sec. 9. And be it enacted, That the treasurer shall furthermore pay over to the commissioners for Talbot county for the use of primary schools in said county, whatever amount may have been or hereafter may be apportioned or assigned to said county, for the support of primary free schools therein.

Sec. 10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of

FROM EUROPE.

Reports of insurrectionary movements in the north of Spain still continue to prevail, and it is added that so great is the pressure of the Carlists upon the Queen's troops, that the latter have, for the most part, been obliged to shut themselves up in fortified places.

The London Morning Herald, of July 2nd, contains the following article, from its correspondent at Madrid:—

PROSPECTIVE RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Madrid, June 18.—Being of opinion that the recognition of the South American States and the amelioration of the Spanish commercial policy were questions of paramount importance, and much more valuable to Great Britain than those other points to which our attention has been so exclusively directed, I have watched since I came here the steps of the present ministry on the subject, and I have succeeded in obtaining two remarkable documents, translations of which I immediately submitted, through the medium of a useful agent, to the public offices.

The first is the copy of a note addressed on the 12th Feb. 1834, by the Minister of the U. States to the Foreign Office, and the second is the reply of M. Martinez de la Rosa, dated the 12th of this month.

From the one you will learn how wisely the American Government has been pursuing an object so essential to its commerce, and how favorably it must appear before the S. American States as the Power to whose exertions they are indebted for the first symptoms of reviving affection on the part of the mother country; and from the other you will infer that the willingness to treat with the South American commissioners is only a prelude to the grand act of recognition, which must take place as soon as the terms are arranged. The American Minister's note is as follows:—

"Madrid, Feb. 12, 1834.

"In pursuance of instructions from the President of the United States, I had the honor, on the 24th of May, 1831, to address a note to his excellency, Don Manuel Gonzalez Salmon, then his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, stating that the anxiety which the government of the United States had long felt and which heretofore had been fully made known to his Majesty's government, that an amicable and satisfactory settlement between Spain and her former colonies, the new American States, should take place, had arisen as well from a regard to the principles of humanity and the interests of the parties concerned, especially that of Spain, as from the expectations of benefit to the U. States.

"I added that the government of the United States, without intending or wishing to depart from its settled policy of not interfering with the affairs of other nations, except by friendly advice in cases in which it might be thought suitable, felt itself authorized by the friendly relations existing between the U. S. and Spain and by the circumstances of the case, to make another appeal to his Majesty on a question of so great and so general an interest, and that in doing so it indulged a strong hope that his Majesty would not any longer refuse to open a negotiation with the new States, but that, on a full and deliberate review of the matter, he would be convinced that, independently of the satisfaction which such an event would afford to most if not to all the nations with which Spain had friendly intercourse, a recognition of his Majesty's independence of those States, upon just and proper terms, would contribute both to the honor and interest of Spain. And I concluded by suggesting some considerations in relation to the remaining possessions of Spain in America which I hoped would not have been disregarded.

"To the note in question Mr. Salmon favored me with an answer, under date of the 11th June of the same year by which I was informed that the King received my communication as a proof of the strong interest felt by his government in favour of his Majesty, and that as the question was fully present to his Royal Highness he would take it into consideration when the case might be favorable, in such manner as might be most conformable to the interests of his crown, and that then the friendly communication made by me would not be forgotten.

"The President of the United States, having deemed the accession of Donna Isabel the Second to the throne of Spain, under the regency of her august mother a favorable occasion for the removal of his affairs, has directed me to lose no time in addressing her Majesty's government on the subject.

"Without entering anew upon the field of argument which presents itself, it is conceived by the President that all the considerations which have heretofore existed, and been pressed upon the government of Spain, in favor of a conclusion of this matter upon the basis of the recognition by Spain of the independence of the States above mentioned, not only continue to exist, but have been greatly strengthened by time and circumstances, and he cannot but persuade himself that the case will be received in its true light by the liberal and enlightened government of Donna Isabel the Second; and that one of the first acts from which it may be destined to derive lasting distinction and applause will be prompt and just arrangements of the American question.

"It only remains for me to add that the government of the United States is ready and desirous, as it has ever been, to do all in its power for the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned, and to facilitate the final conclusion of their disputes upon terms alike honorable and advantageous to all sides.—I have the honor, &c. (Signed) J. P. VAN NESS."

The following is the translation of the reply of M. Martinez de la Rosa:—

"At the Palace, June 12. The multiplicity of business which the Department of State has been charged with since her Majesty the Queen Regent was pleased to give an earlier reply to the several applications which your Excellency has presented, in pursuance of instructions from your government, has made it respecting the importance & expediency to use your Excellency's own words, of a prompt and just arrangement of the American question."

"Her Majesty in her wisdom cannot but be aware of the advantages of being relieved from an uncertain position, and of adopting a definite decision in regard to the vast territories alluded to; and for my part, if my humble opinion be considered of any weight in determining the measures of her Majesty, I can assure your Excellency that as soon as she shall have given her sanction to the appointment of me to this department, ten years ago, I called the attention of the government to this interesting question, from the persuasion I was under of the injury and loss which would accrue from any delay in the settlement of it, and because it appeared to me quite practicable, at least so far as my opinion, as it is now, to concede the interests of our brethren in South

America with the interests of the Peninsula, by the adoption of a basis reciprocally great and advantageous.

"For the accomplishment of this object his Majesty's government dispatched at that period several commissioners, who were furnished with the necessary instructions, and were directed to announce a suspension of hostilities, and the removal of the political difficulties, the re-establishment of the commercial relations of the two countries. The great events which soon after occurred, and which are too well known to require being recorded, prevented the fulfillment of the wish, as then entertained by the Spanish government, and this great and interesting question has remained in a state of suspension from that time to the present.

"The decision of it, however, is desired by the Queen Regent, who in the government of this monarchy is guided by principles of a liberal and enlightened policy, and her Majesty has accordingly authorized me to communicate to the diplomatic agents of Spain to foreign courts, especially those in Paris and London, the necessary instructions, to the end that if any commissioners present themselves with powers and instructions of a nature to offer to Sp. in a just and honorable arrangement, they may afford such commissioners all the facilities and guarantees they may desire, with the assurance that they will find her Majesty animated by the most favorable dispositions.

"Her Majesty has, at the same time, authorized me to make to your Excellency, in a frank declaration, in order that you may communicate the same to your government, in regard to the wishes expressed by it of an early conclusion of this interesting question; and as her Majesty feels confident after consulting her personal feelings without disregarding the suggestions of a sound policy, that no thing would be more easy than to effect a reconciliation of parties who in all respects, may consider themselves as children of the same family when once they shall have consented to an interview. Her Majesty entertains the hope that as soon as negotiations may be entered upon in a spirit of sincerity and good faith, the object in question, which, as is expressed with much precision in your Excellency's note, is a mutual reconciliation and final conclusion of the differences of the parties, advantageous and honorable to all, will be completely realized.

"Renewing to your Excellency the assurance, &c. (Signed) M. MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA."

"These notes must produce a general satisfaction among those who are interested in the South American States; and I am entitled to assure them from the verbal communications which have taken place in the Foreign Office, as well as from the written document that no impediment remains as to the recognition, and the Spanish government is neither more less seeking but to make the best bargain with her revolted children, and get the best price she can for the admission of their independence. The conditions with regard to the commissioners sent from South America are to be taken as so many words which mean nothing; and it is intended that no difficulties shall be put in the way of coming to a proper understanding.

DISGRACEFUL AND UNPRECEDENTED OUTRAGE.

GENERAL RIOT AT CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS. BURNING OF THE URSLINE CONVENT. PROBABLE LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE, &c.—It will be seen from the annexed prospect in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday; that a most outrageous act has been committed by a mob at Charlestown Mass. in the burning of the Ursuline Convent, established in the public mind, in consequence of rumors that a nun had escaped from the convent and was afterwards persuaded to return, had been made with, or was imprisoned in the convent against her will. The prospect in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday; that a most outrageous act has been committed by a mob at Charlestown Mass. in the burning of the Ursuline Convent, established in the public mind, in consequence of rumors that a nun had escaped from the convent and was afterwards persuaded to return, had been made with, or was imprisoned in the convent against her will. The prospect in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Tuesday; that a most outrageous act has been committed by a mob at Charlestown Mass. in the burning of the Ursuline Convent, established in the public mind, in consequence of rumors that a nun had escaped from the convent and was afterwards persuaded to return, had been made with, or was imprisoned in the convent against her will.

"Mysterious.—We understand that a great excitement at present exists in Charlestown, in consequence of the mysterious disappearance of a young lady at the Nunnery in that place. The circumstances as far as we can learn are as follows:—

"The young lady was sent to the place in question to complete her education, and became acquainted with the place and its inmates, she was induced to seclude herself from the world, and take the black veil. After some time spent in the Nunnery, she became dissatisfied, and made her escape from the institution, but was afterwards persuaded to return, being told that if she would continue but three weeks longer she would be dismissed with honor.—At the end of that time, a few days since, her friends called for her, but she was not to be found, and much alarm is excited in consequence.

"For two or three days prior to the disgraceful consummation, some anxiety appears to have been felt lest the mob should proceed to violence, and on Monday last, the following note from Edward Cutter, of Charlestown, was handed to a Boston paper (the Post) for publication.

Mr. Editor.—Some excitement having been created in this vicinity by misrepresentations that have come before the public in relation to the disappearance of a young lady from the Nunnery in this place, I deem it proper for me to state certain facts that are in my possession respecting the affair.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 29th ult., the lady in question came to my house & appeared to be considerably agitated, & expressed her wish to be conveyed to the residence of an acquaintance in West Cambridge. I lent her my assistance, and on the succeeding day I called for the purpose of inquiring the cause which induced her to leave the Institution.—I was informed that she had returned to the Nunnery in company with the Bishop, with a promise that she should be permitted to leave in two or three weeks, if it was her wish. Since that time, various rumors have been in circulation, calculated to excite the public mind, and to such an extent as induced me to attempt to ascertain their foundation: accordingly on Saturday the 6th inst. I called at the Nunnery and requested of the superior, an interview with the lady referred to. I obtained it, and was informed by her, that she was at liberty to leave the institution at any time she chose. The same statement was also made by the Superior, who further remarked that in the present state of public feeling she should prefer to have her leave.

As it had been currently reported that the lady was not to be found, to allay the excitement in consequence of it, I have thought the above statement due to the public.

EDWARD CUTTER. Charlestown, Aug. 11, 1834.

The Post being a morning paper, this letter of course was not inserted until Tuesday morning, and in the mean time the fury of the mob had burst forth and the convent was laid in ashes.

The following article appeared in the Boston papers the day before the riot.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, erroneous statements have appeared in the public papers, intimating that the

liberty of a young lady was improperly and unlawfully restrained at the convent in this town, and believing that said publications were intended to excite the public mind against that institution, and might result in unpleasant or dangerous consequences, the Selectmen considering it their duty to endeavor to allay any such excitement, have at the request of the Government of the Institution, fully examined into the circumstances of the case, and were conducted by the lady in question throughout the premises, and into every apartment of the place—the whole of which is in good order, and nothing appearing to them to be in the least objectionable; and they have the satisfaction to assure the public, that there exists no cause of complaint on the part of said female, as she expresses herself to be entirely satisfied with her present situation, it being that of her own choice, and that she has no desire or wish to alter it.

THOS. HOOPER, ABRAHAM MONROE, SAMUEL LORE, STEPHEN WILEY, JOHN RONEY, Selectmen.

Charlestown, August 11, 1834.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER OF 19th. BURNING OF THE URSLINE CONVENT AT CHARLESTOWN.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—We are called on to record one of the most scandalous acts of popular violence which we ever perpetrated in our community. We announced in a postscript to our last paper, dated at a quarter past one o'clock yesterday morning, that the Ursuline Convent at Charlestown, was then in flames, having been set on fire by a mob assembled for the purpose. The convent is situated on Mount Benedict, at the distance of about a mile from the central portion of Charlestown, and two or three miles from the city.—The principal building was an edifice of brick, about eighty feet in length, and four stories high. Among the other buildings were a farm house and cottages. The inmates of the convent were the lady superior, five or six nuns, three female attendants, and from fifty to sixty children, placed there by their friends, principally Protestants, for the purpose of instruction.

A little after eleven o'clock on Monday night, an alarm of fire was given in this city and the neighboring towns, produced by the burning of several barrels in the neighborhood of the convent. It appears that this must have been a preconcerted signal for assembling, among the mass of citizens who would be collected, a large number of whom had entered into combination for the destruction of the convent. A party of fifty to a hundred persons, disguised by fantastic dresses and pointed hats, assembled before the convent, and after alarming the inmates, who had all retired to their beds, proceeded to make an actual assault upon the house. The ladies of the convent, alarmed by these threats of violence, immediately awoke the children under their charge, and with them retreated from the rear of the house through the garden, and made their escape to some of the neighboring dwellings. The assailants pressed the evacuation of the house with such haste, that it is said they laid violent hands on the lady superior, to hasten her departure. The distress and grief of the nuns for one of their number, who is confined to her bed by a disease from which she is not expected to recover.

The assailants forced open the doors and windows of the convent, carried most of the furniture, among which were three pianos, a harp, and other musical instruments, to the yard, and then destroyed it. At about half past twelve they set fire to the building in the second story, and in a short time it was entirely destroyed. The great number of persons were assembled at the spot, and were witnesses of these transactions. We are unable to account for it, that no measures were taken to repress them. We do not learn that any magistrate or police officer came upon the ground. Several fire companies from Charlestown, and from Cambridge, repaired to the scene on the first alarm, and when they ascertained the cause of the alarm, a part of them returned home. A number of the fire companies however were present during the conflagration, and the effectual measures which were taken to suppress it, appear to have been overruled by the great number of persons assembled, many of them evidently from a distance, for the apparent purpose of encouraging and aiding the work of destruction.

Besides the nunnery several other buildings belonging to the establishment were also burnt. The fire was deliberately communicated to the Chapel, to the Bishop's Lodge, the Stables, and the Old Nunnery, a large wooden building situated at a short distance from the others. It is asserted also, that the cemetery was viewed, and its contents taken out, and exposed to view.—The work of destruction was continued until day light when the mob dispersed. Of the pecuniary value of the property thus destroyed, we cannot give any accurate estimate. It is supposed to have cost from 50 to 100,000 dollars. It is stated that there was insurance against fire at the American Office on the nunnery for \$10,000, and on the furniture for \$2000; on a policy however not protecting the property against outrages of this kind.

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Pennsylvaniaian. On Tuesday evening, in the southern part of the town, we regret to learn that very serious disturbances took place, in which a number of persons were seriously injured, and some damage done to property. The cause is variously stated; but the true provocation we have not been able to ascertain.

Early in the evening, a detachment of boys and very young men, amounting perhaps to several hundreds, armed with clubs, marched down Seventh street, to the open lot, adjoining the Hospital, where they were joined by others. After remaining on the lot a short time, as if to concert their plan of operations, they proceeded to a notorious spot in South street, near Eighth, where the illegal amusement of flying horses is carried on. The building was attacked and speedily demolished; and from the statement of our informant; it seems that a battle immediately took place between the rioters and the blacks who live in the vicinity.

At one time it is supposed that four or five hundred persons were engaged in the riot, with clubs, bricks, paving stones, and the materials of the shed in which the flying horses were kept. The mob then marched down South street, tore down the palings of a fence occupied by a black family, burst open the doors and obliged the inmates to fly for their lives. In a similar style they paraded through the various streets, Belford, Mary, and others, in which the blacks are chiefly congregated, committing violence of every kind. The police, strong for confidence, made an attempt to route the rioters and capture the ringleaders, and the tumult became still more appalling. Down with the Police! was the general cry, and many of the city and county officers, were severely

by some of them dangerously hurt. M'Lane, of the county, M'Lane, Mansfield, Penner, lower, and others, received much injury. Heron, one of the city police, was so dangerously wounded, that on Tuesday night it was supposed he would not survive until morning.

A number of special constables were sworn in by Squire Loughhead, who displayed great courage and activity, rushing into the centre of the rioters, and capturing about eighteen of the most conspicuous. They suffered however severely, being obliged to fight their way through the mob to aid from the office. Mr. Loughhead was enabled alone to detain the captives by a judicious hint of means more effectual than clubs or maces. The sight of the weapons was sufficiently alarming to keep eighteen men quiet before him. They were committed, being unable to procure the bail, a thousand dollars each, was required. It was ascertained, that with one or two exceptions, the prisoners were from a distant part of the town.—Several negroes were taken on the city side, and committed next morning by the Mayor. At about 11 o'clock quietness was restored.

An eye witness to the whole affair assures us that his aspect was terrific, for some time, and threatened results fully as extensive as those which took place lately in New York. Many persons must have received serious injuries, which have not been heard of.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer. ABOLITION FRUITS IN THIS CITY.

The disastrous results to the colored population, flowing from the misrepresentations of their professed friends, but in reality most bitter enemies, the Anti-Slaverys, are almost daily exhibiting themselves. They have excited feelings that should never have been awakened, and strengthened prejudices already too strong, which on every pretence are ready to spring into action, and will occasion to the colored people continual annoyance, & as proved in the case the night before last, subject them to serious broils.

Our whole police, with the aid of officers from the districts, was found necessary to quell a disturbance on Tuesday evening in the neighborhood of Lombard and 6th streets, which had a more alarming appearance than any thing that has occurred among us for some time. The riot, which had its origin in some squabble connected, we understand, with "dog-catching," received fuel from other causes, which swelled it to such heights as to render its suppression a matter of great difficulty as well as danger. Several of the police officers were cut and bruised, and otherwise seriously maltreated. They finally succeeded in quelling the affray and arresting several of the rioters.

From the Delaware Gazette and Watchman. OPPOSITION TRIUMPH IN LOUISIANA.

The Bank presses from one extremity of the Union to the other, are raising a tremendous shout at the result of the election in Louisiana. "Louisiana released!" "the knell of Jacksonism!" "glorious liberumetia of the who's Jackson phalanx," &c. &c. Now this is the fourth time this game has been played relative to the elections in Louisiana—it is the fourth time they have asserted that Jacksonism has been prostrated in that State—the fourth time they have proclaimed their victory in Louisiana, the first overthrow of Jacksonism in the State since New Orleans, the theatre of Gen Jackson's glory. It is not a little amusing to turn back to the files of their papers in 1825 and '32, and compare their articles written just after the state election in Louisiana with the same stereotyped, and now trumpeted forth to the public for the fourth time. This a correspondent of the New York Evening Post has done, from whose researches, we will subjoin two or three extracts. Just after the State election in Louisiana in 1825, the following articles from the Louisiana Advertiser, was trumpeted forth in the New York Commercial Advertiser, and in the Union in opposition presses throughout the Union.

From the Commercial Advertiser, July 31, 1825.

LOUISIANA IS SAFE. "We have the satisfaction to announce to our readers, and the friends of the good cause throughout the country, the gratifying intelligence of the complete and entire triumph of the [Adams ticket] in Louisiana. The success will correct the overbearing arrogance of the Jackson party, and inform the people of our sister States that on the theatre of the Hero's glory, a majority of the independent citizens have declared that he is unfit for the office to which he aspired. Never since the state became identified with the civic compact, has there been so decided an expression of the public will. Indeed, the moral power of the people has been so clearly demonstrated upon this occasion, that none but the most obtuse unbeliever can withhold the acknowledgment of the appalling fact! The bone and sinew of our population had proudly marked out their course and pursued it without fear, to the glorious discomfiture of the whole Jackson phalanx! Such a triumph, in the very hotbed of Jacksonism, speaks volumes for the moral integrity of the people." &c. "Three or four parishes are yet to be heard from—verbal reports say that WHITE is elected over [Edwards Livingston] by about 60 majority. "In the city (of New Orleans) the [Anti-Jackson] ticket is carried without an exception!"

In 1830, the opposition commenced getting up their reactions and changes in public sentiment, commencing as before with Louisiana, they defeated Jacksonism again for the first time in that State, "the theatre of the Hero's Glory." The following is from the Commercial Advertiser, of that date immediately after the election.

"The recent triumph, in Louisiana, of the friends of Mr. Clay has been met with an exulting shout—8289 votes were given for Governor, of which, Roman received 3658, and Beavais 1478, (both Clay) while Hamilton, the Jackson candidate, received but 2700.—Besides the Governor, the three members of Congress are elected against Jackson. "With respect to the Legislature IF ANY Jackson men have been returned, we venture to assert that the number will not amount to one third, or even one fourth of the whole body!"

In 1832, just previous to the Presidential election, this same farce was played over again

in Louisiana.—The Governor, all the Clay members of Congress, and a large majority of the Legislature were again elected opponents of the administration. Again the whole opposition press from Maine to Georgia, proclaimed the overthrow of Jackson for the first time, yes, the first time in Louisiana. There can be no doubt now, Mr. Clay would be elected President, he would certainly get the electoral vote of Louisiana, "the theatre of Gen. Jackson's Glory." The National Intelligencer soon after the election, made use of the following language:—"This is a good beginning, and removes all doubt of the Republican (Clay) electoral ticket in November."

The election took place in November, and the Clay ticket was defeated by a much larger majority, that the Adams ticket in 1828, not only in Louisiana, but throughout the Union. The opposition have now carried the election in Louisiana, as they have every State election since 1828, but by a much smaller majority than usual, with the loss of one member of Congress, and now for the fourth time they are perfectly convinced, it is a death blow to Jacksonism. They are sure they were in 1825 and 1832, that this victory of theirs, will be followed up with the defeat of Jacksonism, throughout the Union. You are welcome to your opinion, gentlemen, but after this, don't ask us to believe you.

From the Pennsylvaniaian. [The publication of the following Correspondence has been delayed by accidental circumstances, over which the parties to it had no control. It belongs, however, to the democracy of the city and county of Philadelphia, and is thus respectfully laid before them.]

PHILADELPHIA, 10th March, 1834.

SIR: On the 4th of March last, the democratic citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, much more numerous than I have ever before witnessed, assembled in Independence Square, and among other opinions and sentiments, unanimously adopted the following,—"Resolved, That the distinguished Senator of Virginia, who has so nobly sacrificed place and power to principle and duty, affords a bright exemplification of the doctrines of Democracy as uniformly inculcated by that eminent States, with whom, as citizens of Pennsylvania, we hope to continue united, as heretofore, in sustaining the present administration upon Democratic grounds, against all its opponents, and that the Chairman of this meeting be requested to present Mr. Rives with the homage of their respect.

In the adjustment of the fundamental principles of American republicanism, none appear to have been more convincingly established, or more generally recognized, than the one which asserts it to be the duty of a representative to conform to the will of his constituents, when that will is pronounced with distinctness, and communicated with authenticity. We are indebted to your leading Commonwealth to see so cardinal a doctrine was early and successfully sustained, against great ability of reasoning, and much fervor of eloquence. It is now deemed settled wherever the nature of our government is justly understood, and a disposition to carry it out in practice really felt. Those politicians who, whatever might be their intelligence and probity, did not foresee, and were unprepared to welcome, in the system of our constitution, an effective though complicated democracy, struggled long, and their disciples still struggle, to exclude a rule of action which admits the power of the People always to supervise, in the same combination in which they create, their agents, and thus always appropriately to influence the management of their own institutions. From this class of public men, the country has cause to apprehend serious embarrassments and evils, unless vigilantly counteracted. The constitution of the Republic will not tolerate the existence of self-declared oligarchists; and emergencies of legislation may occur when contempt of the right of instruction, proving fatal to the dearest interests of States or districts, and large masses of population, would justify measures of remedy hazardous to the peace and character of the Government. All patriotic democrats, therefore, esteem your resignation of the distinguished station you filled in the Senate of the United States, as a bright exemplification of the same political theories which our Virginia has inculcated them, as a sacrifice of place and power to the lofty dictates of republicanism and the spirit of the constitution; as an example the more valued, because furnished by one whose abilities and worth, attested by signal services, give it attractiveness, dignity, and force.

With the People of Pennsylvania, the genuine statesmen of Virginia have always been favorites. Every one of the four incumbents of the Chief Executive Office drawn from your State, enjoyed throughout his administration the confidence and support of the great body of our citizens. This attachment was almost exclusively of a political nature, was kindled by the sanction of just principles, and was fed by a course of vigorous republican measures. It exists now as strongly as ever; and certainly a fair representative of the school of Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, may look without fear of disappointment to the Democracy of Pennsylvania for cordial encouragement and sanction. In believing you, sir, to be of that approved stock of American patriots and politicians, deeply and firmly rooted in their pure and wise principles, they whose directions I am now complying with, have judged of the calm steady, and enlightened tone of your public actions at periods made critical and alarming by the ambitious schemes, or subtle abstractions of eminent men, that they have seen you, with unalloyed delight, vindicate resolutely and most eloquently, illustrating the genius and character of the constitution from constructions and glosses alike novel in hardness and fatal in tendency, and they have not hesitated, for the hundredth time, to award with acclamation the homage of their respect to a meritorious fellow-citizen of Virginia.

The topic of legislative discussion which now agitates the whole country, although it ought to have been one of a cold and merely financial aspect, has become inseparably involved with fundamental politics. Pretensions of an extraordinary kind are advanced with great ardor and much talent, for the introduction of a power and a mode of government utterly inconsistent with and absolutely repelled by, the whole tenor and spirit of our institutions—influences, both irregular and illegitimate, are recklessly used to intimidate the private citizen, and to coerce the public agent—heresies on constitutional law equally startling and subversive, are gravely and vehemently urged by professed jurists; on the floor of Congress and at the very moment when the world is congratulating us upon having weathered the storm of Nullification, we perceive its fitful blast mingling with the steady current of consolidation, and threatening by a combined movement great injury than any before dreaded. At such an epoch, nothing but the maintenance of an invaluable principle can compensate the People for the absence from the sense of struggle of those capacious minds and virtuous hearts on which they rely in times of trial; and I do but repeat the sentiment uttered by many who composed the meeting on the 4th inst, when I say

To the Hon. G. M. DALLAS, &c.

ANCIENTS' COURT—Saturday.—Hadley v. Reynolds, falsely calling herself Hadley.—This was a suit commenced by the Rev. J. Hadley, for a nullity of marriage, contracted between him and his wife, on the ground of undue publication of vows.

Sir J. Nicholl said, that in order to make the marriage void, it must be proved that both parties knowingly published the bans falsely. In the present, the clergyman, who was twenty-eight years of age, took that step, in order to conceal the marriage from his father, a man of property, but there was no evidence to show that the female, who had been a servant with the Rev. Mr. Shelly, at Worcester, knew of the false publication. The female was 23 years of age, and her husband became acquainted with her while doing duty for Mr. Shelly during his illness. After marriage a cohabitation necessarily took place, and the result was the birth of a child, the husband having got tired of her for some cause sought to have the marriage declared null and void; and to illegitimize the child. The Court pronounced for the validity of the marriage.

DREADFUL DISASTER.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. John Singer, grocer, No. 161, Anthony street, attempted to fill a spirit lamp from a can which was full of liquor, when the inflammable mass took fire, and burst upon him. His wife came to his assistance, when her clothes also took fire, and both were burned to death. A servant girl who attempted to render assistance was very badly injured.

Jur. G. m.

that your quitting the Senate at this juncture is felt as a national misfortune. Great and permanent good cannot, however, be attained except by inflexible adherence to acknowledged truth; and when the strife and peril by which we are now excited; shall have passed away, as I trust in God they speedily will, leaving our liberties unimpaired, and our invaluable structure of government unshaken, your high and honorable example will, by its long enduring influence richly repay your countrymen, for their present loss.

I beg you, sir to accept the assurance of the great personal respect and friendship with which I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant.

G. M. DALLAS. The Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, Virginia.

CASTLE HILL, Va., March 26, '34. DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th March, communicating a resolution which was adopted (among others expressive of their sentiments and opinions) by my democratic fellow citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, in their late imposing meeting of the 4th March, and by which they are pleased to express, in the most flattering and emphatic manner, their approbation of my conduct in the recent resignation of my seat in the Senate of the United States.

So signal a compliment, emanating from so respected a source, and enlaced by the eloquent and flattering terms in which your kindness and partiality have seen fit to communicate it, has penetrated me with sentiments which I find myself utterly at a loss to convey by any adequate expression of them. The democracy of Pennsylvania, of which the City and County of Philadelphia form so prominent a part, has ever been the faithful interpreter and vigilant guardian of the true doctrines of republicanism. In every period of our political trials, the republican cause has found in that democracy a generous, disinterested, and strenuous support. In has been the pride of Virginia to have acted with your true-hearted and noble-minded Commonwealth in all the great struggles of our past history; and there is no State with which we can have more motives of a just anxiety to cultivate, in future, the feelings and relations which belong to kindred principles; and a high common cause. A cordial republican concert between Pennsylvania and Virginia, indeed, was, many years ago, pronounced by the great founder of the democratic faith to be one of the most efficient guarantees for the maintenance of the constitution, and the preservation of the Union itself.

The relations which connect the two Commonwealths being thus intimate and important, I have felt, with particular and profound sensibility, the flattering marks of approbation and regard with which my fellow citizens of Pennsylvania have been pleased to honor my public course. The distinguished and emphatic testimony of which you, my dear sir, have been the organ, the peculiarly kind and generous terms in which you have seen fit to communicate it, have laid me under obligations which I feel my own incompetency suitably to express, and which I must leave to your feelings to appreciate, and to your felicitous powers of language to interpret for me to my democratic fellow citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia.

I share all their patriotic anxiety in regard to the present grave conjuncture of our public affairs. I see with you, my dear sir, that the vital principles and fundamental structure of our Republican Government, are put in peril by the new theories, bold pretensions, and illegitimate and eccentric influences, which have been arrayed to thwart and derange its regular action. The claim, now for the first time openly acted upon by a party in the public councils, of exemption from the control of the constituents power, after that control has been exerted in the choice of its agent, confounds and inverts all the relations of the Representative system, transforms servants into masters, and our free constitutional Republic into a proud, usurping oligarchy.

The support of a great central moneyed power in the bosom of our institutions, exerting, in the worst form of consolidation, a quasi-governmental authority, independent of and irresponsible to the People, is equally at war with the fundamental principles of the republican system. And the modern heresy of nullification, (which grows and spreads as a malignant and insidious blast with the steady current of consolidation,) by arrogating to any single malcontent member of the Union, the absolute and sovereign right to control and overrule the will of all the rest of the States and the People which compose the republic, is but a varied form of that active and diffusive element of aristocracy which, with more or less of industry, is constantly at work to undermine the Democratic foundations of American liberty.

To preserve our institutions from these multiplied dangers, and the combination of so many hostile principles, will require all the energy, vigilance, and firmness of the People. In the resolution so nobly manifested by your patriotic commonwealth, to perform her part of this sacred duty, I feel a thorough conviction that the People of Virginia will second and sustain her; and that under their joint auspices now, as in past critical periods of our political history, the cause of republicanism will be again triumphant.

Praying you, my dear sir, again to be the interpreter of my grateful sentiments to my Democratic fellow citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, for the distinguished mark of their approbation, which you have had the goodness to convey in terms so kind and flattering, I remain, with the highest respect and consideration, your friend, and obedient servant, W. C. RIVES.

To the Hon. G. M. DALLAS, &c.

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Jur. G. m.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1834.

ST. MICHAEL'S PARSONAGE SEMINARY.—The semi-annual examination of the students of the Parsonage Seminary, will take place on Thursday, 28th instant. The friends of the pupils are respectfully invited to attend.

The course of the Nullifiers.—As far as we can judge from the editorial articles of the U. S. Telegraph, which we think, may with propriety be considered the organ of the Nullifiers, and to speak only the known language of that party, all political union between them and the National Republicans or Federalists, is at an end.

The article in that paper of the 31st ult. fell like a thunderbolt upon the astonished ears of the Nation. They seemed to be reposing in apparent security under the influence of their newly adopted name of Whigs, confident of an easy victory at the proper moment, over the forces of the Democratic party, when all at once the bond of union is cut asunder, and the baseless fabric of all their hopes, is dashed in ruins to the ground.

With the Federalists he can hold no alliance. His principles are at variance with theirs, and although he may form a connection with them for a time, for the purpose of prostrating a political rival, such a connection cannot be enduring, and will deprive him of the confidence of the friends of that rival without drawing to him the support of those with whom he has acted, — men who are enemies to his principles, and have only made use of his strength to advance their own purposes. The dissolution of the union between the Nullifiers and the Federalists, therefore, has thrown the latter all back. Their hopes of making use of Mr. Calhoun, to further their own selfish purposes, are all dashed to the ground.

The course now taken by Mr. Calhoun and his friends, narrows down the issue of the Presidential contest to two points.—Mr. Van Buren (or the candidate of the Democratic party) must be elected by the people, or the election will be taken to Congress and made a matter of bargain and sale.

The editor of the U. S. Telegraph, in his paper of the 9th inst. where he remarks upon an article of ours in relation to the Bank of Maryland, seems to have read that article with strange obliquity of purpose. After quoting our article, the editor gravely asks the question, "did the editor of the Whig ever hear it suggested by any one, that a national bank could prevent any other bank, or private banker, from issuing as many notes as they pleased?" &c.

We will answer this question by another. Did the editor of the Telegraph ever hear it asserted by the advocates of this institution, that the U. S. Bank had regenerated our currency, and that it was by her wholesome checks alone, that the state banks were kept within their proper orbits? How has she restored the currency?—how does she preserve a wholesome check upon state banks, unless by frequent calls for a redemption of their paper? The editor of the Telegraph says a little more than is to be seen, if he has discerned any other mode by which this mistress of banks has held her dependents in check.

But in the next paragraph, the editor, by misquoting or rather misrepresenting our remarks, makes us say "that it was by its frequent calls on the Bank of Maryland, that its insolvent state was ascertained." After quoting our article correctly, it seems somewhat remarkable that Mr. Green should in this place substitute the Bank of Maryland for "the state banks," & that because he himself had blundered, he should condemn us for ignorance. We know as well as did the editor of the Telegraph, that the Bank of the United States had refused, from the time that Mr. Poultny obtained the control of the Bank of Maryland, to receive its paper. We said, "that it was by repeated calls of the Bank of the U. States upon the State Banks, for the redemption of their paper with specie, that this master bank could control the smaller institutions in their issues"—that "in this manner alone, has the corrupt and insolvent state of the Bank of Maryland been brought to light." What can it avail in pruning the currency of a State, that the United States Bank refuse to receive the notes of, or press for specie, any one State Bank, provided she extend the hand of favor to all others? Can she hold a check upon a bank whose paper she does not receive, without compelling other banks to be prompt in their calls upon such bank for the redemption of its notes? But says the sapient editor of the Telegraph, "it did in the case of the Bank of Maryland, all it could do—it refused to take its notes." This was doing much, truly, towards preserving a wholesome currency, by doing nothing at all.

By refusing the paper of such, she depressed its value a little in the cities. In this, she injured the public, and put them to inconvenience, not the bank. In this she encouraged extravagant issues, she did not check them. A check to operate beneficially, must be general, and must operate on all the institutions of a state, or of the country. But enough of this point.

The people look to the motive for the interpretation of men's actions. What object can the old President have, but the good of his country. With one foot in the grave and the other hard by, without children or near relatives to advance, with an independence entirely adequate to all his wants, why should he now peril the reputation of a long life spent in defence of his country and her sacred constitution, but to save the one by the preservation of the other? Andrew Jackson never sought the Presidency; he was called to it by the voluntary offering of a grateful people. Ever ready to serve them, both in the field and in the councils of the nation, with no other motive than the preservation of their liberties and happiness, he is now above suspicion of dishonesty or impurity of purpose.

The people look in vain for the same disinterestedness in the actions of the present candidates for the Presidency. They witness no sacrifices of personal comfort and happiness, no periling of life or fortune for the preservation of our rights. Intrigue, management, abuse of each other, and especially of that man who seems to have the best chance of success; a union of interests without identity of principle, are the leading characteristics of most of the present aspirants to the chief magistracy. The only exception we have to these charges among the candidates of the opposition, is in Mr. Calhoun. When he first made public his opinions of State rights, and avowed himself a nullifier, those principles were in the last degree unpopular.

Every one then thought he had abandoned, for a time at least, all hopes of the Presidency. He seemed to have thrown himself in the breach to save the constitution of his country from the despotism of a majority in Congress; to have lost sight of himself, in promoting, what he believed to be, his country's good. In this very act of self-immolation, however, as it was then thought, may be seen the foundation of the high stand which he now occupies with the Democracy of the nation. He lost much in his quarrel with the President and Mr. Van Buren, because in that he seemed actuated by selfish objects. In adopting and promulgating his principles of nullification, no one suspected him of a wish to dissolve the Union, though it was charged upon him; no one suspected him of ulterior objects of self-aggrandisement. His bitterest enemies and those who most condemned his principles, saw in it a devotion to what he esteemed the true principles of the constitution in the preservation of the rights of the states, which they could not but admire, though they believed him wrong. Had he gone on, had he not strayed to the right or left, nor taken sides with either party, he would at this time have had a stronger hold on the affections of the people than any other man in the Union. The Democracy of the nation have confidence in his integrity, and although they may not sanction his theory of nullification, nor enter with him into his feelings of suspicion and hatred for Mr. Van Buren, he stands high in their affections.

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But the editor of the Telegraph is not satisfied with exposing our ignorance of banking, but would fain charge upon us the corrupting influence of profitable contracts, and intimate, that our political course is so shaped as to secure their renewal. Well, we admit that we receive about a hundred dollars per annum, for printing one hundred octavo pages of the laws of Congress, and we share in the profit or loss of that contract, obtained by being the lowest bidder for it by some hundreds of dollars, but we have not yet obtained a contract for doing the printing of Congress at a clear profit of \$20,000 per annum, by deceiving men whose confidence we intended at the time to betray and abuse. When we shall have twice done this, the editor of the Telegraph may taunt us with corruption as base as his own!

A GOOD WITNESS.

The Louisville (Ky) Advertiser, of the 29th ultimo, says that "The Hon. Geo. Poindeux arrived in this city a few days since, and reports that he passed the President on his journey to the Hermitage—that the President was very feeble; in such low health, that it was not probable he would ever return to Washington."

That the Public may know what a competent witness the Judge is in an inquest upon the President's health, we beg leave to state the following circumstances which have been detailed to us by the spectators of the scene. It is true, the Hon. G. P. passed the President on his journey to the Hermitage, but he did not take a good look at the President. How could he have had a favorable opportunity of seeing for himself the low state of his health? The President, it seems, was sitting in the portico at the tavern, at Gordonsville, in the county of Orange, smoking his pipe, when the "Stage drove up, with several passengers in it.—Three of them, it is said, had proposed not to stop at the house, where the President was, but to drive 8 miles further on to take breakfast. They were however, overruled; and when the stage drove up at Gordonsville, "the Hon. Senator declined getting out, and was driven in the stage to the stable yard. Here he remained, until the stage was again driven round to the portico for the other passengers. Mr. P. was then in the stage, and he sat behind the curtains, that he could not be seen by the President; and he could scarcely have seen him, unless the Hon. Senator had peeped through a loop hole. On the circumstances being mentioned to the President, he declared in substance, that he was not surprised at it;—for he had refused to give him a certificate for his bravery after the battle of New Orleans; his conscience would not permit him to do so, &c., &c.

The Hon. Senator has been honored with a Public Dinner at Louisville.

The following article from the Richmond Enquirer of the 6th inst. gives cheering hopes that old Virginia will yet go right, and show that she is not to be entrapped into the support of Federalists under the seductive name of Whigs.

HEADS UP!

The people are rising.—The cheering state of the markets, the solvency of the State Banks, the falsification of the ravens of the Senate, the desperate courses of the Cabal in that body, the late suicidal acts of the Bank of the United States, its excesses and the dangers with which it has threatened our institutions, are continuing to produce a strong reaction in the public mind. We hear of movements among the other South-siders, which are similar to those of Chesterfield. King William is about to hold a public meeting on his next Court day—for the purpose of considering the question of Instructions.

We give (says the Culpeper Gazette) an article from a very valuable and talented paper, the Petersburg Constellation, exhibiting some of the efforts making in lower Virginia. Nor is the mountain region still. An instruction is adopted in the county of Madison, requiring Mr. Senator Slaughter to vote against Leigh, &c.—It will be extensively signed, as there are not twenty votes in Madison against the Administration. Frederick, we understand, will soon be in motion, and other counties will no doubt follow suit. A decided change, in favor of the Administration, is going on in this region of the State, and our denials must either vote against Leigh or disobey the first duty of the Representatives.—A gentleman in Washington writes to this City: "There seems to be a reaction in favor of the Administration in Virginia and almost every where else. The ship tempest is spending its force, and the ship is still safe. The Deposit Banks are now out of all danger—which was the great point of apprehension in this City."

By energy and perseverance we may save the Republic, and push it to the highest state of prosperity. The United States Bank put down—the Public Deposits secured in the State Banks, under proper restrictions—the circulation of the country built upon a more solid foundation of specie—the irregularities of the Post office reformed, and the great power of that department subjected to efficient checks—the Executive discretion properly regulated or retracted—the Cabal in the Senate cleared away, and that great body distinctly reflecting the sentiments of their constituents—the power over Internal Improvements abolished—the heresies of the Nullifiers dispelled, along with the encroachments of the consolidationists—Internal Improvements, Education &c. prosecuted with spirit by the States and by the People—the Rights of the States, and the Union of the States, clearly and respectfully cheerished—but the former the foremost, as being essential even to the preservation of the latter—the Press, becomes more enlightened and liberal, and a general spirit of Literature extending over the land.—Such appear to us to be the leading topics, that now press upon our attention as the great elements of the public prosperity.

A New Invention.—The Taunton, Massachusetts, Whig, states that a gentleman in Boston, who owns a large chemical establishment, has discovered a new species of fire, which produces a most intense heat. It is produced by the mixture of tar and water.—With this kind of fuel, a steamboat can pass the Atlantic, with the greatest safety. The discoverer declares that he can carry a steamboat from Providence to New York by using this fuel, for five dollars. It is said that the invention of the cotton gin doubled the value of every acre of land in the southern States, and we are of opinion that the discovery above mentioned will double the value of the steam-engines which are employed upon rail roads, and will remove one of the greatest obstacles to the general use of locomotives upon our common roads.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The number of vessels now in the American Navy is as follows: Twelve 74s 689 Fourteen 44s 618 Three 36s 109 Two 24s 43 Thirteen 18s 234 Seven 12s 81 One 2 2

Total ships, 62. Guns, 1932 Captains in the Navy, 37 Masters Commandant, 41 Lieutenants, 252 Surgeons, 43 Assistant, do. 48 Purasers, 43 Chaplains, 8 Passed Midshipmen, 134 Midshipmen, 314 Sailing Masters, 18 Boatswains, 17 Gunners, 14 Carpenters, 14 Sail-makers, 14 Total Officers, 1012 Lt. Col. of Marines, 1 Captains, 9 1st Lieutenants, 23 2nd Lieutenants, 16 Total, 49

Musical Miseries.—Of all the things in the world there is none so ill-used as a pianoforte. Talk of donkeys! they have had a bed of roses in comparison. Messrs. Broadwood, ye have much to answer for. How many unfortunate defenceless instruments have ye sent forth into the wide world, only to be abused and thumped worse than parish-apprentices! Verily, Messrs. Broadwood, ye have made some noise in the world! You are not only noisy in yourselves, but you are the cause of noise in others. How many heads have ye set aching? How many ear-drums have ye split? How many pious men have ye made swear? How many persons have ye driven from their homes? How many have ye driven to distraction? How many innocent babes have ye disturbed from their sweet slumbers? How many dogs have ye made howl? How many girls have ye caused to make fools of themselves? How many admiring lovers have ye sent into fits? How many myriads of stockings have ye kept from being darned? Tell me that, ye covens of wood and spinners of metal! Better ye had never been born. You have spread mischief among us, and the sins you have committed the mothers to commit will be perpetuated from generation to generation. How easy it is to become loquacious on a sore subject! The truth is, I care not who knows it, I would have it made punishable, by fine and imprisonment, for any one to play in the hearing of others, who could not play well. I know I am not on the popular side—I know I am on dangerous ground, and I feel my position. I care not a rush; I will brave any man in a cause like this. I could die content if I could make these careless, heartless, soulless creatures quiver, as their quavering, have made me quiver. I could resign my breath with calmness and composure if more than one fiddler that I know were choked with their own fiddlesticks. I am no stoic. Yet I never can think of an amateur-musician with temper.

Female presence of mind.—The following anecdote is too honorable to the female sex to be passed over, and adds another to the thousand instances of female fortitude and affection which were displayed during the French revolution. An English traveller of celebrity had letters of introduction to Monsieur O, — he was at his country house 9 miles from Paris, an invalid. Heavy losses, a painful separation from his native country for the preservation of his own life, and the lives of his family, had undermined his health and made sad inroads on a delicate constitution. Monsieur O — entered into a very interesting account of his country, of the revolution, and his flight. He still spoke of his lady with all the tender eulogies of a young lover, for their union proceeded entirely from attachment.—He informed me that in the time of blood as it was justly termed, this amiable woman, who is remarkable for the delicacy of her mind & for the beauty and majesty of her person, displayed a coolness and courage which in the field of battle would have crowned the hero with laurels.

One evening, a short period before the family left France, a party of those murderers who were left by Robespierre from the frontiers which divided France from Italy, and who were employed by that arch fiend in all the butcheries and massacres of Paris—entered the peaceful village of Lareine, in search of Monsieur O. His lady had time to give her husband intelligence of their approach, who left his chamber by a back door, and secreted himself in the house of a neighbor. Madame O —, with a perfect composure went out to meet them in a most gracious manner. They sternly demanded Monsieur O —; she informed them that he had left the country, and after engaging them in conversation, she conducted them into her drawing room, and regaled them with the best wines, and made her servants attend upon them with unusual deference and ceremony.—Their appearance was, altogether horrible; they wore leather aprons which were sprinkled all over with blood; they had large blood-stained caps, and their looks were full of ferocity; and they spoke a harsh ungodly language over their cups; they talked about the bloody business of that day's occupation; in the course of which they drew their dirks, and wiped from their handles clots of blood and hair. Madame O — sat with them undismayed by their frightful deportment. After drinking several bottles of champagne and burgundy, these savages began to grow good humored, and seemed to be completely fascinated by the amiable unembarrassed and hospitable behaviour of their fair landlady. After conversing till midnight, they pressed her to retire, observing that they had been received so handsomely, that they were convinced Monsieur O — had been misrepresented, and was in amity to the good cause; and they added, that they found the wine excellent, & after drinking two or three bottles more, they would leave the house, without causing her any reason to regret their admission. Madame O —, with all the appearance of perfect tranquillity and confidence in their promises, wished her unwelcome visitors good night, and after visiting her children in their rooms, she threw herself on the bed, with a loaded pistol in each hand, and overwhelmed with suppressed agony and agitation, she soundly slept till she was called by her servants two hours after the wretches left the house.

LAFAYETTE'S LIBERILITY.—Major Neville, who delivered the eulogy on Lafayette recently at Cincinnati, and whose father was one of the General's aids during the revolutionary war, related the following anecdote.—Bal. Rep. "On his last visit to this country, having

understood that the family of his favorite aid, who had fought by his side at Brandywine, Monmouth, Trenton, and Rhode Island, and who had died previous to his arrival in the United States, were not in prosperous circumstances, he sent to the eldest son of his ancient companion in arms, immediately before his departure for France, an order on the President of the Bank of the United States for 4000 dollars. The letter enclosing the order was couched in that language of refined delicacy, which divests an act of benevolence of all irksome consequences to the recipient, and which none but a being like Lafayette can conceive. It is but justice to the representative of that family to say, that the order was never used, and is only retained as a memento of the goodness of his father's friend—as a gratifying proof of the warm intimacy which existed between them.

The late Governor Penn, who died a short time since, at his seat, Stoke Park, Bucks, at an advanced age, had an hereditary pension on the Consolidated fund of 3,000l per annum, granted as a Parliamentary compensation to the Penn family, to indemnify them for the loss of territorial rights in Pennsylvania, consequent on the separation of the American colonies from the English Government.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. PRICE CURRENT.

Wheat.—On Monday and Tuesday, the sales of new red wheats ranged, according to quality, from \$1 to \$1.03 for fair to very prime. On Wednesday the market manifested a tendency to recede from these prices; on Thursday, strictly prime reds were sold at \$1.05.—Today the market was well supplied, and the sales of fair to very prime reds were made at 95 cents to \$1.04. Numerous parcels of good reds were sold to-day at about \$1 per bushel, and parcels to command \$1.04 must be strictly prime in all respects. A sale of a cargo of white family flour wheat was made yesterday at \$1.15, which is the fair quotation for that sort to-day.

Corn.—On Monday, sales of white Corn were made at 70 cents, and on Tuesday at 67 & 68 cents. To-day there is a full supply at market, and little or no demand to meet it.—Sales of white were made this morning at 66 cents, and later in the day at 64 cents. At the time of making up this report, there appears to be no purchasers, and it is difficult to make an accurate quotation. Sales of yellow in the early part of the week at 65 & 66 cents; on Thursday at 65 cents; and to day a cargo of very prime was sold at 63 cents.

Oats.—There has been a full supply at market, and prices have declined. Sales of some lots have been made as low as 25 cents. A range of 25 & 27 cents will cover the present market prices.

Cloves.—A parcel has been sold at \$4.25, cash. Shorts and Ship Stuff.—We note a decline in prices, and quote Short at 15 cents, and Ship Stuff at 27 cents.

MARRIED

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Humphris, Mr. WILLIAM JUMBY, to Miss SOPHIA ANN MORGAN, both of Talbot county.

DIED

In this town on Friday the 8th inst. ANNE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John Stevens, Esq. At Easton Point, on Sunday the 10th inst. ELIZABETH JANE, only daughter of Capt. Robinson Leonard, aged 6 months and 10 days. In this county on Wednesday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH, in the 58th year of her age.

In the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 27th July, SAMUEL STEVENS, son of James S. Thomas, aged 19 months.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Boston, the residence of M. Goldsborough, Esq. on THURSDAY next, the 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. a punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y. aug 19

Dissolution of Partnership

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Bainton & Bancroft, is this day dissolved. John Bancroft, jr. having purchased the interest of Chris. Bainton in the concern, the business will be continued by John Bancroft, jr. at the old stand, corner of 3rd and Orange streets. All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to make early payment, and those having claims, to present them to John Bancroft, jr., who is duly authorized to settle the business. CHRIS. BAINTON, JOHN BANCROFT, Jr. Wilmington, Del., Aug. 9th, 1834. aug 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of 5 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas Perrin and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas Perrin and to me directed, one at the suit of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house in the town of Easton on TUESDAY the 9th of September next for cash, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. the life estate of the said Wm. Hayward in the farm whereon he now resides, also his life estate in a lot on Washington street, also the fee simple in a lot on the Point road—sold to pay and satisfy the above 5 writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by E. N. HAMBLETON, former Shff. aug 19

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are next said Faulkner, under executions to the next Court, May term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise on the collection of these fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made. WM. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1. JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. april 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the court house, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day the following property, viz:—all that farm where William Anderson formerly lived, situate near Tuckhook creek, and adjoining Lewistown, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: "Hampton," "Loveday's Purchase," "Frances Plains," and "Parker's Farm," supposed to contain in the whole, the quantity of five hundred acres, also all that part of a tract of land called "Partnership Resurveyed," situate between the waters of Third and Fourth creeks, and St. Michaels creek, on the north of the road leading to the Bay side, adjoining the lands on which said William Hayward now lives, supposed to contain fifty acres of land, more or less, all taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid William Hayward, to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. THO: HENRIX, former Shff. aug 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court and to me directed, against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, his wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all that House and lot in the town of Easton, conveyed by a certain William Bromwell to Susan Seth, and the undivided third part of the lot or parcel of land, called Turkey Neck, which was sold and conveyed by a certain Mary Stevens, and the said Ann C. O. Martin to a certain William Arringdale, with their appertenance, which descended to the said Mary E. Holt, formerly Mary E. Seth, that is to say, all and singular that parcel of land and ground, formerly in the occupation and possession of the said William Bromwell, and lying and being in the town of Easton and County aforesaid, on Goldsborough st., and adjoining the property of George Martin, being part of a tract of land called Long Acre, beginning for the said parcel of land at a corner post standing on the north side of Goldsborough street, and at the intersection of Tanner's Alley, then running with the said Tanner's Alley, north seven paces and nine feet; thence East five paces and five feet to a stepping branch willow, thence running with the division line, and fence made and agreed upon by the said William Bromwell & George Martin in exchange, south five degrees, West seventeen paces and seven feet to a cedar post standing on Goldsborough Street aforesaid, and the corner and division line between the aforesaid Bromwell and Martin, thence East five paces and six feet to the aforesaid place of beginning, be the quantity what it may, more or less. And also one undivided third part of a certain tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of seventeen acres of land, which lies to the north of the Farm heretofore purchased by John Arringdale deceased, of Thomas Martain, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Bernard Wilson deceased, and also one undivided third part of all that part of the said tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of ten acres and six sixteenths of an acre, which lies on the south side of the said farm, the whole of which last parcels of lands are situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and are contiguous to and adjoining each other; all seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. JO. GRAHAM, Shff. aug 19

Property to Rent.

WILL be rented until the end of the year, and possession given on the 15th of September, the House in Washington street, now occupied by the Miss Goldsboroughs. Also for the ensuing year, the House on Dover street, at present occupied by P. F. Thomas, Esq. For terms apply to N. G. SINGLETON. Twelve or fifteen cords of good seasoned wood, may be had on accommodating terms also 2 milch cows, by applying to N. G. S. aug 19

GEORGE WINCLOW.

Grocer & Commission Merchant, No. 10, Light street wharf. BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known stand lately occupied by Mr. A. K. HARRISON, and has just received, 15 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans Sugars. 14 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Molasses, 25 bags Lagura, Rio, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee, Imperial, Gun Powder, Young Hyson, and Pouchong Teas, 10 boxes of white and brown Havana Sugars. Box and keg Raisins, Soap and Candles, Whiskey and N. E. Rum, in hhds. and bbls. French Brandy, in half pipes, Holland Gin and Wines, Course and fine Salt, Flour, Herrings and Mackerel, Stone and Wooden Ware, Cotton Yarn. Any many other articles too tedious to mention, which (in order to receive a share of public patronage) he offers for sale very low for cash or in exchange for country produce. Baltimore, Aug. 12th—aug 19 8w

To be drawn August 21st, 1834.

The Lottery Society, Class No. 34. SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$1,000 1 " " 2,500 5 " " 400 1 " " 2,000 4 " " 300 1 " " 4,000 5 " " 200 1 " " 1,200

Tickets \$3 50—shares in proportion. Also, the Maryland State Lottery, class No. 97 draws August 26th, 1834. SCHEME. 2 prizes of \$10,000 20 prizes of 600 1 " " 3,000 80 " " 200 1 " " 2,000 80 " " 150 1 " " 1,960 35 " " 100

Tickets \$5 Halves, 2 50, Quarters 1 25 at the Lottery office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md. aug 19

POETRY.

THE SLEEPING CHILD.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

A brook went dancing on its way,
From bank to valley leaping,
And by its sunny margin lay
A lovely infant sleeping.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

HUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNENS OF NASSAU.

A description of the fashionable watering places in Germany, by and old man, will form the commencement of the fourth volume of Waldie's Library.

This will be followed, at an early day, by the Memoirs of Henry Masers de la Tuide, who was confined for thirty-five years in the different State Prisons in France, now first translated into English.

The works published in the current volume, now on the point of completion, are the following:

Krutzner, or the German's Tale, a novel, by the author of Canterbury Tales.
Memoirs of Sir James Campbell, of Arkinglass, written by himself: a very piquant book, containing anecdotes of most of the distinguished individuals of the last sixty years.

Good Sir Walter; a Tale, by the author of Family Portraits.

The Broken Heart; a dramatic sketch, from the Italian.

Rome in the Nineteenth Century; in a series of letters written during a residence in that city, by a Lady.

The Deaf and Dumb Page; a Tale.

Anecdotes of the Court of Louis the XIV. by the Duke of St. Simon.

The Black Watch; an historical novel, by the author of the Dominie's Legacy, &c. &c. One of the best novels, say the London Magazines, of the present day.

Tudor's new book of Travels in Mexico and Cuba.

Allan Cunningham's Biographical and Critical History of Literature for the last fifty years.

Helen, a Novel, by Maria Edgeworth.

Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a residence in the Island of Jamaica, by the late Matthew G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. author of the Monk, &c.

The Curate's Tale, or Practical Joking; from a new work entitled Nights of the Round Table.

The Three Westminster Boys, or Cowper, Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and Warren Hastings, contrasted; from the same.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Antelope at Pelaw, in 1783, and a brief but accurate account of Prince Le Boo.

All the above, cost in the "Library" but \$2.50!!!

Office No. 207 Chesnut street, below 7th.

Subscriptions to Waldie's Select Circulating Library, which is published every week, at 25 per annum, thankfully received by

ADAM WALDIE, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

aug 5

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 82.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

aug 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Verdin,

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 o'clock, and Rockhall at 12 o'clock, noon.

The WOLCOTT has been much improved, since last season in every respect, and the proprietors solicit for her a share of public patronage.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

aug 22

TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery.

MAY TERM, 1834.

Anna C. Hammond and John Goldsborough, Admrs. of the Court, (a D. B. N. of Ns. Hammond deceased.)

Ordered by the Court, (a D. B. N. of Ns. Hammond deceased.) (having been neglected to be published) that the report of William Hayward, jr., Trustee for the sale of certain property in the above cause, and proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the third Monday of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, before the first day of October next. The report states the amount of Sales to be \$1780.

R. T. EARLE.

True copy, Test: JACOB LOCKERMAN, Clk.

aug 12 3w

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

The subscriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

Fancy Articles,

which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt but what they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public.

The Public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY.

aug 21

Notice.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 22nd inst., for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the county tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications in writing to the Clerk on or before that day.

All persons having claims against the county, are hereby notified, that the Levy will certainly be closed on the above mentioned day, if therefore their accounts are not rendered, they will be excluded for the present year.

Per order of the Board THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk.

July 22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of nine writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Joseph Pague, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, one at the suit of George R. Gaidner, Richard W. Marriott and Thomas S. Harwood, one at the suit of Henry Durning, one at the suit of Francis Worly and Thomas Welsh, one at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, one at the suit of William Brownell and Alfred T. Moore, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, one at the suit of Richard D. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison, and Washington Harrison, one at the suit of the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 28th day of August inst., for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on THURSDAY, the 21st of August inst., for cash, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: one Gig and one 29 load Cart, 23 load of Sheds, 12 load of hogs, 1 Ox-cart, 1 Horse-cart, 3 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his crop of wheat. Also, 1 sideboard, 1 large clock, 2 mahogany tables, 1 carpet, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by JO. GRAHAM, Shff.

aug 5

MILL FOR SALE.

Having concluded to leave this state; I offer at private sale, my

Mill, Mill-seat and Farm

adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred acres of land, with a considerable bed of Iron Ore thereon. On the premises are a two story DWELLING, with two rooms and a passage below, and four above, well finished, nursery and kitchen yard, with a pump of good water in the yard; milkhouse, meat house, barn, stables, carriage house, all in good repair; two excellent springs of water, and one spring house convenient; storehouse; a small dwelling for a miller; the mill and mill-house are in good repair, the mill in prime order for both merchant and country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the state. I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase an excellent stand for grist work, merchant work, and a country store. Terms of sale will be accommodating; for further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Spring Mills, near Denton, Caroline county, Md.

aug 5

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Talbot County, I will sell at public vendue on FRIDAY the 22d inst. all the personal estate of Rachel Wilson late of Talbot County deceased, Consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. On all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock and attendance giving by

THOMAS C. NICOLS, Agent for Benj. Parrott, adm'r. of Rachel Wilson, dec'd.

aug 12 2w

To be drawn August 19th, 1834,

The Washington City Lottery, Class No. 15,

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$25,000 10 prizes of \$2,000
1 " 12,000 10 " 1,500
1 " 6,000 10 " 1,000
1 " 4,000 10 " 400
1 " 3,492 10 " 300

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. No prize less than \$12.

Also,—The Literature Lottery, Class No. 31. Draws August 21st, 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 4 prizes of \$1,000
1 " 2,500 4 " 400
1 " 2,000 5 " 300
1 " 1,200 5 " 200
1 " 1,001 11 " 150

Tickets \$3.50, Halves, 1.75, Quarters 87c.

Tickets in the above schemes can be had at the ever lucky Lottery Office of

P. SACKETT, Easton, Md.

aug 12

HOUSE SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

William H. Hopkins respectfully informs the Citizens of Easton, and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the wing adjoining Messrs. Ozmon and Shanahan's Cabinet shop and directly opposite McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store, where he is prepared to execute every variety of painting with neatness & dispatch, and at such prices as he hopes will accord with the pressure of the times. He solicits a trial, and feels assured that it will ensure a continuance of public patronage.

All orders from the country thankfully received and promptly executed; also Old Chairs repaired and Gilded in the latest style.

June 21

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS,

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms.

June 21

HILLARY ELDER,

(Of the late firm of Elder & Boston.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business on his own account, at No. 24, corner of Calvert and Mercer streets, BALTIMORE, where he will keep constantly on hand,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

HATS,

Of every description and quality.

He hopes by his unremitting exertions to please, and the great attention paid to the manufacturing of his Hats, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He invites Country Merchants to call and examine his Stock before they purchase. All orders from the country punctually attended to. The highest market price allowed for FURS, and will be taken in exchange for Hats.

July 29 3w

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required.

Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

FOR SALE.

I will sell at public sale at the Court House door in Cambridge, on MONDAY 1st day of Sept. 1834, at 11 o'clock A. M. a large dwelling House, 2 story, with five fire places, also a mill house with all the running gear in good order, 3-4 acres of land of good quality, situated on the east side of Cambridge creek; it is one of the best stands for a mill on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It may be put in operation with very little expense and the creek affords great abundance of water.

THOMAS MCKENNETT.

The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above four times. aug 5 T. Mck.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Consisting in part of gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, of all descriptions, also ladies' Kid, Seal & Stuff Shoes, boys' Monroes, and a general assortment of children's Shoes. Also, Trunks and Blacking, all of which he will sell very low for cash.

The public's obedient servant, PETER TARR.

N. B. The subscriber having taken considerable pains to accommodate the public, hopes it will be reciprocated by them, particularly in paying off their bills, especially those of long standing. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same. P. T.

aug 5 3t

NOTICE.

THE citizens of Easton and the public generally are respectfully informed that the orders for the sloop Thos. Hayward, will be taken on TUESDAY, in the afternoon, when they will be waited on for their orders if possible; but will always be at Thos. H. Dawson & Son's, early on Wednesday mornings, and there remain until 9 o'clock. At that hour we will leave Easton, as it is greatly to our disadvantage to remain longer, and we are sure the public will be much better accommodated, passengers especially, to start at the time named.

SAML. H. BENNY.

aug 5 3w

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 28—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in August next.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD FEDDEMAN, RICHARD SPENCER.

July 8

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Talbot county, on the 5th June 1831, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Talbot, a woman and her infant child, who call herself Fanny Heath, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, a dark mulatto, about 25 years of age; had on when committed a dark calico frock, old check apron and mad-rass handkerchief; the woman says she belongs to William Heards, Queen-Ann's county, near Centreville.

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

JOS. GRAHAM, Shff. of Talbot county.

June 7

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot county Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebecca Burke, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Sign'd, THOMAS HENRICH, WILLIAM ROSE, SAML. HOPKINS, JESSE SCOTT, RICHARD BAKER.

July 29

GENERAL MEETING.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned.

Evan Morgan, Allan Quinn, Evan Poutney, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Poutney, Ann Poutney, George Riggs, John Bearce, Henry Cline, George Froeburger, Grawin Harris, William Percy, Isaac Knight, Thos. A. Richards, Charles Goddard, William D. Ball, Josiah Horton, William B. Guy, Joel Blaisdel, Abraham Boyse, William Kilmer, L. A. Jenkins, John Rose, Francis S. Waller, George Memet, Richard Donovan, Daniel P. Lee, William Dawson, Sam'l H. Rodgreaves, John Fallon, R. S. Boggess, July 1 8w

The several papers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will please copy the above and send their bills to the office of the Chestertown Telescope for payment.

Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

By Geo. W. Dobbin, their Attorney in fact,

aug 9

A CARD.

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

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

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIKKENS' HOTEL, Water street, at their residence on Galloway Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23d day of July, 1834, by Charles Kernan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto girl who calls herself MARYA JAMES or JONES, says she belongs to the estate of Mr. Weyville, of Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Maryland. Said mulatto girl is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a scar on the back of her right hand by a scratch. Had on when committed a red painted muslin frock, small red and white silk shawl on her neck, black crape bonnet, black stuff shoes.

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

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

aug 12 3w

POST-OFFICE.

EASTON, July 1st, 1834.

Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once.—He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postage.

EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately.

GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD. Easton, July 8

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB

RACES

WILL commence, over the Easton Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, (the 24th) and continue three days. The course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running.

FIRST DAY.—A Colt's purse of \$200, two miles and repeat.

SECOND DAY.—Purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern shore of Md., Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware.

THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats.

A. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Easton, July, 22

JOHN W. MILLIS

Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Michels, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore.

aug 12 3w G3w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from Baltimore with a handsome assortment of the above articles, consisting of gentlemen's Boots and shoes, of all descriptions; ladies' Lasting, Kid, Seal and Morocco, Boots, most fashionable kind; Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes of various kinds and best quality. He has also on hand a supply of prime materials, which will be made up to order by the best of workman at the shortest notice. All which will be sold on the most pleasing terms, by

The public's obedient servant, JOHN WRIGHT.

aug 12 3w

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# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—No. 8.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1834.

WHOLE No. 357.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING**  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every **TUESDAY MORNING**, the res-  
idue of the year—BY

**RICHARD SPENCER,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

## THE TERMS

Are **THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM**, payable  
half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrear-  
ages are settled, without the approbation of the  
publisher.

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



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT  
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-  
THIRD CONGRESS.

## [PUBLIC No. 61.]

AN ACT to regulate trade and intercourse  
with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace  
on the frontiers.

SEC. 1. *And be it enacted*, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas, and also that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians (in the Indian country) without a license therefor from a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or sub-agent, which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person, other than an Indian who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent of Indian affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars: and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person other than an Indian shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry or cooking utensils of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing, except skins or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person other than an Indian, shall, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States have existing treaties, hunt, or trap, or take and destroy, any peltries or game except for subsistence in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and peltries so taken.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall drive, or otherwise convey any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range or feed on any land belonging to any Indian or Indian tribe, without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Indian agents and sub-agents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or shall survey or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures, and to employ such military force, as he may judge necessary to remove from the lands as aforesaid any such person as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: *Provided*, nevertheless, That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence, and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State which shall be extinguished by treaty.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or other person residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen, or other person shall carry or deliver any such talk, message, speech, or letter, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatsoever, residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign power or State, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen, or other person, residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty; or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate, the confidence of any Indian or Indians, from the Government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken, injured, or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same, shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment, out of the Treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction, by any force or violence: *And provided*, also, That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury, as aforesaid.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any persons lawfully within such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any States, or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guaranty to the party so injured an eventual indemnification: *Provided*, That, if such injured party, his representative, attorney or agents, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided*, also, That, unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong, receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and, if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing

herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this act, and to administer an oath to the deponents.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents and sub-agents to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country,) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the U. States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposit of such persons to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirit or wine found in the Indian country, except military supplies, as mentioned in this section.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian agent or sub-agent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That in all trials about the right of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side, and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed in such manner and under such regulations as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and him immediately to convey from said Indian country, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the territory or judicial district in which said person shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law; and also, in the examination and seizure of stores, packages, and boats, authorized by the twentieth section of this act, and in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which persons and property shall be proceeded against according to law: *Provided*, That no person apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest and before removal.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers and soldiers who may have any Indian person or persons in custody, shall treat them as they would wish to be treated in similar circumstances, will possibly permit, and every officer or soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall direct.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That, so much of the laws of the United States as provide for the punishments of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided*, The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the Territories, such offenders may be there apprehended, and transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties which shall accrue under this act, shall be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, (in any State or Territory in which the defendant shall be arrested or found,) the one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of

the United States, in which case the whole shall be to their use.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That when goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this act, it shall be lawful for the person prosecuting on behalf of the United States to proceed against such goods, or other property, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the following acts and parts of acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely: An act to make provision relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of Government, approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and two; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and two; an act supplementary to the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixteen; an act for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixteen; the first and second sections of the act directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the eighth section of the act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned, approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the second section of the act to continue in force for a further time the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and two, approved May six, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; an act providing for the appointment of an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, approved May 18, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the third, fourth, and fifth sections of "An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved May 25, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the second section of the "Act to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty-six; and an act to authorize the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians on Rock river, approved February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-two: *Provided*, however, That such repeals, penalties, or forfeitures incurred, under either of the acts or parts of acts, nor imposed by the intercourse act of eighteen hundred and two, so far as the same relate to or concern Indian tribes residing east of Mississippi, shall not affect any rights acquired, or *And provided*, also, That such repeal shall not be construed to revive any acts or parts of acts repealed by either of the acts or sections herein described.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That until a Western Territory shall be established, the two agents for the Western Territory, as provided in the act for the organization of the Indian Department, this day approved by the President, shall execute the duties of agents for such tribes as may be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be competent for the President to assign to one of the said agents, in addition to his proper duties, the duties of superintendent for such district of country or for such tribes, as the President may think fit. And the powers of the superintendent at St. Louis, over such district or tribes as may be assigned to such acting superintendent shall cease: *Provided*, That no additional compensation shall be allowed for such services.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That until a Western Territory shall be established, the two agents for the Western Territory, as provided in the act for the organization of the Indian Department, this day approved by the President, shall execute the duties of agents for such tribes as may be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be competent for the President to assign to one of the said agents, in addition to his proper duties, the duties of superintendent for such district of country or for such tribes, as the President may think fit. And the powers of the superintendent at St. Louis, over such district or tribes as may be assigned to such acting superintendent shall cease: *Provided*, That no additional compensation shall be allowed for such services.

SEC. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in

the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

SEC. 33. *And be it enacted*, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive a salary, or to be paid for his services.

SEC. 34. *And be it enacted*, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax, as other county taxes are collected, and at the same commission; and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.

SEC. 35. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in each school district in Talbot county, to ascertain annually the number and names of the inhabitants of his district, having one child or more, between six and fourteen years of age, and having in his judgment an income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, and on or before the first day of June in each year, to return to the commissioners for the county a list thereof, giving the names and the supposed amount of their respective incomes, from which arithmetically he or herself aggrieved thereby, shall have the right of appeal to the commissioners for the county aforesaid, at any time within twenty days after such return is made.

SEC. 36. *And be it enacted*, That the commissioners for the county be, and they are hereby allowed to make any compensation to the several district clerks which they may deem just and right, not exceeding fifteen dollars to each in any one year.

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SEC. 38. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the commissioners for Talbot county, and they are hereby required to cause this act to be published in each of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, in Talbot county, for at least four weeks previous to the next October election, and the provisions thereof shall not be carried into effect until after that time.

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SEC. 43. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of judges of election in the several election districts of Talbot county, at the next annual election for delegates to the General Assembly of this State, to ask each and every voter when he offers to vote, whether he be for or against this act; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said election, to make an entry of both the affirmative and negative votes, on said question, on the poll books in two separate columns, to be prepared for that purpose by the sheriff of said county; and it shall be the duty of said judges to count all the votes so entered, and make return thereof to the commissioners for said county, and if it shall be ascertained that a majority of voters are in favour of this act, then it shall be operative; but if there be a majority against it, it shall be null and void.

SEC. 44. *And be it enacted*, That until there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated by the legislature of the state to carry into operation the general system of instruction in primary schools throughout this state, the commissioners for Talbot county shall raise the deficiency for said county, by a tax on the inhabitants of said county, in manner and form following, viz. on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of one hundred dollars, they shall levy a tax of two dollars per annum; on each individual having one child or more, between the age of six and fourteen years, and an annual income, either from the product of his or her own labor, or from any other source, of fifty dollars, they shall levy a tax of three dollars per annum; whatever amount shall then remain or be wanting, to pay off the teachers in

the several school districts in the county, after having first ascertained the amount which will be received by Talbot county from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, for the support of primary or free schools, and levied the tax as above, shall be raised by a tax on the taxable property in the county, as other charges are levied and raised.

SEC. 45. *And be it enacted*, That all contracts made by the trustees of the several school districts, for the employment of teachers, shall be ratified and confirmed by the commissioners for the county, before such contract shall be obligatory, or the teacher be allowed to receive a salary, or to be paid for his services.

SEC. 46. *And be it enacted*, That the amount to be levied on the inhabitants of Talbot county, under the provisions of this law, shall be collected by the collector of the county tax, as other county taxes are collected, and at the same commission; and when collected shall be paid over to the commissioners of Talbot county, to be by them deposited in the branch of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Easton, for the use of the primary schools for Talbot county.

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From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

MR. SMITH'S REMARKS.

At the very large Democratic Republican caucus held at the City Hall on the evening of August 2, 1834.

Mr. Haines having addressed the assembly in a few animated and appropriate remarks, which were received with repeated expressions of approbation, Mr. SMITH, the Representative to Congress from this District, was called upon from all sides of the Hall to address the assembly, and on presenting himself, was received with unanimous and long continued applause.

When the cheering had subsided, Mr. Smith addressed the meeting in the following remarks, which were often interrupted by the spontaneous expressions of commendation from the assembly.

We never saw the Democracy of Portland in better spirits or more ready to enter upon the conflict to which duty and patriotism alike prompt them.

Mr. Chairman, and fellow citizens:—I am wholly unable to express the feelings of gratification which have come over me, on witnessing the spirit in which you have been pleased to greet me, and the applause with which you have responded to the sentiments of my friend who has just now addressed you.

After an absence of more than seven months, I have not before had an opportunity of meeting in person with many of my fellow-citizens, whose faces I now recognize in this hall, as citizens who have stood with me, during a succession of years, shoulder to shoulder, in support of our common cause and principles.

To meet them on this occasion, and in this place, is to me the most pleasant event.

It is now about twelve months since we met within these same walls, and on an occasion very similar to the present one—to adopt measures preparatory to our approaching State elections.

Then, as now, we had a proud, confident, overbearing, and intemperate foe to encounter, who then, as now, told of the mighty changes which had been wrought in public sentiment towards the national administration, and its supporters, and which were then to result, as those alleged to have taken place more recently and now promised to result in a complete overthrow of the democratic party in this State.

But the spirit of republican freedom was not broken by these insidious predictions. The shock, on the contrary, was met by yourselves, in common with our political associates in the interior of our county and state, and with an immovability which blunted our assailants, even as the leaden bullet that is driven against a wall of adamant.

Then federalism was in the field against you, even as it is at the present day, and with only this difference in its armor, that it came with the mask of "National Republicanism" upon its face, in the hope of escaping detection; whereas now it comes dressed in the addition of a wig, as though its bald pate alone was all that is in danger of being recognized by our intelligent countrymen!

worn without the U. S. bank wig; but the bank wig is not susceptible of being worn any length of time without becoming a genuine federal wig! Some persons, I understand, disliked this contrivance at first, and even swore there was no such thing as a federal wig, being willing to wear the bank wig, if that was all, and for the sake, I presume, of "laudable accommodations."

They accordingly put it on. But by a curious law of its own, as it has been invariably observed, the bank wig has always gradually changed in the progress of wearing into a genuine federal wig, and as certainly as every national republican of 1833 finds himself to be a wig, so every man who has a dollar of visible property in this city, or if none such be within the hearing of my voice, let the question be carried home to me, by those who do hear me—are you prepared to make such the condition of the poor and laboring man's employment? Or to say, that you will not employ him if he will not surrender up your control, all that constitutes him an independent being, and sustains him at the standard of manhood.

If your dwellings shall be in flames by cruel accident, or from the restless meager which is overhauling, and angry cloud may commission to visit them, or if your vessels shall be in danger of destruction at your wharves, from the dashing violence of other elements, will you refuse to call the prescribed laborer, or mechanic, to aid you, because, perchance, he is known to be a Jackson man, or "vulgar democrat?" Or would you think it the part of a being that claims to possess some scintillation of a human soul's existence, were he, upon whom you might call for assistance, to turn an indifferent eye upon your necessities, and first desire to be informed of the character of your politics, as the prerequisite of his coming to your aid? Or, if, knowing you to be a federalist, he should turn a deaf ear to your entreaties, and reproach you with differing from him upon this or that measure of government, or about this or that candidate for office, or, perchance, say to you—"Sir, you are a federalist—I must take care of myself, sir, inasmuch as you differ with me in politics?"

With what acute punction would not such moneyed men feel the retaliating blow, if, under such circumstances of danger and need, the prescribed mechanic or laborer should be able to aid in truth—"remember, now, the condition upon which you have turned me, helpless, from your employment, and ask your own heart what claim have you upon my best endeavors to aid you at this trying crisis in your fortunes! You refused my services when they might have been made mutually advantageous to us, and withheld from my wife and children the pittance of bread which would have satisfied their hunger. And all this, because I differed with you in political sentiment, and refused to surrender up to your dictation that which alone can distinguish a poor man from a slave! Is it just for you to call on me for help?"

Follow citizens—God forbid that I should be instrumental in fostering feelings of hostility between the poor and the rich, as distinct classes. I should despise myself, were I capable of doing so. But I have passed in review the events which must follow in connection therewith, if the wealthy citizens shall set the example of arraying themselves in their might against the mechanic and laborer, for opinion's sake, political or religious. I solemnly therefore warn them against it. I adjure them to ponder well, ere they countenance such damnable oppression in any class of men! It will surely lead to consequences which will be to them more deplorable than "war, pestilence, and famine" ever can be in a land where every inch of soil should, and is yet destined to be fertile in liberality and "good will to men."

No man who ever saw the name of democrat—no man who ever has, or ever will be capable of rallying round the standard of our liberties, from higher considerations than mere worldly gain, will ever countenance or practise upon such a detestable policy towards his rivals or opponents in politics or religion, as the means of coercing them into instruments of his will. The time may come—the juncture may arrive, when two-thirds of all the visible property in this city may depend upon the good will and exertions of the day laborers and mechanics who are in it; upon those who have "no bone and muscle" to grapple with, and to overcome or at least to stay in a measure, the desolating rush of invading elements. Aye, upon that same class of citizens who have been marked for proscription and coercion, by the coming election, by a portion of our opponents, I say that, for violence thus exerted, upon the mechanic and laborer, for opinion's sake, political or religious, is an outrage upon the principles of justice, and a precedent upon which, to which each man of them in turn, sooner or later he may be a victim, he be a member of whatever party he may be at this present time.

And will they exert themselves to save the oppressor who has dared to force upon them the alternative of starvation or submission to his will? Again, I say, let those men who would strike a blow at the democracy of this city with such a weapon, ponder well, upon the retirement of their pillows, the awful consequences which may result from it! I appeal now, more to the cool judgments of the invading foe, than to the resentments of the injured party. Let them hear in mind that power, if different in kind, is of like extent in the hands of each party. And much, very much do they mistake the material of which the democracy of this country is constituted, if they calculate that they can ever be made to kiss the rod that dares to inflict a single stripe upon them.

GENTLEMEN—permit me here to address to you the inquiry—and let every man put it home to his own heart to answer—what is there in the nature of an institution organized as is the Bank of the United States, which ought to interest you, and the great mass of the community, in its continuance and support? How many of you, or your associates in this city, have ever received the aid of the U. S. Bank in time of your necessities, to the amount of a single dollar? They are probably from five to ten thousand persons, both sexes, in this city, above the age of twenty-one years. How many of these could obtain the loan of a single dollar from this Bank to aid them, or even to save them from starvation in the very straits upon which its Branch stands in this city? Do I misjudge in saying, that the number will not average one in twenty-five—certainly not one in twenty! For whose immediate benefit then, is this great moneyed autocrat to be upheld in our State, free from taxation, and with privileges superior to those of our State? It holds no charter, and for whose condition it cherishes no sympathy, whether, toll, argue, and perplex themselves to sustain and continue it in being? Do they desire to invest themselves of power, and concentrate it in the hands of others? Is it not like every other contrivance of aristocracy, for the benefit of the few, and to aid the few with power to control the many?

Is not its principal tendency to make the rich richer, if it be not to make the poor poorer? Is it not a practical adoption of the arbitrary maxim of the "goldlike man" of Massachusetts, who would have government take care of the rich and trust to the rich to take care of the poor? But it is to uphold a corporation with the enormous capital of thirty-five millions, that not only our State Government, and our Federal Government, are sought to be revolutionized in their administration, and the democratic party throughout the country is to be proscribed, but you—aye—every man is to be proscribed, not to fall down and worship this golden power, is to be shorn of your influence in society—you all are to be driven from employment, the rich are to cease to take care of the poor, and general starvation is to be the consequence! Did ever the liberties and prosperity of a great people depend upon so slight and brittle tenure? Tell it to slaves—and not to AMERICAN FREEMEN.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I could wish to address some remarks to your understandings upon the measures and policy of the national administration, relative to the currency of our country, and also upon the measures and policy of the party opposed to them. But I fear I have already exhausted your patience, as you must perceive that I have much of my own strength to take a brief review of these conflicting interests, and the unerring tendency of its measures, to disperse with a large portion of the fictitious paper currency which now exists in this country, and to substitute therefor the GOLD and SILVER currency, which is emphatically the CURRENCY OF THE PEOPLE. It is the policy of the administration to place the business of the People in general, high above a condition of abject dependence upon the will and pleasure of Banking corporations, and to protect them against the losses which have heretofore arisen, at uncertain intervals, from the artificial fluctuations in the money market that Bank jobbers and speculators have at all times had it their power to create. Resistance—strong, desperate resistance to such a patriotic undertaking might well be expected. The United States Bank, in common with the other Banking institutions, knows full well that the restoration of hard coin to the People, or rather a supply of hard coin sufficient for the demand which the want of it creates for paper bills, will despoil them at once of the power which they now have of speculating upon the industry of the People. A people who trust in a paper currency, trust in that which is not their own, but in that which belongs to the manufacturers of that currency. The man who uses a paper bank note, uses that which is the property of the Bank that issued it, and that which the Bank has a right to control and recall almost at pleasure. When the Bank chooses to exert its control over it, and to recall it from circulation among business men, it reduces business men to want at once, and to a state of mean dependence upon itself, to a state wholly unworthy of freedom. How true is this—how laborably true is this, at a period when, by existing laws, these banking institutions have been enabled, and have actually busied themselves to collect into their own vaults, or to abstract from the country, the whole mass of gold and silver coin for which paper bills have been contrived as a substitute! The people then, having only a Bank currency of paper, are made alternately the slaves and the victims of the Banks. But it gives us the constitutional currency of our country—the gold and silver coin of our mint—give us the PEOPLE'S CURRENCY, and neither Banking corporations, nor any other set of corporations, can control its circulation, or command its disappearance from our market at pleasure, leaving every class destitute of a circulating medium. The People then will be masters of themselves—masters of their property—masters of the business relationships which they may create with each other, and the current of our nation's prosperity will be even and undisturbed. Every alteration in the money market, will be for the better, and not the reverse. From the same well-supplied market where one shall be enabled to obtain one hard dollar, or one bright eagle, he may be sure of deriving another, in case the first be recalled from him by the lender. For he will know that it is recalled, not as a punishment upon the States, desolate cities or shake the Union, or threaten its dissolution. You have said it, and it is done—its fate is sealed.

Under a sense of your manifold services, and your devoted patriotism, the undersigned, committee on behalf of the citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, request that you will remain with us a few days, and partake of a public dinner among your old and long tried friends and well wishers, as an expression of their approbation of your administration, and especially of your policy in regard to the Bank of the United States, and as a testimony, not only of our undiminished, but increased, confidence in your firmness, wisdom, and integrity.

But especially, after you have been the subject of so much undeserved abuse and unmerited obloquy.

We have seen with pain, the combination of heterogeneous partisans in the Senate, against you—their object your destruction, their ambition their own self-elevation. Without principle for their guide, looking not to the public good, they assailed you with unqualified abuse, and the most unfounded and exaggerated calumnies. But they were unable to deprive you of your well earned fame, or even to tarnish your reputation. Your character has brightened under the corrosion of envy, and has not only remained and pure, but with a more brilliant luster. Your integrity is superior to all their attacks, and we rejoice to find the powerful array of talents, which, in the Senate, had combined to pollute the public mind and destroy you, after laborious and long continued efforts, failed to produce any effect but disgust for their own vindictive violence, and to show their destitution of principle. They could not impair your standing among the great body of the American People. Under their operations, the hypocrites, who, for selfish ends, pretended to be your friends threw off the mask. Those who had hitherto been silent, now spoke out. The disconcerted became clamorous; and old as well as secret enemies, openly proclaimed their hostility.

But, with us, who have long known your character, with whose name are associated so many brilliant recollections, there never has been but one opinion. We never doubted the purity of your purposes. We never doubted the legality of your measures, or that they were well calculated to achieve the great object of your wishes, and to bring to a termination, the deprecations of that moneyed monster, who openly grasps at supreme and unlimited power, and whose course is as audacious and corrupting as its ambition for despotic rule is unbounded and unprincipled.

Sir, every effort you have made for the destruction of this narrow-minded, bigoted aristocracy, has lowered it in public esteem, and meets our cordial approbation. We rejoice that amid the conflict, your firmness was unmoved; that neither flattery nor denunciation, neither falsehood nor threats, had any influence upon you. We rejoice that you never relaxed your grasp, or changed or halted in your course, and that you manifested so exalted a regard to principle, so devoted an attachment to your country, that amid vituperation and calumnies the most unblushing and odious, you persevered in your purpose, and preserved the republic; and we rejoice that the same arm which saved New Orleans, was again made bare for the security of our liberties and the salvation of our country.

Continue your efforts; the democracy of the country is with you. Any compromise with this moneyed monster will not only be degradation, but ruin; not only will it produce the destruction of all republican purity and principle, but the establishment of a merciless despotism, to which all must bow.

Already had you stayed the progress of usurpation, and prevented the dissipation of the public treasure in endless schemes of Internal Improvement. Already had you succeeded in a modification of an oppressive protective Tariff, in removing the ground of southern discontent, and hindering their clamors from maturing into insurrectionary movements, threatening the destruction of the empire. It remained for you to crown all your exertions of patriotism by saying to the Bank of the Union, which, like the giant of old, smites the nation as with a hundred hands, the days of thy power are numbered; thou hast been weighed in the scales of patriotism and public opinion, and art found wanting; thy high looks, thy pomp and menaces, shall be brought down; thou shalt no longer destroy the People by multitudes, consume their property, and expose them to want and misery; thou shalt no longer be as a pestilence unto the States, desolate cities or shake the Union, or threaten its dissolution. You have said it, and it is done—its fate is sealed.

Under a sense of your manifold services, and your devoted patriotism, the undersigned, committee on behalf of the citizens of Knoxville and its vicinity, request that you will remain with us a few days, and partake of a public dinner among your old and long tried friends and well wishers, as an expression of their approbation of your administration, and especially of your policy in regard to the Bank of the United States, and as a testimony, not only of our undiminished, but increased, confidence in your firmness, wisdom, and integrity.

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But especially, after you have been the subject of so much undeserved abuse and unmerited obloquy.

We have seen with pain, the combination of heterogeneous partisans in the Senate, against you—their object your destruction, their ambition their own self-elevation. Without principle for their guide, looking not to the public good, they assailed you with unqualified abuse, and the most unfounded and exaggerated calumnies. But they were unable to deprive you of your well earned fame, or even to tarnish your reputation. Your character has brightened under the corrosion of envy, and has not only remained and pure, but with a more brilliant luster. Your integrity is superior to all their attacks, and we rejoice to find the powerful array of talents, which, in the Senate, had combined to pollute the public mind and destroy you, after laborious and long continued efforts, failed to produce any effect but disgust for their own vindictive violence, and to show their destitution of principle. They could not impair your standing among the great body of the American People. Under their operations, the hypocrites, who, for selfish ends, pretended to be your friends threw off the mask. Those who had hitherto been silent, now spoke out. The disconcerted became clamorous; and old as well as secret enemies, openly proclaimed their hostility.

But, with us, who have long known your character, with whose name are associated so many brilliant recollections, there never has been but one opinion. We never doubted the purity of your purposes. We never doubted the legality of your measures, or that they were well calculated to achieve the great object of your wishes, and to bring to a termination, the deprecations of that moneyed monster, who openly grasps at supreme and unlimited power, and whose course is as audacious and corrupting as its ambition for despotic rule is unbounded and unprincipled.

Sir, every effort you have made for the destruction of this narrow-minded, bigoted aristocracy, has lowered it in public esteem, and meets our cordial approbation. We rejoice that amid the conflict, your firmness was unmoved; that neither flattery nor denunciation, neither falsehood nor threats, had any influence upon you. We rejoice that you never relaxed your grasp, or changed or halted in your course, and that you manifested so exalted a regard to principle, so devoted an attachment to your country, that amid vituperation and calumnies the most unblushing and odious, you persevered in your purpose, and preserved the republic; and we rejoice that the same arm which saved New Orleans, was again made bare for the security of our liberties and the salvation of our country.

Continue your efforts; the democracy of the country is with you. Any compromise with this moneyed monster will not only be degradation, but ruin; not only will it produce the destruction of all republican purity and principle, but the establishment of a merciless despotism, to which all must bow.

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The Bank organ in this city reasons as follows: "The people must see through the inconsistency and falsehood of the pretensions of these miserable tools, they require something more substantial than the empty cry of Bank—Bank—Bank, until the general ear is weary of the sound." The Bank has never violated a national charter, as Andrew Jackson has.

Witness its refusal to give up the Pension Fund. "The Bank has never seized without authority the public treasure of the country, and set the people at defiance, as Andrew Jackson has."

Witness its pocketing the people's dividends without color of right, leaving them to whistle for their money. "The Bank has never ruthlessly decreed that all who trade on borrowed capital ought to break as Andrew Jackson has."

Witness its unceasing efforts to produce a panic and pressure, and its success in ruining scores of its mercantile friends. "The Bank has never insulted the people and turned them from its doors with contempt and contumely, as Andrew Jackson has!"

Witness its slamming its doors in the teeth of the people's committee, sent by the House of Representatives, to give it an opportunity of purging itself from the charges that were preferred against it, choosing rather to plead guilty "under the advice of counsel."

"The Bank has not doubled the expenses of government by its acts of extravagance and folly as Andrew Jackson has."

Witness a whole session of Congress employed in making and hearing Bank and panic speeches at the people's expense, and the U. S. mail delayed and lumbered down (if not the Post Office department deranged) by being made the medium of circulation for so much Bank Spawm.

Supposed object of the United States Bank in its present Expansion Scheme.—The Petersburg, Virginia, Constitution, in a very sensible article on the subject of the recent correspondence between the Bank Autocrat and certain Bank subjects, expresses the opinion that the object of the daring money corporation at war with the government is "to keep gold and silver in the back ground, and again get it out of the country by exportation; to counteract the President's plan of a metallic currency; to reduce the State Banks into an impolitic extension of discounts and issues of their paper; to create a general but illusory appearance of plenty in the money market; to lead thousands into dangerous speculations; to give a false value to property; to sell at a high rate of exchange the \$300,000 of sterling bills it has purchased during the late panic; and finally, to create, by a sudden and tremendous withdrawal of its paper from circulation, far greater a distress next winter than has yet been felt in the country. Then comes the "alternative" of Mr. Leitch, a READER—this is the last act of the play.—The curtain falls on the liberties of our country."—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

JACKSON MONEY. A sound currency is fast extending itself through the country and taking the place of rag dollars and their counterfeit.

The Benton Yellow-Jackets have made their appearance in this vicinity, and we hear of them as far North as Connecticut. There is a nest of them in the Bank of the Metropolis. They are very beautiful, and suffer every body to handle and examine them with perfect impunity except the United States Bank men. They may perceive by their countenances, that they are stung the moment they touch them. Indeed, the sight or even the thought of them, seems to produce a similar effect. The People, however, delight to catch them and compare them in their pockets, seeming to consider the sound the make, a most delightful music.

The Bank men formerly boasted greatly of the sound currency which that institution gave to the country. The People will now see, that the administration has given them a sound currency. A man may carry in his pocket, without inconvenience, enough gold to pay his expenses from one end of the Union to the other, with no danger of finding it any where under par, and less danger of counterfeiters than if it were in United States Bank notes. But the incomparable superiority of the currency is felt by all laboring men and farmers, who get in actual payment for their labor and produce, instead of promises to pay, and may sleep soundly in their pillows, when they have a little money on hand, without fear of the Bank's breaking.

And will they not sustain the statesman and hero who gives gold to his country and lead to its enemies?—Globe.

From the Globe. COMMUNICATION. MR. WEBSTER COMING ROUND AGAIN! At the "Festival" at Salem, Mr Webster, in his speech to the people, says— "It has happened, that the BANK has been the object upon which Executive power has been attempted to be exercised; and who does not know, that in all cases in which similar attempts have been made, an object has been invariably chosen which was ODDIOUS, or might be made odious, to the People?"

In a letter to a friend, to a political friend, in 1814, and dated at Washington, during the most perilous time in the second war of Independence, when the enemies of the country nearly paralyzed by the treasonable practices of the then federal, but now whig party; of which he was then, and is now, the head—at a time when the credit of the Government had sunk from twenty-five to thirty per cent.; at a time when if even a National Bank could possibly be of any "use" whatever, he writes: "The idea of getting up a National Bank in this District, is agitated. It would be a very foolish thing—OF NO USE IF IT WERE GRANTED."

How well his opinion in 1814 comports with his speeches in Congress, the People will see. Why, "A Daniel has come to judgment; yea, a second Daniel." ESSEX.

Expensive Lodgings.—A gentleman from New Orleans, who is on a visit to this city and now staying at Levey's hotel, overcame by the heat of the weather on Friday night, went into the Park and seated himself under one of the trees to avoid the falling dew. In a few minutes he insensibly fell asleep and continued in that state some time. On awaking he was "all amazement and stupefaction," at discovering that during his somnolent enjoyment some rogue or rogues had stolen his pocket book containing eight hundred dollars in bank notes—his gold watch, chain and seals, and his hat. The plunderer, had humanity enough not to let his unfortunate victim remain uncovered, in a lien of the one stolen, placed on his head a new-honored cap, valuable only for its antiquity and for its faithful services to a long succession of thieves. The stolen money consisted of five notes of \$100, two of \$50, and the remainder in tens and twenties.—N. Y. Cur.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1834.

We have postponed the insertion of the communication of our correspondent "a Democrat" until we see him, and suggest certain alterations in the article...

We invite the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Smith, a representative in Congress from Maine. It is pointedly satirical, and exposes the shufflings and changings of the Federal party in all their contemptible efforts to deceive the people.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONVENTION of Baltimore, have nominated JOSHUA VANBANT and SAMUEL BRADY, ESQ., as candidates to represent that city in the next General Assembly of the State.

THE ELECTIONS.—By last night's mail we received the Baltimore and Washington papers of yesterday. The accounts given by the Globe and Telegraph of the result of the elections in the South and West, are so contradictory, that we can offer our readers no information which we ourselves consider satisfactory.

A PLAIN MAN. Talbot County, Aug. 22, 1834. Gold Coin.—We understand that the Mechanics' Bank has commenced paying out the new gold coins. We hope the others will soon follow the example.

We are requested to state, that the GRAND BANK, at Philadelphia, has been reappointed one of the Deposit Banks for the Treasury Department.

MAJOR BARRY'S LIKENESS.—The base and absurd libel which has been going the rounds of the opposition prints for the last three weeks, charging upon the Post Master General that he was levying a contribution from the Post Masters throughout the Union, by sending to them his engraved likeness, and requiring of them one dollar in return, has at last found its way into that most veracious paper, the Easton Gazette.

COMING DOWN.—The last accounts from Kentucky reduce Mr. Leitch's majority over Mr. Moore to ninety-five votes. What a mighty triumph is this for the advocates of the Bank? The reaction was truly tremendous when a majority of twelve hundred in two years reduced to the meagre amount of ninety five. A few more such victories will wind them up with a jirk.

The Rhode Island State elections will commence on Monday next. There is a Senator in Congress to be elected at the next session of the legislature in place of Mr. Knight, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

LITERARY PUZZLE.—The following paragraph, from the editorial of the last Easton Gazette, is so complete a puzzle, that I wish you, Mr. Spencer, to give it a place in your Whig; and are authorized to offer to the individual who shall, previous to the next meeting of Congress, succeed in unravelling the same, a prize, to consist of a bundle of panic memorials and panic speeches, together with a copy of Mr. Ewing's Post Office Report.

MOB AT THE CONVENT AND THE FIGURE-HEAD.—The Orange county Independent Republican, speaking of the late atrocious outrage against the Roman Catholic institution at Charlestown, near Boston, makes the following just remarks: "In this act we behold another effusion of the same spirit which committed the late outrage upon the figure-head of the Constitution. The man who had the courage to attack a wooden image, in the dead hour of the night, was applauded for the dastardly deed. Why should not those who dare against women and children, receive a like meed of approbation? The cases are analogous in principle—the only difference being in the value of the property destroyed."

For the Whig. Mr. Spencer.—I find the new Whigs, pied-bald National Republicans, Federal Republicans, but better known through the political world by the name of Federalists, or Tories, have come to cross questions and silly answers, but nothing more than I always anticipated and predicted. A rope, made of different materials, just twisted together, to cheat, deceive, and speculate on, can never stand a long pull and a strong pull. Political honesty is one of the strongest items in the composition of man; and when you find a politician deviating from the path of rectitude, his movements should be watched by the community, more scrupulously than the midnight robber. There are but two tracks to pursue, the one for the interest and advancement of the rights of man, the other for self-interest, self-aggrandisement, an aristocratic show and parade on the hard earnings and industry of the stamina and support of the country. In by-gone days, soon after the oppression of a foreign power, compelled us to burst the fetters of oppression, and the American people began to think and act for themselves, a certain portion of the American people obtained the government of the nation; their acts soon put on the appearance of aristocracy, more dangerous than that from which we had just freed ourselves. Oppressive laws and acts of tyranny became so obvious, as to

excite alarm; the good people began to think for themselves, and openly but constitutionally rebelled against such proceedings and raised a party well known by the name of Democratic Republicans, under which flag we fought, and do still fight. We have no cause or desire to change our flag. We know it was hoisted to advance the rights of man, and put down oppression; the people rallied around it, and it was content. Many of those heroes who fought for the rights of man, have gone to prove the realities of another world; and, Mr. Spencer, your county will long, long mourn over the loss of the man who first gave a free suffrage to this state. Let us then rally; put on the armour of liberty, and fight those PIZ-PALS, inch by inch, over the political turf. Let us meet them on the great political question, Bank, or no Bank—on the present oppressive system; let the people say whether they are willing to toil and work to support this monster in the shape of a Bank for the benefit of the jorlings of the earth, the speculators and stock-jobbers, who can at the nod of the head reduce or raise the price of your land, negroes and grain; or are they willing to support Federalists and Tories who advocate such a monster, rather than Republicans, who have always acted in the interest of the good of their country? We shall never change our name; we are content and satisfied to be called Republicans—let us be steady and have nothing in view but the good of the people. We are aiming at no lordly power; all we want is plain sailing; we do not wish or expect to speculate on the hard earnings of the people; we wish to see them enjoy liberty, peace, plenty and happiness. I have not time to say more now, but in some short time propose to turn the Federalists (or any thing else you may call them) inside out, to the full view of mankind.

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THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Representative in Congress from Massachusetts, has resigned his seat.

THE HON. WM. WILKINS, Minister to Russia, sailed from New York on Saturday, in the North America, for Liverpool.

Com. Porter.—We regret to learn, says the Petersburgh Constellation, that this excellent naval officer has been visited by a paralytic stroke, which deprives him of the use of speech.

COMING DOWN.—The last accounts from Kentucky reduce Mr. Leitch's majority over Mr. Moore to ninety-five votes. What a mighty triumph is this for the advocates of the Bank? The reaction was truly tremendous when a majority of twelve hundred in two years reduced to the meagre amount of ninety five. A few more such victories will wind them up with a jirk.

The Rhode Island State elections will commence on Monday next. There is a Senator in Congress to be elected at the next session of the legislature in place of Mr. Knight, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The Alabama election took place last week. Only a few scattering returns have been received. A Senator in Congress is to be chosen at the next session, in the place of Wm. R. King, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. The legislature of Kentucky, just chosen, will have a Senator to elect in the place of Geo. M. Bibb; and that of North Carolina, one in the place of Bedford Brown, whose term expires also in March. In Louisiana, the seat of Mr. Waggaman, and in Illinois, that of Mr. Robinson, are to be supplied by the new legislatures just elected.

RAG-JANA.—A widow lady, having received the entire proceeds of her deceased husband's effects, in bank notes, placed them carefully away, as a fund for the support and education of her children. Having occasion a few months after to make some payments, she went to her hoard, but imagine her surprise and consternation, her agony and despair, when she found her sole dependence, and that of her hapless little ones, totally, irrevocably destroyed—by mice. "Alas! exclaimed the poor widow, had this been gold or silver, instead of wretched rags, such an accident could not have happened, and ruin would not have fallen on me and mine!"

MOB AT THE CONVENT AND THE FIGURE-HEAD.—The Orange county Independent Republican, speaking of the late atrocious outrage against the Roman Catholic institution at Charlestown, near Boston, makes the following just remarks: "In this act we behold another effusion of the same spirit which committed the late outrage upon the figure-head of the Constitution. The man who had the courage to attack a wooden image, in the dead hour of the night, was applauded for the dastardly deed. Why should not those who dare against women and children, receive a like meed of approbation? The cases are analogous in principle—the only difference being in the value of the property destroyed."

We have been put in possession of a fact which may explain the seizure and sequestration of the public dividends by the Bank. It will be recollected that the dividend recently declared for the last six months, was 74 per cent. Now, we are informed that to make up this dividend, required about \$70,000 more than the entire net profits of the Bank for the last six months! So great have been Mr. Ziddle's printing and other political expenses, and so disastrous his needless curtailments upon the interests of the Bank, that he was obliged, in order to keep up the usual dividends, to make a breach into his capital or reserved funds, or plunder somebody to make up the deficiency. Having a majority of the Senate devoted to him, and ready to defend all his outrages, he has thought the best way to make it up is to plunder the Government! This he has done, by seizing on the public dividends to the amount of \$168,000. This makes up the \$70,000 deficiency, and leaves \$98,000 surplus, to be used for a like purpose in future. Thus it is that THE PEOPLE are made to pay for the corruptions of the Bank.—The most brazen-faced of the Bank advocates do not pretend that the Bank has really incurred a damage of \$168,000.—All they maintain is, that by law they are authorized to charge it. By their own showing, it is charging something for nothing! It has no equity or justice in it, according to their own statement of the

case. They take the money, not because it is right—not because they have paid, or done, or suffered any thing for it—but because they say it is lawful. But the truth is, there is no law to authorize it. No law, no precedent—nothing can be found to palliate the outrage. The Bank seizes the money, because its managers think they can hold it through the corruption of the public authorities. We shall see.—Globe.

From the Globe. ELECTION NEWS.

ALABAMA.—This State has done its duty most nobly. The coalition of Nationals and Nullifiers, which it was supposed, with the cooperation of the Bank, would make a most formidable impression, is defeated. It was hoped, by these allies, that the President's fearless discharge of his duties during the troubles last winter, in this State, would enable them to crush the democracy in the election just past, and supplant Mr. King in the Senate of the United States. His colleague in the Senate, Gabriel Moore, who has hitherto been somewhat cautious, who among his constituents, in denouncing the President, boldly took the field on his late return to Alabama; and at a Bank Jubilee dinner, at which an officer of the Bank presided, assailed the administration in a strain which showed his confidence of the success of the coalition. The independent planters of Alabama have prostrated the hopes of the busy factions which have harassed that State with their selfish intrigues.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. THE ELECTIONS.—The returns are such as to cheer the heart of every friend of Union and State Rights. In almost every county, the Union party are elected by overwhelming majorities; the odious doctrine of nullification has been everywhere denounced by the will of an indignant People—while those cabalists and revolutionary intrigues, Chay, Calhoun, and Lewis, and their supporters in this State, are left in a palsied and declining minority; the administration of Jackson is triumphant, and Wm. R. King, the able and efficient republican Senator, will be rewarded with the acclamation of "well done thou good and faithful servant!" by a vote of at least 30 out of 120 in the Legislature. Let facts, however, speak for themselves. In Tuscaloosa, the Union party have elected their five members by an overwhelming average majority of 500 votes.—In Pickens, which heretofore rather squinted at nullification, the whole Union ticket is elected—say four members, by a majority of 2 to 300 votes. In Green, the Union party has a majority of 3 to 1. In Marengo, the whole Union ticket, say 3 members, is elected. In Wilcox, heretofore nullifying, we have 2 to 1. The same in Dallas. In Pike, our party has succeeded by about 300 majority.—The same result in Chambers, Talladega, and Benton. The same in Sumpter, Washington, and Clark. The same in Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson, and Blount.

In North Alabama, almost every county will send Union men, pledged to support William R. King. Madison will send 6, Jackson 7, Lauderdale 4, Limestone 3 out of 4. Lawrence the same. Franklin, Marion, Fayette, and St. Clair, will send all Union Jackson men. This phalanx of "good men and true," will support Mr. King, and the most of them, while candidates, pledged themselves to vote for no Nullifier for any office. In Montgomery, which has been so long under this tyrannical yoke, the moderate party are in the ascendancy. In North Carolina, our intelligence is, that the democracy supporting the President will return their usual majority to the State Legislature. The Richmond Whig and the National Intelligencer says it is no fact. In Indiana, there are no congressional elections this year. Noble, the former Governor, is re-elected. He was elected first as a Clay man. The following article from the Kentucky Gazette, confirms a statement which we heard some time ago, viz., that Mr. Noble had given to Mr. Clay and declared himself for Col. Johnson; and this accounts for the fact that the Jacksons are successful in many counties where Noble carried large majorities. The Gazette says, "Gen. Noble is no doubt re-elected Governor in Indiana, if we may judge from the returns received. Gen. N. is a warm supporter of Col. Johnson for the next Presidency."

It will be remembered, that Indiana has never given a vote in the national contest against the democratic candidate. She will be found steadfast to her principles in the next Presidential contest. In Kentucky, the Clay and Bank party have carried all before them.

THE RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—On Thursday evening a body of rioters evaded the vigilance of the police and military force on duty, and made an attack on a frame building used as a house of religious worship, in the rear of Second street, between the Wharton Market, which they entirely tore down. Hence the rioters proceeded to Vernon street, where they reacted the atrocities of Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. Three houses occupied by colored people were attacked, the residents put to flight, and the doors, shutters and furniture broken and scattered. The further progress of outrage was prevented, as the assailants found the next place they had devoted to destruction, guarded by the police.

On Thursday, the streets, the scenes of the outrages committed on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, presented countless evidences of the brutal ferocity of the actors.—The wrecks of window-sashes, doors, mantels, furniture, bedding and every thing which mislaid, clung and hung could defend break or destroy, remained broken or scattered over the streets or pavements. In some instances the unoffending and unsuspecting residents fled from their dwellings half clad, with their infants in their arms and sought refuge in the houses of the neighboring white inhabitants. Nor was this effected in every case without personal injury. One poor female, frightened from her bed by the yells of the mob, fled, half dressed, a suckling at her breast and another infant at her side, to a school house in the vicinity, where the master was lecturing to an evening class. In her flight her infant was wounded on the head, and dragging the bleeding boy by the hand, she burst into the school-house frantic with terror, and implored refuge and protection from the assemblage within. The particulars of one case may supply the history of many—perhaps all; as no case is yet reported of an attack having been invited or provoked by the residents of the dwellings assaulted or destroyed. The character of the mob may be known by the circumstance that the gift of a strong drink arrested its lawless course, and turned the tide of its vengeance over a less fortunate house and victim. In Small street, some of the residents determined to defend their dwellings, remained within their bolted doors, unappalled by the yellings of the mob. To several of these houses, thus prepared for defence, the ruffians outside attempted to set fire, but were either diverted or driven from the spot, before they were able to accomplish their diabolical purpose.

The extent of the depredations committed on

the three evenings of riot and outrage can only be judged of the number of houses damaged or destroyed. So far as ascertained, this amounts to forty-four. In Seventh street, ten houses and one church; in Baker street eight houses; in Shippen street twelve; and in Small street and Second street, the quantity of furniture, bedding, and apparel destroyed is unknown. From one of the houses it is said that three hundred dollars and a watch were stolen, and the report is no doubt correct; as several old convicts were recognized in the mob. The same description of persons formed part of the crowd assembled last evening, which renewed outrage was expected. Sheriff Duncan, though surrounded by vigilant officers, had his pocket book stolen by some one from the crowd. One of the houses assaulted was occupied by an unfortunate cripple, who, unable to fly from the fury of the mob, was so beaten by some of the ruffians that he has since died in consequence of the bruises and wounds inflicted.—National Gaz.

We understand, that there was no further disturbance from rioters on Saturday night, and that from the measures of precaution that have been adopted, there need be no further apprehension in the minds of any of the citizens.—Aner. Sen.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. LATEST FROM EUROPE. The ship Humboldt, at Boston, brings London and Liverpool papers to the 20th July. The ship Normandie, at New York, brings Paris papers to the 15th July.

The new British cabinet has been formed with Melbourne at its head. Viscount Duncannon has succeeded Melbourne in the Home Department, and Sir John C. Hobhouse, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in place of Duncannon. The stability of this cabinet was much doubted. It was stated in the House by Lord Althorpe as the intention of government to proceed with the Irish title bill, and the renewal of the coercion act with modifications. The London Chronicle says the reign of the Tories is at an end, and the Irish interest will prevail.

The change in the Ministry of England had occasioned a general suspension of business, and that stillness so natural on sudden momentous events. The London Courier of the 17th has the following account of the new Ministry:—

The Ministerial arrangements are completed.—Lord Melbourne is first Lord of the Treasury, in the room of Earl Grey. Viscount Duncannon is to be Secretary of State, for the Home Department, in room of Lord Melbourne. Lord Duncannon is to be called to the House of Peers. Only two Secretaries of State can in the terms of Mr. Burke's Act sit in the House of Commons. The Right Honorable Sir John C. Hobhouse is to be Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, in the room of Viscount Duncannon. Sir John is, we are glad to hear, to have a seat in the Cabinet. It is expected, that he will be a candidate for the representation of Nottingham, vacant by Lord Duncannon's promotion to the Peerage. No other change, so far as we have heard, is to take place in the Administration, as constituted under Earl Grey was Prime Minister; the Marquis Wellesley remaining Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Littleton Secretary for Ireland. We presume that if any explanations are required respecting the way in which the Ministerial arrangements have been effected, they will be afforded this evening in the Houses of Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, July 17. Lord Althorpe, amidst loud cries of Hear, hear, Bar, Bar. His Lordship was understood to say, that he rose for the purpose of stating to the House, that Lord Melbourne having been commended by His Majesty to lay before him a plan for a new administration, his Lordship had now completed that plan, and had re-constructed an administration. (Hear.) The only alterations or additions which it been found requisite to make were these—that Lord Duncannon was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, and that his Lordship was succeeded as First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, by Sir John C. Hobhouse. (Hear, hear, hear.) His Lordship next proceeded to tender the loss of the assistance of Earl Grey in his Majesty's Councils, and described the loss of that assistance as nearly if not quite irreparable. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Noble Lord at some length, used the highest encomiums on Lord Grey. His Majesty had now, however, placed Lord Melbourne at the head of his government, and he was then ready to state that no selection could have been made which held out better prospects to the country than that which His Majesty had just made. (Hear.) That Noble Lord had just judgment and discrimination—two essential qualities. With that Noble Lord he had the pleasure of concurring on almost every subject. His Majesty had been also graciously pleased to desire a continuance of his (Lord A's) services.—(Loud cheers from all parts.) He had, at all times, as the House was aware, felt the greatest disinclination to accept office; and he would not pretend to say that his experience had tended in the least degree to weaken that disinclination or objection. He was perfectly aware that his own resignation had produced that of Earl Grey, and it was therefore under the feeling that such a result had been produced by that act of his own and the great loss the country must suffer by the absence of his Noble Friend's advice and services, he was induced now to continue.—(Loud cheering.) He found, under peculiar circumstances, that it was necessary he should continue, and he did so, feeling it to be an imperative duty.—(Loud cheers.)

The present Government would be prepared to carry forward such reasonable reforms in the institutions of the country, as the people had a right to expect would be granted them from the reform in parliament. They would, at the same time, propose nothing that would be likely to be dangerous to the established institutions of the country. They would endeavor to be neither more than adequate, nor less than adequate in the duties they had to perform.—(Hear.) This was the principle upon which the Government of Earl Grey had been conducted; that Government had met with opposition, but they had persisted in the course, and endeavored by every means in their power, safely to ameliorate the abuses which existed.—(Loud cries of Hear, hear.)

RETURN OF DON CARLOS TO SPAIN.

The Gazette de France of July 15, contains a letter to the editor from M. Jauge, the banker, stating the arrival of Don Carlos in Spain. The Gazette says he took his seat as President of the Provincial Juntas, at Elision do, and has addressed a proclamation to the Spaniards, stating that he would never again quit them; but should he fall in endeavoring to perform the duties which his rank and love for the people impose upon him, he will be replaced by his eldest son. He promises to convolve the National Cortez, in all the communes, instead of the present one, which he calls a phantom—to re-establish a Juntas, and the Salic Law, which was violated by Ferdinand VII, and concludes his proclamation by comparing himself with Pelagius, who he says— "In former times carried with him into the

Asurias, religion, the laws, and the glory of his country. Guardian of this sacred deposit, of this inheritance of national independence, he preserved it in order to restore it to Spain in all its purity, and in so doing prepared the deliverance of the country. An exile like him, but full of confidence in the Divine protection and in your fidelity, it is against other Moors that I commence the battle; it is with you, and under the shield of our ancient liberties, that we shall triumph over our new enemy."

In our quiet village of New Holland, we understand Lynch's late was carried into execution last week, against a stranger who had given some offence to the inhabitants. The man was taken from his domicile, tarred and feathered in the true Yankee style, marched out of town and let run. We have not heard the cause of this summary proceeding.—Lancaster Journal.

We have heard of another case of an appeal to Lynch's Code. A celebrated Philadelphia Doctor, a disciple of the Tappan school, who could not find room for the overflowings of his milk of human kindness in the city of brotherly love, paid a visit to Columbia, in this county, a few days since, prepared, it is said, to deliver a course of amalgamation lectures. A barrel of tar was purchased and a pillow well stuffed with feathers procured for the occasion. A hint of these proceedings was given to the government Doctor's friends, who did not keep the secret, and the Doctor not wishing to be exhibited in the costume of a goose, took wing in an easterly direction and has not been heard of since.—B.

Capture of Mocha.—Were it not for the delicious coffee to which this place lends its name, perhaps, few Americans would be aware even of the existence of such a city on the eastern side of the Red Sea in Arabia Felix. The profit upon its staple enables it to support a population of ten thousand inhabitants, but its government is vicious and weak, and the walls of the city insecure. Hence, being an inviting object to marauders, a tribe of the party of Bedouin Arabs, being hungry for the spoils, made a descent upon it in February last, under the command of a chief in the pay of Mehemet Ali, the celebrated Pacha of Egypt.—The place was obstinately defended by four hundred of the Sultan's troops, but was finally carried by assault; about 40 of the Turkish troops were killed, and the rest made their escape on board some English ships in the offing. About 300 of the assailants were slain.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. PRICE CURRENT. Wheat.—The sales of new reds have been pretty uniform throughout the week, at 90 a 100 cents per bushel for fair to prime reds. We quote the same prices to-day. A sale of family flour white wheat at the beginning of the week at \$1.12, and on Wednesday at \$1.12. A parcel of good white was sold on Tuesday at \$1.05.

Corn.—The market for white Corn opened on Monday at 63 a 64 cents; but within a day, or two the supplies have not been so full, and the demand is somewhat improved. We now quote white at 65 a 66 cents—sales of yellow, early in the week, at 63 cents and to-day at 63 a 64 cents. Rye.—Remains without any change at 60 a 63 cents. Oats.—We quote, to-day at 26 a 26 cents. Clover Seed.—We quote, as in quality, at \$4 a \$4.25—no sales to report.

DIED

At his residence in Queen Ann's county, at the 13th inst. Mr. EDWARD G. BOYKE, formerly a member of the legislature from that county.

In Chestertown, Kent county, at the residence of Capt. John Constable, on the 19th inst. the Rev. JAMES HANSON, a highly respected minister of the Methodist Protestant Church.

NOTICE

By virtue of an order from Lambert W. Spencer, Esq., one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, ordering and directing notice to be given to the owner of negro JANE, a runaway slave, now confined in Talbot county goal, by an advertisement to be inserted for two successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton. Notice is hereby given, that a Negro Woman who calls herself Fanny Heath, alias Jane Heath, and who says that she is the servant or slave of one William Hand, of Queen Ann's county, is now confined in Talbot county goal, as a runaway. The owner of said negro is hereby warned to come forward, prove property, and pay the charges of her imprisonment, otherwise she will be discharged according to law. JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shif. aug 26 2w

THE STEAM BOAT

WILL, as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at seven o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge, and Easton; and will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton 32. On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day. Passage as heretofore. All baggage, packages, &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof. By order, L. G. TAYLOR, Commander. apr 15

MARYLAND

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 8th day of August, 1834, by Abraham De Groot, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for Baltimore county, as a runaway, a dark mulatto Woman, who calls herself HARRIET ADDISON, says she was born free, and was raised by her aunt, July Nelson, who lived in Hyattstown, eight miles from New Market, Maryland. Said mulatto woman is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a small scar on the left side of her nose, small mole near the corner of her right eye, and one over her left eye, scar on the middle finger of her left hand. Had on when committed, a blue calico frock, lince apron, yellow cotton handkerchief on her neck, light striped handkerchief on her head, and pair of dirty mulatto woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. aug 26 3w

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton's BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution is situated in the most healthful and pleasant part of the city, corner of Saratoga and Courtland sts. Baltimore.

After having conducted an extensive Boarding school for young ladies, for several years in North Carolina and Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton removed to this city in 1831, and opened a Seminary for young Ladies, upon a scientific plan, which has received an almost unprecedented patronage.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have liberally provided their school with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their philosophical apparatus is equal to any ever that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the school. Their cabinet of minerals though small yet contains upwards of 700 specimens. Their Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's and Gardner's Globes, several Pianos and a harp. Mr. & Mrs. H. beg leave to remark, that the instruments they possess, are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 1500 volumes of the best authors, connected with the studies pursued in the school, to which the young ladies have general access.

In all the departments the most competent teachers have been engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the principals.

The course of instruction in this institution, is carried on in a regular and continued system of academic studies embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to a complete course of female education.

Parents and guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the seminary by applying to the editor.

Dr. Frederick and Annapolis papers; Hagerstown Courier; National Intelligencer; Easton Whig; Port Deposit Courant; will advertise the above once a week each, to the amount of \$4, and send bills to this [American] office. aug 26 5w

NOTICE. THE purchasers of the Lands of the late Lloyd Nicols, deceased, are requested to make their payments to the subscriber, as the bonds for the same are now due. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Administrator of Lloyd Nicols, dec'd. aug 26 6w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of vendition ex-ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to medieted, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Robt. H. Goldsborough, Wrightson Jones and Thos. Henrix, at the suits of the following persons to-wit:—one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of James Price, one at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instance and use of Benjamin P. Moore, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of Isaac Atkinson; also one writ of fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and use of William Townsend, against Joshua M. Faulkner, Samuel Harrison, William H. Dawson and Wrightson Jones, and one writ of fieri facias at the suit of John Durham, against Caleb Brown, Joshua M. Faulkner and Anna Maria Faulkner, his wife, and one other writ of fieri facias, at the suit of Thomas Armstrong against Caleb Brown and Joshua M. Faulkner, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Easton, for cash, on TUESDAY the 16th day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to-wit:—one negro man named Jerry, and a lot of ground in Broad Creek Neck, containing eleven acres of land, more or less, called part of Divine St. Andrew, with a Dwelling house and Shop on the same.—Also I will offer for sale on TUESDAY the 9th day of September, at 10 o'clock of said day, and continue the sale until all of the following property shall be disposed of for Cash, that is to say, two Side Boards and Glasses, two Mahogany Tables, one Pine do. two dozen Windsor Chairs, three Carpets, five Beds, Bedsteads and furniture, one Bureau, one Secretary Book Case, one small Work Stand, one eight day Clock, five washstands, two pairs of Brass Andirons, four pair other Andirons, 9 pair of tongs and shovels, three large looking glasses, three small dressing glasses, one cupboard and contents, seven wasters, four writing desks, two old cases with bottles, ten common chairs, one old chest of drawers, one wardrobe, a quantity of knives and forks, tea and table spoons, four iron pots, three ovens, two spiders, two tea kettles, one coffee kettle, one lot tin, one lot wooden ware and all the balance of the household and kitchen furniture, of the above mentioned Joshua M. Faulkner, one stallion called Red Rover, one old bay mare, one young bay mare called Miss Rover, one black mare, one double carriage and gear, one gig and harness, one horse cart, and one cow. Also the following property, purchased by said Faulkner of Henry Clift to-wit:—seven leather beds, three high pot bedsteads, with sacking and curtains, two camp bedsteads, with cords and curtains, two low pot bedsteads, six pair mullin sheets, two pair linen sheets, four cotton and yarn counterpanes, one white cotton counterpane, six pair rose blankets, four calico quilts, one cot, one dozen round back window chairs, half a dozen new green square back window chairs, half dozen yellow do. five rush bottom do. one mahogany side board, one inlaid do. one mahogany table, one small do. three pine dining do. five chamber stands, two red table with drawers, two other red chamber tables, three carpets, one large writing desk, one kitchen cupboard, one large iron pot, one large dutch oven, one small do. one iron pan, one trying pan, one Griddle, three washing tubs, one alarm mantle Clock, three dozen dining plates, half dozen soup plates, one and a half dozen britania table spoons, two dozen knives and forks, six blue edge dishes, one tureen and spoon, one Britania coffee pot, one do. tea pot, six bar kegs, eight quart decanters, six pint do. three dozen tumblers, one dozen wine glasses, one saddle and bridle, one red cow with short tail, seven half gallon piches, one large stone piler, six large wash bowls, one gilt framed looking glass, five chamber looking glasses, one large wash water, two small do. one walnut tray, one pair large cast andirons, two pair wrought do. pair pair shovel and tongs, four brass candle sticks, two large glass lamps, four chamber do. and one light four wheel carriage and harness, seized and taken as the property of Joshua M. Faulkner, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by JO. GRAHAM, Shif. aug 26

PIETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Here is a small packet sent us by our American friends—and we are happy to think we have many—from across the Atlantic—and what should it contain, among other welcome volumes, but in binding yellow, as a crocus—“Flora's Interpretations.” The collection of Flowers and Sentiments. The collection and selection has been made—and tastefully—by Mrs. S. J. Hale, a lady who is an honor to Boston.—We know not who may be the writer of the following lines to “a Night-blowing Cereus”—we hope the fair Edith herself—but we cannot give them better praise than by gracing our pages with them, among pearls as pure as themselves—here are two of the first-water, in the same setting—which do you love best, the American or the English?

NIGHT-BLOWING CERUEUS.

Strange flower! Oh, beautiful! strange, Why in the lonely night, And to the quiet watching stars, Spreadst thou thy petals white? There's sleep among the breathing flowers, The folded leaves all rest— Child, buttofly, and bee are hush'd— The wood-bird's in its nest— Thou wait'st alone of earth's bright things, A silent watch is thine, Offering thy incense, rovine gift! Unto night's stary shrine. Morn glows, and thou art gone for aye, As how of summer cloud; Like thy sister flower of Araby, Thou unto death hast bow'd! Once flowering, wilt thou never more Give thy pale beauty back? O, canst thou not thy fragrance pour Upon the sunbeam's track? Thou flower of summer's starlit night, When whispering farewell, Hearst thou a hope, from this dim world, Mid brighter things to dwell? Thou hast unceas'd my thought's deep fount, My hope as thine shall be, And my heart's incense I will breathe To Heaven, bright flower, with thee.

EVENING PRIMROSE.

\*The smmish latest ray has shed, The wild bird to its nest has sped, And buds, which to the day beam spread Their brightest glow, Encline their dew-besprinkled head In slumber now. \*Then why art thou lone vigils keeping, Pale flower, when all beside are sleeping? Are not the same soft zephyrs sweeping Each slender stem, And the same opiate dewdrops steeping Both thee and them? \*Eve is my noon. Let this still hour, When softly sleep each sister flower, Sole watcher of the dusky bowyer I joy to be; And conscious, feel the pale moon shower Her light on me. \*Som as meek evening veils the sky, And withly fresh her breeze fits lie, And on my breast the dewdrops lie, I feel to live; And what of mine is fragrant, I freely give. \*Say thou, who thus dost question me, Would'st thou from earth's dull cares be free, O, listen, and I'll counsel thee Wisely to shun Tumult, and glare, and vanity, As I have done. \*Enter thy closet, shut the door, And heavenward let thy spirit soar; Then softer down than bathe the flower On the moon rest, And beams which sun nor moon can pour Illume thy breast!

In “Flora's Interpreter,” the lines to the Night-blowing Cereus are marked “From the Ladies' Magazine,” of which Mrs. S. J. Hale is editress. Are they really American? There is something about them—may we say it without offence—a tone of fine simplicity tempering their earnestness—that almost makes us doubt their being so—and they bring, though dim, yet not unfamiliar recollections to our mind, as if we had heard them before, somewhere or other, years ago. Yet we dare say that we are mistaken, and that the Cereus they celebrate was a Boston flower. Certain we are, that the Evening Primrose, so delightfully sung by our fair countrywomen, sprang from English soil—we know not whether in garden—waste ground—or in the dreary sands of the Lancashire coast, where it grows wild in profusion. Equally beautiful are her lines on the “Dark-Gilliflowers.” It is often called, because of the sombre hue of its blossoms, and their exhaling fragrance only in the night. Many of the double varieties are very lovely, and give out their rich odours so freely in the day time, as fully to deserve the notice of Thomson, who, in his enumeration of flowers, passes his encomium on the whole tribe—

“And lavish stock, which scents the garden round; “There seems,” adds the lady, “a peculiar fragrant in the scent of night-blowing flowers: it is something akin to night music.” The White Water-Lily, again, one of the most magnificent of our native flowers, as Sir James Smith truly says, expands its blossoms in the sunshine and the middle of the day only, closing towards evening, when they recline on the surface of the water, or sink beneath it. The sinking of the flowers under water at night, he says, has been denied or doubted, therefore he was careful to verify it. The same circumstance is recorded of the Egyptian Lotus, from the most remote antiquity. What exquisite lines Mrs. Hemans has written on water-lilies! Was it in Loughlin-Tarn she eyed them?—for there in such profusion do they float, that were they not to sink down below the water at night, they would perplex the images of the soft-reflected stars. Here are lines which Mrs. Hemans will admire and love.

THE WATER LILY.

Yes thou art day's own flower—for when he's fled, Sorrowing thou dostst beneath the wave thy head And watching, sleeping, through the livelong night, Loolest forth impatient for the dawning light— And, as it brightens into perfect day, Dost from the foamst fold thy breast display. Oh would that I from earth's defilement freed, Could bare my bosom to the light like thee! But, ah! I feel within a blighting power

Marring each grace, like hidden worm the flower; And trembling, shrinking gladly would I fly That “light of lights” Jehovah's piercing eye. Yet whither can I go?—Old there's a wave Where he who weeps for sin his soul may lave; There would I plunge—and sad, not hopeless, lie Waiting the first fair day-spring from on high; Then glad emerging from the healing stream, Welcome, like thee, sweet flower, the dawning beam.

Remains of the tower of Babel.—The most remarkable ruin, both in magnitude and name, is called by the Arabs, Birs Nimrod's tower. This, there is every reason to believe, was the ancient tower of Babel, the earliest and mightiest specimen of human skill and human audacity. The travels of Mr. Rich and Sir R. K. Porter, have rendered us more familiar with those huge ruins than could have been hoped for. The compressed view of that given by Hæren, is very striking and animated. “This huge mass of building lies about six miles south-west of Hallab. It has the appearance of an oblong hill, the base of which, according to Porter, is two thousand and eighty two feet in circumference. Rich reckons it two thousand two hundred and eighty six. It may easily be conceived, that it is scarcely possible to fix, in a positive manner, the circumference of such a ruin. Its present height, reckoning to the bottom of the tower which crowns its summit, is two hundred feet; the tower itself is thirty. Looking at it from the west the entire mass rises at once from the plain in one stupendous, though irregular pyramidical hill. It is composed of brick, kiln baked. From the western side, two of its stories may be distinctly seen; these are about sixty feet high, cloven in the middle by deep ravines. The tower-like looking block on the summit, is a solid mass twenty-eight feet wide, of the most beautiful masonry; to all appearances, it formed an angle of some square buildings the ruins of which are yet to be seen on the eastern side. The cement which connects the bricks is so hard that it was impossible to chip the smallest piece, and for this reason none of the inscriptions can be copied, as they are always on the lower surface of the bricks. It is rent from the top nearly to the bottom; and at its foot lay several unshapen masses of fine brick work, still bearing traces of violent fire, which has given them a vitrified appearance, whence it has been conjectured that it has been struck by lightning. The appearance of the hill, on the eastern side, evidently shows that this enormous mass has been reduced more than half. Only three stories out of the eight which it formerly contained, can now be discerned. The south about the bottom of the hill is now clear; but is again surrounded with walls, which form an oblong square, enclosing numerous heaps of rubbish, prof'ly once the dwellings of the inferior deities, or of the priests and officers of the temple. The appearance of the tower of Nimrod is sublime, even in its ruins. Clouds play around its summit; its recesses are inhabited by lions, three being quietly basking upon its heights when Porter approached; it scarcely intimidated by the cries of the Arabs, they gradually and slowly descended into the plain. Thus the words of the prophet have been fulfilled—“Wild beasts of the desert shall be there; owls shall fill their houses; ostriches shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there. Jackalls shall howl in their palaces, and wild hounds in their pleasant places.”

Looking at it from the west the entire mass rises at once from the plain in one stupendous, though irregular pyramidical hill. It is composed of brick, kiln baked. From the western side, two of its stories may be distinctly seen; these are about sixty feet high, cloven in the middle by deep ravines. The tower-like looking block on the summit, is a solid mass twenty-eight feet wide, of the most beautiful masonry; to all appearances, it formed an angle of some square buildings the ruins of which are yet to be seen on the eastern side. The cement which connects the bricks is so hard that it was impossible to chip the smallest piece, and for this reason none of the inscriptions can be copied, as they are always on the lower surface of the bricks. It is rent from the top nearly to the bottom; and at its foot lay several unshapen masses of fine brick work, still bearing traces of violent fire, which has given them a vitrified appearance, whence it has been conjectured that it has been struck by lightning. The appearance of the hill, on the eastern side, evidently shows that this enormous mass has been reduced more than half. Only three stories out of the eight which it formerly contained, can now be discerned. The south about the bottom of the hill is now clear; but is again surrounded with walls, which form an oblong square, enclosing numerous heaps of rubbish, prof'ly once the dwellings of the inferior deities, or of the priests and officers of the temple. The appearance of the tower of Nimrod is sublime, even in its ruins. Clouds play around its summit; its recesses are inhabited by lions, three being quietly basking upon its heights when Porter approached; it scarcely intimidated by the cries of the Arabs, they gradually and slowly descended into the plain. Thus the words of the prophet have been fulfilled—“Wild beasts of the desert shall be there; owls shall fill their houses; ostriches shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there. Jackalls shall howl in their palaces, and wild hounds in their pleasant places.”

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

A law having been passed by the last General Assembly, and being now in force, to authorize Joshua M. Faulkner, late sheriff of Talbot County or his assigns to complete his collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are with said Faulkner, under executions to the next court, May Term: The subscribers being duly authorized and required by said Securities to complete said collections by next Court, hereby give notice to all concerned, that they will immediately enter upon said collections according to law, and will press them by order of said assigns to complete the collection by May Court—and the Securities hope and expect, that as they have a large sum to raise and the collection of those fees is the principal source of relief for them, and the amount due from each individual being comparatively small that there will be no difficulty presented in any quarter, as the collection must be made. W. C. RIDGAWAY, District No. 1. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 2. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. april 22

MILL FOR SALE.

Having concluded to leave this state; I offer at private sale, my

Mill, Mill-seat and Farm adjoining, containing upwards of two hundred acres of land, with a considerable bed of Iron Ore thereon. On the premises are a two story DWELLING, with two rooms and a passage below, and four above, well finished, nursery and kitchen adjoining, with a pump of good water in the yard; milkhouse, meat house, barn, stables, carriage house, all in good repair; two excellent springs of water, and one spring house convenient storehouse, a small dwelling for a miller; the mill and mill-house are in good repair; the mill in prime order for both merchant and country work, with a stream of water constantly flowing in all weathers, surpassed by few if any in the state. I presume this property possesses more real advantages than any of the kind I am acquainted with, which can be explained to any person wishing to purchase an excellent stand for great work, merchant work, and a country store. Terms of sale will be accommodating; for further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. THOMAS HOPKINS, Spring Mills, near Denton, Caroline county, Md. aug 5

N. B. A clear and undoubted title will be given to the property.

TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Chancery. MAY TERM, 1834.

Ordered by the Court, (a D. B. N. of Ns. Hammond former order being neglected to be published) that the Elizabeth Stewart, Trustee for the sale of certain property in the above cause and proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, before the third Monday of November next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, before the first day of October next. The report states the amount of Sales to be \$1780. R. T. EARLE.

True copy, Test—JACOB LOCKERMAN, Clk. aug 12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of nine writs of venditioni exponas, and three writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, against John W. Jenkins, at the suits of the following persons, viz: one at the suit of Joseph Pogue, Joshua G. Spry and Edwin Watkins, one at the suit of George R. Gaultier, Richard the suit of Henry Duhning, one at the suit of Francis Worly and Thoms Welsch, one at the suit of Aaron Kellee and Moses Kempton, one at the suit of William Bromwell and Alfred T. Moore, one at the suit of Thomas and James Wood, one at the suit of William Cook and Joseph Snowden, one at the suit of Samuel Harvey, Samuel Harvey, jr. and Joseph Harvey, one at the suit of James C. Sellman, one at the suit of Richard D. Wood, and William L. Abbott, and one at the suit of Thomas Harrison, John Harrison, and Washington Harrison, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 26th day of August inst. for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M., of said day, all that tract or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate on Choptank River, purchased by said Jenkins of Samuel Mackey, and where said Jenkins now resides, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, more or less. Also will be sold at the residence of said Jenkins on THURSDAY, the 21st of August inst. for cash, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock of said day, the following property, viz: one Gig and Harness, four head of Horses, one yoke of Oxen, 20 head of Cattle, 23 head of Steep, 12 head of hogs, 1 Ox-cart, 1 Horse-cart, 3 Ploughs, 2 Hammers, and all the residue of his farming utensils and all his crop of wheat. Also, 1 sideboard, 1 large clock, 2 mahogany tables, 1 carpet, 3 beds, bedsteads and furniture, and all the residue of his household and kitchen furniture, all seized and taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said John W. Jenkins, and will be sold to satisfy the abovementioned writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by JO. GRAHAM, Shff. aug 5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors & Co. of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day the following property, viz:—all that farm where William Anderson formerly lived, situate near Tuckhoe creek, and adjoining Lewistown, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit: “Hampton,” “Loverday's Purchase,” “Frances Plains,” and “Parker's Farm,” supposed to contain in the whole, the quantity of five hundred acres, also all that part of a tract of land called “Partnership Reserve,” situate between the waters of Third Haven creek, and St. Michaels creek, on the north of the road leading to the Bay side, adjoining the lands on which said William Hayward now lives, supposed to contain fifty acres of land, more or less, all taken as the lands and tenements of the aforesaid William Hayward, to satisfy the above mentioned venditioni exponas and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. THIO. HENRIX, former Shff. aug 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot County Court and to me directed, against John H. Holt and Mary E. Holt, his wife, at the suit of Ann C. O. Martin, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: all that House and lot in the town of Easton, conveyed by a certain William Bromwell to Susan Seth, and the undivided third part of the Lot or parcel of Land, called Turkey Neck, which situate between the waters of the aforesaid Bromwell and Martin, thence East five perches and six feet to the aforesaid place of beginning, be the quantity what it may, more or less. And also one undivided third part of a certain tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of seventeen acres of land, which lies to the north of the Farm heretofore purchased by John Aringdale deceased, of Thomas Martain, Trustee for the sale of the lands of Baynard Wilson deceased, and also one undivided third part of all that part of the said tract of land called Turkey Neck, containing the quantity of ten acres and fifteen tenths of an acre, which lies on the south side of the said farm, the whole of which said parcels of lands are situate, lying and being in Talbot county aforesaid, and are contiguous to and adjoining each other; all seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. JO. GRAHAM, Shff. aug 19

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of 5 writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas Perrin Smith, and four at the suit of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, against William Hayward, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 9th of September next for cash, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. the life estate of the said Wm. Hayward in the farm whereon he now resides, also his life estate in a lot on Washington street, also the fee simple in a lot on the Point road—sold to pay and satisfy the above 5 writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by E. N. HAMBLETON, former Shff. aug 19

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Notice. The Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 29th inst., for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the county tax. Applicants will please hand in their applications in writing to the Clerk on or before that day. All persons having claims against the county, are hereby notified, that the Levy will certainly be closed on the above mentioned day, if therefore their accounts are not rendered, they will be excluded for the present year. Per order of the Board THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. July 22

NOTICE TO STONE MASONS.

THE undersigned, a committee appointed to superintend the building of a Church at Miles River Ferry, near Easton, in Talbot county, Maryland, propose to build the same of stone—dimensions of Church 50 feet by 38—They invite proposals from Stone Masons of price and time, and will be prepared to receive them, addressed to the undersigned at Easton, Talbot county, until the first TUESDAY in August next. R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, RICHARD FEDDEMAN, RICHARD SPENCER. July 9

NOTICE.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Talbot County, on the 6th June 1834, by Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. a Justice of the Peace and for said county as a runaway, a woman and her infant child, who call herself Fanny Burke, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Signed, THOMAS HENRIX, WILLIAM ROSE, SAM'L HOPKINS, JESSE SCOTT, RICHARD BAKER. July 29

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the undersigned, appointed by the Judges of Talbot County Court, Commissioners to divide or value the lands and real estate of Mrs. Rebecca Heath, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, will proceed in the execution of said commission agreeably to law, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Signed, THOMAS HENRIX, WILLIAM ROSE, SAM'L HOPKINS, JESSE SCOTT, RICHARD BAKER. July 29

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Consisting in part of gentlemen's Boots, Monroes and Shoes, of all descriptions, also Ladies' Kid, Seal & Stuff Shoes, boy's Monroes, and a general assortment of children's Shoes. Also, Trunks and Blacking, all of which he will sell very low for cash. The public's obedient servant, PETER FARR. N. B. The subscriber having taken considerable pains to accommodate the public, hopes it will be reciprocated by them, particularly in paying off their bills, especially those of long standing. He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the support he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same. P. T. aug 5

CLOCK AND WATCH.

The subscriber having recently returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of materials in his line of business, which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on very reasonable terms. He has also on hand a variety of

Fancy Articles.

which he will sell for a small advance. He particularly invites his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, and thinks there is but little doubt but what they will be induced to purchase. He returns his thanks for the many favours received and still hopes to receive the patronage of a generous public. The Public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY. June 21.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

Sloop Thomas Hayward,

GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master. THIS splendid new coppered and copper fastened sloop, just launched, and finished in the most complete and commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, (with dining cabin and state room,) has commenced her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every WEDNESDAY morning at 9 o'clock, and the Maryland wharf (Corner's) Baltimore, every SATURDAY at the same hour. This packet has two ranges of commodious berths, furnished with the best beds and bedding—the table will be supplied with every article in season calculated to minister to the comfort of the passengers—and every attention will be given to the wants of those who may patronize the packet. Freight will receive the same prompt and punctual attention as ever, and the smallest order thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as far as practicable. SAMUEL H. BENNY. Easton Point, may 6

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, among which is some nice Chestnut fencing and flooring plank. It will be sold low for cash, if taken away immediately. GOLDSBOROUGH & LEONARD. Easton, July 8

GENERAL MEETING.

THE subscribers, Stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Millington and owners of more than five hundred shares of stock therein, in pursuance of the provisions of the 14th fundamental article contained in the Charter, do hereby give public notice that a General Meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking house in the town of Millington, on MONDAY the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the condition of the affairs of said Bank, and the expediency of winding up its business with as little delay as may be consistent with the interests of all parties concerned. Evan Morgan, Alan Quinn, Evan Poultney, George Fitzhugh, Thomas Poultney, Ann Poultney, George Riggs, John Bearce, Henry Cline, George Freeburger, Gavin Harris, William Percy, Isaac Knight, Thos. A. Richards, Charles Goddard, William D. Ball, Josiah Horton, William E. Guy, Job Blaisell, Abraham Boyse, William Kimer, L. A. Jenkins, John Rose, Francis S. Walter, George Monnet, Richard Donovan, Daniel P. Lee, William Dawson, Sam'l. H. Redgreaves, John Fallon, R. S. Roggers, July 1

Per R. Johnson and J. Glenn, Assignees.

By Geo. W. Dolbin, their Attorney in fact,

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore look out for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on executions, will please bear in mind that the abovementioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT! JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff. July 22

FOR SALE.

I will sell at public sale at the Court House door in Cambridge, on MONDAY 1st day of Sept. 1834, at 11 o'clock A. M. a large dwelling House, 2 story, with five fire places, also a mill house with all the running gear in good order, 39 3-4 acres of land of good quality, situated on the east side of Cambridge creek; it is one of the best stands for a tide mill on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It may be put in operation with very little expence and the creek affords great abundance of water. THOMAS MCKNETT. The Cambridge Chronicle will insert the above four times. aug 5

THE EASTERN SHORE JOCKEY CLUB.

RACES WILL commence, over the Eastern Course, on the last Wednesday in September next, (the 21th) and continue three days. The course is beautifully situated on the farm of A. C. Bullitt, Esq., about half a mile from Easton, and will be in first rate order on the days of running. FIRST DAY.—A Colt's purse of \$200, two miles and repeat. SECOND DAY.—purse of 300 dollars four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, foaled on the Eastern shore of Md. Eastern Shore of Va. or in the State of Delaware. THIRD DAY.—A Handy cap purse of 100 dollars best three in five, one mile heats. A. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Easton, July, 22

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 31st day of July 1834, by Edward Fisher, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a Negro Man, who calls himself DAVID OSTOM, says he was born free, and was raised by his father, David Ostom, in the city of New York. Said negro man is about 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his right wrist, caused by a burn; scar on his right fore finger, and one on his left wrist, caused by a cut; scar on the left side of his head; several scars on his legs; a high forehead. Had on when committed, a check shirt, a pair of white linen pantaloons, one old shoe and one old boot, and dark seal skin cap. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. aug 12

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 30th day of July, 1834, by Wm. Ashmun, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a Negro Woman, who calls herself ANN or NANCY CHAMBERS, says she is free, but did belong to Mr. Bowie, or Boyer, in Baltimore county. Said negro woman is about 25 years of age, has a small scar on her right arm, caused by a burn; several scars on her back, caused by whipping; one of her teeth out in front; very down look when spoken to, and appears to be idiotic. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock and black stuff shoes. The owner (if any) of the above described negro woman is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail. aug 12

WILLIAM LOVEDAY

Has just returned from Baltimore with an additional supply of

NEW GOODS,

which he can offer to his friends and the public generally upon fair terms. June 21.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 6, South Charles Street Baltimore, Md. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them, will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. Baltimore, April 26, 1834—may 6

JOHN W. MILLER'S



Coach, Gig, and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public he has taken the shop on Washington street near the shop of Mr. R. Spencer and John B. Firbank, and immediately fronting the Saint Michaels road, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and having employed some first rate hands in their different branches, together with his own knowledge of the business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their work. All kinds of repairing done to order, and when ordered, and the prices made to suit the pressure of the times, as he is determined to do his work as low as is possible, to enable him to live. And he is also determined his work shall not be surpassed either in strength or style of finish, by any other establishment on the Eastern Shore. aug 12 eo3w G3w

POST-OFFICE.

EASTON, July 1st, 1834. Persons indebted for postage are requested to call and settle without delay. There are many accounts of long standing, which the undersigned is determined shall be closed at once.—He is always desirous of accommodating his neighbors, as far as he can do so consistently with his duty, but he must insist upon punctuality in the payment of postages. EDW. MULLIKIN, P. M.

A CARD.

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

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXTERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers' can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary church—the house is white. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore. may 29

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 23rd day of July, 1834, by Charles Keenan, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a bright mulatto girl who calls herself MARIA JAMES or JONES, says she belongs to the estate of Mr. Wyville, of Dorchester county, Eastern Shore, Maryland. Said mulatto girl is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a scar on the back of her right hand by a scratch. Had on when committed a red painted maulin frock, small red and white silk shawl on her neck, black rrape bonnet, black stuff shoes. The owner (if any) is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. aug 12

WAS Committed to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 31st day of July 1834, by Edward Fisher, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, a Negro Man, who calls himself DAVID OSTOM, says he was born free, and was raised by his father, David Ostom, in the city of New York. Said negro man is about 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his right wrist, caused by a burn; scar on his right fore finger, and one on his left wrist, caused by a cut; scar on the left side of his head; several scars on his legs; a high forehead. Had on when committed, a check shirt, a pair of white linen pantaloons, one old shoe and one old boot, and dark seal skin cap. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail.