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POETRY.

MRS. HOOD'S REPLY

To Mr. Hood's Lamentation—"I'm not a single man." I will not fret, though you regret You made me yours for life; But yet I find that all the best Remember I'm a wife. Your winks and smiles, and wreathed smiles, From them has set me free; But your winks, alas, good Mr. Hood, Have fairly hood-winked me. You've changed my name, but I'm the same In face and disposition; But at the altar to my cost, I altered my condition. To chat my eyes, beauteous would they Watch when they knew it alone, To watch its beams—but now it seems A beam is their own. At the parlor window sit To catch them unawares, But they won't even stare at one Who is not above stairs. My lovers trembled when they sang, Of "Love that weeps and waxes;" Their tremors all have ceased, and I Now find them no great shakes. My veteran beau, old Mr. Stubbs, Though bald in rhyme would caper Both curls and wit o'er night for me Committed verse to paper. My religion is o'er and him no more Do wigs or rhymes employ; He's now abandoned, the old scratch, And looks like the Old Boy. With billet doux of every hue, By seals with quaint expressions, Beaux strove both on the wax and me At once to make impressions. But their epistles come no more The tale of love to tell, The letters now I know are joined For another syllable. Bouquets once came the ardent flame Of lovers to disclose, And many a tender line was sent All underneath the rose. But verse enclosed in roses now Appears not, though I ask it; And all the tender lines I get Come in the Butcher's basket. The fate of both of us is hard, Which hardest none can tell I can no longer tie a bow, You cannot ring a bell. But still I do not like to hear Forever from your lip, That from the hour you got a rib, You're always had the hyp. You can't imagine, Mr. Hood, That when the knot was tied, Your heart was licensed, like the mail, To carry six inside. No wonder yet the fair forget The claims you bring to view; The reason's plain—they cannot see A likely hood in you. To me, your dame, you are the same, Your wit and humor's free, For I've no fear, you'll ever prove, A false Hood unto me. And since you taught me how to pun And took the marriage vow, I say, though I was singly blest, I'm doubly happy now.

SAUL.

Thou whose spell can raise the dead, Bid the prophet's form appear, "Samuel raise thy buried head! King, behold the phantom seat!" Earth yawn'd; he stood the centre of a cloud, Light changed its hue, retiring from his shroud. Death stood all passive, in his fixed eye, His hand was wither'd, and his veins were dry; His foot, in bony whiteness glittered there; Shrunken and sinewless, and ghastly bare; From lips that moved not on unbreathing frame, Like cavern'd winds, the hollow accents came, Saul saw, and fell to earth, as falls the oak, At once, and basted by the thunder stroke. "Why is my sleep despoiled? Who is he that calls the dead? Is it thou, Oh King? Behold Bloodless are these limbs and cold; Such are mine; and such shall be; Thine, to-morrow, when with me: Ere the coming day is done, Such shall thou be such thy son, Fare the well, but for a day; Then we mix our unadoring clay; Thou, thy race, lie pale and low, Pierced by shafts of many a bow; And the falchion by thy side To thy heart the hand shall guide: Crowless, breastless, headless fall, Son and sire, the house of Saul!"

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT. A TALE. FROM THE GERMAN OF RICHTER.

Since the day when the town of Haslau first became the seat of a court, no man could re-

member that any one event in its annals (always excepting the birth of the Hereditary prince) had been looked for with so anxious a curiosity as the opening of the last will and testament left by Van der Kabel. Seven distant surviving relatives of seven distant relatives deceased, of the said Van der Kabel, entertained some little hopes of a place as amongst his legatees, grounded upon an assurance which he had made, "that, upon his oath, he would not fail to remember them in his will." These hopes, however, were but faint and weakly; for they could not repose any extraordinary confidence in his good faith—not only because, in all cases, he conducted his affairs in a disinterested spirit, and with a perverse obstinacy of moral principle; whereas his seven relatives were mere novices, and young beginners in the trade of morality—but also because, in all these moral extravagances of his (so distressing to the feelings of the sincereascal), he thought proper to be very satirical, and had his heart so full of old caprices, tricks, and snares, for unsuspecting scoundrels, that (as they all said) no man who was but raw in the art of virtue could deal with him, or place any reliance upon his intentions. Indeed, the covert laughter which played about his temples, and the falsetto tones of his sneering voice; somewhat weakened the advantageous impression which was made by the noble composition of his will, and by a sort of large heads, from which were daily dropping in his life, and great benefactions, Christmas boxes, and New Year's gifts; for this reason it was, that by the whole flock of birds who sought shelter in his boughs and who fed and built their nests on him, as on any wild service-tree, he was, notwithstanding, reputed a secret magazine of springs; and they were scarce able to find eyes for the visible berries which fed them, in their scrutiny after the supposed gossamer snares. In the interval between two apoplectic fits, he had drawn up his will, and had deposited it with the magistrate. When he was just at the point of death, he transferred to the seven presumptive heirs the certificate of his deposit; and even then said, in his old tone, how far it was from his expectation, that by any such anticipation of his approaching decease he could at all depress the spirits of men so steadily and sedate, whom, for his own part, he would never regard in the light of laughable or unworthy beings; to which remark only one of the whole number, namely, Mr. Harprecht, inspector of the police, replied as a courtier to a bitter one, "that the total amount of interest, which might severally belong to them in such a loss; was not (they were sincerely sorry it was not) in their power to determine."

At length the time is come when the seven heirs have made their appearance at the town-hall, with their certificate of deposit; namely, the ecclesiastical councillor Glantz; Harprecht, the inspector of police; Neupeter, the court agent; the court-fiscal, Knoll; Pasvogel, the bookseller; the reader of the morning lecture, Flacks; and Monsieur Flitte, from Alsace. Solemnly, and in due form, they demanded of the magistrate the schedule of effects consigned to him by the late Kabel, and the opening of his will. The principal executor of this will was Mr. Mayor himself; the sub-executors of this will were the rest of the town-council. Thereupon, without delay, the schedule and the will were fetched from the register office of the council, to the council chamber; both were exhibited in rotation to the council and the heirs, in order that they might see the privy seal of the town impressed upon them; the registry of consignment, indorsed upon the schedule, was read aloud to the seven heirs by the town-clerk; and by that registry it was notified to them that the deceased had actually consigned the schedule to the magistrate, and entrusted it to the corporation chest; and that on the day of consignment, he was still of sound mind; finally, the seven seals, which he had himself affixed, to the instrument were found unbroken. These preliminaries gone through, it was now (but not until a brief registry of all these forms had been drawn up by the town-clerk,) lawful in God's name that the will should be opened and read aloud by Mr. Mayor, word for word, as follows:—"I, Van der Kabel, on this seventh day of May 1794, being in my house, at Haslau, situate in Dog street, deliver and make known this for my last will; and without many millions of words, notwithstanding I have been both a German notary and a Dutch schoolmaster. However I may disgrace my old profession by this parsimony of words, I believe myself to be so far at home in the art and calling of a notary, that I am competent to act for myself as a testator in due form, and as a regular deviser of property. "It is a custom with testators to premise the moving causes of their wills. These, in my case, as in most others, are, regarding my happy departure, and for the disposal of the succession to my property—which, by the way, is the object of a tender passion in various quarters. To say any thing about my funeral, and all that, would be absurd and stupid. This, and what shape my remains shall take, let the eternal sun settle above, not in any gloomy winter, but in some of his most verdant springs. "As to those charitable foundations and memorial institutions of benevolence, about which notaries are so much occupied, in my case I appoint as follows:—To three thousand of my poor townsmen, of every class, I assign just the same number of florins, which sum I will, that on the anniversary of my death, they shall spend joyfully in feasting; upon the town common, where they are previously to pitch their camp, unless the military camp of his serene highness be already pitched there, in preparation for the reviews; & when the gala is ended, I would have them cut up the tents into clothes. Item, to the Jews of this place I bequeath one principal I bequeath one golden Augustus. Item, to the Jews of this place I bequeath my pew in the high church. As I would wish that my will should be divided into classes, this is to be considered the first. "Amongst the important offices of a will, it is universally agreed to be one, that from amongst the presumptive and presumptuous expectants, it should name those who are, and those who are not, to succeed to the inheritance; that it should create heirs, and should destroy them. In conformity to this notion, I give and bequeath to Mr. Glantz, the councillor for ecclesiastical affairs; as also to Mr. Knoll, the exchequer officer; likewise to Mr. Peter Neupeter, the court agent; item, to Mr. Harprecht, director of the police; furthermore to Mr. Flacks, the morning-lecturer; in like manner to the court-bookseller, Mr. Pasvogel; and finally, to Monsieur Flitte—nothing—not so much because they have no just claims upon me—standing as they do, in the remotest possible degree of consanguinity—nor again because they are, for the most part, themselves rich enough to leave handsome inheritances; because I am assured, indeed I have it from their own lips, that they

entertain a far stronger regard for my insignificant person than for my splendid property; my body, therefore, or as large a share of it as they can get, I bequeath to them. "At this point, seven faces, like those of the seven sleepers, gradually elongated into a supernatural extent. The ecclesiastical councillor, a young man, but already famous throughout Germany for his sermons printed or preached, was especially aggrieved by such offensive personality; Monsieur Flitte rapped out a curse that rattled even in the ears of magistracy; the chias of Flacks, the morning-lecturer, patriarchal beard; and the town-council could distinguish an assortment of audible reproaches to the memory of Mr. Kabel such as prig, rascal, profane wretch, &c. But the mayor motioned with his hand, and immediately the fiscal and the bookseller recomposed their features, and set their faces like so many traps, with springs, and triggers, all at full cock, that they might catch every syllable; and then, with a gravity that cost him some efforts, his worship read as follows:—"Excepting always, and be it excepted, my present house in Dog street; which house, by virtue of this third clause, is to descend and to pass in full property, just as it now stands to that one of my seven relatives above mentioned, who shall, within the space of one half hour, (to be computed from the recital of this clause,) shed, to the memory of his departed kinsman, sooner than the other six competitors, one, if possible, a couple of tears, in the presence of a respectable magistrate, who is to make a protocol thereof. Should, therefore, all remain dry, in that case the house must lapse to the heir general, whom I shall proceed to name."

Here Mr. Mayor closed the will; doubtless he observed the condition annexed to the bequest was an unusual one, but yet in no respect contrary to law: to him that wept the first the court was bound to adjudge the house; and then, placing his watch on the session table, the pointers of which indicated that it was just now half past eleven, he calmly sat down; that he might duly witness, in his official character of executor, assisted by the whole court of aldermen, who should be the first to produce the requisite tear on behalf of the testator. "That since the terraqueous globe has moved or existed, there can never live meta morpheous legibus congress or one more of a sort, and enraged, than this of Seven United Provinces, as it were, all dry and all condecorated for the purpose of weeping, I suppose any impartial judge will believe. At first so invaluably minutes were lost in pure confusion of mind, in astonishment, and in the merriest peals of laughter. The congress found itself suddenly translated into the condition of the dog, to which, in the very moment of his keenest assault upon some object of his appetites, the fiercest out, Ha! whereupon standing up, as he was, on his hind legs, his teeth grinning, and snarling with the fury of desire, he halted, and remained petrified.—From the grasping of hope, however distant, to the necessity of weeping for a wager, the congress found the transition too abrupt and harsh. "One thing was evident to all, that for a show or that was come down at such a full gallop, for a baptism of the eyes, to be performed at such a hunting pace, it was vain to think of raising up any pure water of grief; no hydraulics could effect this; yet, in twenty-six minutes (four unfortunately were already gone,) in one way or other, perhaps, some business might be done. "Was there ever such a ridiculous act?" said the merchant Neupeter; "such a piece of buffoonery enjoyed by any man of sense and discretion?" For my part, I can't understand what it meant. However, he understood this much, that a house was by possibility floating in his pure upon a tear; and that was enough to cause a violent irritation in his lachrymal glands. "Knoll, the fiscal, was screwing up, twisting, and distorting his features pretty much in the style of a poor artisan on Saturday night, whom some fellow-workman is barber-ously razing and scraping by the light of a collier's candle; furious was his wrath at this abuse and profanation of the title Last will and testament; and, at one time, poor soul, he was near enough to tears—of vexation. "The wily bookseller, Pasvogel, without loss of time, sat down quietly to business; he ran through a cursory retrospect of all the works any ways moving or affecting, that he had himself either published or sold on commission; took a flying survey of the pathetic in general; and in this way of going to work he had fair expectations that in the end he should brow beat something or other; as yet, however, he looked very much like a dog who is slowly licking off an emetic which the Parisian surgeon Donnet had administered, by snuffaring it on his nose; time, gentlemen, time was required for the operation."

Monsieur Flitte, from Alsace, fairly danced up and down the sessions Chamber; with bursts of laughter he surveyed the rueful faces around him; he confessed that he was not the richest among them; but, for the whole city of Strasburg and Alsace to boot, he was not the man that would or could weep on such a merry occasion. He went on with his unseasonable laughter and indecent mirth, until Harprecht, the police inspector looked at him very significantly, and said, that perhaps Monsieur flattered himself he might, by means of laughter, squeeze or express the tears required from the well-known Meibomian glands, the caruncula, &c. and might thus piratically provide himself with superfluous rain; but in that case he must remind him that he could no more win the day with any such secretions, than he could carry to account a course of sneezes, or wilfully blowing his nose, in a channel into which it was well known that very many tears far more numerous were now wanted, flowed out of the eyes through the nasal duct; more indeed, by a good deal, than were ever known to flow downwards to the bottom of most pews at a funeral sermon. Monsieur Flitte, of Alsace, however, protested that he was laughing out of pure fun, and for his own amusement, and, up to his honor, with no ulterior views. "The inspector, on his side, being pretty well acquainted with the hopeless condition of his own deplorable heart, endeavored to force into his eyes something that might meet the occasion, by starting with them wide open, and in a state of rigid expansion. "The morning lecturer, Flacks, looked like a Jew beggar on a mounted stallion which is running away with him. Meantime, what by domestic tribulations, what by those he witnessed at his own lecture, his heart was furnished with such a promising bank of heavy laden clouds, that he could easily have delivered upon the spot the main quantity of water required, had it not been for the house which floated on the top of the storm; and which, just as it was ready, came driving in with the tide, too gay and gladsome a spectacle not to banish

his gloom, and thus fairly dammed up the waters. "The ecclesiastical councillor, who had become acquainted with his own nature by his long experience in preaching funeral sermons, and sermons on the new-year, and knew full well that he was himself always the first person and frequently the last, to be affected with the pathos of his own eloquence, now rose with dignified solemnity, on seeing himself and the others hanging so long by the dry rope, and addressed the chamber:—"No man," he said, "who had read his printed works, could as well as he carried a heart about him, that had occasion to reproach such holy testimonies of his tenderness as tears—lest he should thereby draw too heavily on the sympathies and the pures of his fellowmen, rather than elaborately to provoke them by stimulants for any secondary views, or to serve an indirect purpose of his own. 'This heart,' said he, 'has already shed tears (but they were shed secretly) for Kabel was my friend," and so saying, he paused for a moment, and looked about him. "With pleasure he observed that all were still sitting as dry as corks; in lead, at this particular moment, when he himself, by interrupting their several water-works, had made them so dry, that crocodiles, follow-deer, elephants, whales, or ravens, should weep for Van der Kabel, as his presumptive heirs. Amongst them all, Flacks was the only one who continued to make way; he kept steadily before his mind the following little extempore assortment of objects:—Van der Kabel's coat and benedictant; the old petticoats so worn and tattered, and the grey hair of his female congregation at morning service; Lazarus with his dogs; his own long coffin; innumerable decapitations; the Sorrows of Werter; a miniature field of battle; and finally, himself and his own melancholy condition at this moment, self-enough to melt any heart, condemned as he was in the bloom of youth, by the second clause of Van der Kabel's will, to tribulation and tears, and struggles: Well done, Flacks!—There strokes more with the pump-handle, and the water is pumped out—and the house allowed to sink. "Monsieur Glantz, the ecclesiastical councillor, proceeded in his pathetic harangue:—"O Kabel, my Kabel," he ejaculated, and almost wept with joy at the near approach of his tears, "the time shall come that by the side of thy loving breast, covered with earth, mine also shall lie mouldering and in cor—ruption," he would have said; but Flacks, starting up in trouble, and with eyes at that moment overflowing, threw a hasty glance around him, and said—"With submission, gentlemen, to the best of my belief, I am weeping;" then sitting down with great satisfaction, he allowed the tears to stream down his face; that alone, he soon recovered his cheerfulness and his ardor. Glantz, the councillor, thus saw the prize fished away before his eyes; this vexed him; and his mortification was the greater on observing his own pathetic exertions, and the abortive appetite for the prize, which he had so earnestly uttered in words as ineffectual as his own; and at this moment, he was ready to weep for spite—and "to weep the more because he wept in vain." As to Flacks, a protocol was immediately drawn up of his watery compliance with the will of Van der Kabel; and the message in Dog street was knocked down to him forever. The Mayor adjudged it to the poor devil with all his heart; indeed, this was the first occasion ever known in the principality of Haslau, on which the tears of a schoolmaster and a curate had converted themselves—not into mere amber, that incloses only a worthless insect, like the tears of the Helidae, but, like those of the goddess Fria, into heavy gold. Glantz congratulated Flacks very warmly, and observed, with a smiling air, that he might have himself lent him a helping hand by his pathetic address. As to the others, the separation between them and Flacks was too palpable, in the mortifying distinction of wet and dry, to allow of any cordiality between them; and they stood aloof therefore; but they staid to hear the rest of the will, which they now awaited in a state of anxious agitation."

From the Cincinnati Chronicle. CONDENSED HISTORY OF OHIO. Extract from the "Ohio Annual Register," a work now in press at the Hemisphere office Columbus, Ohio. Ohio was organized as a State in the spring of 1802, and the present Constitution was adopted by a Convention, which met in Chillicothe, in November of the same year. The first settlement was commenced at Marietta, in 1788, by a company of emigrants from New England. General Putnam, and forty-six other hardy enterprising individuals, from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, led the way into the western wilderness, and were the first adventurers who commenced a permanent settlement northwest of the Ohio. The river Ohio gave name to the State, and some historians have indulged in considerable speculation as to the true origin of the word. Its proper derivation is not yet settled, nor is it material whether it is fact it means, agreeably to the early French explorers of the Mississippi Valley, "Beautiful River," or takes its origin from the Indian "Bloody River," as designated by the Indians. Whatever may have originated the term 'Ohio,' it must certainly be admitted that it is now the name of one of the most flourishing States in the Union. Ohio is bounded north by Michigan and the Lake (Erie), east and south by Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, and west by the State of Indiana. The State is nearly 222 miles in extent from north to south, and from east to west, containing an area of about 200 miles square, independent of the waters of Lake Erie. The climate is warm and salubrious; and the character and manners of the people partake in no inconsiderable degree of those of the respective States and countries from which they emigrated. Brought rapidly together from all parts of the world, it cannot be supposed that they will immediately assimilate in social habits; and that time and opportunity are alone required to produce that uniformity of opinion and feeling, so essential to all well-regulated communities. The population of the State has been rapidly, almost beyond example. By the census of 1830 as returned from the several counties, it will be seen that Ohio contained 937,679 inhabitants, which number has no doubt been since increased to something more than 1,200,000. The number of legal voters, as taken by authority of the State in 1823, was 124,624. By the enumeration of 1827, the number was 147,745; and by a subsequent enumeration (1834) the number was elevated to 182,829. The returns of votes polled for electors of President and Vice President in 1823, was 158,294. This

increase of population and public suffrage must be considered as unparalleled in the history and settlement of this country. In 1800, the territory south-west of the Ohio contained only 45,000 souls. Of free blacks under the census of 1830, there were 9,550. Slavery being unknown to the constitution of the State, all colors and all complexions of people, breathe the free air of Ohio. This fact forms no doubt a prominent argument why the settlement of this State has been so much more rapid than the States south of the Ohio river. It held forth inducements to early emigration and was one of the great leading causes of the rapid strides of Ohio in the march of wealth and improvement. The present state of literature in Ohio is encouraging. Our schools and colleges are in a flourishing condition. There are no less than eight colleges in the State, some of which are liberally endowed and bear the name of Universities. Each of these respective seminaries of learning, as well as the several academies and public schools scattered over the State, will be more particularly noticed in the subsequent pages of this work. The principal towns of the State are Cincinnati, Columbus, and Sandusky (incorporated cities), Chillicothe, Cleveland, Zanesville, Dayton, Steubenville, Marietta, Portsmouth, Painesville, Lancaster, Springfield, Lebanon, St. Clairsville, Canton, Wooster, Massillon, Newark, Xenia, Hamilton, Warren, Circleville, Mount Vernon, New Lisbon, Norwalk, Wilmington, Piqua, Urbana, Delaware, Marion, Coshocton, Huron, and Ashland. There are many other towns of nearly equal size and importance with some of the above, which are rapidly increasing in wealth and business. The city of Cincinnati, from its position on the Ohio, its favorable situation and great local advantages, must continue to flourish, as it has done, for a long succession of years. It must remain, and perhaps forever, the great emporium and chief commercial city of the west, to which the other towns of Ohio are tributary. The internal improvements of the State, by means of canals, important public roads, and objects of local enterprise, have been rapidly advancing, under the guidance of an enlightened public policy, within the few past years; and should the spirit of improvement and industry that has hitherto marked the conduct of the citizens of this State, continue to animate them in the successful prosecution of the great works now in progress, Ohio will soon exhibit to the world a glowing picture of her great internal resources, and furnish an example fit for the imitation of all her surrounding sisters. The Ohio Canal, 108 miles in length, commencing at the flourishing town of Cleveland, on Lake Erie, and terminating at Portsmouth, on the Ohio, is one of the greatest works of the age, and secondly, in point of importance, to the grand Canal of New York. This splendid improvement is truly an ornament to the State, and reflects the highest credit on its projectors, and upon the gentlemanly commissioners, through whose great skill and industry, faithfulness and perseverance, it has been carried successfully through to final completion. At the incipient stages of this great work, many opposing obstacles presented themselves—obstacles that nothing but foresight and unflinching firmness and resolution could have surmounted. Ohio should not be easy to forget the services and exertions of those on whom the responsibility of this work was made to rest. The Miami Canal is another important link in the chain of western enterprise. This canal is sixty-six miles in extent, commencing at Dayton, now among the most populous and flourishing of the inland towns of the State, and terminating at Cincinnati. This also, is a work of magnitude, and of great public utility. It extends through the heart of one of the finest countries in the world, The Miami and Scioto Valleys are supplied with a large body of the richest bottom land in America, and abound with the richest and most fertile soil of any portion of the Union of equal extent. In addition to these two great public works, there are several Lateral Canals extending from the main canals to the most prominent commercial and business points in the adjacent country. The lateral branch which terminates at Columbus, is 11 miles in length.—The Dresden side cut, and the slack water navigation to Zanesville, is 17 miles in extent. The Lancaster lateral canal, and the one leading from the Miami canal to Lebanon, are in a state of forwardness, the former nearly or quite completed. We have already more than 400 miles of finished canals in the State, and when the Miami canal shall be extended, agreeably to the act of the Legislature for that purpose, and that of Wabash and Erie lines shall be completed, we shall have nearly or quite 550 miles of Canal in Ohio. These inestimable marks of western industry and enterprise, are flattering to the pride of all who love their country and rejoice in its prosperity. Our public highways, too, are rapidly improving through the agency of a system of internal policy. A laudable public spirit has been infused among the people. Many important turnpikes have been constructed within the few past years, and that great national work, the Cumberland road, as it is familiarly called, extending through the centre and heart of the State, from east to west, affords incalculable advantages to the business of the State, and furnishes the finest facilities for travel of any work of its kind in the Union. It is computed that Ohio enjoys upon her northern borders, about 190 miles of ship and steamboat navigation, and nearly 436 miles of steamboat navigation on the Ohio. These great local advantages, united with a soil abounding in every production and luxury of life, must inevitably give Ohio, on no distant day, if not the first, at least the second rank among the States of this Union. She already holds a conspicuous place in the confederacy. Although in 1830, the fourth in point of population, she is now the third State, not only in number, but in wealth and resources; and for a rapid advancement in population and improvement, she is mostly indebted to her admirable form of government to the spirit of industry that prevails her citizens, and to the mildness and freedom that mark her laws and institutions. The form of the Government of Ohio, partakes of the nature of the other members of the Republic, varying only in some unessential particulars. The General Assembly of the State consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; the former of thirty-six, and the latter of seventy-two members. The members of the Senate are elected once in every two years, and those of the house are chosen annually. A Senator to be eligible to a seat in the Senate must be

30 years of age, and the members of the house of Representatives of the age 25. The first territorial legislature met at Cincinnati, as early as 1799, when there assembled only five members of the Council, and about sixteen or eighteen Representatives. The names of these individuals may appear in some portion of the following pages. Judge Burnett, of Cincinnati, was one of the members of the Council, and Wm. H. Harrison the first delegate to Congress ever appointed in the territory. Allusion is here made to these minute particulars, with no other view than to show the rapidity with which the population and improvements of the State have advanced, and to cite the reader to the first grand impulse given to the spirit of emigration and enterprise that has characterized the settlement of the west. The organization of the territorial courts, as well as the other civil institutions of the country, gave a sudden impetus to these changes and improvements which followed the tread of the early adventurer to western wilds, and the citizen of the world, whose observations and researches have led him to a general and comprehensive view of our present state of civilization and wealth, must look with no ordinary amazement and wonder on the mighty revolution effected in this important portion of the American Union. By the latest news from Portugal to 15th October, it appears that the Queen Donna Maria, was lying dangerously ill at Lisbon, on the 13th of that month.—Should this disease terminate in her death, unhappy Portugal will again in all probability be involved in a civil war for the succession. By the charter granted to Portugal by Don Pedro as the legitimate King and successor to his father Don John, on the 29th of April, 1826 the royal authority was vested in "Donna Maria the second," who was to reign forever "by the grace of God and the formal abdication and cession of Don Pedro the first Emperor of Brazil." In view of her disease leaving issue, "her legitimate descendants are to succeed to the throne, according to the regular order of primogeniture and representation, preferring always the anterior to the posterior line; in the same line, the nearest degree to the most remote; in the same degree the male sex to the female; in the same sex the oldest person to the youngest." Should she however die without legitimate descendants, the crown is to go to the collateral branch, and here is the point upon which the cause of war will arise. Donna Maria has one brother who is now the reigning Emperor of Brazil, who was born on the 1st of December 1820. He cannot by any possibility inherit not only because he is seated on a foreign throne, but because he is a foreigner, (owing to the separation of Brazil from Portugal more than a year before his birth) it being expressly declared in the charter that "no foreigner can succeed to the crown of Portugal." But she has a sister now in Brazil, Donna Januaria who was born on the 11th March, 1821, four years before the separation, and who is on that account as much of a Portuguese as Donna Maria herself. Her claims however will no doubt be resisted by Don Miguel, whose partisans will urge that the young Brazilian is a foreigner, and as she has no father or male relative, of full age to fight her battles, she will find it pretty difficult, without the aid of Great Britain or France to maintain her pretensions. The present Queen, although not yet sixteen years of age, having been born on the 4th of April 1819, has some experience in public affairs, and has besides a hold upon the affections of the Portuguese people which a stranger would not possess. Should she, however, recover from her illness, she is soon to be married to the Prince of Leuchtenburgh, brother of Don Pedro's widow and son of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, by a Bavarian princess. Had the young Napoleon Bonaparte lived, who was cousin to Donna Maria, it is quite possible that he would have been her choice, and a more suitable match could not readily have been arranged. —Phil. Gazette.

Navigation of the Red Sea.—Rail Road across the Isthmus of Suez.—It has been mentioned that a sum of money had been voted by the British Parliament for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening a communication with India, by means of steam navigation through the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf. It is now announced, that whatever may be the result of the survey, steam will be called into operation in effecting the passage to India, by at least one channel, viz. that of the Red Sea. Mohamed Ali, the Pasha of Egypt, desirous of profiting by the determination of the British Government, has decided on the construction of a rail road across the Isthmus of Suez. It is supposed that a ship may be transported on the rail road, and thus the necessity be avoided of unloading and reloading the cargo. Two years are judged to be sufficient for the proposed work; meanwhile, passengers can cross from the Nile to the Red Sea without difficulty or danger; so that when the plan is brought into operation,—and it is intended that it should without delay,—a voyage from London to Bombay may be made in about two months. As numbers of persons in England are desirous of emigrating to Hindostan, they will be likely to avail themselves of this course, rather than the circuitous one day by the Cape of Good Hope.—N. Y. Amer.

Breach of Trust.—We learn that a young man about twenty-two years of age, who for a few weeks past has been in the employ of an assistant mail guard, of the mail contractor between this city and New York, was on Monday last entrusted by several of the New York brokers, with a package containing about \$5000 in bank notes of various denominations, and instructed to hand it to three of our city brokers. The money was not received in due time, and it has since been ascertained that the individual has decamped with the package. It is supposed that he has gone to West. Brokers and store keepers in that quarter should keep a sharp look out.—Phil. Inq.

We learn that on the 18th inst. the Rev. J. JOHNS, of this city, was unanimously elected Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia. We know that soon after the vacancy occurred in this church, he was earnestly urged to permit a call to be forwarded to him; but that he felt it his duty to resign the appellation; and we are authorized to say that he had now declined the formal call.—Balt. Amer.

A young man in the employment of Messrs. Sykes & Son, Sheffield, England, has made a steam engine which weighs seven ounces. It is so perfect that with a spirit lamp and two table spoonsful of water, it will go at the rate of a thousand strokes a minute, and will continue to work until almost the last drop is expended.

The form of the Government of Ohio, partakes of the nature of the other members of the Republic, varying only in some unessential particulars. The General Assembly of the State consists of a Senate and House of Representatives; the former of thirty-six, and the latter of seventy-two members. The members of the Senate are elected once in every two years, and those of the house are chosen annually. A Senator to be eligible to a seat in the Senate must be



EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1834.

WALDIE'S LIBRARY.—We invite the attention of our readers to the publication of the two volumes of Waldie's Circulating Library for the year 1835, inserted in this morning's paper.

Yesterday being the day of the meeting of Congress, if a quorum of both Houses should be in attendance, the President's annual Message will be delivered this day at noon.

The Legislature of Georgia, says the Augusta Chronicle, have re-elected the Hon. John P. King to the Senate of the U. S. for six years from the 4th of March next, and have elected Col. Alfred Cuthbert to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Forsyth.

For J. P. King 154—Democratic. G. R. Gilmer 80—Opposition. Scattering 9. A. Cuthbert 127—Democratic. H. Bramham 61. O. H. Cannon 31—Opposition. Scattering 20.

We extract the three following articles from the last Centreville Times in the order in which they were published. To say the least of our neighbor's editorial labors, we cannot but think he was unfortunate in the location of his article on "Lying." We would ask our neighbor of the Times, if he really believes, of the National Administration, what he here asserts, viz: "that party subserviency is the only test to office, HOWEVER BASE AND UNWORTHY THE APPLICANT, &c."

"Lying.—Lying is a scandalous sin, a crime of deep dye, of extensive nature, practiced to deceive, to injure, to betray, to rob, to destroy, and to conceal innumerable sins, it is the sheep's clothing upon the wolf's back, the Pharisee's prayer, the harlot's blush, the hypocrite's paint, the murderer's smile, the thief's cloak, and Judas's kiss, it is mankind's darling sin, and the devil's characteristic.

"PRINCIPLES OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.—In the New York Convention Mr. Van Buren said—He observed that it was evident that the amendment proposed by the honorable gentleman from Delaware, contemplated nothing short of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. He could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one.

The Hon. Peleg Sprague, Senator from Maine, has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. He assigns as his reason for resigning, that, being a candidate before the people, at the late election, for the office of Governor of the State, and the decision being against him in that contest, involving the great questions of national policy on which he would be called to act, it would be a violation of his feelings and his wishes to continue longer in the Senate.

FIRE AT SNOW HILL. It is with much pain we learn, just as our paper is about being put to press, that on Monday night last, an extensive and distressing fire took place at Snow Hill, the capital of Worcester county. It is said that not less than thirty or forty buildings, in the most central part of the town, were consumed, including the Court House, the Post Office and all the stores in the place except two or three; and it is added, most of the contents of the houses burnt, were lost.

We copy the annexed letter from the Bal. Gazette of Saturday evening, which gives the particulars of the fire more at length. "Snow Hill, Nov. 28th, 1834. My dear friend,—Our village is in ashes. It took fire from a Carpenter's shop, in the centre of the town. The whole central portion is burnt, every house of every description. All the stores except Jenkins's & John Dennis's—both the taverns. John Blair's dwelling, Denwood Williams's, Annanias Jones's, Isaac P. Smith's, E. Dymond's, George Hudson's, Dr. John R. Furnell's, Mrs. Due's, Levin Townsends, Lowell Jenkins's, all the millinery, shoemakers, tailors, and all other little shops, in the central part of the town.—The Court House is in ashes—it is said, however, that the records and the most valuable papers are saved.—I have given you a very imperfect account of this most dreadful calamity. I am exhausted almost to faintness. What can be done—many of our citizens are houseless, penniless, without food and clothes. I have lost

nothing. The saying of J. Dennis's store and I. P. Smith's stables, was the means of saving all the south-western part of the town.—The wind was about west north-west, and blew a fresh breeze. Those who are acquainted with the location of the houses burnt, will readily know who are safe. Very respectfully, your ob'dt. serv't. JOHN S. MARTIN.

RIOTERS ON THE RAIL ROAD.—We learn from the late Baltimore papers that the recent murders committed on the Washington Rail Road, have been followed by such acts of violence, as the breaking into stores and dwelling houses, and other outrages of so alarming a character that the citizens of Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties bordering on the road, have been thrown into great consternation and alarm. A public meeting of the citizens of those counties has been held, in which they resolved to remonstrate against the employment of the Irish laborers on this work, and, if necessary, to resist it by force.

The annexed report of Col. Williams, will give the particulars of the proceedings adopted for the arrest of the murderers, and all others concerned in the riots.

TO RICHARD G. STOCKETT, THOMAS SNOWDEN, JR. and WM. BAKER DORSEY, Esqrs. Justices of the peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Anne Arundel county. GENTLEMEN:—On being clothed with your warrant of the 23rd inst. requiring an immediate attempt to be made for the arrest of the lives and property of certain citizens, as for the arrest and bringing to justice of all such persons as were likely to have been engaged in the late disturbances and murders on the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, or suspected to have any knowledge of the same, I immediately proceeded to carry the same into effect, and now present to you the following report.

As soon as practicable after the order was received, I dispatched expresses in different directions, and although late in the day, I obtained a volunteer force of active and willing citizens, to the number of about thirty, and by 7 o'clock at night had them posted at the point threatened.

On the morning of the 24th, I received an additional force of about seventy men, through the activity of Major Capron; but the whole force being but indifferently armed, with no supply of ammunition, I concluded to defer attempting the arrest, until further reinforced; but in the meantime proceeded to those sections on the rail road, against which rested the strongest suspicions, for the purpose of searching the shanties and grounds, in order to secure such arms as were known to be in their possession. After a diligent search through the day, in which we partially succeeded, the detachment under Major Capron being obliged to return to the Savage Factory for its security at night, was ordered to take the 4th section (late Watson's) in its route, for a similar purpose.

No resistance was made to these examinations, with but one exception. One of the men of this detachment belonging to a small party, not having been aware of their having departed from a shanty, behind which he was searching for arms, several Irishmen, taking advantage of the darkness, suddenly knocked him down and beat him severely—where he lay until some time in the night, when having somewhat recovered he crawled off, and was taken up by a cart in the morning and brought to Waterloo. Some hands of Mr. Merrill, a German and two boys, were driven from their work on the rail road after the departure of the troops, and the man considerably bruised. On the morning of the 25th, having received information that a considerable reinforcement was on their way from Baltimore to aid the civil authorities of the county, further proceedings were suspended until their arrival.

On being joined by the detachment under Lieut. Col. Campbell, it was determined to make a simultaneous movement upon the 8th, (Jesse's) and 4th, (Watson's) Sections in order to prevent either escape, or the junction of the two parties, should they be disposed accordingly. The troops under Lieut. Col. Campbell, about one o'clock, P. M. were directed to the 8th Section, where the principal body of laborers were employed, and at the same time, a detachment of volunteers under the command of Major Capron, were ordered to the 4th Section, with order to arrest in the first instance every man—and by 6 o'clock the whole body, amounting to upwards of 300 men, were in our custody.

Much credit is due to Major Capron and acting Capt. Stockett, and the volunteers under their command, for the prompt manner in which the orders were executed, notwithstanding their disappointment in an additional force, expected to join from the Savage Factory, and from Capt. Bouldin's Section. As also to Capt. Bouldin and his Dragoons, for the celerity in which he executed his orders, being detached by Lieut. Col. Campbell, after an active duty on the 8th Section, to proceed down to the 4th Section, about 4 miles below, to reinforce Major C., the day being too far advanced for those on foot to reach before night. By this movement a large number of prisoners taken by that detachment, and who might otherwise have escaped, were brought up and placed in custody with every other.

One man on the 4th Section, against whom there are strong suspicions of guilt, not having been captured with the rest, Major Capron with a small party, returned to the Section in the night and arrested him in his bed, along with several others. Very early on the 26th, Capt. Bouldin's troop completed the arrests by bringing in a number found upon the lines. To Lieut. Col. Campbell, and the officers and soldiers under his command, we are indebted for the complete success of our plans of co-operation, and for the expeditious manner in which they were accomplished, and which may be ascribed to their good discipline, and the promptness and despatch with which every order was executed.

Very respectfully, your ob'dt. servant. J. S. WILLIAMS, Lieut. Col. Nov. 27th, 1834. Com'g. A. C. Vol's.

WHAT SAY THE FEDS TO NORTH CAROLINA NOW.—It will be recollected by our readers with what apparent sincerity and how positively the Federal papers throughout the country claimed a victory in North Carolina, at the election which took place in that State two months ago for members of the State Legislature. The declarations of the Democratic party were pronounced false, and the claim of 30 majority in the Legislature, was represented as a trick for political effect. The result proves that the statements of the Democratic papers were true, and that the representations of the Federal papers were false,—mere tricks for political effect. The following articles, republished in the

leading papers of the opposition, the National Intelligencer, and Telegraph, and copied by almost every Federal paper in the country, shew what reliance is to be placed on their representations.

Republished in the National Intelligencer. From the Raleigh Register. "We have cautiously foreborne for some weeks, to express our opinion with respect to the probable political complexion of the next General Assembly of this State. We did not wish to 'shoot until we were out of the woods.' We now feel ourselves at liberty to declare from ascertained facts, not that we are in the midst of a revolution, but that we have passed triumphantly through it. THE BATTLE HAS BEEN FOUGHT AND WON. From the period that General Jackson ascended to the highest legal honors of the nation, until within less than a year, no State in the Union, we do not except Tennessee, has supported him with more unwavering firmness, more unvarying unanimity, than North Carolina. But now that the character of the contest is changed, the scene is changed.

"Most assuredly, the delusion is at an end, and we do not make the assertion lightly, when we declare, that we do not believe that there has been either in Kentucky, or Louisiana, or Illinois, or Indiana, a more decided change than in North Carolina." Republished in the Telegraph. From the North Carolina Whig. "The Hon. Bedford Brown will stand about as much chance of re-election (mistake excepted) as a bob tail cur who may be barking before the herd, ever since he mounted his seven league boots to trample on the rights of freemen. Bedford Brown be re-elected! It cannot be."

Well, it appears that the Hon. Bedford Brown HAS BEEN RE-ELECTED TO THE U. S. SENATE, AND BY A MAJORITY OF VOTES. MR. CLAY ON THE U. S. BANK IN 1811.—We offer below the report of Mr. Clay delivered in the Senate of the United States in 1811, on the question of extending the corporate privileges of the Bank of the United States. The peculiar application of this document to the present condition of the Bank, gives it more value than it might otherwise intrinsically possess. The condition of the Bank is the same it then was, that of the country the same, or not very dissimilar, the Constitution is the same; what then has produced the change in Mr. Clay's mind and opinions? HE WAS THEN A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHICH WAS OPPOSED TO THE BANK OF THE U. S.; HE IS NOW THE CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF THE FEDERAL PARTY, WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN IN FAVOR OF THE U. S. BANK.

"IN SENATE—Saturday March 2. "MR. CLAY, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, praying that an act of Congress might be passed, to continue the corporate powers of the Bank, for a further period, to enable it to settle such of its concerns as may be depending on the 3rd of March, 1811, respectfully offers for the consideration of the Senate, the following REPORT.

"That your committee have duly weighed the contents of the Memorial, and deliberately attended to such explanations of the views of the memorialists as they have thought proper to present through their agents: That holding the opinion, (as a majority of the committee do,) that the Constitution did not authorize Congress originally to grant the charter, it follows as a necessary consequence of that opinion, that an extension of it, even under the restrictions contemplated by the stockholders, is equally repugnant to the Constitution. But if it were possible to surmount this fundamental objection, and if that rule which forbids, during the same session of the Senate, the re-iteration of a proposition once decided, were disregarded, your committee would still be at a loss to find any sufficient reasons for prolonging the political existence of a corporation, for the purpose of winding up its affairs. For,

"As it respects the body itself it is believed that the existing laws through the instrumentality of a trust properly constituted, afford as ample means as a qualified continuance of the charter would for the liquidation of its accounts, and the collection and final distribution of its property: But should any inconvenience be experienced on this subject, the committee are persuaded it will be very partial and such as the State authorities, upon proper application would not fail to provide a competent remedy for. And,

"In relation to the community, if the corporation, stripped of its banking powers, were to fulfil bona fide the duty of closing its affairs, your committee cannot see that any material advantage would be derived. Whilst, on the contrary, if it should not so act, but should avail itself of the temporary prolongation, in order to effect a more durable extension of its charter, it might, in its operations, become a serious scourge.

"Your committee are happy to say, that they learn from a satisfactory source, that the apprehensions which were indulged, as to the distress resulting from a non-renewal of the charter, are far from being realized in Philadelphia, to which their information has been confined. It was long since observed, that the occasion, in the circulation of the country, which was to be produced by the withdrawal of the paper of the Bank of the United States, would be filled by paper issuing from other Banks.—This operation is now actually going on: The paper of the Bank of the United States is rapidly returning, and that of other Banks is taking its place. The ability to enlarge their accommodations is proportionately enhanced, and when it shall be further increased by a REMOVAL INTO THEIR VAULTS OF THOSE DEPOSITS which are in the possession of the Bank of the United States, the injurious effects of a dissolution of the corporation will be found to consist in an accelerated disclosure of the actual condition of those who have been supported by the credit of others, but whose insolvent or tottering situation, known to the Bank, has been concealed from the public at large.

"You, committee beg leave to present the following resolution: Resolved, That the prayer of the memorialists ought not to be granted." From the Hudson Gazette. VIOLENCE OF THE OPPOSITION. The ferocious temper of the opposition shows itself as strongly,—perhaps more so—under their defeat, than before the election. Nothing is fairer, or more natural, than that men should differ in their opinions of public men and measures, and it has ever been the character of the democracy to exercise this right temperately themselves and so allow it to others, as to forget and forgive all such differences the moment the contest ceases. By this course, social in-

tercourse is preserved, and the relations of private life undisturbed by party violence. How different the opposition treat this matter, will be discovered from the following extracts: From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. "Let our rulers and the party in power bear their victory modestly—let them remember that although a minority, WE ARE AS READY TO RESIST BY FORCE OF ARMS, if necessary, any encroachment upon our constitutional liberties as if we were far more numerous."

From the New York American. "Wings, Constitutionals, friends of American Freedom, do you believe in the doctrines which you preach? Abide them, by the duties which they imply. YOU CANNOT AS HONEST MEN, COUNTEenance OR CONSORT WITH THOSE WHOM YOU HAVE ASSERTED TO BE THE ENEMIES OF THEIR COUNTRY. Know you not that 'a man may smile and smile and be a villain?' Fear you not that he who now jests at your discomfiture, and laughs with apparent good nature at the vile means which he has helped to put in operation to effect it, WOULD ALSO CUT YOUR THROAT AT THE BECK OF A DESPOT?" Surely such men richly deserve the strong condemnation they have received at the hands of a free People.

We received the following characteristic epistle from one of the crew of the U. States Ship Constellation, just arrived at this port, from Gibraltar. It was folded in the true sailor fashion, and if our mercantile friends had received it, it would have awakened associations of heavy remittances. But it contains something above all gold and silver—the record of a noble deed.

[Norfolk Beacon. During our stay at Toulon we were informed that a young man named Alexander Jamieson, was a convict in that place. Having made some inquiries respecting him, we found that he was an American; and was detected while in the act of smuggling when attached to an American vessel lying at Havre de Grace. He was tried by the laws of France, and sentenced to six years hard labour in the Navy Yard at Toulon of which he had served 4. He sent some letters on board for our perusal, from his mother, residing in the State of New Jersey, and one from himself, stating the miserable condition he was in at present. Finding he was deservng of our assistance, we raised by subscription \$100, and requested Capt. Read, to place the amount in the hands of some respectable resident of the place, to be kept until the time of servitude expired, in order to procure himself clothing and a passage to his native country. We also by the benevolent influence and assistance of Capt. Read, got one year taken off of his servitude.

How much must be the feelings of his aged mother excited, when she hears that her son, and perhaps her only child, now a slave in a far distant clime, was assisted by the crew of a man-of-war, a set of beings thought by those residing on shore, unfit to associate with the very lowest dregs of society. Where is there a heart more open, or a hand more ready, to assist the distresses of any description than a Sailor's? ROBERT M. DURAND. U. S. Ship Constellation.

MATTHIAS.—On Saturday last, the notorious Matthias, alias Matthias, was brought to this town in the charge of Messrs. Riker and Tompkins, of the New York police, under a warrant issued some time since by Charles Yeo, Esq. in which the prisoner is charged with "being instrumental in the death of Elijah Pierson, in the month of August last, on the oath of Mrs. Rosetta Drach, of New York, and the certificate of four respectable physicians in New Jersey, who examined the stomach of the deceased, and declared it to have contained a 'large quantity of unwholesome and deadly substance.' Matthias, having been delivered into the custody of the authorities of this place, was on Sunday morning lodged in the county jail, to await his trial.

The Rhode Island Republican has the following paragraph. E. K. AVERY—Tuesday evening Nov. 25.—We have just now learnt from a source entitled to credit, that Avery has made a full and unequivocal confession of the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell.

NEAPOLITAN CLAIMS.—The New York Gazette says: "The Rhone, from Havre, has brought one hundred thousand dollars in gold, being a portion of the first instalment on the claims of four citizens against the Neapolitan government. The Utica, (momentarily expected,) and Formosa each have a similar amount on board."

The Gazette de France of the 22d of October states, that Mr. Livingston had a long conversation with M. de Rigny, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Md. Repub.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE. The regular weekly Report of the Board of Health is inserted in another column. It shows that the deaths by cholera were only four, and the total number of all diseases 54. These four deaths occurred at the commencement of that week, that is about the 18th Nov. and since then the cholera has totally disappeared from Baltimore. The health of our city is now excellent—the bracing and purifying northwest winds which have prevailed for the last three or four days having completely re-established it. The restoration of our community to its wonted health, after the fearful visitation which has passed over it, may well occasion the lifting up of every heart in sincere gratitude to Almighty God, for the shortness of its duration.

We subjoin a statement of the mortality by the cholera, and by all other diseases, during the four weeks in which it prevailed. In point of mortality alone, it will be seen that the late visitation has been as light here as in any other city or town in the Union. It was the character of those who fell under it—the well known and justly esteemed, of exemplary habits of life—which rendered the disease so alarming.

Total deaths. By cholera. Week ending 3d Nov. 56 3 " 10th, 67 29 " 17th, 95 35 " 24th, 54 4 Total deaths by cholera during the four weeks, 71

This statement of facts will prove how grossly exaggerated were the reports which were so current in the country around us.—Amer.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday. PRICE CURRENT. Wheat.—Notwithstanding that the supplies were light in the early part of the week, prices receded under the influence of the heavy state of the flour market, and sales of fair to very good reds were made at 95 a 100 cents per bushel. Prices have since remained pretty much at these quotations, and to-day we find that no red wheats will bring more than \$1 per bushel. An advance of a cent or two has occa-

sionally been demanded for very prime parcels, but no sales have been effected above \$1. We therefore quote fair to prime reds at 95 a 100 cents per bushel. A cargo of extra prime heavy yellow was sold this morning at \$1.01. Corn.—There has been little or no old Corn at market, that description having been completely superseded by the new. In the early part of the week the supplies of new Corn were plentiful, and sales of dry white were made for shipment at 55 a 56 cts, and of yellow at a cent more. Yesterday sales of both sorts were made for shipment at 55 a 56 cts. To day there is a full supply at market, with but a very limited demand, there being no vessels in port to take the article away. There has consequently been a decline in prices, and sales of several thousand bushels, dry, for shipment, were made this morning at 53 cents. These are the latest sales, and, for the reasons above stated, there is now a pause in the market. Our preceding remarks apply to dry Corn,—that which is damp, and unfit for shipment, ranges at lower prices, according to its condition.

Rye.—As without change—we continue to quote at 63 cents—small supplies. Oats.—We quote, as in quality, at 30a32 cts. Clover Seed.—Wagon price \$4 50 a 4 75; and store price \$4.75a5 12 1/2.

MARRIED On Saturday the 22nd ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Jeremiah Benson to Miss Leah Robinson, both of this county. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Rawleigh, Mr. John W. David to Miss Matilda A. Neighbours, both of this Town. On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Wm. Rice to Mrs. Ann Price, both of Talbot county.

DIED On Monday, 24th ult. in this county, after a short illness, Mr. William Shehan; he has left a wife and one child to lament his loss. At New York, on Sunday morning, Richard Tilghman Lloyd, formerly of Maryland.

Great Literary Enterprise. PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY, FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this, certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes. The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any change. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without moaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus, the following extracts from that introductory copy, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the original Prospectus. In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate at \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for five Dollars!

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the rational and moral community, and of the consequences, sentimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of his situation and engagements attend him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS. "The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages, with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a title-page and Index.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance. Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE, No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Stoddard's Philadelphia House, Philadelphia, December, 1834.

THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.

A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio and Companion to the select Circulating Library" in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine.

Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, &c. JUST received and for sale by the subscribers,

Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c. ALSO,

CAST STEEL AXES, of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel WM. H. & P. GROOME. dec 2 cov6t

PAGE'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE. Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Court of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and on behalf of William Tiffany, George Tiffany, and Henry Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against William Vans Murray, I will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Jail door in Cambridge, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, three or more NEGRO MEN as in this county, by the names of Bob, George, and Adam. The above negroes are taken as the property of the said William Vans Murray, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias and the costs due and to become due. JOHN G. BELL, Sheriff. dec 2

The editors of the Baltimore Republican, Easton Gazette, and Whig, will insert the above until the day of sale, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

CATTLE

TAKEN in winter at 50 cents per month. Enquire of the Editor. dec 2 4t

An Overseer Wanted.

WANTED for the next year an overseer to manage a large farm. A man of family who can produce satisfactory testimonials of sobriety, industry and a general knowledge of farming may obtain an advantageous situation by applying immediately to the subscriber. To rent for the next year the dwelling house and garden with the privilege of fire wood, at my farm adjoining Perry Hall. A country carpenter would be preferred as a tenant.—Also to hire several young negroes of both sexes. MARIA ROGERS. Perry Hall, Nov 29—dec 2

From the National Intelligencer.  
Origin of the Numerical Subdivision of the Bible into Chapters and Verses.

The subdivision of the contents of a book into small verses, which is peculiar to the Bible, is the abuse of a convenience designed for another purpose, the history of which is perhaps worth considering, and may prove interesting to the reader.

The sacred books (both Hebrew and Greek) came from the hands of their authors, and were put into those of the people for whom they were originally composed, without any subdivision of the kind alluded to, which was first adopted immediately subsequent to the Babylonian captivity. The Jews had, at the time, nearly forgotten the original Hebrew—so much so, that when it was read in the Synagogue, it was found necessary to have an interpreter to explain the Chaldee, for the use of the common people.

To make this interpretation intelligible and useful, the reader of the Hebrew used to pause at short distances, while the interpreter pronounced the same passage in Chaldee; and these pauses became established, and were marked in the manuscripts—forming a sort of verses, like those in our present Bibles. This division into verses was confined to the Hebrew Scriptures, and to the people for whose use it had been contrived—no such division being in the translation of the Septuagint, nor in the Latin version—so that the Bible used in the Greek and West European Churches was without any such division, either in the Old or New Testament. When, after the division was found necessary to make the division and subdivision of the sacred books, it was for a very different purpose—that, namely, of being thereby enabled to refer to them with the greater ease and certainty. History informs us that Cardinal Hugo, in the 13th century, made a concordance to the whole of the Latin Bible; and that, for this purpose of reference, he divided both the Old and New Testament into chapters, as we now have them. These chapters he then subdivided into smaller portions, distinguishing them by the letters of the alphabet, and in this way he was enabled to make references from his concordance to the text of the Bible.

The utility of such a concordance brought it into high repute, and the division into chapters, upon which it depended, was adopted, along with it, by the European Divines. This division into chapters was afterwards, (in the 15th century) adopted by the celebrated Mordecai Nathan, who carried the contrivance a step further; for, instead of adhering to the subdivisions of Cardinal Hugo, he made others, much smaller, and distinguished them, not by letters, but numbers. This invention was applied to the Latin Bibles, and resulted in producing the present verses of the Old Testament. In this, Mordecai Nathan proceeded, no doubt, upon the old subdivisions that had been used for the interpretation into Chaldee. We thus see that the present divisions of the Old Testament into chapters and verses, was an invention partly Christian, and partly Jewish; and that it was for the sole purpose of convenient reference, and not with a view to any natural division of the several subjects.

The New Testament still remained without any subdivision into verses till about the middle of the 16th century, when the plan was adopted for a similar purpose, viz: a concordance. It was carried into effect by Robert Stephens, a celebrated printer, at Paris, who followed the example of Mordecai Nathan, in subdividing the chapters into small verses, and numbering them, and also printed an edition of the Greek Testament upon the same plan. This division soon came into general use, like the former one of the Old Testament, and was recommended from the same view—namely the concordance—which depended upon it; and Latin Testaments, as well as Bibles, continued ever after to be distinguished into chapters and verses.

It remained for the translators of the English Bible to carry this invention still further. In all the printed Bibles the beginning of every chapter had been made a fresh paragraph; but the verses were only marked by the number, either in the margin or in the body of the matter—such minute subdivisions not being deemed fit for distinct paragraphs. The English translators however, who had fled to Geneva during the persecution of Queen Mary—and who published there a new translation, famous afterwards under the name of the Geneva Bible—separated every one of the verses, making each into a distinct paragraph. This new invention was soon received with as much approbation as the preceding; and all Bibles, in all languages, began to be printed in the same manner—that is, with the verses distinguished into paragraphs, and this practice has continued down to the present time. A singular destiny this, to which no other book was ever subjected—for, in all other works, the index, or concordance, or whatever may be the subsidiary matter, is so arranged as to be subordinate to the original work, it is in the Bible alone, that the text and substance of the original has been disfigured in order that it might be adapted to the concordance that belongs to it—a convenient reference, rather than a careful perusal, being the end seemingly had in view.

In consequence of this, the Bible is to the eye, upon the opening of it rather a book of reference, than a book for perusal and study—a circumstance, it is to be feared, which occasions it to be used rather for the purpose of verifying a quotation, than as furnishing to the mind truths of eternal import, as well as lessons of the most consummate practical wisdom.

**Singular discovery of a Homicide.**—We copy the following extraordinary account from the Kingston British Whig:—"About 60 years ago, Messrs. —, respectable wine merchants in London, had in their possession a hoghead of Madeira, which they had endeavored, but in vain, to render fit for sale. The ordinary methods used to refine wine had been resorted to, but without success: and, as a last resource, the principals desired their cellar man to have it racked off into bottles. This order was immediately put into execution, and a man was set to rack off the wine, whilst the rest were busied up stairs. He who was thus employed proceeded with his work, but had not filled above a dozen bottles when he found the cask suddenly ceased running. The casks used for racking are very large and the man thought to remove the obstruction with his finger, with which he drew out the cause of stoppage, but what was his surprise and horror, when, on looking at it, he found it to be a piece of human scalp, with the hair still clinging to it! Those who have been in a spacious cellar, cannot have failed to notice the dismal appearance of the place, to which the faint light lends additional effect. The poor fellow who had made such a disgusting and terrifying discovery almost fainted at the sight, but with a sudden effort he dashed down the bottle which he was filling and fled up stairs in an agony of alarm and terror. All crowded round him to hear the cause of his fright, which he with difficulty explained to them; and one of the partners, with several of the men, descended into the vault, determined to ascertain the truth of his statement, which they attributed either to drunkenness or a diseased imagination. Without a moment's hesitation the hoghead was turned up, the head taken out, and the wine poured into another vessel, when a fright-

ful spectacle was presented to their view.—Within the hoghead lay a skeleton, to the bones of which the flesh in some places still clung, while a horrid mass of putridity had settled at the bottom! Shocked at the sight, they replaced the head of the hoghead, and information of the discovery was immediately sent off to the island of Madeira, when an investigation took place, the result of which was the apprehension of a wine-cooper there, who confessed that being jealous of his apprentice, he had one day picked a quarrel with the youth, whom he killed by a blow of his axe, and that fearing a discovery, he had immediately crammed the boy into a hoghead, which was shipped off at once for England. Many instances of retributive justice are on record, but none of them can be considered more remarkable than the one above related."

**BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.**  
By Joseph Hopkins, L. L. D.

"The American parent does an injustice to his child which he never can repair, for which no inheritance can compensate, who refuses to give him a full education, because he is not intended for a learned profession—whatever he may intend, he can not know to what his son may come, and if there should be no change in this respect, will a liberal education be lost upon him, because he is not a lawyer, a doctor or a divine? Nothing can be more untrue or pernicious than this opinion. It is impossible to imagine a citizen of this commonwealth to be in any situation in which the discipline and acquirements of a collegiate education, however various and extended, will not have their value. They will give him consideration and usefulness, which will be seen and felt in his daily intercourse of business or pleasure; they will give him weight and worth as a member of society, and as a never failing source of honorable, virtuous and lasting employment, under all circumstances in every station of life. They will preserve him from the delusion of dangerous errors, and the seductive vices. The gambling table will not be restored to, to hasten the slow and listless step of time when the library offers a surer and more attractive resource. The bottle will not be applied to, to stir the languid spirit to action and delight, when the magic of the poet is at hand to rouse the imagination, and pour its fascinating wonders on the soul. Such gifts, such acquirements, will make their possessor a true friend, a more cherished companion, a more interesting, beloved and loving husband, a more valuable and respected parent."

**FOR SALE.**  
A good milk cow with a young calf. Enquire at the Whig office.  
nov 25 3t

**TO BE RENTED**  
  
A commodious new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

**THE UNION TAVERN**  
IN EASTON.  
A commodious new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**  
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

**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 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. BROMWELL, District No. 2.**  
**EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.**  
April 22

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL** of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of November 1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACK BURLEY; says he belongs to John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand, and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on when committed, a blue country cloth roundabout and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and a 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.  
nov 25 3w

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL** of Baltimore City and County, on the 1st day of November 1834, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself MILLY SNOWDEN; says she was born free, was raised by her mother, Nelly Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county, twelve miles below Leonard's town, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her forehead, and a scar on her left wrist. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, red striped plaid cape, blue cotton striped apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, and a pair of fine leather 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.  
nov 25 3w

### NEW FALL GOODS.

**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton,  
A very handsome and general assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods.**

Among which are,  
A HANDSOME VARIETY OF  
**CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSIMERES.**

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
sept 30 1f

### NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

**JOHN STEVENS.**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,  
A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
oct 21 3wecw3t

### NEW FALL GOODS.

**WILLSON & TAYLOR**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS;**  
and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.  
Feathers, Linens and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.  
nov 11 1f

### NEW FALL GOODS.

**WM. H. & P. GROOME,**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their fall supply of goods, comprising a very  
**GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Goulard Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.  
oct 21 6t

### TAILORING.

**THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.**

**D. M. SMITH.**  
sept 30 1f G

### NEW HATTING

**Establishment.**  
**THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of  
**GENTLEMEN'S HATS & LADY'S BONNETS****

which they will sell very low for cash or trade, and hope from their own unremitting attention to business, to ensure a share of public patronage. Their shop is the one formerly occupied by Thos. Harper, and next door to McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store.

**THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER.**  
N. B. Thos. Harper, (one of the above firm,) grateful for past favours, would be very much obliged to those whose accounts are of long standing, to come forward and liquidate them, as he is very much in want of the one thing needful.  
Easton, Nov 8th 1834—nov 11 3w

### Boot & Shoe making & repairing DONE BY

**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
**THE** Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of his patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
nov 1 1f

### 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

### PROSPECTUS

For publishing the **EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE**, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them.

To obviate these difficulties, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made, must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

**RICHARD SPENCER.**  
Oct. 28, 1834.

### Supplement to the Globe.

**PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.**  
The **Congressional Globe**, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

**TERMS.**  
1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00  
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.  
No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.  
nov 4

### To Rent for 1835

**THAT** framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Enalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to  
**WM. H. GROOME.**  
Easton, sept. 30 6c3w

### FOR SALE

**THE** subscriber has appointed Lambert T. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of  
**RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,** of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason, Gerald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs., Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert James Gale, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county, Md.

**THOMAS R. PERKINS.**  
Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 14 3m

### Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the **SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY** had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unnoted, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the **Journal of Belles Lettres** was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library," the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of **Magazinettes**, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarters. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of **Books** entire, **Reviews**, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to **Magazines**, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the "Library"—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the "Library" at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the "Library" itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library" fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others will prove it to be the best and most useful of the kind. It is the best by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and had that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia, while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

**ADAM WALDIE.**

### TO RENT.

**TO RENT,** for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order, together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, the two story Brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to  
**JACOB C. WILLSON.**  
sept 2 1f

### Collector's Notice.

**ALL** persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.

**JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector**  
of Talbot county.  
sept 9

### 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 \$2.

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.**  
sept 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

### 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) 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

### 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, if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!

**JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff.**  
July 22 1f [G]

### Valuable Property for sale

The very commodious **STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING** on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Markey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the front of the Court House. For terms apply to  
**JAMES C. WHEELER,**  
oct 14 1f Easton Point.

### A House-keeper wanted.

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to  
**MATTHEW SPENCER.**  
Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov. 4

### 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, Apr 126, 1834—may 6

### 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 conied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.  
oct 9

**Cash for Negroes,**  
**INCLUDING** both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Prinkens-Ann, Md.

**OVERLEY & SANDERS.**  
All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.<

President's Message.

Follow Citizens of the State and House of Representatives.

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country.

Our Foreign Relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they have in my last annual message.

The question of the Northeastern Boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that government.

With the governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, the best understanding exists.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the Queen of Spain has ratified the Convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens arising since 1819.

Yielding to the force of circumstances, and to the wise councils of time and experience, that power has finally resolved no longer to occupy the unnatural position in which she stood with the new governments established in this hemisphere.

The re-union of the three States of New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador, forming the Republic of Colombia, seems every day to become more probable.

I propose at an early day, to submit in the proper form, the appointment of a diplomatic agent to Venezuela.

Internal tranquility is happily restored to Portugal. The distracted state of the country rendered unavoidable the postponement of a final payment of the just claims of our citizens.

The first instalment due under the Convention of Inamity with the King of the Two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing Government of France between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable.

The treaty of Amity and Commerce between the U. States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the Senate, had the ratifications of both not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels.

Our newly established relations with the Sublime Porte promise to be useful to our commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to this government.

Intestine dissensions have too frequently occurred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the commerce, and distract the governments of most of the nations of this hemisphere, which

have separated themselves from Spain. When a firm and permanent understanding with the parent country, shall have produced a formal acknowledgment of their independence, and the idea of danger from that quarter can be no longer entertained, the friends of freedom expect that those countries, so favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice and their devotion to these peaceful arts, the assiduous cultivation of which confers honor upon nations and give value to human life.

The government of Mexico made known in December last the appointment of Commissioners and a Surveyor, on its part, to run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary line between its territories and the U. S., and excuse the delay for the reasons anticipated—the prevalence of civil war.

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The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our Minister in Paris about the 15th day of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French Government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the U. S. might seem to require.

It was also stipulated on the part of the United States, for the purpose of being completely liberated from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, that the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs should be paid the Government of France, in six annual instalments, to be deducted out of the annual sums which France had agreed to pay, interest thereupon being in like manner computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications.

The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, it was also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the U. States having with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always characterized, do every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, count on it with the most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French Government.

In this reasonable expectation we have been, I regret to inform you, wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the U. S., and the relations between the U. S. and that power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

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The French Chambers were then sitting and continued in session until the 21st of that month, and although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of Feb. 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no application was made to the chambers for the required appropriation, and in consequence of no appropriation having then been made, the draft of the U. S. Government for that instalment, was disbursed by the Minister of Finance, and the U. S. thereby involved in much controversy.

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The bill was read and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 28th of April, 1833, and continued until the 28th of June following. A new bill was introduced on the 11th of June, but nothing important was done in relation to it during the session.

In the month of April, 1833, nearly three years after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds upon which the bill was rejected, are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency.

Although the gross amount of the claims of our citizens is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the commissioners, sufficient is nevertheless shown, to render it absolutely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of the question of damages and interest for the detention. That the settlement involved a sacrifice in this respect was well

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The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 19th Nov. 1832, and continued until the 25th April, 1833. Notwithstanding the omission to pay the first instalment, had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the U. S., and a bill making appropriations to execute it, were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, and only nineteen days before the close of the session.





**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, & CO.**  
JUST received and for sale by the subscribers,  
Fresh Buckwheat Flour,  
Cranberries,  
Almonds and Currants,  
Fresh Bunch Raisins,  
Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.  
ALSO,  
CAST STEEL AXES,  
of superior quality and warranted. Constantly  
on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel.  
W. M. H. & P. GROOME.  
dec 2 cow 6t

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and is now opening at his  
Store House in Easton,  
A very handsome and general assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
Among which are,  
A HANDSOME VARIETY OF  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSI-  
NETS.  
He thinks he has purchased his goods at low  
prices, and can offer them on the same terms,  
and solicits an early call from his friends and  
the public generally.  
sept 20 if

**NEW FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS.**  
**JOHN STEVENS.**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and has opened at his store  
room opposite the Court House,  
A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hard-  
ware, Queen and Glass, &c. &c. And as  
they have been laid in on the very best terms,  
he is determined to sell them unusually low.  
His friends and the public generally are re-  
spectfully invited to give him an early call.  
oct 21 3v cow 2t

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILSON & TAYLOR**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore and are now opening at their  
store their usual supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS;**  
and solicit their friends and the public gener-  
ally to give them an early call.  
Fettlers, Linens and Kerseys will be ta-  
ken in exchange for goods.  
nov 11 if

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WM. H. & P. GROOME,**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore with their full supply of goods,  
comprising a very  
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC  
DRY GOODS,**  
Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groce-  
ries and Liquors. Among which are a vari-  
ety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blan-  
kets, superior old Goulard Brandy and Hol-  
land Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira,  
Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerife Wines,  
Fresh Teas, Java Coffee Cheese, &c. all of  
which will be offered at a small advance.  
oct 21 6t

**TAILORING.**  
THE undersigned having located himself  
in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the  
Tailoring, respectfully offers his services  
to his friends and the public. His shop is near  
Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Of-  
fice, where he will attend to business with  
punctuality. He deems it useless to say much  
of what he will or can do, by way of recom-  
mendation, after an experience of nearly  
twenty years in various places, as a practical  
workman, but simply to ask his friends and  
the public to give him another trial. He is com-  
bined with neatness, he is desirable, the under-  
signed feels confident he can please.  
D. M. SMITH.  
sept 30 if G

**PAGE'S HOTEL,**  
**BALTIMORE.**  
THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached  
to the Exchange Buildings in this city.  
It has been erected and fitted up at great cost  
by Wm. Patterson, Esq., Robt. Oliver, Esq.,  
Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome  
Bonaparte, Esq., and the intention of making  
it a first rate and fashionable house of enter-  
tainment. It will be called PAGE'S HO-  
TEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be  
conducted by the subscriber in such manner as  
shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c.  
&c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United  
States.  
J. H. PAGE.  
Baltimore, -dec 2 - 6v

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued  
out of Dorchester County Court, and to  
me directed, in the name and on behalf of Wil-  
liam Tiffany, George Tiffany, and Henry  
Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against  
William Vans Murray, I will sell at public  
sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of  
December next, between the hours of 10 and  
2 o'clock, at the Jail door in Cambridge, the  
highest and best bidder, for cash, such as like-  
ly NEGRO MEN as are in this county, by the  
names of Bob, George, and Adam. The  
above negroes are taken as the property of the  
said William Vans Murray, and will be sold  
to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias and the  
costs due and to become due.  
JOHN G. BELL, Shff.  
dec 2 1s  
The editors of the Baltimore Republican,  
Easton Gazette, and Whig, will insert the ad-  
vice until the day of sale, and charge the Cam-  
bridge Chronicle office.

**CATTLE**  
TAKEN to winter at 50 cents per month.  
Enquire of the Editor.  
dec 2 4t

**Great Literary Enterprise.**

**PROSPECTUS  
OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF  
WALDIE'S LIBRARY,  
FOR 1835.**

The "Select Circulating Library" has been  
for some time fairly classed amongst the estab-  
lished periodical publications of the country,  
having obtained a credit and circulation un-  
precedented, when the price is considered; this  
certainty, by allowing greater freedom to our  
efforts, is calculated to render them at once  
strenuous and more effectual. The objects  
that Waldie's Library had in view, was the  
dissemination of good new books every where,  
at the cheapest possible rates, and experience  
has proved that a year's subscription will pay  
for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of  
books at the London prices.  
New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be  
commenced early in January 1835, will be  
printed with new and enlarged type, rendering  
the work free from any objection that may  
have been made by persons of weak eyes.  
The *Journal of Belles Lettres*, printed on the  
cover, will be continued without any charge.  
It contains every week; reviews and extracts  
from the newest and best books as they come  
from the press; literary intelligence from all  
parts of the world, and a register of the new  
publications of England and America, being  
the earliest vehicle to disseminate such in-  
formation, and by the perusal of which, a person,  
however remote from the marts of books, may  
keep pace with the times.  
As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that  
he may prove a better man than his father, so  
we, without meaning any particular reflection  
on our former volumes, received with such dis-  
tinguished favor, hope and trust that our future  
may surpass them; for experience ought al-  
ways to produce improvement, more especially  
when, in our case, it lessens the number of  
difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.  
The objects the "Library" had in view, the  
following extracts from that introductory paper,  
will prove the spirit of that liberality in which  
the work was undertaken, and also that we  
have had no occasion to deviate from the origi-  
nal plan.

*Extracts from the original Prospectus.*  
In presenting to the public a periodical, en-  
tirely new in its character, it will be expected  
that the publisher should describe his plan, and  
the objects he hopes to accomplish.  
There is growing up in the United States, who  
are attracted over a large space, and who, dis-  
tant from the localities whence books and liter-  
ary information emanate, feel themselves at a  
great loss for that mental food which educa-  
tion has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap  
in our principal cities, but in the interior they  
cannot be procured as soon as published, nor  
without considerable expense. To supply this  
desideratum is the design of the present un-  
dertaking, the chief object of which emphatically  
is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put  
it in a form that will bring it to every man's  
door.  
Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Se-  
lect Circulating Library" may be received at  
the most distant post office in the Union in from  
fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published,  
at a little more expense than newspaper post-  
age; or in other words, before a book could be  
bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the  
most distant states may be perusing it in their  
parlours.  
To elucidate the advantages of the "Select  
Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is  
only necessary to compare it with some other  
publications. Take the *Waverley Novels* for  
example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* oc-  
cupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to  
\$1.50. The whole would be readily contained  
in five numbers of this periodical, at an ex-  
pense of fifty cents, postage included! So that  
more than three times the quantity of litera-  
ture can be supplied for the same money by  
adopting the newspaper course of circulation.  
But we consider transmission by mail, and the  
early receipt of a new book, at a most dis-  
tinguishing feature of the publication. Distant  
subscribers will be placed on a footing with those  
nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their  
own homes with equal to about fifty volumes  
of the common London novel size for five  
dollars!  
Arrangements have been made to receive  
from London an early copy of every new book  
printed either in that mart of talent, or in Ed-  
inburgh, together with the periodical literature  
of Great Britain. From the former we shall  
select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels,*  
*Sketches, &c.* rapidly and accurately as an  
extensive printing-office will admit. From the  
latter, such literary intelligence will regu-  
larly be culled, as will prove interesting and  
entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and  
science, and literature, and novelty. Good  
standard novels, and other works out of print,  
may also occasionally be reproduced in our  
columns.  
The publisher confidently assures the heads  
of families, that they need have no dread of in-  
troducing the "Select Circulating Library" in  
to their domestic circle, as the gentleman who  
has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary  
tastes and habits adds a due sense of the re-  
sponsibility he assumes in catering for an ex-  
tensive and moral community, and of the con-  
sequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will  
follow the dissemination of noxious or whole-  
some mental aliment. His situation and en-  
gagements afford him peculiar advantages and  
facilities for the selection of books. These,  
with the additional channels by agencies at  
London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant  
the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execu-  
tion of the literary department.  
It would be supererogatory to dilate on the  
general advantages and conveniences which  
such a publication presents to people of literary  
pursuits wherever located, but more particu-  
larly to those who reside in retired situations—  
they are so obvious that the first glance can-  
not fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.  
TERMS.  
"The Select Circulating Library" is printed  
weekly on a double medium sheet of fine pa-  
per of sixteen pages with three columns on  
each, and mailed with great care so as to carry  
with perfect safety to the most distant post of-  
fice.  
It is printed and finished with the same care  
and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-  
two numbers form two volumes well worth pre-  
servation of 415 pages each, equal in quantity to  
1200 pages, or three volumes, of *Rees's Cyclo-  
paedia*. Each volume is accompanied with a  
Title-page and Index.  
The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty-two num-  
bers of sixteen pages each, a price at which  
it cannot be afforded unless extensively patron-  
ized. Payment at all times in advance.  
Agents who procure five subscribers, shall  
have a receipt in full by remitting the publish-  
er \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a  
larger number. This arrangement is made to  
increase the circulation to an extent which will  
make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of  
five individuals may thus procure the work for  
\$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay  
their subscriptions to them; those otherwise sit-  
uated may remit the amount to the subscriber  
at his expense, if payment is made in money at  
par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all  
made for the fulfillment of our part of the con-  
tract.  
Subscribers' names should be immediately  
forwarded, in order that the publisher may  
know how many to print of the forthcoming  
volumes.  
ADAM WALDIE,  
No. 207, Chesnut street, basement story of  
Mrs. Seord's Philadelphia House.  
Philadelphia, December, 1834.

**THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION  
TO THE LIBRARY.**  
A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio;  
Companion to the select Circulating Library,"  
in the same form, every two weeks, at half the  
price of the Library. It contains extracts  
from the best English periodicals, and a vast  
amount of popular information on Literature,  
Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; al-  
so Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general  
contents of a magazine.  
Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five  
copies, being the cheapest reprint ever at-  
tempted in any country. Individual subscrip-  
tions \$3.00; to those who take the Library  
also, \$2.50.

**TO BE RENTED**  
  
**THE UNION TAVERN  
IN EASTON.**  
A commodious new dining room hav-  
ing just been finished, and a very agree-  
able Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the  
premises having been purchased and attached  
to the Tavern, the entire establishment is su-  
perior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a  
few days the stables and enclosures will be re-  
paired and the whole premises will be in com-  
plete order for the reception of a tenant. Posses-  
sion may be had immediately.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834.

**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, if the plain-  
tiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise  
sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.  
July 22 if [G]

**Valuable Property for sale**  
The very commodious STORE  
HOUSE and DWELLING on  
Washington street, at present oc-  
cupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey,  
is offered for sale on accommodating terms, to-  
gether with the lot attached to it on Dover st.  
This is one of the best stands for business in the  
town of Easton, being immediately opposite the  
front of the Court House. For terms apply to  
JAMES C. WHEELER,  
if Easton Point,  
oct 14 if

**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, Apr 126, 1834—may 6

**Cash for Negroes,**  
INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25  
years of age. Persons having likely ser-  
vants to dispose of will find it to their interest  
to give us a call, as we will give higher prices  
in Cash than any other purchaser who is now  
in this Market, or that may come in. We  
can at all times be found at Mrs. Dishbaron's  
Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md.  
OVEREY & SANDERS.  
All communications addressed to us at this  
place will be punctually attended to.  
sept 30 8\*

**A CARD.**  
A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the  
owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virgin-  
ia, 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 conied my former  
Advertisement, will copy the above, and  
discontinue the others. oct 9.

**Boot & Shoe making & repairing  
DONE BY**  
  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the  
citizens of Easton & the public generally  
that he has taken a shop in Court st. between  
the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor  
shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at  
all times be found by those who may feel dis-  
posed to favor him with work, and assures the  
business and humbly hopes to meet with a  
share of their patronage. He flatters himself  
that from his own experience, and the assist-  
ance of good workmen, he will be able to give  
satisfaction to all who may please to give him  
a call.  
The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON MERRICK.  
nov 4 if

**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

**PROSPECTUS**

For publishing the EASTON SHORE WHIG  
AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly  
throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of  
the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper  
one of as much interest and usefulness as the  
circumstances under which it is published will  
admit of. With this view I have determined  
to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year,  
for the convenience of the citizens of this coun-  
ty, and of such other of its patrons as can ob-  
tain it twice a week by means of the existing  
mail facilities. Receiving the mails, contain-  
ing such important and interesting matter,  
twice a week, it is impossible for a paper pub-  
lished but once in the week, to keep pace, even  
in a tolerable degree, with the current events of  
the day, as furnished by the papers published  
in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to  
the necessity of taking the city papers, at  
higher prices, with greater charges of postage,  
or of losing much, which would be both amusing  
and interesting to them. To obviate these diffi-  
culties, and to be able to supply the  
citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or con-  
tiguous counties with a paper, which will in-  
form them at an early day, of most matters of  
interest which the press of our country is daily  
evolving, I have determined on this change.  
In adopting it, however, it is not my intention  
to make any advance on the price of subscrip-  
tion to the paper to such as pay in advance.  
All such will receive it at the exceedingly low  
rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay  
in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.  
It is further my intention to publish a weekly  
paper throughout the year, to meet the views  
of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not  
feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to  
take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly pa-  
per will be reduced to two dollars per annum,  
to such as pay in advance; those who do not  
pay in advance will be charged two dollars and  
fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during  
the first three months, will be deemed pay-  
ments in advance, and all payments for the  
year, made during the first six months, will be  
deemed payments in advance.  
The importance of prompt payment to the  
publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to  
every one. To have one's debts scattered over  
the country in such small sums, renders them  
almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as  
practicable, and at the same time to extend  
the circulation of the paper by offering an ad-  
ditional inducement to subscribers, in the  
reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to  
make the difference in price between such as  
pay in advance, and those who wait to be called  
on.

The above arrangement will be carried into  
effect from the first of January next. The  
semi-weekly paper will be published on Tues-  
day and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper  
on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the  
Whig are requested to communicate to the  
editor which paper they would wish to receive;  
in the absence of such instruction, the semi-  
weekly will be considered as ordered by them.  
It is useless to give any assurance to the  
patrons of the paper, that it is my intention,  
if possible, to render it more worthy of their  
support. The effort now made must afford evi-  
dence sufficient of a disposition to give them a  
valuable consideration for the amount paid. If  
the paper should prove itself worthy of public  
confidence and support, I have no fear that it  
will fail to receive them.  
RICHARD SPENCER.  
Oct. 28, 1834.

**Supplement to the Globe.**  
PROSPECTUS FOR THE  
**CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.**  
The *Congressional Globe*, which we com-  
menced publishing at the last Session of Con-  
gress, will be continued through the approach-  
ing one. It will be published in the same form,  
and at the same price; that is, once a week, on  
a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form,  
at one dollar per copy, during the session.  
When any important subject is discussed, we  
propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers  
may calculate on at least three or four extra  
sheets. At the close of the session, an Index  
will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and  
sent to all the subscribers.  
We shall pay to the reporters alone, for pre-  
paring the reports that will be published in this  
paper, more than one hundred dollars a week,  
during the session. In publishing it, therefore,  
at one dollar for all the numbers printed during  
the session, we may boast of affording the most  
important information at the cheapest price.  
Editors with whom we exchange, will please  
give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and  
those friends to whom we may send it, will  
please procure subscribers.

**TERMS.**  
1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00  
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid,  
at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying  
Bank will be received.  
No attention will be paid to any order,  
unless the money accompany it.  
nov 4

**To Rent for 1835**  
THAT framed Dwelling House and pre-  
mises on Washington street adjoining Dr.  
Eonnals Martin and at present occupied by  
John Harper.  
Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling  
House and premises adjoining the above on  
Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B.  
Fairbanks.  
And a Brick Store Room on Washington  
Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and ad-  
joining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.  
All the above property is in good repair and  
possession can be given immediately of the  
Store Room if desired. For terms apply to  
WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, sept. 30. ec3w

**FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber has appointed Lambert  
T. W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county,  
for the sale of  
**RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,**  
of the State of New York, manufactured by  
him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md.  
No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels  
of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bush-  
els per hour.  
References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason  
Gerald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton,  
W. H. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs.,  
Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county,  
Md. William M. Hardesteale and Robert  
Hardesteale, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md.  
James Gale, William Perkins and John C.  
Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md.  
THOMAS R. PERKINS.  
Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md. }  
Oct. 14 8m

**Companion to Waldie's Library.**

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals  
ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY  
had been long in existence, it was discovered  
that there was still something wanting—  
that many occurrences in the literary world  
must pass unknown, as regarded our agency,  
without an extension of the plan. To establish  
a fuller medium of communication and supply  
the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres*  
was added; which we have reason to believe  
has afforded general satisfaction. The very  
liberal patronage extended to the Library in-  
duced the proprietor to give that gratuitously  
as an evidence of his acknowledgments.  
More extended experience has shown other  
desiderata which the "Companion" is intended  
to supply. While reading for the "Library"  
a large mass of material accumulates on the  
hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertain-  
ing, and instructive description, such as would  
properly come under the designation of *Magazi-  
naria*, interspersed with the Reviews from  
the English Quarters. To publish every  
thing of this nature which we deem desirable  
would encroach too much on the columns of the  
"Library" designed for books, and yet to pass  
them by is constantly a subject of regret. To  
concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books  
entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choic-  
est contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the  
"Companion to Waldie's Library" will be of-  
fered to the patronage of the present subscribers  
and the public at large. It is believed that  
with the "Library" he "Journal," and the  
"Companion," such an acquaintance with the  
literature of the age may be cultivated as to  
leave little further to be desired. Being all  
published from the same office, more facility  
offers for subscribing, and having fewer people  
to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur,  
and more readily corrected when they do. The  
short interval of two weeks between the pub-  
lication of each number, it is thought too, will  
be an advantage over monthlies and quarter-  
lies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.  
1. The "COMPANION" will contain the ear-  
liest possible reprints of the best matter in the  
British periodicals.  
2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the  
form will be the same as that of the Library—  
each number containing sixteen pages—thus,  
every six months, giving thirteen numbers,  
which can be bound with the Library at little  
or no more expense, and making a better sized  
volume; and to those who do not take the Li-  
brary itself, a volume every year, of 416 quar-  
to pages of the size of the present.  
3. The price will be three dollars for a sub-  
scriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five  
and upwards will be supplied at two dollars  
each.  
4. As the work will not be commenced, un-  
less a sufficient patronage be obtained, no pay-  
ment is required at present, only the name, sent  
free of postage. Those wishing to support the  
publication will be pleased therefore to announce  
their intention as early as possible, as it is in-  
tended to commence the work on the first of  
January next. On the issuing of the second  
number payment will be expected, as its ap-  
pearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating  
Library," fully aware from experience of the  
advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion  
of cheap and select literature, has been induced  
to add the important feature to the work, and of  
course leaves it optional with the present sub-  
scribers and others to take it or not.  
It is confidently believed, that, with the at-  
tention on the part of the Editor, who has al-  
ready at hand the material for such work, all  
the really valuable matter of the English litera-  
ry and amusing publications may be com-  
prised in this form at a rate of subscription and  
postage, no trifling as scarcely to be felt. It  
will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and  
magazines ever attempted in any country; a  
comparison with others will be useless here to  
enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best  
test by which to judge of the difference be-  
tween an octavo and a quarto page. It will be  
the study of the Editor to embody a record of  
the day, adapted to the wants of this country,  
which can have no competitor for value or cheap-  
ness; how far he is likely to do this he must  
leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to  
the "Library" and "Companion" both, will  
obtain one for six dollars; the postage (a  
very important consideration) to the most  
distant post office, on the two, will be one dol-  
lar and ninety-five cents, divided into seven-  
ty-eight payments, and half that sum for 100  
miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; and  
while the same matter, in the usual American  
reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo  
form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage  
as three to one. We make this assertion ad-  
versely.  
Subscription to the "Companion" will be  
taken either with or without the "Library."  
The proprietor trusts that his punctuality  
and exactness in executing his part of the con-  
tract in the publication of the "Library," will  
be considered a sufficient guarantee of the com-  
pletion of his proposed undertaking.  
ADAM WALDIE.

**TO RENT.**  
TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Up-  
per Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a  
Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine,  
all in complete order; together with a Dwell-  
ing and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage  
of being eligibly located and of having an ex-  
cellent stream of water. It is probably one of  
the very best establishments of the sort on the  
Eastern Shore.  
Also, the property formerly belonging to the  
late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hun-  
ting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots,  
with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.  
Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in East-  
on, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beau-  
tifully situated and in fine condition.  
Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store  
House, at Crotcher's Ferry.  
To good tenants, the above property would  
be rented on reasonable terms, if early applica-  
tion be made to  
JACOB C. WILSON.  
sept 2 if

**Collector's Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for  
the year 1834, will please take notice that  
they are now due, and the time specified by  
law for the collection of the same will not allow  
me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make  
payment to those who have claims upon the  
county in a specified time. Therefore it is ex-  
pected that you will be prepared to pay them  
when called on. Those who do not comply  
with this notice may expect the letter of the  
law enforced against them without respect to  
persons; as my duty as an officer will com-  
pel me to this course. Persons holding property in  
the county and residing out of it, will please  
pay attention to this notice.  
JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector  
of Talbot county.  
sept 6

**THE STEAM BOAT**

**MARYLAND**  
WILL as usual leave Baltimore every  
Tuesday and Friday morning at seven  
o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the com-  
pany's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; re-  
turning will leave Easton every Wednesday  
and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via  
Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Pas-  
sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton  
\$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence  
her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and  
Chertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon-  
day 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.  
sept 15

**STEAM BOAT NOTICE.**  
  
**THE STEAM BOAT  
GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,**  
Captain William Firdin,  
WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY  
morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Cor-  
sica and Chertown, commencing on the 27th  
inst.—Returning will leave Chertown 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 pro-  
prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-  
nage.  
WM. OWEN, Agent.  
march

**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 re-  
gular 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 bed-  
steads—the table will be supplied with every ar-  
ticle in season calculated to minister to the com-  
fort of the passengers—and every attention will  
be given to the wants of those who may patro-  
nize the packet.  
Freights will receive the same prompt and  
punctual attention as ever, and the smallest or-  
der thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as  
far as practicable.  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Easton Point, may 6

**A House-keeper wanted.**  
A respectable and careful woman who un-  
derstands house-keeping, may secure a  
good situation by applying immediately to  
MATTHEW SPENCER.  
Parsonage, Talbot Co. Nov 4

**CASH and very liberal prices will be  
times given for SLAVES.** All com-  
munications will be promptly attended to, if  
left at SINNERS' HOTEL, Water street, at  
which place the subscribers can be found, or at  
their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Mis-  
sionary Church—the house is white.  
JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.  
Baltimore.  
may 29

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-  
timore City and County, on the 6th day  
of November 1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a  
Justice of the Peace and for the City of Bal-  
timore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls  
himself JACK BURLBY; says he belongs to  
John C. Sallman, of West River, near Herring  
Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8  
inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused  
by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand,  
and two thumbs on his right hand. He is  
when committed, a blue country cloth round-  
about and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest,  
cotton shirt, spee leather shoes, and a 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.  
nov 25 3w**

**WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Bal-  
timore City and County, on the 1st day  
of November, 1834, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a  
Justice of the Peace and for the City of Bal-  
timore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls  
herself MILLY SNOWDEN; says she was  
born free, was raised by her mother, Nelly  
Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county, and  
twelve miles below Leonard's-town, aged a-  
bout 22 years, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a scar  
on the left side of her forehead, and a scar on  
her left wrist. Had on when committed, a  
dark calico frock, red striped plaid cape, blue  
cotton striped apron, cotton handkerchief on her  
head, and a pair of fine leather shoes.  
The owner (if any) of the above described  
negro woman, is requested to come forward,  
prove property, pay charges, and take her a-  
way; otherwise she will be discharged accord-  
ing to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
nov 25 8w**

**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 arrears  
are settled, without the approval 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.

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—No. 24.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1834.

WHOLE No. 373.

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five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger  
advertisements in proportion.

## POETRY.

The following beautiful stanzas, to the memory of  
Sir John Stevenson, are extracted from the concluding  
volume of Moore's Irish Melodies—

Silence is in our festal halls,  
O Son of Song! thy course is o'er;  
In vain on thee sad Erin calls,  
Her minstrel's voice responds no more—  
All silent as the Eolian shell  
Sleeps at the close of some bright day,  
When the sweet breeze, that waft'd it well  
At sunny morn, hath died away.

Yet at our feasts, thy Spirit long,  
Awak'd by music's spell, shall rise,  
For, name so link'd with deathless song  
Partakes its charm and never dies;  
And ev'ry music the hazy fane  
When music wafts the soul to heaven,  
One thought to him, whose earliest strain  
Was echoed there, shall long be given.

But where is now the cheerful day,  
The social night, when, by thy side,  
He who now weaves this parting lay,  
His skillful voice with thee allied,  
And sung those songs whose every tone,  
When bard and minstrel long have past,  
Shall still, in sweetness all their own,  
Embalmd by fame, undying last.

Yes, Erin thine alone the fame—  
Or, if thy bard have shar'd the crown,  
From thee the borrow'd glory came,  
And at thy feet is now laid down.  
Enough, if Freedom still inspire  
His latest song, and still there be,  
As evening closes round his lyre,  
One ray upon thy chords from thee.

From the Detroit Courier.

## WRITTEN IN THE SAND.

In merry boyhood there was one  
Who shared my youthful hour,  
We swam no fortune and no fate  
Our destinies should part.  
But as we reach'd our golden age,  
Time broke that golden band,  
And proved that metal oath of ours  
Was written in the sand.

Youth brought with it a gayer dream,  
A fond and loving one  
Sued on me, "till love's ties" seemed wound  
Too fast to be undone!  
Faithful 'till death we pledged ourselves  
With willing heart and hand;  
We lived to know that plighted vow  
Was written in the sand.

Ambition whisper'd me to trust  
His promised path to fame,  
And with devotion I essayed  
To play his desperate game  
What gain'd I, but the blasting fire  
My own wild hopes had fann'd?  
Alas, the promise I pursued  
Was written in the sand.

Wealth tempted me with golden hoards  
Her offers were to me  
Like gems and sunny isles to those  
Long tossed upon the sea;  
I grasped at gain, and day by day  
New schemes of profit planned,  
The luring phantom proved at last  
A writing in the sand.

A crafty friend in joyous guise,  
Upon my sorrows stole,  
And with a mad persuasion urged  
The pleasures of the bowl;  
I listened—wo betide the hour!  
'Till friendless, doomed and band'd,  
I saw the mocking demon's words  
Were written in the sand.

## A PUZZLE.

The following will form four lines of very  
sweet poetry, to any true lover.

To true girl like my I'll  
If my fore kiss do You  
love be me we will part  
dove the a of be heart

A writer in the London New Monthly  
Magazine, in an article entitled "Revolutions  
in the 19th century," assumes the condition that  
the comparatively brief period which has elap-  
sed since the year 1800, exhibits more  
wonderful changes in the governments, institu-  
tions, arts, sciences and manufactures of Euro-  
pe than has ever before been witnessed in  
any similar space of time since the world be-  
gan. His notice of the changes in the differ-  
ent kingdoms of Europe is interesting, and  
within the compass of our limits. We annex  
it—*Bal. Gaz.*

In France, at the commencement of the  
century, there existed a Consular Government,  
Bonaparte being First Consul—a government  
ruled upon the ruins of a sad and memorable  
revolution; in 1803, Bonaparte became Con-  
sul for life; in 1804, Emperor; in 1805, he  
deposed the Pope, who crowned him, of his ter-  
ritories; in 1809, he divorced his wife; in 1810,  
he married Marie Louise. Between the com-  
mencement of his career and its close, he cre-  
ated three kingdoms, Bavaria, Saxony, and  
Württemberg. He made his brother Joseph,  
King of Spain; his brother Louis, King of Hol-  
land; his brother Jerome, King of Westphalia;  
his brother-in-law Murat, King of Naples;  
and his son-in-law Eugene, Viceroy of Italy.  
—Facts, astounding in themselves, not more

strongly illustrative of the revolutions of the  
present century, as connected with France and its  
Emperor, than as exhibiting the general  
of revolutions as to the other nations in which  
those family promotions were made.

Keeping our eye then upon France, we see  
in 1814, the exiled and denounced Bourbons  
restored to their throne—Russian cossacks bivouac  
in the Champs Elysees, and English  
soldiers mount guards at the Tuileries—Bona-  
parte is banished to Elba—his family de-  
throned and degraded—From Elba he escapes,  
returns to Paris, is again in the ascendant;  
reigns for his Hundred Days, and then, by a  
series of victories, crowned and consummated  
by that of Waterloo, is beaten down never to  
rise again: unable to escape, he makes a merit  
of surrendering to England, and for the sake  
of peace in Europe, is sent to St. Helena, where  
he dies. On his departure, the Bourbons again  
succeed; Louis XVIII. dies at a good old age  
in his palace, and is succeeded by Charles X.  
The son of the Duc de Berri, murdered before  
his infant's birth, is heir presumptive to the  
throne—a new revolution breaks out—Charles  
X. abdicates—his ministers are tried and im-  
prisoned for life—the throne is occupied by his  
nephew, as the Citizen King of the French—  
the son of Buonaparte rises—the widow of the  
Duc de Berri is imprisoned—marries a second  
husband—has another child, and France, al-  
though in the strictest alliance with England,  
her oldest and most inveterate enemy, is only  
kept from a new revolution, by the unflinching  
severity of the "liberal" King, who was forced  
upon the throne by the last one. All these  
events have occurred during this century.

In Portugal, after the measures of the French  
had driven the Prince Regent and his family to  
the Brazils, the English rescued that country  
from French tyranny. In 1821, the King,  
(as he had then become by the death of his fa-  
ther) returned to his throne; in 1820, his eldest  
son, Don Pedro, having formally dissolved the  
union between Brazil and Portugal, caused  
himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Brazil;  
Don John VI. died in 1826, when Don Pedro  
claimed the crown of Portugal for his daughter,  
the Donna Maria; Don Miguel, second son of  
Don John, claimed the throne as the law of the  
land and the decree of Lamego warranted. In  
the meantime, a revolution occurred in Brazil,  
and the Emperor took to flight—his son, a  
child, is now the Emperor. The struggle be-  
tween the brothers is too familiar to need a  
word of remark; the claim of Don Pedro for  
his daughter is at present successful, and Dona  
Maria, a child, occupies the Portuguese throne.

Spain, on the renewal of the war in 1808,  
was compelled by France to take active mea-  
sures against England; in 1804, she declared  
war against us; in 1805, Nelson, with his  
heart's-blood, bought us the glorious victory of  
Trafalgar, in which the Spanish fleet, combined  
with that of France, was destroyed; in 1808,  
Bonaparte threw off the mask as to Spanish  
affairs; Charles IV. abdicated, and Ferdinand  
VII. was proclaimed. At this period, Charles  
IV. having been induced to declare his abdi-  
cation, a compulsory act, was also induced to  
throw himself for safety upon Bonaparte's  
kindness. Then it was that Bonaparte in-  
vited Ferdinand to come and meet him on his  
road to Madrid—the King was deceived and  
went—arrived at Vittoria, where he was  
surrounded by French troops, and where he re-  
ceived a letter from Bonaparte, addressed to  
him, not as King, but as Prince of Austria,  
assuring him that he, Bonaparte, not only as  
his friend, but as the general protector and  
benefactor of Europe, was visiting Spain mere-  
ly with a view to make such reforms as might  
be most agreeable to the popular feeling, and  
best tend to the pacification of the country.

Upon the receipt of this friendly communi-  
cation, Ferdinand continued his journey to  
Bayonne, where he dined with his illustrious  
friend and patron; and, after dinner, heard from  
his imperial host that he thought it good to fill  
the throne of Spain by placing one of his own  
brothers on it. Ferdinand found himself, in  
fact, a prisoner, and was shortly after compelled  
to renounce his crown at the desire of his  
father, expressed in the presence of Bona-  
parte himself, to whom that father had the day  
before sold his kingdom and his birth-right for  
a stipulated sum.

This compulsory step caused the patriotic  
revolution in Spain. Joseph Bonaparte ar-  
rived at Madrid to assume the regal power;  
but the inherent force of the nation was irresis-  
tible, and he was driven from his precarious  
dignity. Then came the Peninsular war, with  
all its glories and its expenditure of blood and  
treasure. In 1814, Ferdinand returned to his  
country—He married four times; and by his  
last wife had one daughter, which daughter he  
proclaimed heir to the throne, to the exclusion  
of his brother, Don Carlos. This declaration  
he subsequently annulled, but eventually, fi-  
nally confirmed. Don Carlos, at his brother's  
death, asserted his claim to the sovereignty,  
with, as it is said, the support and concurrence  
of a great majority of the people. Foreign in-  
terference has hitherto thwarted the views of  
Don Carlos, whose consort, harassed by mis-  
fortunes, privations and anxieties, has fallen a  
victim to persecution, and died in the parson-  
age-house of a village near Gosport. The suc-  
cessor of the widow of Don Ferdinand has en-  
abled her to proclaim her daughter as Queen  
of Spain, she herself assuming the title and  
character of Regent. By this revolution, for  
such it is, the Spanish throne is occupied by a  
child.

Belgium and Holland have been separated;  
Antwerp has been besieged by the French;  
the Prince of Saxe Coburg, widower of the  
Princess Charlotte of Wales, has been made  
King of the Belgians, and married a daughter  
of the occupier of the French throne. The af-  
fairs of Greece, which have been so long un-  
settled, are as unsettled still, with this differ-  
ence, that England has furnished her with a king,  
the person of prince Otto of Bavaria, whose  
revenue is derived from this country, but  
whose period of domination is fortunately not to  
be calculated upon with any degree of certain-  
ty.

In Russia, after the murder of Paul, Alex-  
ander succeeded, and did not die without some  
suspicion of foul play. He was succeeded by  
his brother, Nicholas the First, whose elder  
brother, Constantine, with a most remarkable  
diffidence, or indifference to imperial sway de-  
clined the throne in his favour.

It must be evident that, if the extent or pre-  
tensions of this paper would admit of our tak-  
ing a review of the public affairs of all the  
nations in the world during the period to which  
it refers, it would exhibit a series of mutations  
calculated equally to justify our opinion of the  
eventfulness of the last thirty-four years with  
those we have hastily touched. Our chief ob-  
ject is, however, to look to facts relating to En-  
gland herself.

In England, the circumstances connected  
with the succession have been complicated and  
extraordinary—In 1820, George the Third

died, having survived his fifth son, the Duke  
of Kent, six days. The Princess Charlotte  
died, with her infant, in 1817; Queen Charlotte  
in 1818; the Duchess of York in 1820; in 1821,  
Queen Caroline; in 1827, the lamented Duke  
of York; in 1828, the Queen of Wirttemberg;  
Princess Royal of England; and in 1830, his  
late most Excellent Majesty. The present  
King has no surviving issue; and the crown  
devolves hereafter upon the daughter of his  
late Majesty's fifth son—a child.

In 1814, the electorate of Hanover was erect-  
ed into a Kingdom, the crown of which belongs  
to the King of England, but is separated from  
it whenever a queen governs this empire: con-  
sequently upon the accession of the Princess  
Victoria to the British throne, the Duke of  
Cumberland, as next heir to the crown, be-  
came King of Hanover—the Saxon law, in that  
kingdom, excluding females.

There are peculiarities of circumstance in  
this mortality of the royal family (which it  
would neither be right, nor, indeed, have we  
space to enter into them, even if it were) which  
render the course and order of these events  
very remarkable. Not less so have been the  
casualties by which the Ministers of the Crown  
and many eminent men have been removed  
from their stations during the period to which  
these observations refer. After the death of  
Pitt, avowedly accelerated, if not actually  
caused, by his devotion to his country, his  
son died his great opponent Fox; Lord Gren-  
ville is dead; Percival was murdered; Lord  
Liverpool was stricken by a calamity which  
left his body living after the mind was dead;  
Windham and Huskisson, both victims of ac-  
cidents; Canning prematurely lost; and Lord  
Londonderry fallen by his own hand; Nelson  
and Moore, and Abercrombie in battle: with  
a host of heroes equally deserving the tears and  
praises of their countrymen.

Remember that such men as Thurlow,  
Erskine, Gifford, Law, Kenyon, Grattan,  
Curran, have lived and died within this century.  
In literature, and wit, and poetry, can we for-  
get Sheridan, Murphy, Cumberland, Cowper,  
Byron, and Scott? In science, Banks and  
Davy; in art, West and Lawrence; or the  
stage Siddons and Kemble. All these are gone,  
—faded from the scenes which they exalted and  
gloried. We mention but the very leaders,  
but, taking every branch of art and science into  
calculation, the aggregate amount of loss  
within the last thirty-four years will, hereafter,  
when time and reflection shall have overcome  
jealousy and envy, be found vastly to exceed  
that which this century ever sustained during  
any other period of equal duration.

But now let us look at things less question-  
able. In the present century, the bright career  
of the Duke of Wellington may be said to have  
been run; for although his service before and up  
to the capture of Seringapatam, in 1799, had  
raised his character and spread his fame, it was  
in this century that his celebrated battle of  
Assaye was fought. From his arrival in Euro-  
pe, until the year 1815, he gained that series  
of victories which have immortalised him. But  
that is not all that we have to illustrate our  
point; besides the glorious days of Oporto, Vi-  
ctoria, Talavera, Buzaco, Salamanca, Balajoz,  
Vitoria, Nive, Toulouse, St. Jean de Luz, the  
Pyrenees, and WATERLOO, we were prepared  
to show that more general actions were fought,  
and more lives lost, by the fortune of war from  
1800 to 1815 than ever were fought in a peri-  
od of ten times the same extent, amongst  
them Marengo, Alexandria, Austerlitz, Cor-  
unna, Aspern and Essling, Wagram, Barosa,  
Albuera, Borodino, Lutzen, Tolpitz, Leip-  
zig, Orthez, Ligny, besides others, amounting  
to nearly two hundred general actions. It has  
been only because Nelson and Trafalgar estab-  
lished the sovereignty of England on the seas  
that we have not recorded equal triumphs of  
our navy to those which have graced our ar-  
my.

But then, let us see what has taken place in  
civil life. England has been united with Ire-  
land; the East and Corporation Acts have been  
repealed; thirty millions of taxes have been re-  
moved; the Roman Catholics have been emanci-  
pated; slavery has been abolished; Parliament  
has been reformed; the poor-laws have been  
changed; the constitution of the Church of Ire-  
land has been altered; several Bishops have  
been reduced; the East India Company's privi-  
leges have been abrogated; the Bank has re-  
sumed cash payments; bank notes are now a  
legal tender; the game-laws have been repealed,  
since which time poaching has increased in a  
ten-fold degree; beer-houses have been per-  
mitted in order to better the morals of the lower  
classes, which produced drunkenness; all its evils  
to an unparalleled extent; for humanity's sake,  
forgery has been made punishable with trans-  
portation and not death, since which forgery  
has increased very much in the same ratio as  
drunkenness and poaching. It would, how-  
ever, greatly exceed our limits, as we have al-  
ready said, to enter into minute details of the  
wonderful alterations which have been worked  
during the century; we shall therefore select a  
few which strike the senses most forcibly, and  
which, from circumstances and localities, are  
most familiar; reserving to ourselves for some  
other opportunity a more elaborate working-  
out of our proposition.

During this century, England has acquired  
the Cape, Ceylon, Curacao, Demerara, St.  
Eustatius, Mauritius, Bourbon, Madeira,  
Malta, Martinique, Senegal, and Surinam—sev-  
eral of which have been ceded. But what are  
these?—what are her conquests in Egypt?  
—what her successful warfare at Nepal or in  
the Burmese country?—what her wonderful  
extension of territory in India?—what her cap-  
ture of Algiers?—what her sovereignty of the Ion-  
ian Islands?—what the recollections of the  
share she has borne in the glories of the world,  
under Providence, compared with the strides  
she has made in art, science, and mechanism  
since 1800?

**THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.**  
Although the name of the German Confedera-  
tion and Sereine Diet is familiar to all our read-  
ers, few are probably acquainted with the ori-  
gin, purport, and resources of this formidable  
league—and still fewer with the relative influ-  
ence and strength of its component parts. A  
useful pamphlet on this subject, entitled 'Coup  
d'œil Legislatif et Statistique,' by Dr. Fried-  
lander, a German publicist of considerable ce-  
lebrity, has been printed at Brussels; and al-  
though we have not space for development, a  
few extracts cannot fail to interest the public,  
and may serve as a reference to those who are  
unacquainted with the statistics of the confeder-  
ation.

We must preface by observing, that prior to  
the French revolution, the States included in  
the Germanic Circle consisted of nearly three  
hundred separate Sovereignties; all, with the  
exception of the Hanse Towns, governed despoti-  
cally; having their distinct tribunals, courts of  
law, fiscal regulations, rights, immunities, cus-  
tom-houses, and the power of life and death

without appeal. The acts of fiscal extortion,  
legal injustice, and wanton despotism to which  
the subjects of these petty tyrants were often  
subjected, was not less inimical to individual  
liberty, than the multiplicity of custom-house  
and fiscal restrictions were injurious to the  
commercial relations of the whole body. For  
a load of goods, in passing from Hamburg to  
the Tyrol, or from the Rhine to the Vistula,  
was not only liable to be searched and delayed  
at the frontier of each state, but was subjected  
to heavy transit duties, imposed according to  
the exigencies or caprice of the reigning prince.

The French, to whom continental Europe  
is indebted for paving the way to many politi-  
cal ameliorations, first attacked this monstrous  
system, and the Congress of Vienna merely  
followed up the plan, by sponging out upwards  
of 200 of these princely cankers. By this opera-  
tion the number of sovereign Houses was  
reduced to 38; the rest were shorn of their feudal  
powers, and being embodied in the larger  
states, or "mediated," as it is termed, were  
permitted to retain possession of their family  
domains. The avowed object of this fusion of  
dominions into the more powerful states, was  
to do away, in some measure, with individual  
jealousies, and to afford more extensive facili-  
ties to commercial intercourse; but the real and  
occult purpose was to throw the manufactures  
and commercial monopoly into the hands of  
Prussia and Austria, and to reduce the whole  
of Germany to a state of vassalage to these two  
powers. The first of these two latter objects  
has been partly effected, by the adhesion of the  
great body of the German states to the Prus-  
sian Custom-house system; and the second is  
daily being brought to maturity, by the pre-  
ponderating influence of Austria and Prussia  
with the diet.

The plan of a confederation having been  
adopted, "adopted" according to Dr. Fried-  
lander, "both with the intention of crushing  
the spirit of liberty for which the Germans  
feel the utmost craving, as well as with that  
of a defence against the French Propaganda  
and its spirit of conquest;" a representation of  
the whole body became necessary. Thence  
arose the Supreme Central Council, entitled  
"The Sereine Diet," whose attributes were de-  
termined by the fiscal act of federation of the  
Vienna Congress, in May, 1820.

The meetings of the Diet are of two kinds  
—the one federal, the other general—and cal-  
led *conventus restrictus* or *consilium plenum*.

In the first, or federal meeting, the votes of  
the members are reduced to 17, distributed  
and taking rank in the following order—1.  
Austria; 2. Prussia; 3. Bavaria; 4. Saxony; 5.  
Hanover; 6. Wurtemberg; 7. Grand Duchy  
of Baden; 8. Electoral Hesse Cassel; 9. Grand  
Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt; 10. Duchy of Hol-  
stein (Denmark); 11. Grand Duchy of Luxem-  
bourg (Holland); 12. Grand Duchy of Saxe  
Weimar; and three Saxon Duchies of Cobourg,  
Meiningen, and Altenburg; 13. Duchies of  
Mecklenburg Schwerin, and Strelitz; 15.  
Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Duchies of An-  
halt Dessau Bernburg, and Coethen, and the  
principalities of Schwarzburg, Sondershausen,  
and Rudolstadt; 16. the principalities of Hohen-  
zollern, Hechingen, and Sigmaringen, Lich-  
tenstein, Reuss (elder and younger branch),  
Lippe Detmold, and Schamberg, Waldeck,  
and the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg; 17. the  
five towns of Frankfurt, Hamburg, Lubec,  
and Bremen.

In the second, or general council, the number  
of votes attributed—No. 1, four; No. 2, four;  
No. 3, four; No. 4, four; No. 5, four; No. 6,  
four; No. 7, three; No. 8, three; No. 9, three;  
No. 10, three; No. 11, three; No. 12, four;  
No. 13, four; No. 14, three; No. 15, six; No. 16,  
nine; No. 17, four—making altogether 69 votes.  
Each of these sections is represented by an  
ambassador; the whole are under the presidency  
of Austria and the vice presidency of Prussia.  
It is in the consilium restrictum that all  
matters are discussed and predetermined.  
In the consilium plenum the representatives merely  
vote by yeas and noes. Thus the great states  
which monopolise eleven out of sixteen votes,  
always insure themselves a preliminary ma-  
jority, and render illusory the votes of the  
petty states in the consilium plenum, which may  
be regarded as a mere official ceremony. "I  
leave to the consideration of every man of  
sense (observes Dr. Friedlander) to judge of  
the ridiculous situation of these small states;  
whereas thus mere executioners (*executeurs  
des hautes mœurs*) of Austria and Prussia."  
In the full council a majority of two-thirds is  
necessary; in the federal meeting a simple ma-  
jority suffices. The presence of at least nine  
members is urgent. Austria has the casting  
vote in the event of equality.

The confederation (it is supposed) never in-  
tervenes in the affairs of the different states  
but in the event of abuse of power, or to guar-  
antee the respective institutions, or when pub-  
lic tranquillity is menaced. Then, and on the  
demand of any given ruling power, it has  
force to re-establish its sovereign rights. The  
confederate states have come to an understand-  
ing as to the means necessary to be employed  
to remove any difficulties that may arise a-  
mongst them, without having recourse to armed  
force. These forces consist of a total of  
301,687 men, divided into ten army corps, giv-  
ing an effective of 222,119 infantry, 11,694  
light troops, 43,000 cavalry, 21,717 artillery  
and train, 3,017 engineers and pontoon-men,  
with 612 field pieces. The fortresses of the  
confederation, are Mayence, Luxemburg and  
Landau.

The contingent of the 38 states, their popula-  
tion and the army corps to which each belongs,  
is as follows—

States	Population	Conting.	Army
Austria	10,820,000	94,822	4th, 5th, & 6th.
Prussia	9,665,000	79,234	7th & 8th.
Bavaria	4,080,000	35,600	9th
Saxony	1,485,000	12,000	9th
Hanover	1,546,000	13,054	19th
Wurtemberg	1,685,000	13,945	8th
Baden	1,167,000	10,979	8th
Hesse Cassel	613,000	5,679	9th
Darmstadt	720,000	9,421	8th
Holstein	454,000	3,600	10th
Luxembourg	290,000	2,380	9th
Saxe Weimar	230,000	2,380	9th
Cobourg	156,000	1,866	9th
Altenburg	109,000	982	9th
Meiningen	136,000	1,150	9th
Brannswick	251,000	2,006	10th
Duessau	245,000	3,028	9th
Mecklenburg Schwere- rin	446,000	3,546	10th
Strelitz	79,000	718	10th
Oldenburg	254,000	2,178	10th
Anhalt Dessau	58,000	629	9th
Bernburg	40,000	370	9th
Coethen	35,000	325	9th
Schwarzburg, Sanders- hausen	50,000	457	9th
Rudolstadt	58,000	539	9th
Hohenzollern, He-			

chingen,	15,500	145	8th
Sigmaringen,	15,500	145	8th
Lichtenstein,	5,850	55	8th
Elder Reuss,	24,000	223	9th
Younger Reuss,	58,000	522	9th
Lippe, Detmold,	67,730	691	10th
Schamberg,	26,000	240	10th
Waldeck,	56,000	519	10th
Hesse Homburg,	22,000	200	8th
Franckfort,	60,000	600	8th
Hamburg,	140,000	1,298	10th
Lubeck,	47,000	407	10th
Bremen,	59,000	485	10th

The territory of the Germanic Confederation  
includes a space of 46,465 square miles (15 to  
degrees). Its united population may now be  
taken at nearly 40 millions. The computed  
revenues of the whole are rated at about 800  
millions of francs, or 32 millions sterling. Its  
debt is little less than 112 millions.

\*The last census gives the population of the  
whole of these states much higher; that of Prus-  
sia, for instance, at nearly 11,000,000.

From the Baltimore American.

The first article of the Number for April, 1834,  
of the Chinese (Canton) Repository, is a sum-  
mary account of some voyages along the coast  
of China, by Lindsay and Gutzlaff. We make  
the following extract from Gutzlaff's journal,  
as an example of the refined civilization of the  
people, who treat all other nations as utter bar-  
barians.

"At the beach at Amoy," says Mr. Gutzlaff,  
"we were shocked at the spectacle of a pretty  
new-born babe, which shortly before had been  
killed. We asked some of the bystanders  
what this meant. They only answered with  
indifference, 'it is only a girl.' It is a general  
custom in this district to drown female infants  
immediately after birth. Respectable families  
seldom take the trouble, as they express them-  
selves, to rear these useless girls. They con-  
sider themselves the arbiters of their children's  
lives, and entitled to take them away when  
they can foresee that their prolongation would  
only entail misery. As the numerous emigra-  
tion of the male population renders it probable  
that their daughters, if permitted to live would  
not be married, they choose this shorter way  
to rid themselves of the incumbrance of con-  
jugal love, the most precious gift of the Most  
High, the most important trust confided to  
man by the Supreme Being, deliberately mur-  
dered."

"This unnatural crime is so common among  
them, that it is perpetrated without any feel-  
ing, and even in a laughing mood; and to ask  
a man of any distinction whether he has daugh-  
ters, is a mark of great rudeness. Nei-  
ther the Government nor the moral sayings of  
their sages have put a stop to this nefarious cus-  
tom. The father has authority over the lives  
of his children, and disposes of them according  
to his pleasure. The boys enjoy the greatest  
share of parental affection. Their birth is con-  
sidered one of the greatest and most fortunate  
events in a family. They are cherished and  
indulged to a high degree; and if the father  
dies, the son assumes a certain authority over  
his mother. There is also carried on a regu-  
lar traffic in females. These facts are re-  
volving to humanity, as disgusting to detail."

The London Medical Gazette, in a report of  
the position assumed some months ago, by the  
Gentlemen and unlicensed students and am-  
bassadors in the metropolis, and other parts of En-  
gland, cites the following facts:

In 1832, according to the bills of mortality,  
there were, in July, 1,006 fatal cases; in Au-  
gust, 777; in September, 607, giving a total of  
2,390. In 1833 there were, in July, 181 ca-  
ses; in August, 853; in September, 199; giv-  
ing a total of 1,233. In 1834 there were, in  
July, 37 cases; in August, 247; in September,  
241; giving a total of 485. And in the last  
part of the calculation, it is to be observed that  
the accidental circumstance of the days of the  
month falling, so as to give five weeks in Sep-  
tember makes the number in this month ap-  
pear greater than it actually was; so that to  
allow 307 for August, and 181 for September,  
would be nearer the truth. The week just  
terminated gives only 23, whereas in the cor-  
responding week of August so many as 103 occurred  
in one week. The prospect which the above pre-  
sents is by no means discouraging, and shows  
the entire groundlessness of the alarm sounded  
by one of our contemporaries, some weeks ago,  
which represented the disease as having broke  
out in London and other parts of England, with  
a degree of virulence which exceeded its first  
onset, in 1832. Nothing can be worse calcu-  
lated to mitigate the evils of a fatal epidemic  
than exciting a panic, and we trust that the  
ridiculous which attaches to predictions at once  
fearful and false, will inspire greater caution in  
future.

The President's Message was brought from  
Washington to Baltimore on Tuesday 2d inst.  
for the editors of the daily papers here, by  
Messrs. Stockton & Stokes, in the very short  
space of one hour and forty-two minutes. The  
rider who left here for the east, appeared to be  
moving at equally as speedy a rate.—*Baltimore  
American.*

**TURN OUT.**—There has been a regular  
"turn out" among the factory girls in New  
Hampshire. The Exeter News-Letter says  
that the difference of opinion was between the  
girls and the agent, with regard to the precise  
time when it was half past seven o'clock, the  
hour for terminating their day's labor. The  
revolution, however, is happily quelled, and it  
is very properly agreed to by all parties, that  
in future, half past seven shall not mean eight  
o'clock.

**LOWER CANADA.**—The Montreal Daily  
Advertiser states that the population of Lower  
Canada is divided in respect to religion, as  
follows: Catholics, 403,472; other denomina-  
tions, 108,445.

A wild cat, measuring three feet from the  
tip of the nose to the end of the tail, was killed  
near Shippensburg on Thursday the 13th inst-  
ant, by Mr. Joseph Nevin. Mr. Nevin had  
three dogs with him, which were unable to cope  
with the ferocious animal. It is said to be the  
first ever killed in the neighbourhood.

**Females and Males.**—The Fredonia Censor  
says, the mail stage which arrived there last  
Friday evening, was two hours behind the us-  
ual time, but there was good cause for it.  
Upon unloading at the stage house, it appear-

DOCUMENTS  
Accompanying the President's Message.

REPORT  
OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.  
NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
November 23, 1834.

To the President of the United States:

Sir:—In laying before you at this time, a succinct view of the condition of our Navy, and its operations during the past year, it affords me great pleasure to state, that its gradual increase and improvement are such, as might have been anticipated from the ample means for that purpose which have been afforded by the liberal policy of Congress.

All the services required of our naval force have been promptly performed; our commerce has been protected in the remote as well as the neighboring seas; our national character has been sustained abroad; a large number of our naval officers, seamen and marines, have been kept in active service, under a strict discipline, calculated to fit them for all the duties which may be required of them, whether in defending our property on the ocean from pirates or open enemies, or shores from hostile aggression, or our flag from insult.

An inspection of our navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, made in August and September last, in company with the Commissioners of the navy board, has afforded me the most satisfactory evidence of our means, in a short time, of increasing our navy to any extent the exigencies of our country may require. The officers in charge of those stations perform their duties with great ability and zeal; the building and repairing of our ships are conducted with despatch and economy; and the ample materials on hand for naval purposes are preserved with the greatest care, and by all the means which science and experience can suggest to prevent decay.

Our naval force consists of six ships of the line, and seven frigates now building, for the completion of which additional appropriations to the amount of \$1,526,610 will be required; of five ships of the line, four frigates, and six sloops of war in ordinary, requiring repairs which will cost \$1,362,000, in addition to the materials on hand for that purpose; of one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners in commission,—in all, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners. Besides which, the frames of ships procured, or under contract, for the gradual increase of the navy, and other materials on hand or under contract for that purpose, will afford the means of bringing into the service, as soon as it can probably be required, an additional force of five ships of the line, eleven sloops of war, and two schooners, the building of which may be immediately commenced on launching our vessels now upon the stocks.

Our vessels in commission during the past year have been employed, as heretofore, in protecting our commerce in the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific ocean.

The ship of the line Delaware, the frigates United States and Constellation, the sloop of war John Adams, and the schooner Shark, have been thus employed in the Mediterranean; and the frigate Potomac, after her return from the Pacific and Indian oceans, was repaired, and sailed on the 20th of last month to join the Mediterranean squadron, from which the frigate Constellation had been ordered to return. This frigate arrived at Norfolk on the 20th of August. The sloop of war John Adams returned to the United States in February, from the Mediterranean, and sailed again for that station in August last, after receiving necessary repairs.

On the West India station, the sloops of war Vandalia, St. Louis, and Falmouth, and the schooners Grampus and Experiment, have been employed. The St. Louis returned to Norfolk in July last, where she has been repaired, and from whence she sailed on the 14th instant to resume her station in the West Indies. The Vandalia returned in August last to Norfolk, where she is undergoing considerable repairs, which it is believed will be completed early next month, when she will return to the West India squadron.

The sloops of war Natchez, Ontario, Erie, Lexington, and Peacock, and the schooners Enterprise and Boxer, composed our squadron on the coast of Brazil. The Erie did not sail for this station until August last. The Lexington returned to the United States in April, and the Peacock in May last. The Enterprise returned in April, and sailed again for the Brazilian station in July last, in which month the Boxer returned to the United States, and, after being repaired, sailed for the Pacific. The Peacock is now undergoing considerable repairs and is expected to be ready for sea early in February next.

For our station in the Pacific, the frigate Brandywine sailed on the 2d of June last, to co-operate with the sloop of war Fairford and the schooner Dolphin, with the Boxer, now on her way to that station, from which the Falmouth returned on the 1st of February, and, after having been repaired, sailed for the West India station in March last.

Our naval force, consisting of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounts to 6,072; and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to the number of 1,253; making a total of 7,325.

The dry docks at Boston and Norfolk have fully answered the most sanguine expectations that were formed of their usefulness. They are now deemed indispensable to a speedy and economical repair of our larger vessels. But the two already finished are not sufficient for the purposes of our navy. An additional dry dock, at some intermediate point between Boston and Norfolk, would greatly promote the purposes for which our navy is established and maintained. As a site for such additional dry dock, the harbor of New York presents greater advantages than are to be found in any other situation; among which may be enumerated the great commerce of the place; the facilities which the city of New York affords for recruiting seamen, and for procuring all materials as well as for employing skilful mechanics and laborers necessary for repairing vessels.

The experience acquired in making the two dry docks already finished, cannot fail to be of great advantage in the construction of a third. I would respectfully repeat a recommendation of my predecessor, that authority be given to construct two or three steam batteries, as the means of testing the application of steam to the purposes of national defence.

It can hardly be doubted that the power of steam is soon to produce as great a revolution in the defence of rivers, bays, coasts, and harbors, as it has already done in the commerce, intercourse, and business of all classes of men in Europe as well as America. This subject has already attracted the attention of the maritime powers of Europe; and our honor as well as safety require that no nation, whose fleets may come in conflict with ours, should be in

advance of us in the science and application of this power upon which the success of our future wars will depend.

Should the power of steam, as a means of defence, produce all the effects that may be justly anticipated, it will diminish, in some instances, the necessity of permanent fortifications on our coasts, by substituting those which may be moved from place to place as they may be wanted, and in our own waters become the formidable engines of attack as well as of defence. The heavy and cumbersome steam vessels and batteries, with their necessary apparatus and supplies, which may be brought into action with the most powerful effect by nation near its own shores and harbors, cannot be transported over distant seas and oceans for the purpose of attacking its enemies. Should therefore, the application of steam become a part of the system of maritime war, it is a consolation to reflect, that it will greatly diminish the frequency as well as horrors of such war, inasmuch as it will hold out much greater advantages to the defending than to the attacking party, and take from the aggressor in a great degree his hope of success, and, of course, his motive for action.

I can add nothing to what has been frequently urged in favor of a peace establishment for our navy; but must be permitted to state, what has often before been stated, that the compensation of commanders of our ships on foreign stations is altogether inadequate to a honorable discharge of their duties. They are compelled to incur expenses beyond the amount of their pay and rations, or decline to receive and return civilities uniformly offered to them on such stations, and upon which our friendly relations with foreign nations, may, in some degree, depend.

The course pursued by our officers, under such circumstances, has been such as national as well as professional pride has dictated, and, of course, they frequently return from their tours of service deeply in debt; one evil consequence of which is, that it adds to the inducements of our officers, to prefer service on our home stations to service at sea: whereas the pecuniary consideration should always be in favor of sea service.

Much inconvenience frequently arises from a want of power to make transfers of materials purchased for the navy, under certain appropriations, to the purposes of other appropriations, under which they are more immediately wanted. A power to make such transfers, generally by limitations similar to those imposed upon the power of making transfers of money from certain appropriations to others, would save much time and expense in the building and repairing our ships.

Under the act of the 30th of June last, for the better re-organization of the United States' marine corps, the appointments of officers authorized by the same have been made; and the additional number of privates required will be recruited with all convenient despatch.

So much of the military regulations, for the discipline of the marine corps, as were in force at the passing of the act, and not inconsistent with the same, will continue in force until superseded by regulations which shall be prescribed in conformity with the provisions of the eighth section of that act.

It is believed that the discipline and harmony of the officers and men of the navy proper, and of the marine corps, will be promoted by placing the marine barracks without the bounds of the different navy yards with which they may be connected. This arrangement would create but little additional expense to the Government. The marine barracks at Portsmouth, and at Boston, are at a considerable distance, and might be superseded by barracks at that part of the navy yard, in which the ships are built and repaired, and in which the work shops and stores are situated.

The marine barracks at Boston, are within the bounds of the navy yard; but so decayed and dilapidated as not to be worth repairing, and they occupy a space designated for another purpose in the yard. A situation for barracks, sufficiently near the yard, it is said, can be procured upon reasonable terms.

The marine barracks at the navy yard at N. York were condemned in 1825, as unworthy of repair. The officers attached to this station have been allowed house rent in lieu of quarters. An appropriation of \$30,000 has been made for the erection of marine barracks at that station, and \$6,000 for the purchase of a site for the same; but, as yet, the site has not been purchased, nor selected.

At Philadelphia, the barracks are within the navy yard; but unfit for use as such. It will be necessary to construct new barracks at that station.

At Washington, the barracks are not within the yard.

At Norfolk, the barracks are within the bounds of the navy yard, but inadequate to the accommodation of the force required there. Besides, they are much out of repair; and the commanding officer has been, necessarily, allowed house rent in lieu of quarters.

At Pensacola, no permanent marine barracks have been prepared. The officers have occupied temporary buildings. It is proper here to observe, that the plans of the navy yards, prepared and approved under the act for the gradual improvement of the navy, make no provision for barracks within the navy yards, except at Portsmouth.

Under the first section of the act concerning naval pensions and the navy pension fund, passed the 30th of June last, fourteen pensions to widows have been renewed, and thirty-seven original pensions have been granted, in pursuance of the provisions of that act. These constitute a heavy charge upon the fund; and require for their payment, annually, the sum of 16,082 dollars.

Under the second section of that act, the sum of \$141,300 has been reimbursed to the fund for the cost of the stock of the Bank of Columbia, heretofore purchased by the Commissioners of the fund, with interest thereon, from the period at which said bank ceased to pay interest, to the time of reimbursement,—\$141,300 of the amount have been vested in the stock of the Bank of the U. States, as authorized by the act of Congress of the 10th of July, 1832. The state of this fund will appear by documents annexed, marked M, M 1, and M 2.

The number of invalid pensioners is two hundred and eighty-seven. Should all of their claim, which is improbable, the amount required for their annual payment will be \$23,531.

Of the privateer pension fund, the act of Congress of the 19th June last, revived five years pensions to widows of officers, seamen, and marines, slain or lost on board of private armed vessels.

In twenty eight cases brought to the notice of this department under this act, more than five years had elapsed from the date when their former pensions expired. They being sustained by satisfactory proof, were settled in the office of the Fourth Auditor, and the accounts certified by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. The amount to pay these accounts was \$16,480. Under the act, twenty-six pensions were renewed; of which, one expired on the 10th day of October last, and on the 28th instant. One will expire on the 4th of March, four on the 1st of February, and nineteen on the 1st of January, in the year 1835.—The payments on these, to the 1st of July last, amounted to \$11,995 20; and the sum required, to complete five years pension to each, will be \$1,320 80.

In addition to the above, there are thirty-four invalid pensioners on the roll; and the sum necessary to pay them will be \$3,016 per annum.

It will be seen in the annexed statement, marked No. 1, that the amount in the Treasury on the 1st inst., to the credit of the fund was \$1,261 46  
15,567 05  
Total, \$16,828 51

After paying the claims that have as yet been preferred under the act of the 19th of June last, and it is believed that but few additional claims under the act can now be brought forward, it is estimated that the fund will be augmented to pay, for four or five years, all the invalid pensions chargeable to it.

From the statement annexed, marked O, it will appear that the amount to the credit of the navy hospital fund, on the 1st inst., was \$35,559 04. The income of the fund arising from deductions in the settlement of accounts in the Fourth Auditor's Office, will be nearly \$16,000 per annum. The expenditures for several years will probably not exceed \$13,000 per annum. This will leave balances not wanted for current expenses. The propriety of authorizing, by law, the investment of such balances in some well secured productive stock, is respectfully suggested.

By the statement hereto annexed, marked P, it appears that, of the appropriation heretofore made for the suppression of the slave trade, there remains in the Treasury a balance of \$14,213 91. It is not believed that any further appropriation for this purpose is necessary at this time.

It will be perceived by the estimates, that nothing is asked on account of the contingent expenses of the Secretary's office of this department. A proper degree of economy has rendered any appropriation for those expenses, for the ensuing year unnecessary. This circumstance affords me an apology for stating, that some of the officers connected with this department do not receive an adequate compensation for their services.

The chief clerk of the commissioners of the Navy Board, and the warrant clerk and the clerk keeping the register of correspondence of this department, perform arduous duties, which require talent and experience. Their salaries respectively are less than are paid in other departments for services of no greater difficulty and responsibility than theirs; and are inadequate to the decent support of themselves and families.

An estimate for an increase of \$100 to the salary of the first, so as to make it \$1,700 per annum; and of \$400 to the latter, so as to make them \$1,400 to each, is respectfully submitted.

The salaries of the chief clerks of the commandments of the navy yards at Boston, New York, Washington, and Norfolk, are evidently below what may be considered a fair compensation for their services. I therefore solicit a small increase of \$160 to their salaries respectively, so as to make them \$900 each, as stated in the estimates.

The superintendent of the southwest executive building receives at present but \$250, and the two watchmen for the same but \$300 each per annum. It is respectfully recommended, that an increase of \$250 be made to the salary of the superintendent, and of \$200 to the salaries of each of the watchmen.

In the report of my predecessor of the 30th of November last, an estimate of the expense of purchasing and maintaining a lithographic press was submitted, as a means of procuring charts and blank forms for this department, as well as for the several navy yards and vessels in commission, as also for the purpose of multiplying copies of drawings connected with the survey of the coast. As in my opinion, the employment of such a press would be a saving of time and money, in the duties now performed by the clerks and draftsmen in this department, and the branches of services connected with it, I respectfully renew the application for the necessary appropriation for this press; and annex hereto, copies of the letters of the commissioners of the navy board, and of Lieut. Charles Wilkes, Jr., heretofore laid before Congress, in favor of this application.

The charge of the coast survey, now under the superintendence of Mr. Hassler, was on the 11th day of March last, transferred from the Treasury to the Navy Department, to which it was thought more properly to belong. I have found this arrangement very onerous, as it imposed upon me new duties, which could not be performed without a careful examination of the accounts of what had heretofore been done on the survey, contained in a voluminous correspondence between the Treasury Department and the superintendent. This arrangement also caused a short interruption in the progress of the work; but which has, nevertheless, been prosecuted with diligence and zeal by those employed in it.

The report of Mr. Hassler of the 17th of May last, and his supplementary report of the 11th of last month, with the maps, drafts and sketches accompanying the same, herewith transmitted, show the progress already made in this work under the law of 1832, and its connexion with the progress made in the same year 1837.

The situation of the base line on the south side of Long Island, has been most fortunately selected; as any error in this line would be attended with corresponding errors in the whole work depending upon the same, the utmost care has been taken to have it measured with the greatest possible accuracy.

From what has been done in this survey, we may reasonably hope that this important work will advance with all the aid which science, skill and industry can give it, and in a manner as honorable to the Government, under whose auspices it was begun, and has been continued, as it will be useful to the present and to future ages.

The information wanted for accurate and detailed estimates of the necessary appropriations for the continuance of the coast surveys, cannot easily be obtained until further experience shall enable the officers engaged in it to introduce more system in the detail of duties and expenditure in their work than they have heretofore been able to do.

appropriated for this purpose the past year, and it is believed that an equal sum will be wanted for the ensuing year, as stated in the estimates.

Under the act of the 30th of June last, "authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to make experiments for the safety of the steam engine," preparations have been made for testing certain proposed improvements in steam boilers; but no such experiments have been exhibited or communicated to this department, that could properly form the subject of a report.

Since the last annual report from this department, the Legislature of Pennsylvania have, by their act of the 10th of April last, ceded to the United States the jurisdiction over the territory now in their possession in the county of Philadelphia, and occupied for the purpose of a naval asylum for sick and disabled seamen, so long as the same shall be used by the Government of the United States for that purpose, with a reservation of the right to lay out a certain street called Sutherland Avenue, through the western part of said ceded territory; and with a proviso that all persons, civil and criminal, of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall extend into and be effected within, such territory.

The necessary references to papers and documents connected with this report, will be found in a schedule hereto annexed.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
MAYLOR DICKERSON.

REPORT  
OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.  
General Post Office Department,  
November, 1834.

To the President of the United States:

Sir:—The Report which I had the honor to make on the 30th November, 1833, exhibited a balance due from this Department on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, of \$195,208 40.

The expenses for the transportation of the mail necessarily continued undiminished till the close of the year 1833, prior to which date the retrenchments stated in that Report could not take effect; consequently the balance of debt against the Department continued to augment till that period.

The gross amount of postages was, from July 1 in my report of 1st, 1833, \$1,375,137 26  
Compensation to Postmasters including the contingent expenses of their offices, during the same period amounted to \$434,628 89  
Incidental expenses of the Department during the same time, amounted to \$47,737 29  
The expense for transportation of the mail from July 1 to 31st December, 1833, was 1,013,402 68  
Making the total expenses of the Department for that half year \$1,495,898 86

This sum, after deducting the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a deficit for the six months ending 31st December, 1833, of \$120,891 58

To this sum add the deficit existing on the 1st July, 1833, 195,208 40  
And the balance of the debt against the Department beyond the amount of its available funds, was on the 1st of January, 1834, \$315,599 98

From the 1st of January, 1834, the retrenchments in the transportation of the mail, stated in my report of last year, began to take effect; and from that period, the revenues of the Department have exceeded its expenses.

The gross amount of its postages was, from January 1, to June 30, 1834 \$1,418,269 69  
Compensation to Postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices, within the same period, amounted to \$461,423 64  
Incidental expenses of the Department for the same time, amounted to 30,330 38  
The transportation of the mail from January 1, to June 30, 1834, amounted to 1,009,029 42  
Making the total expenses of the Department for the half year ending the 30th June, 1834 1,500,783 45

This sum deducted from the gross amount of postages for that period, leaves a revenue beyond the amount of expenses for the half year from January 1 to June 30, 1834, of 47,507 24

This sum deducted from the deficit existing January 1, 1834 315,599 98  
Reduces the balance of debt which existed against the Department on the 1st July, 1834, to \$268,092 74

Such was the financial condition of the Department on the 1st day of July last. The amount of this debt has been continually diminishing to the present time, and it continues to diminish in an increased ratio.

On the 1st day of July 1834, the balance of the account with Banks was \$398,616 99 against the Department, consisting of loans, \$275,000, and over checks to the amount of \$123,616 99

In this statement, the difference between loans and over-checks is rather nominal than essential.

When over-checks are mutually agreed upon to a certain definite amount as a standing order, they are called loans; but when they vary indefinitely as to the time and amount, they are called over-checks. In either case they are debts due from the Department to Banks.

This amount of balance against the Department has been considerably reduced since the first of July last.

On the 1st day of the present month it stood as follows:  
Amount due for loans from Banks \$275,000 00  
Amount of over-checks, November 1, 1834. 55,969 09  
Making together the sum of \$330,969 09

On the same day the balances of Bank deposits in favor of the Department, constituting the amount of cash on hand, amounted to 82,031 34  
Making the actual balance of the accounts with Banks, against the Department, on the 1st of November, 1834 248,937 75

The contracts for the southern section, including the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and the Territory of Florida, which will expire with the current year, have been renewed, to take effect from the 1st of January next, on such terms as

will effect an annual saving from the amount now paid for transportation in that section, of about \$120,000.

Additional retrenchments have also been made in the expense of transportation subsequent to my last report, to the annual amount of about \$60,000. Making together an annual saving from the 1st of January next, of \$170,000.

From the savings thus effected, together with the current excess of revenue in favor of the Department, it may be safely calculated, that without any reliance upon an increase in the gross amount of postages, the revenues of the Department will exceed its expenditures, during the ensuing calendar year, to the amount of \$270,000.

From a careful estimate, it may be anticipated with entire confidence, that before the close of the year 1835, the whole balance of debt against the Department will be extinguished. No part of this debt was contracted upon the credit of the Treasury, nor upon any other credit or authority than that of the Department alone.

It was never regarded by either of the parties in the character of a debt of the government, but a mere expedient to anticipate the time of resources of the Department, based upon the credit of those resources alone.

The means of its liquidation within a reasonable time were always within the legal control of the head of the Department; and no other means have at any time been sought or desired by the Department.

In my Report of November, 1833, the expense for transporting the mail, and for incidentals, from July 1 to December 31, 1833, was estimated at \$1,061,644 71  
The actual expense for that period, was 1,061,199 97  
Varying from the estimate only \$444 74

The net proceeds of postage for the year ending 30th June, 1834, were then estimated at \$2,037,410 81  
The actual net proceeds of postages for that year, were \$1,927,644 44  
Falling below the estimate by \$109,766 37

Thus it appears that the expenses of the Department have not essentially varied from the estimates; but the net revenue arising from postages has fallen short of the estimates then made, more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is believed to be, in a very considerable degree, attributable to the great increase of free letters. The progressive increase of population naturally brings with it an accumulation of business in the Executive offices, which tends, in some measure, to increase their correspondence; and in addition to this, a law passed in March, 1833, extending to members of Congress the privilege of franking during the whole recess. Every other year, the session of Congress is protracted to a much greater length than in the alternate year, when a Congress terminates.

The expenses for the delivery of free letters, at two cents each, have always amounted to a much greater sum during the year when the session is protracted, than during the alternate year. To make a fair comparison between the amount of free letters before and after the extension of the franking privilege, it is necessary to take two entire years. Thus: The allowance to Postmasters for the delivery of free letters for the two years ending July 30, 1832, (before the extension,) was \$45,556 89  
For the two years ending July 1, 1834, (after the extension,) 54,158 88

Making, since the extension, an increase of \$8,601 99  
Or payment for the delivery of 850,099 free letters more than were delivered the two preceding years. But no allowance is made for the delivery of free letters at post offices where the Postmasters' commissions exceed \$500 a quarter.

If the same proportion of free letters is delivered at offices where no allowances for them are made to Postmasters, as at the smaller offices, then the increase since the franking privilege was extended, is equal to 980,000 free letters more than that were delivered within the same period of time prior to that extension.

The postage on each of these letters, if not free, would be from six cents to two dollars. The average, it is believed, would not be less than twenty-five cents each, exclusive of the Postmasters' commissions. If estimated at this average, they would amount to \$240,000 00  
To this add the allowance actually made for their delivery, 13,601 99

And the increase of free letters within the last two years has actually cost the Department \$253,601 99 which is more than equal to the balance of debt at this time existing against the Department.

Estimates have been obtained from several of the Executive offices, of the amount of their official correspondence carried on through the Post Office establishment, under the franking privilege of the officers by whom it is conducted; and it appears that from the Departments of State, Treasury, War and Navy, the official correspondence by mail, on which no postage is paid, is estimated to be equal to 2,685,235 single free letters in a year, and that by the greater proportion of them are sent the full distance for which the highest rate of postage would be chargeable. The average postage on those letters, if not free, it is believed would be not less than 18 3/4 cents each, which would amount to \$603,431 56.

This estimate is exclusive of the offices of the Attorney General, Adjutant General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Quarter Master General, Paymaster General, and Superintendent of the Patent office, all of whom have the privilege of franking. It is also estimated that the number of free letters passing under the frank of members of Congress, amounts to 8000 a day during the session.

If the correspondence of the offices above-mentioned, which are not embraced in the estimate, and the postages fairly estimated which could be chargeable on the correspondence of Congress, if not free, should be added to the statement, it is believed that the annual amount of free letters would not fall short of a million of dollars, exclusive of the correspondence of the Post Office Department itself.

This is an annual contribution by the Department to the Government.  
Though the amount of revenue arising from postages, for the year ending June 30, 1834, did not equal the estimate, yet there was a considerable increase above the amount of the preceding year. The gross amount of postages for the year ending June 30, 1833, was \$2,616,538 27  
For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was 2,923,706 97  
Making an increase in the gross amount of - \$307,168 70

The net amount of postages, after deducting commissions to postmasters, and the contingent expenses of their offices, was, for the year ending June 30, 1833, \$1,790,254 65

For the year ending June 30, 1834, it was 1,927,644 44  
Making an increase in the net proceeds of - \$187,889 79

The finances of the Department continue to be in an improving condition; and the solicitude which has been shown to obtain mail contracts, the reduced rates at which they have been taken for the Southern Section, and the zeal with which contractors generally persevere in their services to the Department, furnish ample demonstration that its credit is unimpaired.

The number of post offices in the United States, was on the 1st of July last, 10,693, being an increase of 566 over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since my last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steam boats about 16,900,000 miles a year; and on horseback, and in sulkeys, about 8,600,000 miles; making together about 25,500,000 miles a year.

The celerity of the mail should always be equal to the most rapid transition of the traveler; and that which shortens the time of communication, and facilitates the intercourse between distant places, is like bringing them nearer together. While it affords convenience to men of business, it tends to counteract local prejudices, by enlarging the sphere of acquaintance.

It perpetuates existing friendships, and creates new ones, by which the bonds of union are strengthened, and the happiness of society promoted. These considerations have always had their full weight upon my mind in making improvements in mail operations.

The multiplication of rail-roads in different parts of the country, promises, within a few years, to give great rapidity to the movements of travellers; and it is a subject worthy of inquiry, whether measures may not now be taken to secure the transportation of the mail upon them. Already has the rail-road between Frenchtown, in Maryland, and New Castle, in Delaware, and between Camden and Amberg, in New Jersey, afforded great and important facilities to the transmission of the great Eastern mail. The rail-road between this city and Baltimore will soon be completed, and the distance from the post office in this place to that of Baltimore, will not be materially varied from the present road, 33 miles.

From Baltimore by Port Deposit, in Maryland, to Coatesville, in Pennsylvania, the line for a rail-road is located, and the stock subscribed for its completion; and from Coatesville to Philadelphia a rail-road is made and in operation.

The distance between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on this road, will be 117 miles, about 15 miles greater than the present land route. From Philadelphia to Trenton bridge, about 28 miles, the rail-road is nearly completed, and from New Brunswick, in New Jersey City, on the west side of the Hudson river, opposite the City of New York, 90 miles, the rail-road is in a state of progress. When these works shall be completed, the only interval will be between Trenton and New Brunswick, about 25 miles, to complete an entire rail-road between this place and the City of New York; and it cannot be supposed that the enterprising State of New Jersey will long delay to perfect a communication of such great importance, passing through most of her largest and most flourishing towns. When this shall be done, the whole distance between this city and New York, on a continuous rail-road, will not exceed 340 miles; and the journey may be performed at all times with certainty, allowing ample time for stopping at important places on the road; in 16 hours; and ordinarily in a shorter period.

If provision can be made to secure the regular transportation of the mail upon other rail-roads which are constructing, and in some instances already finished, it will be of great utility to the public; otherwise, these corporations may become exorbitant in their demands, and prove eventually to be dangerous monopolies.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully,  
Your humble servant,  
W. T. BARRY.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

INTERESTING CASE.—In the ship Alabama, which arrived a few days since from New Orleans, came passenger a native African, about 75 years of age, who was stolen from the land of his birth about 38 years ago, along with many other unhappy beings, and carried into Charleston, S. C. where he was sold to General Pinckney. His native name is Lamin Kilby; his American name Paul. After remaining about six years in the service of Gen. Pinckney, he was sold to Mr. Pratt, of Edgefield District, and by him to some one else, and so on, till at length he passed into the hands of Frealey Halsey, Sumner County, Tennessee. He subsequently became the property of James Heath, Esq. of Vicksburg, Miss. To this gentleman he is indebted for his liberty, and not only for his liberty, but for his passage to this city, and \$10 for the supply of his necessities on arrival. His object is to return to Africa, where he left a wife and two children.

He was born and brought up in the district of Footgallo, (capital Timoo,) so far in the interior that he says it would have taken him 3 weeks to walk to the Atlantic shore. When stolen, he was asleep at a place on the coast called Tamakoo, whither he had gone for purposes of trade. He was awake from his slumbers by the chains which were being fastened around him. He reads and writes his native language, the Arabic, with ease and fluency, and appears to have possessed an accomplished education. After devoting seven years at home to the pursuits of learning, he repaired to a College at Boonda, about 900 miles East of Footgallo, where he passed another seven years in completing his education. He then engaged in the business of teaching, in which employment he was occupied till near the period of his disastrous visit to the coast,—since which time he has never heard from his friends, nor they of course from him. At the time he left Africa, his father's brother was King of Footgallo, and he supposes the crown still rests upon the head of some one of his relatives.

He represents himself to have embraced Christianity before he left his native country, though the mass of the people in Footgallo were Mahomedans. He remembers to have seen a Bible there, and says a considerable

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We publish in this morning's Whig the Reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General.—These documents are worthy of an attentive perusal. The Report of the Postmaster General possesses more than ordinary interest from the peculiar attitude in which that Department stands to the public. We now have two Committees of Congress, one of the Senate, the other of the House of Representatives, sitting in judgment, on the management of this Department, and we may expect that its most hidden recesses will be opened to the scrutiny of the people. So let it be.

We received on Saturday last, the following note from the Editor of the Centreville Times, in reference to our article of the 2nd instant.

"CENTREVILLE, Dec. 5th, 1834. To Richard Spencer, Esq. Editor of the Whig.—The note which you sent me, in the last Whig, calling for explanation, as to the meaning of the language, 'a man sometimes tells a lie without believing it himself.' Did, or did you not mean to asperse my character? or intend the understanding to go abroad, that I would wilfully declare a thing to be a lie, which I believe to be true? J. B. SPENCER."

As the Editor of the Times says our article calls for explanation, we will give with pleasure the only explanation of the nature of the case will admit of; and, in order to avoid doing the gentleman injustice, we will make that explanation co-extensive with the "rude attack."

In the article in the Times of the 29th ult. on which we commented, the Editor uses this language in reference to the general government: "the government of our country is sadly managed, party subserviency is the only test to office, however base or unworthy the applicant; and the honest and liberal man must give place to the bragging, brawling partizan, who finds it better for him, the louder he bawls."

Now we did not believe that any man could be so perfectly lost in the blindness of party prejudice, as to believe, that merit & qualification were wholly disregarded by our national executive in making appointments to office, and that an individual "HOWEVER BASE AND UNWORTHY, WITHOUT EITHER MERIT OR QUALIFICATION, might look to the highest offices in the gift of the President and the Senate, on the claim of party subserviency alone, and would find it better for him, the louder he bawls."

But the Editor of the Times seems, in the conclusion of his note, to intimate his perfect belief in the truth of his assertion, we must therefore, do him justice.

We should be sorry to ask too great a sacrifice of the gentleman; he cannot, however, refuse to be governed by the golden rule "do unto others as you would have them do unto you;" if, therefore, the gentleman will promise, in case at any time, in the service of editorial inspiration, he should happen to say "that the Executive Department of our State Government is sadly managed, that party subserviency is the only test to office, however base or unworthy the applicant," and that applicants for office "find it better for them the louder they bawl" in favour of the executive, that he will give us credit for honesty and truth, we will admit that we may have been mistaken, and that the gentleman may have honestly declared the convictions of a mind totally obscured by the mists of party prejudice.

ANOTHER SENATOR RECALLED.—We insert in this morning's Whig, a copy of the resolutions introduced in the Legislature of Alabama, calling on the Hon. Gabriel Moore to resign his seat in the Senate of the U. States. How is it that all the complaints of Senatorial misrepresentation are on the side of the Whigs or Federalists? Is it that the Democrats act up to their principles, and when they cannot conscientiously obey the instructions of the people, resign, without waiting to be called on to do so? Men who thus obey the voice of the people are Democrats in TRUTH, not false pretenders.

From the Globe. A friend has furnished us the following resolutions, introduced into the Legislature of Alabama:

"Whereas, our Senator in Congress, the Hon. GABRIEL MOORE, has on sundry occasions during his official career, & especially during the latter part of it, both in and out of Congress, exhibited manifest and indubitable evidence of a close alliance & cordial co-operation with that combination of parties which have united themselves to oppose and embarrass the present National Administration—an administration which the People of Alabama feel a great anxiety to sustain, because they believe its prominent measures and course of policy to be dictated by wisdom and patriotism, and under which they have experienced a degree of liberty, happiness and prosperity unsurpassed in any other age or clime: And whereas, in so doing, Senator MOORE has evinced a strong partiality, if not positively committed himself in favor of the heretical doctrine of Nullification, which the people of this State hold to be in its practical tendencies, fatal to the harmony and perpetuity of our inestimable Union, and pursued a course of conduct in palpable violation of the known wishes, in disregard to the known sentiments of a large majority of his constituents—the good people of Alabama: therefore,

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the immediate resignation of Senator MOORE would entirely comport with their wishes, and, in their decided and unhesitating opinion, with the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the voters of this State.

And be it further Resolved, That, under such circumstances, it is the duty of Senator MOORE, in justice to the constituency that he has misrepresented, to the remnant of devotion to republican principles that he yet professes, and to the vital and fundamental principles of our Representative system of Government, to transmit the Governor, that an individual more acceptable to the People of this State, and better calculated conscientiously and properly to represent their wishes, may be elected by their Representatives.

And be it further Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State do, and he is hereby requested to forward forthwith, a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions to the Hon. GABRIEL MOORE."

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS: SECOND SESSION.

Nothing of interest was transacted in either House of Congress on Wednesday.

Thursday, Dec. 4th.—The following message was transmitted by the President of the United States to each House of Congress, respectively.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to Congress, a communication addressed to me, by Mr. George Washington Lafayette, accompanying a copy of the Declaration of Independence, engraved on copper, which his illustrious father bequeathed to Congress to be placed in their Library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love, and affection for his adopted country:

I have a mournful satisfaction in transmitting this precious bequest of that great and good man, who through a long life, under many vicissitudes, and in both hemispheres, sustained the principles of civil liberty asserted in that memorable Declaration, and who, from his youth, to the last moment of his life, cherished for our beloved country the most generous attachment. ANDREW JACKSON.

4th December, 1834.

[The letter enclosed in the above.] PARIS, June 16, 1834.

Sir: A great misfortune has given me more than one solemn and important duty to fulfil, and the ardent desire of accomplishing with fidelity my father's last will, emboldens me to claim the patronage of the President of the United States, and his benevolent intervention, when I am obliged respectfully and mournfully to address the Senate and Representatives of a whole nation.

Our forever beloved parent possessed a Copernican, on which was inscribed the first engraved copy of the American Declaration of Independence, and his last intention, in departing this world, was, that the precious plate should be presented to the Congress of the United States, to be deposited in their Library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love, and affection, for his adopted country.

Will it be permitted to me, a faithful disciple of that American School, whose principles are so admirably exposed in that immortal declaration, to hope that you, sir, would do me the honor to communicate this letter to high Houses of Congress at the same time that, in the name of his afflicted family, you would present to them my venerated father's gift.

In cravng such an important favor, sir, the Son of General Lafayette, the adopted Grandson of Washington, knows, and shall never forget, that he would become unworthy of it, if he was ever to cease to be a French and American patriot.

With the utmost respect, I am, Sir, Your devoted and obedient servant, GEORGE W. LAFAYETTE. To the President of the United States.

Both Houses adjourned over till Monday, (yesterday.)

[BY REQUEST.] From the Methodist Magazine, vol. iii. p. 145.

THOUGHTS ON SINGING.

The savage resorts to rude strains the various deeds of his ancestors and friends, while the forest rings with the shrill notes of the feathered tribes. Man, in a more refined state, in mournful ditties laments the loss of his lover or relative, and soothes his sorrows in recounting their excellencies.

The Christian chants in melodious accents the greatness of redeeming love, while his heart gladdens at the prospect of joining the heavenly choir, where angels, cherubim and seraphim, continually cry, holy is the Lord God of Sabaoth. Vocal music has a softening influence on the mind, raises it from earthly things, and prepares the worshipper to receive the truth of the Gospel as seed sown in good ground.

An ancient philosopher once said, "let me make all the ballads of a country, and I care not who makes its laws." That poetry, full of divinity and expression which is used in psalmody, will have no less effect than the philosopher's ballad. Doctor Rush says, in his Essay on Education, p. 12, 14, "to those who have studied human nature it will not appear paradoxical to recommend in this essay a particular attention to vocal music; its mechanical effects in civilizing the mind, and thereby preparing for the influence of religion and government, have so often been felt and recorded, that it will be unnecessary to mention facts in favor of its usefulness, in order to excite a proper attention to it."

Many that would be employed in frivolous or wicked amusement on the Sabbath, if they had been taught sacred music, would be found regularly at church, either joining in the heavenly strains, or attentively listening to the captivating strains.

Few churches have thin congregations where there is good singing; and instances are not few of persons going to church to hear the psalmody, to whom the word has become living members, and have died in the triumph of faith. While thus engaged in tuning their vocal powers, they are storing their minds with the rich productions of the poets, necessarily committed to memory, which will be to them a treasure in the day of need.

There ladies will also feel the beneficial effects of this delightful exercise, as our physical powers are strengthened by use. On this subject I would again quote the celebrated Dr. Rush's Essay, p. 80, on Female Education, "vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady in this country. Besides preparing her to join in that part of public worship which consists in psalmody, it will enable her to soothe the cares of domestic life. The distress and vexation of a husband, the noise of a nursery, and even the sorrows that will sometimes intrude into her own bosom, may all be relieved by a song,—sound and sentiment unite to act upon the mind. I hope it will not be thought foreign to this part of our subject, to introduce a fact which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, the exercise of the organs of the breast, by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases which our climate and other causes of late expose them to. Our German fellow citizens are seldom affected with consumptions, nor have I ever known of but one instance of spitting of blood among them. This I believe is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music." This constitutes part of their education. In the same page, he says, that "Mr. Adige informed me that he had known several instances of persons, who were strongly disposed to the consumption, who were restored to health by the moderate exercise of their lungs in singing."

It would be strange indeed if even singing could not be carried to excess; but if any person injure themselves, it is because they are untaught.

A good singer knows that ease is essential to melody, and if the vocal powers are strained, it is the novice that is injured; because he thinks he sings better than others, he sings louder; and why? because he knows not the difference between noise and melody. But, in above thirty years observation, I have no cause to think that any persons of my acquaintance have shortened their lives a single day by singing. Singing has been considered an essential part of divine worship with all professing Christians, (the Quakers excepted.) We cannot sing by nature, any more than we can read; and who does not desire to have his children taught to read? and if we wish them to sing, why not have them taught? To expect the end without the means, we consider enthusiastic; and surely those who consider singing a prominent part of their religious exercises ought to use such means as are in their power to enable them to join in it. The Methodists are now a numerous people, spread over the face of the earth; it is desirable that they should be enabled harmoniously to join in the praises of God, wherever they meet. Many good tunes are altered by unskillful singers, that those who have been singing the same tunes in different places, are unable to sing together, and in some instances the composer of the original would hardly be able to recognize the tune; and these variations will continue, unless they are corrected by the notes. Nor is it strange: language would suffer as much as music, but for the use of letters; the notes in music are as the grammar in language. It is desirable that vocal music should become a part of the education of the rising generation, because it will engage their attention, keep them from vain amusements, and bad company. I have rarely known a skillful singer deviate from the paths of virtue. It will cultivate friendly feelings among them, which will lead to acquaintance that may sweeten even their temporal interests, and would ensure their attendance with their parents at the meeting house, and eventually their minds would be opened to perceive the spirituality of the words they had so often sung; regeneration would follow, and as their parents would decline, they might enjoy the felicity of seeing their children become pillars in the church of God.—This would soften a dying bed. The greater number of our hymns breathe such ardent strains of piety, that some have scrupled to sing them; others, with more zeal than knowledge, have thought it criminal for those who set it did not suit to sing them. In answer, I would say, who ever thought it a crime for their children to learn their prayers or catechism, although they did not perceive the spirituality of them? Or who of us object to the Scriptures being made a school book, because the children would read them over without understanding their depth and sublimity? and who can say there is a greater impropriety in reciting the most devout hymns in tune, than the reading the same hymns in a suitable tone of voice, or committing them to memory? What would be more grateful to the feelings of pious parents, than to see their own and their neighbor's children assemble together, and repeat in the most captivating manner, the strains, the hymns that had so often set their own hearts on fire? and if the children did not then understand them, the parents would contemplate with pleasure the day when the enlightening grace of God should open their minds, apply them to their hearts, and make them as beneficial to their children, as they had formerly found them to their own souls: and what Christian's heart would not glow with gratitude in such a case? Many pious Christians are fond of singing the praises of the Most High, but understand but little of the art. As they have learned to pray since they have set out on the Christian career, I see no reason why they should not learn to sing with the understanding, as well as with the spirit; and if they despair of learning vocal music scientifically, they may improve themselves by practising with those who sing correctly. I have known some with good ears singing, who have been good singers, although unacquainted with the theory; but theory & practice together is the most excellent way. A Christianian it becomes us to improve our talents and sing in HARMONY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1830. From the Baltimore American.

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Sheffield, at N. York from Liverpool, brings advices as late as the 11th of November.—From the several New York journals we make up the following interesting summary of intelligence.

The French Cabinet is broken up, and the Spanish Cabinet too. We take for convenience, from the London Spectator of 8th November, a condensed summary of these occurrences.

"The French Cabinet was completely broken up on Tuesday evening, November 4th, by the simultaneous resignation of Thiers, Guizot, Humann, De Rigny and Duchatel. These Ministers surprised the King by going to him in a body to resign, within a few hours after they had transacted business with him in the usual way, and without hinting at their intentions to retire, it indeed they had any, and the resolution was not a very sudden one. The only Minister who remained in office were Prèsel, (who was not at home when his late colleague called upon him, on his way to the Tuilleries but who it was supposed would resign in the course of the following day) and Jacob, who merely holds office as a matter of form, as no Minister is required to counter-sign the appointment of the new ones."

"The Spanish Ministry is nearly in the same state of disorganization as the French. Martinez de la Rosa, who is suffering from a severe pulmonary complaint, has tendered his resignation to the Queen Regent; & Toreno has been commissioned to form a new administration. There seems, however, to be no hurry in making the new arrangements; probably because Martinez de la Rosa has agreed to continue in his present post until they shall be completed.

"The mixed Committee of Process and Procurators on the Foreign Debt have agreed to report against the recognition of the Gueldrian Loan; with the innocent salvo that there is nothing to prevent its future recognition, should the Cortes determine upon it.

"The immediate cause of the dissolution of the French Cabinet is stated to be the refusal of the King, though warmly urged to the measure by Marshal Gerard, to agree to an act of indemnity towards the persons in prison for political offences. Finding the Monarch inexorable, Marshal Gerard resigned. His colleagues followed him after several days. Their resignations had not, however, been accepted at the latest date (8th Nov.) from Paris. Old Soul seems to be the prominent man to be again placed at the Head of the Council.

Among the rumors in Paris consequent upon the breaking up of the ministry, was one that the Chambers would be convoked a month sooner than before proposed. If so, they are believed in session.

Consequently, it will be seen, had again risen 1-4d per pound.

The papers announce the death of the only son of Prince Frederick of Holland. He was of course her presumptive of the crown of that Kingdom.

Libson dates were to the 25th of October, to which time tranquillity continued to prevail. Count Napier had retired from the Portuguese service, laden with titles and dignities, and a handsome pension to sustain their dignity.

The contest in Spain retains its previous characteristic ferocity and insignificance. The General of Don Carlos had taken two Generals of the Queen's forces prisoners—and on the other hand, Mina having assumed the command of the royal army, the pretender found himself under the necessity of uniting with Zumalacarray for greater security. The King of Naples is said to have recognized Don Carlos as King of Spain.

ENGLAND.—The privy council, having investigated the circumstances of the fire at Westminster, have come to the conclusion that it was wholly the result of accident.

The Rev. Edward Irving had gone to Glasgow for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a church in that city, holding tenets similar to his own. He is, however, alarming by ill of an alarming disorder—the pulmonary consumption: He will not probably long survive.

Considerable alarm has been excited in many districts of England, in consequence of multiplied acts of incendiarism.

AMERICAN STOCKS, Nov. 6.—U. S. Bank Shares, £23½; New York Five, 105, Sixes, 114½; Pennsylvania Fives, 102½; Ohio Sixes, 101½; Louisiana Barings, 102; Mississippi 103; do new 108.

TURKEY.—Serious discord is said to have broken out in the districts of Naploiss and Jerusalem, between the inhabitants and the Egyptian authorities. Excessive taxation is the alleged cause.

Fifteen houses were burnt in London, Nov. 18th, causing a loss of three lives, and of property to the amount of £8000.

We are enabled to announce, which we do with great pleasure, that Government have consented to advance the sum of £250,000 for the completion of that magnificent undertaking, the Thames tunnel. The works will, we hear, be immediately resumed under the direct superintendence of Mr. Brunel.

CONFAGIATION.—The Berlin State Gazette of the 31st ult. contains, from Bayreuth, accounts of a fire which broke out at Wunzel, a town of 6000 souls, by which it was in a short time completely destroyed. More than 300 houses, with 150 barns, filled with agricultural products, became a prey to the flames.

A fatal Catastrophe at Guernsey.—Through a groundless panic, which occurred at Ebenezer Chapel on the evening of the 26th Oct. the congregation, from a false alarm of fire, attempted to rush out, and seven persons lost their lives.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Monitor is still silent in regard to the Ministerial resignations, although it is quite certain that they were accepted by the King. The other Ministerial papers say that Count Mole has received the King's command to reconstruct the Cabinet.

Count Mole had already had interviews with some of the Ministers who had resigned, and it was believed that Messrs. de Rigny, Thiers, Duchatel and Humann had consented to re-join the Cabinet, and resume the direction of the same departments over which they had previously presided, with the exception of Admiral de Rigny, who is to go back to the Ministry of Marine, that of foreign Affairs having been entrusted to Count Mole, in addition to the Presidency of the Council.

Count Mole was Minister of Justice during the reign of Napoleon and formed part of the first Ministry named by Louis Philippe after his accession to the throne, as Minister of foreign affairs. He resigned the latter office a few months after his appointment to it, his motives for doing which were such as to give him the credit of possessing great independence of character.

RUSSIA. We are enabled to state, that official accounts have just reached London of the defeat and total rout of a large Russian force by the Circassians. It is already well known that the inhabitants of some of the countries bordering on the Caucasus have been long in a state of insurrection, and have occasioned much disturbance to the Russians in that quarter of the empire. So general had this insurrection lately become, and so much did it tend to impede any military operations which Russia might desire to undertake in other directions, that the Emperor came to the resolution of making such a combined attack upon the insurgents as must altogether crush the rebellion, & establish the Russian authority throughout these districts.

With this view a large force marched from Anapa, on the Black Sea, and being met about thirty miles south of that fortress by a Circassian army, much inferior in numbers, an obstinate engagement ensued in which the Russians were defeated. The Circassians remained masters of the field of battle, made a great many prisoners, and took 100 ammunition wagons, with several pieces of artillery.

Although the loss of some thousand of soldiers can cause no very sensible diminution of the military strength of Russia, persons well acquainted with the circumstances of the country in which this defeat has taken place, seem to think its moral effect upon the insurgent tribes in those districts, will be such as considerably to increase the difficulty which Russia has already experienced in attempting their subjugation.

THE PIRATES.—The Boston Centinel contains the following sensible remarks, in regard to the result of the late trial in that city:—This whole transaction, from its inception to the final verdict of the jury, has been one of the most extraordinary in the annals of crime. An American vessel is encountered by pirates, in the midst of the ocean, hundreds of miles from land, and for aught that the parties concerned know to the contrary, as far from any other vessel.—The American crew were driven by boat, beaten, mangled at all points, against them, fearful odds, armed at all points, against them, compelled to give up \$20,000, and finally locked down below. A band of desperate rascals, wretchedly clothed in rags, break the hatch, destroy the compass, collect the most combustible materials at hand, apply the torch, leave the vessel in this deplorable condition; repair to their own piratical vessel, taking the boat of the American vessel, which they did not want—scuttle it in sight of the captain, looking from his own cabin window, and then sailing away, with the manifest intention of burning vessel and crew while locked down below. This is the plain statement of facts as abundantly proved on the trial.

In this awful condition, Providence interposed for their protection! By more chance, a small scuttle is left by the pirates unsecured.—One of the men gets out & releases all his companions from the most horrible of all deaths—immediate conflagration on the lonely sea far from friends and home. Probably in less than five minutes more, the vessel would have been enveloped in flames. They came on deck and extinguished the spreading fire. But that tremendous crisis these abused men were afraid to show themselves on deck, lest

the demonic pirates should return & consume their dead by murdering them all in cold blood! But their enemies, thinking the Mexican past redemption, had departed probably in pursuit of another victim, then by chance in sight. They now attempt to repair damages. But what a spectacle! Every thing in confusion—their rigging devastated and destroyed and in the midst of the ocean, without compass! Repairing the damages as well as they could, these worthy men abandoned their intended voyage, and with empty purses and heavy hearts shaped their course towards Salem.

But we have neither time nor room to do justice to this subject. The Mexican reaches home, and the pirates bear off their plunder, relying for impunity on the probable destruction of their victim and all on board. Providence ordered otherwise. The tidings of the piracy was borne on the winds to the uttermost part of the earth, and with a description of the piratical vessel. Months passed away, and the news reached Africa, & a British vessel cruising on that distant coast. The Panda was there and immediately suspected. The result is known. She was captured by the British vessel, the captain, mate and many of the crew taken prisoners, and after the lapse of nearly two years, they were brought to Salem, to be confined by the very men whom they had robbed so long before, and considered as they and buried in the deep! What an astonishing train of events! The extravagant tales of fiction are realized! The offenders are brought to trial, and condemned to death, by the testimony of the very men whom they had robbed and consigned to death, and I appeared in judgment against them, as if risen from the dead.—Such scenes of guilt, are thus brought to light by the inscrutable operations of a good Providence.

From the Norfolk Herald. A Bear swimming.—Yesterday a bear was seen scuffling across the Eastern branch of our river, not half a mile above the draw-bridge, from Christian's point to the opposite side. He landed among the sedges on the shore of Mr. Bannaud's farm, where he quietly took up his quarters, but was not permitted to remain there long, for he was presently beset by a host of "dogs, negroes and democrats," (as Tommy Moore would say) who made him take to the woods, while they followed close at his heels. The race was terminated very soon, however, by the bear's climbing a tree, in the act of doing which a sturdy bull-dog gave him a posterior grip with his fangs, but the bear did not regard it any more than a flea-bite, for he continued to climb the tree, dragging the dog after him, until the latter, deeming discretion to be the better part of valor, let go his hold and permitted the bear to ascend the tree in peace, while he tumbled to the ground from a height of some four or five feet.

By this time a large crowd of "white spirits and black" had gathered round the tree, and the gentleman aforesaid was fired at more than twenty times, but the shot being small none of them seemed to take effect. At last a rifle was brought, and after two or three discharges, the bear seemed to acknowledge that he was wounded, though not so desperately as to make him drop powerlessly to the ground;—no, he came very leisurely down by the stem of the tree, and as soon as he reached the ground, set off at a brisk trot. But his tormentors were resolved that he should not get away, and what they could not achieve by gun-powder, they effected by blows, with clubs, &c. We are sure it would distress Col. Crockett to see a bear so miserably murdered. One of his feet was cut off and left at our office last evening, by three young gentlemen, spectators of the sport. It weighs 3 or 4 lbs., and has the appearance of having been a long time in the water.

We cannot conceive what motive could have induced his inhabitant of the Dismal Swamp to wander forth from his barbarous regions to seek for hospitality in the haunts of civilization.

THIEF TRAPPED.—On Sunday evening, about seven o'clock, the wife of Mr. Hunt, who keeps a public house on Commercial street, heard a noise in one of the chambers, and going up stairs found a man in one of the beds, a six foot Irishman, who calls himself Thomas Lucas. He had not had time to take off any of his clothing, more than his boots and shoes. The chamber door was bolted, and an officer sent for. On examination a coat belonging to one of the boarders was found under his pillow, and a shirt belonging to another, in his hat. He was required, at the Police court, to bail in \$200, to take his trial at the Municipal court, and was committed.—Boston Trans.

THE FIRE AT SNOWHILL.—We observe in the United States Gazette of yesterday, a call for a town meeting, signed by thirty-seven of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia, to be held this afternoon, at half past three o'clock, for the purpose of adopting proper measures for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of Snowhill, on the Eastern Shore of this State.

The citizens of a neighboring city displaying commendable zeal to alleviate the sufferings of a portion of the inhabitants of our own state, surely an effort will be made by Baltimoreans, commensurate with their character for philanthropy and public spirit, in furtherance of the same praiseworthy object.—Ball. Chron.

We understand that David Abdell, the individual entrusted by several of the New York Brokers with a package of notes to the amount of upwards of five thousand dollars, was arrested on the evening of the 28th ult. just as he was about to embark at Wheeling. All the money, with the exception of two hundred dollars has been received and is deposited in one of the Wheeling banks subject to the order of the individuals from whom it was stolen. Abdell is a young man about twenty two years of age, and since his arrest it has been ascertained that he is a man of bad character, and was some time since confined in the House of Refuge. We congratulate our New York friends on the recovery of their money. It appears that a letter which was mailed at this city as soon as the robbery was known, reached Wheeling a day before Abdell, and this led to his arrest.—Philad. Inq.

MORE HATEL.—A few weeks ago, and just before the elections this way, the federalists were crying all hail North Carolina—honest North Carolina—the sturdy Rip Van Winkle of the south is wide awake—as the panic-makers exclaim. And in New York, to carry on the deception, they fired one hundred guns in honor of that quarter. The hail has now fallen in good earnest, and a Democratic thunders has just spoken for Democracy and our country, through her Legislature, in a voice that will reach farther than the roar of the federal cannon did in New York.—New Haven (Conn.) Register.

Franklin, a town of Massachusetts, containing only 170 inhabitants, manufactures straw hats and bonnets to the amount of from 65,000 to 80,000 dollars a year—all done by females.

Negro Voters.—The Boston Gazette is full to overflowing with the reports of the election of 1834, and a great number of them voted as was stated in the Washington letter. We place no reliance on the statement of negro votes which the Gazette gives on the authority of another paper. The whites themselves boasted on the day of election that they carried 800 negro votes, and for once we believe them. Negroes who had not been six weeks in Portland, and who were there only as sailors, we are informed, were permitted to vote in that city, and did vote the white ticket; and the like facilities may have been permitted here, to take out their boasted eight hundred. But whatever may be the actual number given, we consider quite immaterial. The prominent and important fact is, that the white whigs formed an alliance with the negroes, that their men attended and assisted in organizing the negro meeting, and their papers published the proceedings, and that the victory achieved was the joint work of the thick and white whigs. These are facts that we desire the white whigs of the south to note. We also can tell them that the abolition is here as uniformly on the same side in politics. And to show how far the white whigs are disposed to consort with the negroes, we have the fact that a negro was sent from Portland as a delegate to the whig convention at Augusta—took his seat in that body, and was appointed and acted on the select committee of that body to nominate Mr. Sprague for Governor.—Boston Morning Post.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The last Mississippi gives the cheering account of the election of three Democratic members, from Hinds, Madison, and Holmes counties, to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations and death. In Holmes county there was no opposition. The Mississippian, remarking on the result, observes:

"These counties have been claimed by the Whigs of thirty four. It was to these counties, principally, where elections were pending, that Mr. Poindexter confined his operations. It was here that it was proclaimed by the advocates of whiggery that his (Mr. P's) reception was a continued triumph, and to those counties the Whigs and Nullies throughout the State looked for success with deep anxiety. So much for the veracity of the statements of the presses of the golden collar with regard to public sentiment in this State. We can now say, without the fear of contradiction from neutral men, that there are not five counties in this State, where modern whiggism predominates, and still it is said that Poindexter, Black, and Gage have represented the wishes of their constituents!"—Louisiana Advertiser.

NEW JERSEY. The editor of the Globe is in error when he gives New Jersey the credit of taking the "first step" to obliterate from the Journals of the Senate the sentence of condemnation which that body passed upon the President of the United States. New Hampshire is unwilling to waive her right to precedence, for she it was who took the "first step," which New Jersey has so promptly and so patriotically seconded.

On the 12th of June last, the following among other resolutions was passed by the Legislature of New Hampshire—in the Senate by a unanimous vote, and in the House by a vote of 163 to 62.

"And be it further resolved, That our Senators in Congress be, and they hereby are instructed to vote that the resolution passed by the Senate on the 28th day of March last, that the President in the late executive proceeding in relation to the public revenue has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," be expunged from the Journal of the Senate.—New Hampshire Patriot.

E. K. Avery.—Our readers will remember the report in circulation a few days since, that this man had made a full and unequivocal confession of the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell. The Providence Journal of Thursday last, a paper almost on the spot, in alluding to this rumor, and in all probability totally unfounded rumor, makes the following observations:—"Had such a confession been made, it would have been proclaimed in all directions, yet we hear nothing of it except through the Republican. The probability is, that the information is erroneous."

Coincidence.—The wife of an honest, hard working man, in the employ of one of our Coal companies, presented her husband on Monday evening, with twins, a boy and a girl, the first children after a marriage of seven years duration. There is a striking coincidence in the fact of the mother herself having been one of a pair of twins, a boy and girl, also born after a lapse of seven years, as in the present instance, and the only children of which her parent was ever the mother.—Philad. U. S. Gas.

Telling Lies.—A person in prison was asked by a friend what it was for. "For telling lies," was the answer. "Telling lies!" rejoined the other, "how is that?" "Why, telling people that I would pay them, and then not keeping my word."

The Germantown Telegraph says that Mr. John C. Craig has purchased from Capt. Stockton, of New Jersey, the horse SHARK, for fifteen thousand dollars.

Robert J. Walker, Esq., a man of distinguished abilities, has received the nomination of the recent Democratic Convention of Mississippi, for United States Senator, to succeed the Hon. George Poindexter.—B.

The citizens of Easton and Talbot county are invited to assemble at the Court House, THIS AFTERNOON, at half past three o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Snow Hill, as may be necessary.

MARRIED. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. DANIEL WHITE, to Miss ANNE McMAHAN, both of this county.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Humphris, Mr. MARTIN WELLS, to Miss ANNE COBBERS, both of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Humphris, Mr. LEVIN BLADES, to Miss JULIA ANN LAYTON, both of St. Michaels Talbot County.

NOTICE. THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet at their office in the Court-house in Easton, on TUESDAY the 16th inst., to receive the certificates of Teachers, of the District Schools.

Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk to the Commissioners for Talbot county, Dec 9, 1834. [G]

### BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, & CO.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.

ALSO, CAST STEEL AXES, of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel. WM. H. & P. GROOME, dec 2

### NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are, A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally. sept 30

### NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS, HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,

A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods, viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low.

### NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS;

and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call. Feathers, Linseys and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods. nov 11

### NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassimeres and Blouses, superior old Goshard Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerife Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance. oct 21

### TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please. D. M. SMITH, sept 30

### PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE. THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq., Robt. Oliver, Esq., Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please. J. H. PAGE, Baltimore, -dec 2

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and on behalf of William Tiffany, George Tiffany, and Henry Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against William Vans Murray, I will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Jail door in Cambridge, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, three like Negro MEN as any in this county, by the names of Bob, George, and Adam. The above negroes are taken as the property of the said William Vans Murray, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias and the costs due and to become due. JOHN G. BELL, Shf. dec 2

### CATTLE

TAKEN to winter at 50 cents per month. Enquire of the Editor. dec 2

### Great Literary Enterprise.

### PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY, FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country; having obtained a credit and circulation which, unprecedented when the price is considered; this, certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes. The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset. The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the original Prospectus. In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish. There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be had in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars!

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that city or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. He has, with the additional channels by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations;—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS. The "Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well preserved, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a title-page and Index. The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price which it cannot be afforded except by extensive patronage. Payment at all times in advance. Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE, No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Swoord's Philadelphia House, Philadelphia, December, 1834.

### THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.

A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio Companion to the select Circulating Library," in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine. Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

### TO BE RENTED

THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON. A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosure will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately. JOHN LEEDS KERR, Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

### 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, Shf. july 22

### Valuable Property for sale.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to JAMES C. WHEELER, oct 14

### 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, Apr 126, 1834—may 6

### Cash for Negroes,

INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in the Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Diharson's Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md. OVERLEY & SANDERS. All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to. sept 30

### 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 afully 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

### Boot & Shoe making & repairing

DONE BY SOLOMON MERRICK. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court-st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with the share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call. The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON MERRICK, nov 4

### 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

### PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG and PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost useless, to correct this evil as far as practicable, I shall be bound to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor, which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them. RICHARD SPENCER, Oct. 28, 1834.

### Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price. Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS. 1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00 11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00 Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received. No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it. nov 4

### To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper. Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks. And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop, and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME, Easton, sept. 30.

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lambert T. W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour. References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason Gerald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardecie and Robert Hardecie, Esqrs of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md. THOMAS R. PERKINS, Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md. Oct. 14 3m

### Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarters. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library" the "Journal," and the "Companion" such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as will leave little further to be desired. Being published from the same office, most facilities offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted. 1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals. 2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bought with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present. 3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each. 4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library" fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add to the important feature to the work, and of course by which it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not. It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to be the most part of the cost of the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly. 5. Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library."

The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking. ADAM WALDIE.

### TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Milling Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore. Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c. Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition. Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry. To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to JACOB C. WILLSON, sept 2

### Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice. JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county. sept 9

### THE STEAM BOAT



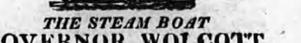
### MARYLAND

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 \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corvick 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

### STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



### THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Firdin, WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corvick and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst.—Returning will leave Chestertown on every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Corvick 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

### 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 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

### A House-keeper Wanted.

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to MATTHEW SPENCER, Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov 4

### 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 which place the subscribers can be found; or their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is in the city. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore, may 20

### WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of November 1834, by Joseph Shams, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACK BURLLEY; says he belongs to John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand, and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on when committed, a blue country cloth roundabout and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and a 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. nov 25

### WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 1st day of November 1834, by N. G. Fryson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself MILLY SNOWDEN; says she was born free, was raised by her mother, Nelly Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county, twelve miles below Leonard's-town, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high, has a scar on her left forehead, and a scar on her left wrist. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, red striped plaid case, blue cotton striped apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, and a pair of fine leather 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. nov 25

### 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 the collection of fees, &c. and the said fees being assigned by Faulkner to his securities, who are said said Faulkner, under execution 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. JNO. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. april 22

VOL. VII.—NO. 25.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1834.

FEBRUARY 13, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 374.

EVERY WEEK AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

HOWARD ST. NEWS.

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

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

POETRY.

Baltimore Young Men's Paper, is the title of a weekly paper, created by a society of young men, and edited by J. N. Matthews, W. T. Leonard, and T. S. Archer.

DEATH OF PIKE.

Thus the stars of his fight when the sad news came, That the warrior chief was dying.

THE MENDICANT.

Translated for the Washington Literary Gazette.—By the Editor.

THE MENDICANT.

Translated for the Washington Literary Gazette.—By the Editor. "On crime, an crime enorme, an crime pousse l'equilic me via a ste une crueldade et inutile expiation: un crime sans pardon!"

After this, I allowed to see the interior of the church, and the fruit of my inquiries, was as follows:—The church, as you see, is a fine specimen of the Gothic style, and is well adapted for the purpose of a place of worship.

My friend, rejoined Mr. Paulin, "a minister of the gospel, forgets none but those who are happy. I come to ascertain if you have any of my assistance."

But a crime, who is stained by the most horrible crime—that has he to hope? Pardon, No, it is not for me.

At this sight, the Abbe Paulin de St. C. exclaimed, "My father, My mother!" immediately the remembrance of that horrible catastrophe, the presence of the assassin, the sight of these objects, like a broken chain, seized upon the soul of the priest, and, yielding to an involuntary faintness, he sank into a chair.

These last words, pronounced, as they were, with an accent of horror, recalled to the mind of the ecclesiastic the remembrance of his mission, and duties. The struggle between guilt and the exercise of his sacred power ceased immediately.

THE SHELL.

Translated for the Literary Magazine, from the German Margarine.

Lord Byron, during his residence in Venice, frequently undertook marine excursions. On one occasion, his fondness for this amusement led him, and those by whom he was accompanied, into great danger.

THE DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

The consequences of a life may be endured—poverty, sorrow, and even death may be met—yet there is one thing that cannot be alleviated—namely, the presence of a drunkard.

After this, I allowed to see the interior of the church, and the fruit of my inquiries, was as follows:—The church, as you see, is a fine specimen of the Gothic style, and is well adapted for the purpose of a place of worship.

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At this sight, the Abbe Paulin de St. C. exclaimed, "My father, My mother!" immediately the remembrance of that horrible catastrophe, the presence of the assassin, the sight of these objects, like a broken chain, seized upon the soul of the priest, and, yielding to an involuntary faintness, he sank into a chair.

These last words, pronounced, as they were, with an accent of horror, recalled to the mind of the ecclesiastic the remembrance of his mission, and duties. The struggle between guilt and the exercise of his sacred power ceased immediately.

THE SHELL.

Translated for the Literary Magazine, from the German Margarine.

Lord Byron, during his residence in Venice, frequently undertook marine excursions. On one occasion, his fondness for this amusement led him, and those by whom he was accompanied, into great danger.

THE DRUNKEN HUSBAND.

The consequences of a life may be endured—poverty, sorrow, and even death may be met—yet there is one thing that cannot be alleviated—namely, the presence of a drunkard.

After this, I allowed to see the interior of the church, and the fruit of my inquiries, was as follows:—The church, as you see, is a fine specimen of the Gothic style, and is well adapted for the purpose of a place of worship.

My friend, rejoined Mr. Paulin, "a minister of the gospel, forgets none but those who are happy. I come to ascertain if you have any of my assistance."

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return the Federal Whigs like hot shot and... Will the Bank press in the Atlantic States now admit that Missouri is true to her old principles? That she is still for Jackson? And that she looked with scorn and contempt upon the panic and the panic-makers of the last session, so many tons weight of whom panic speeches were franked into every nook and corner of our widely extended State?

### EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1834.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, it appears, by the papers brought us by last night's mail, has been elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives in Congress.

The subjoined article from the Globe seems to place the election of U. S. Senator from Virginia in a very doubtful point of view.—To say the least, there has been a strong manifestation of public opinion against the re-election of Mr. LETCHER, and if the Senate (in which the friends of the administration have a majority) should believe, that the will of the people will be disregarded in the re-election of Mr. LETCHER, we should think it more than probable that they would decline going into an election, until a further expression of public opinion could be had.

### VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From private letters, we learn, that a recess will probably be taken by this body, commencing on the 13th inst., and continuing probably to the 1st of January. It is uncertain what course the instructed members mean to take. It is said that the members from Frederick and McDowell, of Rockbridge, will, if others will, it is said, disobey, under one pretence or another. Some of the more reckless whigs (as they call themselves) threaten to bring on the election immediately. But there is a firm majority in the Senate, which deem it right to wait the movement of the People.—They wish to enable the People to complete their instructions, to let them have time throughout December and January, to speak to their refractory Delegates. If, after all, in hold defiance of the popular will, the right of instruction should be repudiated by the present misnamed Whig majority, our correspondent predicts that it will produce a state of excitement unparalleled in Virginia. The ancient Commonwealth will be convulsed from its centre to every part of its circumference. In the meantime, however, every artifice will be resorted to, to defeat the instructions given, by such evasions as will turn the controversy before the People upon collateral issues, and prevent the great principle which lies at the foundation of representative government, from becoming the test of parties. The subscribers will not receive the public intelligence, awakened as it now is, to a sense of the great importance of the question at stake.—Globe.

### NEAPOLITAN INDEMNITY.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the packet ship Utica, from Havre, at New York, on Friday last, with 25,000 gold Napoleons, on account of the Neapolitan Indemnity.

Despatches from France.—Philip Kearney, Esq. arrived last evening at this port from Havre, bearing despatches from Mr. Livingston our Minister to the Court of Louis Philippe. These contents will not probably be made public for some weeks to come, but we anxiously hope they may be of a pacific character.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the packet ship Francis 1st, Capt. Caston, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Paris papers to the 10th, and Havre papers to the 11th of November. It is stated in the last Paris accounts that the Duke of Bassano, the former Minister of the Interior, has been entrusted by the King with the formation of a new Ministry, which it is said will be composed as follows:—The Duke of Bassano, Minister of the Interior, with the presidency of the Council. M. Brosson, at present Envoy at Berlin, Minister of Foreign Affairs. General Bernard, War Department. M. Teste, Minister of Commerce. M. Sautel, Minister of Public Instruction. M. Persil, Minister of Justice. M. Charles Dupin, Minister of Marine. M. Passy, Minister of Finance. The Chambers were to be immediately convoked, and a law of amnesty presented for their concurrence. Much damage and some shipwrecks occurred in the shipping on the English coast and in the Baltic, by a severe storm in the latter part of October. A large American ship from Liverpool was reported as lost on Scarlet Rocks, near Castletown—crew saved.—Balt. Rep.

### TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

#### IN SENATE.

Monday, December 8, 1834. The Hon. Messrs. W. M. Van Ness, Francis of Vermont, King of Alabama, and Clayton of Delaware, appeared and took their seats. The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the construction of the bridge over the Potomac at the city of Washington. Also, the Report of the secretary of the Treasury relative to a re-organization of the Treasury Department. On motion Mr. Kane, the reading of these communications was dispensed with, and they were ordered to be printed. The Presiding Officer also laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating information of the quantity of scrip issued upon bounty land warrants to the Virginia Continental line; which, on motion of Mr. Tyler, was ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents. Also, another communication from the Treasury Department, relative to the case of Mary O'Sullivan; which, on motion of Mr. Kane, was ordered to be printed. Also, another communication from the Treasury Department showing the amount of funds in the Treasury applicable to the erection of Marine Hospitals, and the number of such hospitals in the United States, which, on motion of Mr. Silsbee, was ordered to be printed. The Vice President also laid before the Senate, a communication from Jacob Kern, President of the Convention of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a certificate of the election of James Buchanan, to represent that State in the Senate of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. William Wilkins. Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, with a statement of the contingent expenses of the Senate for the past year.

Mr. Webster gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill to provide compensation to American citizens for spoliation on their commerce prior to 1800. Mr. Tipton gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Col. Gad Humphreys. The bill to settle and establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, was taken up on its second reading, and on motion of Mr. Ewing, it was laid on the table. Mr. Naulin gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill authorizing a purchase on the part of the United States of an patent of Boyd Kelly, for applying certain irrefragable gases to the human body, to be used in the army and navy. Mr. Moore gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill granting to the State of Alabama the two cent proceeds of the sales of public lands, within the State, to be applied as the General Assembly may provide, for the education of the children of those who are in circumstances too indigent to furnish means of educating them. Mr. Moore, on leave given, introduced a bill for the relief of Samuel Smith, Lynn Magee, and Lemose, Creek Indians; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Moore on leave given, also introduced a bill to authorize a relinquishment of the 16th sections, and the granting of other lands in lieu thereof, for the use of schools; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. Also, a bill for the relief of Susan Marlow; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading. On motion of Mr. White, 1750 additional copies of the documents accompanying the President's Message, were ordered to be printed. Mr. Ewing submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of any communications received by him from the Commissioners appointed by the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to receive portions of the Cumberland Road lying within the limits of those States respectively, and to erect toll gates thereon; and if any money be necessary to complete the repairs of said road agreeably to the requirements of laws of said States which have received the assent of Congress; and that he furnish an estimate of the amount. Also, that he inform the Senate what is the condition of the masonry on that road; and how many inches of metal have been put on that part of it which has been located anew, and upon that part of it which lies between the Monongahela and Ohio rivers—and also what depth of metal is in his opinion necessary to make it a permanent and substantial road, upon the plan which has been adopted, in its repairs by the Department. Mr. King, of Alabama, gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Theodore Brightwell. Mr. Tyler gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to introduce a bill authorizing a further issuing of scrip to holders of military bounty land warrants of the Virginia line. Mr. Ewing submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate, copies of all surveys and documents that are in his Department, relative to the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan. Mr. Southard moved that on Wednesday next the Senate would proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees. Mr. Poindexter suggested the postponement of the day till Monday next, as the Senate was not very full, and as it was desirable to have a full attendance of members. Mr. Southard had no objection, with a view to expedite the subject, that the motion be laid on the table, and moved to that effect; which was agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 8, 1834.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House:

Executive.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, Vanderpool, Hannegan, Hard, Burns, Bouldin, Kilgore.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Polk, Wilde, Cambreleng, McKim, Binney, Loyall, McKinley, Hubbard, Corwin.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey of Ohio, Barbour, McIntire, Gholson, Forrester, Stoddler, Banks, Fulton, Miner.

Commerce.—Messrs. Sutherland, Harper of New Hampshire, Pinckney, Heath, Pearce of Rhode Island, Gillet, Phillips, Johnson of Louisiana, Morgan.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Clay, Boon, Shalo, Ashey, Inge, Williams, Lincoln, Casey, Clayton.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Connor, Kavanagh, Thomas of Louisiana, Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Laporte, Hall of Me. Schley.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chinn, W. B. Shepard, McKenna, Allen of Virginia, Hiestor, Fillmore, King, Vanderpool, Steele.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Foster, Gordon, Bonrills, Thomas of Maryland, Hardin, Parks, Pierce of New Hampshire, Robertson, Hamar.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Orms, Bates, Standier, Marshall, Young, Baynes, Terrill, Kinard.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Davenport, Lyon, Page, Clarke of Pennsylvania, Tweedy, McLene, Jackson of Massachusetts, Hazlett, Ferris.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, Murdis, Carr, Galbraith, Mann of New York, Bull, Chambers, Davis of Kentucky, May.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Denny, Dickerson of New Jersey, Martindale, McComas, Osgood, Clowney, Cramer, Jackson of Ct.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Bockee, Taylor of Va. Hathaway, Barnitz, Bean, Dunlap, Clowney, Turner Beady.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Gilmer, McCarty, Everett of Vermont, Graham, Allen of Ohio, Dickinson of Tennessee, Howell, Love of Ky. Grennell.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Ky., Vance, Speight, Ward, Thompson, Colles Bunch, McKay, Anthony.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. White of N. York, Milligan, Watmough, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker, Smith, Wise.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Wayne, Everett of Massachusetts, Hall of North Carolina, Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson, Patton, Letcher, Peyton.

Territories.—Messrs. Allan of Kentucky, Potts, Johnson of New York, Wilson, Jones of Ohio, Ewing, Gamble, Cager, Trumbull.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Wardwell, Barringer, Tompkins, Moore of Virginia, Lea of Tennessee, W. K. Fuller, Fowler, Bell, Lay.

Inadid Pensions.—Messrs. Miller, Beale, Adams of New York, Schenck, Chilton, Chanay, Mitchell of Ohio, Brown of New York, Jones.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Blair, Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson of Maryland, Lucas, Pope, Reynolds.

Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs.

Dickson, Harrison, McVean, Shinn, Taylor of N. York. Accounts.—Messrs. Mann of Penn., Lee of New Jersey, Mitchell of New York, Crockett, Osgood. The following Standing Committees of the House, appointed at the last session, remain through the Congress. On Expenditures in Department of State.—Messrs. A. H. Shepperd, Day, Beaumont, Bode, Patterson. On Expenditures in Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen of Vermont, P. C. Fuller, Harper of Pennsylvania, Spangler, Clarke of N. Y. On Expenditures in Department of War.—Messrs. Whittlesey of N. Y., Deberry, Chambers, Webster, Halsey. On Expenditures in Department of Navy.—Messrs. Hall of Maine, Huntington of N. Y., Ramsay, Sloane, Van Houten. On Expenditures in Department of Post Office, Lay. On Expenditures on Public Buildings.—Messrs. Whallon, Darlington, Brown, Henderson, Hard. R. J. Manning and F. W. Pickens, elected to fill vacancies in the South Carolina Delegation, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats. Numerous petitions and memorials of a local character were presented, after which, On motion of Mr. White, of Florida, The following resolution, submitted on Thursday by Mr. Wardwell, was taken up: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to this House, the amount expended in erecting the Ship House at Navy Point, in the county of Jefferson, and State of New York, and the expense of keeping the same in repair. Also, the like information in relation to the vessel built and lately sold at Storr's Harbor, in said county, and the amount of compensation allowed to the officer or officers, person or persons, who have from time to time, had charge of the same. Also, the reasons, if any exist, for the further preservation of the vessel and Ship House at Navy Point. Also, that he report the amount heretofore paid for the use and occupation of the land now belonging to the heirs of Henry Eckford, dec. at Navy Point and Storr's Harbor, on which the vessels New Orleans and Chippawa were built, and also the terms of any contract which may have been made with the Government, or its authorized agent, for the use and occupation of such land. Mr. White moved the following amendment, which was accepted by Mr. Wardwell, and this amended, the resolution was agreed to:— "And any other information in possession of the Department relative thereto." On motion of Mr. Edward Everett, Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed on the part of this House, who, together with three persons to be appointed on the part of the Senate, shall direct the expenditure of the money appropriated for the Library of Congress. On motion of Mr. Clayton, Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the Mint in another position of what is denominated the Gold Region, lying between the States of Virginia and Alabama. On motion of Mr. Jarvis, Resolved, That a committee be appointed whose duty it shall be to consider all matters referred to them touching the public grounds and buildings in the City of Washington, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. On motion of Mr. Hubbard, Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the publication semi-annually, in those newspapers printed in the respective States, which from their location may be best calculated to give information, and which shall be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War, for the time being, the names and the residence of all those persons represented to be living in said States, who are entitled to the invalid and revolutionary pensions and annuities, under the several acts of Congress. On motion of Mr. Pearce, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Wickford, in the State of Rhode Island, to Newport, in the same State, by the most direct course from one place to the other. Mr. Beady moved the following resolution, which was read and laid upon the table for one day: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to send to this House the aggregate amount of revenue collected on imported merchandise, tonnage, &c. in each State of this Union, for the year 1833. Mr. Haves offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a Select Committee, consisting of one member from each State, be appointed, with power to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relating to the Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New York, or whether it would not comport with the public interests to abolish said institution. Mr. Clayton hoped that this inquiry would not be denied. An impression had gone abroad, that this institution was a nursery for the sons of members of Congress and the rich. His impressions were said to be all right. Its benefits were said to be extended to the favored few, to the exclusion of the same poor soldiers and officers. He would not say, that these charges were true; but the suspicions which were in circulation demanded that a full inquiry into the subject should be made. Mr. Haves remarked, that the rumors referred to by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Clayton) demanded this inquiry. The minds of his constituents were made upon this subject, and he believed the constituents of other gentlemen felt a deep solicitude in relation to it.—The institution had been held up as pure by its friends, and he trusted that no gentleman who had abused the Bank of the United States, because a full inquiry was denied to a Committee of this House, would oppose the investigation proposed in the resolution. Mr. Parker moved to amend the resolution, by striking out so much as related to abolishing the Academy & also that the Committee, should consist of one member from each State. He suggested that a Select Committee, composed of a more limited number would be sufficient, and that the clause in relation to the abolishment of the institution was unnecessary, as upon the report of the Committee, the House could take such steps as the facts disclosed might render proper. Mr. Speight was in favor of the amendment, so far as regarded the abolishment of the Academy. He considered the inquiry necessary, and if the rumors afloat were true, the institution should be abolished. The committee would, however, have it in their power to recommend such a measure, if the facts warranted it. He was in favor of a large committee, and agreed with the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Haves,) that those who favored the investigation of the affairs of the Bank of the United States, ought not to oppose the contemplated inquiry. It was true, the subject had heretofore been referred to the Committee

on Military Affairs; but complaint had been made that in consequence of a majority of that committee being in favor of the West Point Academy, a full investigation into its affairs had not taken place. He considered the present subject a matter of inquiry, and he trusted all objections to its adoption would be withdrawn. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, said the Committee on Military Affairs, at the last session, after a thorough investigation, had made a full report on this subject, but owing to the press of business, he did not believe that ten members of the House were either aware of its contents, or had read its report. He was sorry at all times to see any objection to motions of amendment, but he was not in favor of abolishing the usual practice of referring subjects, which appropriately belonged to the Standing Committees to Select Committees. As regarded the proposition to raise a Select Committee, to consist of one large number, it was usual, and in the course of a long service in Congress, he did not recollect that such a course had been adopted on more than one or two occasions. He had no objection to a Select Committee of seven or nine members. It had been suggested that a majority of the Committee on Military Affairs were in favor of this Academy. If so, they could be instructed by the House. In relation to the rumors, which had been referred to, he knew nothing of them and regarded all rumors as the idle wind. He was satisfied the fullest investigation would result in nothing prejudicial to those who conducted the Academy, and that the greater the scrutiny into its affairs, it would be the more approved by the American People. Mr. Williams said, that inquiry might as properly be made as to the propriety of abolishing the army. One was just as essential to the military defence as the other. If, however, rumors, injurious to the institution, were in circulation, it was proper that they should be investigated. If untrue, they should be refuted. The Committee on Military Affairs was the proper one to make this investigation. That Committee was technically better acquainted with the subject. He doubted whether the present rule for the admission of persons into this Academy was a good one, and if this was changed, it was probable that all objections would cease. He would vote for the resolution in any shape; but viewing the Military Committee as the proper one to make the investigation, he moved to amend the resolution by so referring it. Mr. Brown hoped the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina would prevail. He was the friend of the Military Academy, & he sincerely hoped that no more entertaining similar resolutions would be thrown any obstacle in the way of its utility, and the administration of its affairs. A Select Committee of one member from each State would lose at the institution standing separate and alone, and unconnected with the army, of which it was most certainly a very essential part. It was in fact the foundation upon which a great measure rested one system of public defence, and it should be regarded and examined in connection with the whole subject. He therefore properly belonged to the Committee on Military Affairs, which was raised by the vote of the House for the express purpose of investigating all questions of a military character. He should, therefore, prefer to have the inquiry made by that committee. The Military Academy was a national institution, and it was any question of doubt in the public mind as to the propriety of its future existence, the very best way to remove all such doubts was to make public all the light and information which could be obtained upon the subject. He suggested that it had been fully investigated by the Military Committee, of which the honorable gentleman (Col. Johnson) from Kentucky, was Chairman and submitted at the last session a most able and elaborate report upon the nature and character of the institution at West Point, and he could hardly believe that any unprejudiced mind could entertain the proposal of that report without a perfect conviction of the utility and necessity of a military school for the instruction of our officers in the elements of military science. If, however, gentlemen desired further investigation, and another report, he hoped to critical of the Academy would interpose the slightest opposition. Mr. Hardin considered this institution as essentially necessary to the military defence, as the arm is to the body. There was no specific charge alleged against it, and unless that was the case, he believed the proposed investigation unavailing. If there was any blame, in regard to the appointment of Cadets, it resulted with members of Congress, as their recommendations for their particular States, were generally confirmed by the Executive Department. He concluded by moving to lay the resolution and amendments on the table. The question was then taken upon laying the resolution on the table, and decided in the negative, as follows: Years 18—Nays 190. Mr. Haves knew but perhaps one member of the Committee on Military Affairs, (Mr. R. M. Johnson,) and there was no man on earth that he would sooner trust. He had as much confidence in the Military Committee as any other committee of the House; but the subject was one of so much importance, that he thought it should be a vote in it.—If the gentleman from N. York, (Mr. Brown,) in whose district this institution is located, is so well satisfied that every thing is right, why is he so anxious again to refer the subject to the Committee on Military Affairs? It had been supposed that the resolution proposed to abolish the Academy. This was a mistake. It merely proposed an inquiry into its management, which might or might not eventuate in a recommendation that it should be abolished. One of his colleagues (Mr. Hardin) was adverse to the resolution, because nothing specific was alleged. He would furnish him and the House a specific allegation. One of the near relations of that gentleman (who was wealthy) had been appointed a Cadet in this institution, to the exclusion of other worthy and indigent youths. Mr. Mann of New York was in favor of the proposed inquiry. At the same time he wished it extended a little further—to make it as extensive as possible. He had no doubt of the mal-administration in the West Point Academy. He understood that the government some five or six thousand dollars to qualify a young man for the Army. He was in favor of the general principles of the institution, but was opposed to its abuses. But he wished this inquiry extended to another branch of the service. He suggested an amendment abolishing the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The Speaker here reminded the gentleman that he was indulging in a course of remarks, not then in order. Mr. Mann continued. In relation to the immediate question before the House, he would, in general, prefer sending subjects to the appropriate standing committees. As, however, it had been suggested that the Military Committee had prejudged the case, he had no objection to a select committee, but preferred a smaller number than proposed by the original resolution. Mr. Ward was a member of the Military Committee which had investigated the subject at a former session. If it was again to be inquired into, he would prefer a select committee. There being no specific charges, the Military Committee would have no new ground of inquiry, and they had already given to the subject the most thorough examination, and reported the result to the House. The amendment of Mr. Williams was then discussed.—Years 76, Nays 98. The question returned on Mr. Parker's motion to amend. A division of the question being called for, it was first put upon limiting the number of the Select Committee, and lost, Years 73, Nays not counted. The remainder of the amendment, to strike out that part of the inquiry in relation to the expediency of abolishing the West Point Academy, was also defeated. Mr. Mann of New York, then moved to add to the resolution the following amendment: "And that said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Major General Commanding-in-Chief, and apportioning more equitably the pay, rations, and emoluments of the general officers of the army." Mr. Smith of Maine, said, he was entirely in favor of both the proposition contained in the original resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky, and the proposition of the amendment offered by the gentleman from N. York. He was persuaded that both subjects merit the careful investigation of this House. But, said Mr. S., I am opposed to connecting them, as I believe they will embarrass each other, and perhaps defeat the intention of the proposed investigation in relation to each. It must be apparent to every gentleman, that by connecting these subjects, the labors and difficulties incident to the investigation, will be possibly, if not probably, so much increased, as to prevent our having a report made at all, or if at all, at too late a period to be definitely acted upon by the House, during the present session.—While, therefore, I am in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from New York, in favor of each of the propositions made for investigation, and as much in respect to the one as to the other, I am constrained to vote against joining them together. If the gentleman from New York will withdraw his amendment, and propose his desired investigation in a distinct resolution, I pledge him that my vote shall be given in its support. As it is now presented, I trust it will not be adopted. Mr. Wise remarked that under the constitution, the President of the United States was the "Commander in Chief." It desired to know whether it was the object of the gentleman from New York to abolish the office of President? Mr. Mann: By no means. The person to whom he alluded had assumed the cognomen of "Commander in Chief," and if the gentleman from Virginia would suggest a more proper term, he would adopt it. He was not in favor of abolishing the office of President, although some gentlemen might think it expedient. Mr. Wise suggested the term "General in Chief," which was accepted as a modification, when the amendment was rejected. The original resolution was then adopted by the following vote: Years, 181—Nays, 27. On motion of Mr. Watmough, the bill regulating the pay of the Navy of the United States was made the special order of the day for tomorrow week. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a report, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House at its last session, in relation to the reorganization of the Treasury Department. Mr. Wayne moved to refer the report to a Select Committee of nine; which was agreed to; and on motion of the same gentleman, 5,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed. The Speaker also laid before the House two communications from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, containing a list of balances due to the Government; which were laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Briggs, The House then adjourned.

[The Speaker here reminded the gentleman that he was indulging in a course of remarks, not then in order.] Mr. Mann continued. In relation to the immediate question before the House, he would, in general, prefer sending subjects to the appropriate standing committees. As, however, it had been suggested that the Military Committee had prejudged the case, he had no objection to a select committee, but preferred a smaller number than proposed by the original resolution. Mr. Ward was a member of the Military Committee which had investigated the subject at a former session. If it was again to be inquired into, he would prefer a select committee. There being no specific charges, the Military Committee would have no new ground of inquiry, and they had already given to the subject the most thorough examination, and reported the result to the House. The amendment of Mr. Williams was then discussed.—Years 76, Nays 98. The question returned on Mr. Parker's motion to amend. A division of the question being called for, it was first put upon limiting the number of the Select Committee, and lost, Years 73, Nays not counted. The remainder of the amendment, to strike out that part of the inquiry in relation to the expediency of abolishing the West Point Academy, was also defeated. Mr. Mann of New York, then moved to add to the resolution the following amendment: "And that said committee be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Major General Commanding-in-Chief, and apportioning more equitably the pay, rations, and emoluments of the general officers of the army." Mr. Smith of Maine, said, he was entirely in favor of both the proposition contained in the original resolution of the gentleman from Kentucky, and the proposition of the amendment offered by the gentleman from N. York. He was persuaded that both subjects merit the careful investigation of this House. But, said Mr. S., I am opposed to connecting them, as I believe they will embarrass each other, and perhaps defeat the intention of the proposed investigation in relation to each. It must be apparent to every gentleman, that by connecting these subjects, the labors and difficulties incident to the investigation, will be possibly, if not probably, so much increased, as to prevent our having a report made at all, or if at all, at too late a period to be definitely acted upon by the House, during the present session.—While, therefore, I am in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from New York, in favor of each of the propositions made for investigation, and as much in respect to the one as to the other, I am constrained to vote against joining them together. If the gentleman from New York will withdraw his amendment, and propose his desired investigation in a distinct resolution, I pledge him that my vote shall be given in its support. As it is now presented, I trust it will not be adopted. Mr. Wise remarked that under the constitution, the President of the United States was the "Commander in Chief." It desired to know whether it was the object of the gentleman from New York to abolish the office of President? Mr. Mann: By no means. The person to whom he alluded had assumed the cognomen of "Commander in Chief," and if the gentleman from Virginia would suggest a more proper term, he would adopt it. He was not in favor of abolishing the office of President, although some gentlemen might think it expedient. Mr. Wise suggested the term "General in Chief," which was accepted as a modification, when the amendment was rejected. The original resolution was then adopted by the following vote: Years, 181—Nays, 27. On motion of Mr. Watmough, the bill regulating the pay of the Navy of the United States was made the special order of the day for tomorrow week. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a report, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House at its last session, in relation to the reorganization of the Treasury Department. Mr. Wayne moved to refer the report to a Select Committee of nine; which was agreed to; and on motion of the same gentleman, 5,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed. The Speaker also laid before the House two communications from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, containing a list of balances due to the Government; which were laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Briggs, The House then adjourned.

#### FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Spencer.—

I herewith transmit you the solution of the Puzzle, which was published in your last Whig.

To the girl of my heart

I'll be like a true dove,

If before we do part

You will kiss me my love.

S. L.

December 10th, 1834.

From the Baltimore American of Saturday.

#### PRICE CURRENT.

Grain.—The wheat market is without change. We quote good prime reds at 95a100 cis. Extra prime parcels might command a cent or two more. A sale of family flour white wheat at \$1.10—not in demand.

Sales of Corn, both sorts, for shipment, at 53 cents, which may be regarded as the current rate to-day.

We quote Rye at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; and Oats at 28a30 cents.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Joshua Humphries, Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON, to Miss ELIZABETH K. ROSSON, all of this county.

#### DIED.

In this town on Wednesday the 4th inst. Miss Aurora Bond.

In this county on Saturday last, Mr. Henry Baker.

On Wednesday last, in this county, Lieutenant Gary, of the U. S. Army.

On Thursday morning last, in this county, Mr. William Pierson.

Yesterday morning in this town, Mrs. Polly Erickson.

At Compton, on Monday night last, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Eliza M. Stevens, wife of Samuel Stevens, Esq. formerly Governor of this State.

Respected by all who knew her, and affectionately regarded by those who knew her in the intimate relations of life, Mrs. Stevens' death had excited deep and general sympathy in our society. Whether her life be viewed in the relation of the christian, the wife, the mother or the friend, it presents an example well worthy of imitation.

**NOTICE.**  
THE citizens of Easton are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday evening next, 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reorganizing the First Companies, at also other matters relating to the safety of the town.  
MANY CITIZENS.  
dec 13

**MARYLAND.**  
Talbot County, Orphans' Court,  
12th December, Anno Domini, 1834.  
ON application of Ann Fountain, Administratrix of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said county aforesaid, this 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot County.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber, of Talbot County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
ANN FOUNTAIN, Adm<sup>r</sup> of William P. Fountain, deceased.  
dec 13 3w

**FOR RENT.**  
A small HOUSE and GARDEN near Easton, to rent for the next year. Enquire of the Editor.  
dec 6

**AXES.**  
THE Subscriber, having been employed by Mr. Spencer to take charge of his Smith's Shop, has now on hand and intends keeping, AN ASSORTMENT OF Broad and Narrow Axes, which will be warranted equal in quality and as cheap as any the market will afford. Those especially wishing to get old axes re-steeled, will do well to call. Having worked for a long time with WILLARD, the well known smith of the City of Baltimore, I feel assured that in this line of my business at least, I shall be able to render satisfaction. In the other branches of my trade, I am willing that my work should speak for itself.  
JOHN RINGROSE.  
nov 6 1f

**NEW HATTING Establishment.**  
THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HATS & LADY'S BONNETS, which they will sell very low for cash or trade, and hope from their own unremitting attention to business, to ensure a share of patronage. Their shop is the one formerly occupied by Thos. Harper, and next door to McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store.  
THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER.  
N. B. Thomas Harper, (one of the above firm), grateful for past favours, would be very much obliged to those whose accounts are of long standing, to come forward and liquidate them, as he is very much in want of the one thing needful.  
Easton, Nov 8th 1834—nov 11 3w

**FOR SALE.**  
A good milch cow with a young calf. Enquire at the Whig office.  
nov 25 3t

**GREAT NATIONAL WORK.**  
**AMERICAN MAGAZINE**  
Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Bowick Company.  
THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.  
Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and Illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.  
The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty important pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished American Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes; Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an interesting source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.  
FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bowick Company, 47 Court St. Boston, July 17—dec 13

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, & C.**  
 JUST received and for sale by the subscribers.  
 Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.  
 ALSO,  
**CAST-IRON AXES,**  
 of superior quality warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel.  
 WM. H. & P. GROOME.  
 dec 2 oow6t

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**  
 HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton.  
 A very handsome and general assortment of *Fall and Winter Goods.*  
 Among which are,  
 A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.  
 He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
 sept 30 if

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
**JOHN STEVENS.**  
 HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,  
 A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF *Fall and Winter Goods,*  
 viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glass, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
 oct 21 Swooz3t

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLSON & TAYLOR**  
 HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS;**  
 and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.  
 Feathers, Linsey and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.  
 nov 11 if

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WM. H. & P. GROOME,**  
 HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very  
**GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**  
 Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Godard Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.  
 oct 21 6t

**TAILORING.**  
 THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.  
 D. M. SMITH.  
 sept 30 if G

**PAGE'S HOTEL,**  
**BALTIMORE.**  
 THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.  
 J. H. PAGE.  
 Baltimore, -dec 2 6m

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and on behalf of William Tiffany, George Tiffany, and Henry Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against William Vans Murray, I will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Jail door in Cambridge, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, three as likely NEGRO MEN as any in this county, by the names of Bob, George, and Adam. The above negroes are taken as the property of the said William Vans Murray, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias, and the costs due and to become due.  
 JOHN G. BELL, Sheriff.  
 dec 2 1a  
 The editors of the Baltimore Republican, Eastern Gazette, and Whig, will insert the above until the day of sale, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

**CATTLE**  
 TAKEN to winter at 50 cents per month. Enquire of the Editor.  
 dec 2 4t

**Great Literary Enterprise.**  
**PROSPECTUS**  
 OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF

**WALDIE'S LIBRARY, FOR 1835.**  
 The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.  
 New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.  
 The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any change. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.  
 As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.  
 The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.  
 Extracts from the original Prospectus.  
 In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.  
 "There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.  
 Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage or other works, before a book could be found in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.  
 To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation.  
 But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those near at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars!  
 Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and standard novels, and other works of merit, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.  
 The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the direct channels by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the propriety of his guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.  
 It would be superfluous to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations; these are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to dash conviction of its eligibility.  
**TERMS.**  
 "The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.  
 It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation of 416 pages each, and in quantity to 1200 pages of five volumes, of *Beesley's Cyclopaedia*. Each volume is accompanied with a title-page and Index.  
 The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, - a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.  
 Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by remitting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money, all paid in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.  
 Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.  
**ADAM WALDIE,**  
 No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Swoord's Philadelphia House.  
 Philadelphia, December, 1834.

**THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.**  
 A WALDIE'S LIBRARY publication. The Port Folio is a Companion to the Select Circulating Library, in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine.  
 Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

**TO BE RENTED**  
  
**THE UNION TAVERN**  
 IN EASTON.  
 A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.  
 JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
 Easton, Sept. 30, 1834.

**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 I request that every 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 subscribers on executions, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on an 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]

**Valuable Property for sale**  
 The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For particulars apply to  
 JAMES C. WHEELER,  
 Easton Point.  
 oct 14 if

**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, Apr 126, 1834--may 6

**Cash for Negroes,**  
 INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Distenfeld's Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md.  
**OVERLEY & SANDERS.**  
 All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.  
 sept 30 8\*

**A CARD.**  
 A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the A. 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, and 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.

**Boot & Shoe making & repairing**  
 DONE BY  
  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
 THE Subscriber here leaves to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay attention to his business, and humbly begs to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.  
 The public's obedient servant,  
 SOLOMON MERRICK.  
 nov 4 if

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

**PROSPECTUS**  
 For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing such important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of making the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.  
 It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.  
 All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.  
 The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.  
 The above arrangement will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.  
 RICHARD SPENCER.  
 Oct. 28, 1834.

**Supplement to the Globe.**  
**PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.**  
 The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double ruled sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.  
 We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.  
 Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.  
**TERMS.**  
 1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
 11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00  
 Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.  
 No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.  
 nov 4

**To Rent for 1835**  
 THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Donalds Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.  
 Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.  
 And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.  
 All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately if the Store Room is desired. For terms apply to  
 WM. H. GROOME.  
 Easton, sept. 30. eo3v

**FOR SALE.**  
 THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of  
**RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,**  
 of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.  
 References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason Gerald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs., Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Harcastle and Robert Harcastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md.  
**THOMAS R. PERKINS.**  
 Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md. }  
 Oct. 14 2m

**Companion to Waldie's Library.**  
 The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting - that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.  
 More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magazines*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarters. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion" such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.  
 The following plan is respectfully submitted.  
 1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.  
 2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library - each number containing sixteen pages - thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.  
 3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber - five dollars for two - and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.  
 4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, and the price of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.  
 The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library" fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.  
 It is confidently believed, that with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.  
 Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.  
 Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library."  
 The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.  
 ADAM WALDIE.

**TO RENT.**  
 TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carling Machine, all in complete order, together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligible located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.  
 Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.  
 Also, the two story brick Dwelling in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.  
 Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crotcher's Ferry.  
 To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to  
 JACOB C. WILLSON.  
 sept 2 if

**Collector's Notice.**  
 ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.  
 JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county.  
 sept 9

**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 taxes, &c. and the said law 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 also expected 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 quarters, as the collections must be made.  
 WM. C. HARRINGTON, District No. 1.  
 J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 2.  
 EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.  
 april 22

**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. Passages from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton \$2.  
 On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Cambridge, 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.  
 april 15

**STEAM BOAT NOTICE.**  
  
**THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,**  
 Captain William Firdin,  
 WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Corvica and Chestertown, commencing on the 27th inst. - Returning will leave Chestertown on every Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Corvica 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

**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 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

**A House-keeper wanted.**  
 A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to  
**MATTHEW SPENCER.**  
 Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov 4

**CASH** and very liberal prices - with all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINNER'S HOTEL, Water street, at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church - the house is white.  
 JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.  
 may 29 Baltimore.

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of November 1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACK BURLEY; says he belongs to John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring Creek Church, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand, and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on when committed, a blue country cloth roundabout and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and a 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.  
 nov 25 Sw

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 1st day of November 1834, by N. G. Bryson, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself MILLY SNOWDEN; says she was born free, was raised by her mother, Nelly Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county, twelve miles below Leonardtown, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her forehead, and a scar on her left wrist. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, red striped plain caps, blue cotton striped apron, cotton handkerchiefs, blue head, and a pair of fine leather 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.  
 nov 25 Sw

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—No. 26.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1834.

WHOLE No. 375.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING**  
(during the Session of Congress.)  
and every **TUESDAY MORNING**, the re-  
sidue 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 arrears  
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.

## POETRY.

### THE FARMER.

All the toil of summer o'er,  
Peace and plenty round his door,  
Who on earth so blest and free  
As the Farmer?—Like the bee,  
All the sweets of life are his—  
Large and full his cup of bliss—  
Who can envy thrones to kings,  
When the plough such treasures brings?

See his work with profit crown'd—  
Barns with hay-stacks banded round,  
Like a family, whom fear  
Draws within a circle near;  
Stately steeds and cattle neat,  
Cubs of corn and mows of wheat,  
Thickly peopled in his fold—  
Sheep and harmless lambs behold,  
Like the Christian 'midst the din  
Of a noisy world of sin—  
Fowls o'rigorous cackling round,  
Poised their feet upon the ground,  
Meek their Master as he comes,  
Cluck their wants, and shade their plumes,  
When at midnight all is still,  
Hear the geese with voices shrill,  
At the slightest thought of harm,  
Raise the tocsin of alarm;  
While from all the barn-yard round,  
Echoes back the screaming sound.

See the lofty turkey-cock,  
Monarch of the feather'd flock,  
Like a haughty potentate,  
Strutting round the yard of state,  
Filled with anger fierce and dread,  
At the sight of daring red,  
Swells'd and gobbling as he goes,  
Dire destruction on his foes.  
But like other tyrants he  
Soon will lose his head you see.

Ere the morn unlocks the doors,  
Whence a stream of day-light pours,  
Ere the Bacchanalian go's  
From his cups to seek repose,  
Hear the game cock's clarion peal  
Breaking sleep's mysterious seal,  
Like a summons from the skies,  
Calling mortals to arise;  
While each faithful sentinel  
Answers loud that 'all is well.'  
Industry obeys that call,  
Rises, hastens to the stall,  
And replenishes with food  
All his stock and all his brood,  
Who around him gladly fly  
To a plentiful supply.  
Back the husbandman returns,  
Whence the fire now briskly burns,  
Whence the partner of his joys—  
Ruddy girls and sturdy boys,  
Kneeling with him round the chairs,  
Send to heaven their matin prayers;  
Thus the year with him begins,  
Thus the race to heaven he wins.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

### A SHARK STORY.

FROM "A WEEK AT THE FIRE ISLANDS,"  
(THE UNPUBLISHED DIARY OF A SPORTS-  
MAN,) AS TOLD BY RED LOCUS, IN RAYMOND  
ROCK'S FISHING HUT.—"Well, gentlemen,  
I'll go a head, if you say so. Here's the story.  
It is true, upon my honor, from beginning to  
end—every word of it. I once crossed over to  
Faulkner's island, to fish for tautogues, as the  
north side people call black fish, on the reefs  
hard by, in the Long Island Sound. Tim  
Titus, (who died of the dropsy, down at Sinc-  
cock point, last spring,) Tim was a right  
good fellow, only he drank rather too much.

It was during the latter part of July; the  
sharks and the dog fish had just begun to  
spoil sport. When Tim told me about the sharks,  
I resolved to go prepared to entertain these  
aquatic savages with all becoming attention,  
and regard, if there should chance to be any  
interloping about our fishing ground. So we  
rigged out a set of trawls large hooks, and ship-  
ped some rope yarn and steel chain, an axe,  
a couple of clubs, and an old harpoon, in ad-  
dition to our ordinary equipments, and off we  
started. We threw out our anchor at half ebb  
tide, & took some thumping large fish—two of  
them weighed thirteen pounds—so you may  
judge. The reef where we lay, was about half  
a mile from the island, & perhaps a mile from the  
Connecticut shore. We floated there, very qui-  
etly, throwing out & hauling in, until the break-  
ing of my line, with a sudden and severe jerk,  
informed us that the sea stories were in  
waiting, down stairs; and we accordingly pre-  
pared to give them a retainer. A salt pork  
cloak upon one of our magnum hooks, forth-  
with engaged one of the gentlemen in our  
service. We got him along side, and by dint  
of picketing, and thrusting, and banging, we  
accomplished the most exciting and merry mur-  
der. We had business enough of the kind to  
keep us employed until near low water. By  
this time, the sharks had all cleared out, and  
black fish were biting again; the rock be-  
gan to make its appearance above the water,  
and in a little while its hard bald head was en-  
tirely dry. Tim now proposed to set me out  
upon the rock, which, strange to say, we had left  
at the house. I assented to this proposition; first,  
because I began to feel the effects of the sun  
on my tongue, and needed something to take  
by way of medicine; and secondly, because the

rock was a favorite spot for a rod and reel, and fa-  
mous for luck; so I took my traps, and a box of  
bait, and jumped upon my new station. Tim  
remained on the island.

Not many men would willingly have been left  
upon a little barren reef, that was covered by ev-  
ery flow of the tide, in the midst of a waste of  
waters, at such a distance from the shore, even  
with an assurance from a companion more to be  
depended upon than mine, to return imme-  
diately, and lie by to take him off. But somehow  
or other, the excitement of my sport was so high,  
and the romance of the situation was so deligh-  
tful, that I thought of nothing else but the  
prosecution of my fun and the contemplation  
of the novelty and beauty of the scene. It was  
a mild, pleasant afternoon in harvest time. The  
sky was clear and pure. The deep blue sound  
heaving all around me, was studded with craft  
of all descriptions and dimensions, from the dip-  
ping sail boat, to the rolling merchantman,  
sinking and rising like sea-birds snorting with  
their white wings in the surge. The grain, and  
grass, on the neighboring farms, were gold  
and green, and gracefully they bent obeisance  
to a gentle breathing southwest. Farther off,  
the high upland, and the distant coast, gave  
a dim relief to the prominent features of the  
landscape, and seemed the rich but dusky  
frame of a brilliant fancy picture. Then, how  
still it was not a sound could be heard, except  
the occasional rustling of my own motion, and  
the water beating against the sides, or gurg-  
ling in the fissures of the rock, or except now  
and then the cry of a solitary saucy seagull, who  
would come out of his way in the firmament,  
to see what I was doing without a boat, all a-  
lone, in the middle of the sound; and who would  
hover, and cry, and chatter, and make two or  
three circling swoops and dashes at me, and  
then, after having satisfied his curiosity, glide  
away in search of some other fool to scream at.

I soon became half indolent, and quite indif-  
ferent about fishing; so I stretched myself out,  
at full length, upon the rock, and gave myself  
up to the luxury of looking and thinking.—  
The divine exercise soon put me fast asleep.—  
I dreamed away a couple of hours, and longer  
might have dreamed, but for a tired fish-walk  
who chose to make my head his resting place,  
and who waked and started me to my feet.

"Where is Tim Titus?" I muttered to my-  
self as I strained my eyes over the now dark-  
ened water. But none was near me to answer  
that interesting question, and nothing was to be  
seen of either Tim or his boat.—"He should  
have been here long ere this," thought I, "and  
he promised faithfully not to stay long—  
could he have forgotten?" or his he paid too  
much devotion to the lug?  
I began to feel uneasy, for the tide was ris-  
ing fast, and soon would cover the top of the  
rock, and high water mark was at least a foot  
above my head. I buttoned up my coat, for  
either the coming coolness of the evening, or  
else my growing apprehensions, had set me  
trembling and chattering most painfully. I  
braced my nerves, and set my teeth, and tried  
to hum "begone dull care," keeping time with  
my fists upon my thighs. But what music!  
What melancholy merriment! I started and  
shuddered at the doleful sound of my own voice.  
I am not naturally a coward, but I should like  
to know the man who would not, in such a situ-  
ation, be alarmed. It is a cruel death to die,  
to be merely drowned and to go through the  
ordinary common-places of suffocation, but to  
see your death gradually rising to your eyes,  
to feel the water mounting inch by inch, upon  
your shivering sides, and to anticipate the cer-  
tain coming, choking struggle for your last  
breath, when with the gurgling sound of an  
overflowing brook taking a new direction, the  
cold brine hours into mouth, ears, and nostrils,  
sculpting the seat and avenues of health and  
life, and with gradual flow, stifling—smothering  
suffocating!—It were better to die a thousand  
common deaths.

This is one of the instances, in which it must  
be admitted, salt water is not a pleasant sub-  
ject of contemplation. However, the rock was  
not yet covered, and hope, blessed hope, stuck  
faithfully by me. To beguile, if possible, the  
weary time, I put on a bait, and threw out for  
a fish. I was sooner successful than I could  
have wished to be, for hardly had my line  
struck the water, before the hook was swallowed,  
and my rod bent with the dead hard  
pull of a twelve foot shark. I let him run about  
fifty yards, then reeled up. He appeared not  
at all alarmed, and I could scarcely feel him  
bear up my fine hair line. He followed the  
pull gently and unresistingly, came up to the  
rock, laid his nose upon its side, and looked up  
with a sort of quizzical impudence, as though  
he perfectly understood the precarious nature  
of my situation. The conduct of my captive  
renewed and increased my alarm.—And well it  
might, for the tide was now running over a  
corner of the rock behind me, and a small  
stream rushed through a cleft, or fissure by  
my side, and formed a puddle at my feet. I broke  
my hook out of the monster's mouth, and leaped  
upon my rod for support.

"Where is Tim Titus?—I cried aloud.—  
"Curse on the drunken vagabond! will he never  
come."  
My ejaculations did no good. No Timothy  
appeared. It became evident, that I must pre-  
pare for drowning, or for action. The reef was  
completely covered and the water was above  
the soles of my feet. I was not much of a  
swimmer, and as to ever reaching the island,  
I could not even hope for that. However, there  
was no alternative, and I tried to encourage  
myself, by reflecting that necessity was the  
mother of invention, and that desperation will  
sometimes ensure success. Besides, too, I con-  
sidered and took comfort from the thought that  
I could wait for Tim, so long as I had a foot-  
hold, and then commit myself to the uncertain  
strength of my arms and legs for salvation.—  
So I turned my bait box upside down, and  
mounting upon that, endeavored to comfort my  
spirits, and to be courageous, but submissive to  
my fate. I thought of death, and what it might  
bring with it, and I tried to repent of the multi-  
plied iniquities of my almost wasted life: but I  
found that that was no place for a sinner to settle  
his accounts. Wretched soul! pray I could not.

The water had now got above my ankles  
when to my inexpressible joy, I saw a sloop  
bending down towards me, with the intention  
of picking me up. No man can imagine  
what were the sensations of gratitude which filled  
my bosom at that moment.

When she got within a hundred yards of the  
reef, I sung out to the man at the helm to luff  
up, and lie by, and lower the boat; but to my  
amazement, I could get no reply, no notice of  
my request. I entreated them, for the love of  
heaven, to take me off, and I promised, I know  
not what rewards, that were entirely beyond  
my power of bestowal. But the brutal wretch  
of a Captain, muttering something to the effect  
of "that he had no time to stop," and giving me  
the kind and sensible advice to pull off my coat

and swim ashore, put the helm hard down, and  
away bore the sloop on the other tack.

"Fearless villain!" I shouted out, in the  
torment of my disappointment; "may God re-  
ward your inhumanity!" The crew answered  
my prayer with a coarse, loud laugh, and the  
cook asked me through a speaking trumpet "if  
I was not afraid of catching cold?"—The black  
rascal!

It was now time to strip; for my knees felt  
the cool tide, and the wind ying away, left a  
heavy swell, that swayed and shook the box up-  
on which I was mounted, so that I occasionally  
had to stoop and paddle with my hands, against  
the water, in order to preserve my perpendicu-  
lar. The setting sun sent his almost horri-  
fying streams of fire across the dark waters,  
making them gloomy and terrific, by the con-  
trast of his amber and purple glories.

Something glided by me into the water and  
then made a sudden halt. I looked upon the  
black mass, and as my eye ran along its dark  
outline, I saw, with horror, that it was a shark;  
the identical monster out of whose mouth I had  
just broken my hook. He was fishing now for  
me, and was, evidently, only waiting for the  
tide to rise high enough above the rock, to glut  
at once his hunger and revenge. As the water  
continued to mount above my knees, he seemed  
to grow more hungry and impatient. At last,  
he made a desperate dash, and approaching  
within an inch of my legs, turned upon his  
back, and opened his huge jaws for an attack.  
With desperate strength, I thrust the end of  
my rod violently at his mouth; and the brass  
head ringing against his teeth, threw him back  
into the deep current, and I lost sight of him  
entirely. This, however, was but a momentary  
reprieve; for in the next minute he was  
close behind my back, and pulling at the skirts  
of my fustian coat, which hung dipping into  
the water. I leaped forward hastily, and en-  
deavored to extricate myself from the danger-  
ous grasp, but the monster's teeth were so  
firmly set, and his immense strength nearly  
drew me over. So, down flew my rod, and off  
went my jacket, devoted peace-offering to my  
voracious visitor.

In an instant the waves around me were  
lashed into a froth and foam. No sooner was  
my old sporting friend drawn under the sur-  
face, than it was fought for by at least a dozen  
enormous combatants! The battle raged upon  
every side. High black fins rushed here, now  
there, and long, strong tails scattered sleet and  
foam, and the brine was thrown up in jets, and  
eddied, curled, and fell, and swelled, like a  
whirlpool in Hell-gate.

Of no longer duration, however, was this  
fishy turmoil. It seemed soon to be discovered  
that the prize contended for, contained nothing  
edible but cheese and crackers, and no flesh,  
and as its mutilated fragments rose to the sur-  
face, the waves subsided into their former  
smooth condition. Not till then did I experience  
the real terrors of my situation. As I look-  
ed around me, to see what had become of the  
robbers, I counted one, two, three, yes up to  
twelve, successively of the largest sharks I ever  
saw, floating in a circle around me, like di-  
vergent rays, all mathematically equi-distant  
from the rock, and from each other, each per-  
fect by motionless, & with his glowing fiery  
eyes fixed full and fierce upon me. Bubbles and  
rattle-makes! how the fires of their steady eyes  
entered into my heart! I was the centre of a  
circle, whose radii were sharks! I was the  
underprong, or rather unchosen game, at which  
a pack of hunting sea-dogs were making a  
dead point!

There was one old fellow, that kept within  
the circumference of the circle. He seemed to  
be a sort of captain, or leader of the band; or,  
rather, he acted as the corner for the other  
twelve of the inquisition, that were summoned  
to sit on, and eat up my body. He glided ar-  
ound and about, and every now and then would  
stop, and touch his nose against some one of his  
comrades, and seem to consult, or to give in-  
structions as to the time and mode of operation.  
Occasionally he would skulk himself up towards  
me, and examine the condition of my flesh, and  
then again glide back, and rejoin the troupe,  
and flap his tail, and have another consultation.  
The old rascal had, no doubt, been out  
into the high ways and byeways, and collected  
this company of his friends and kin-fish, and  
invited them to supper. I must confess, what  
horribly as I felt, I could not help but think of  
a tea party, of leisure old maids, sitting in a  
solemn circle, with their skinny hands in their  
laps, licking their expecting lips, while their  
hostess bustles about in the important functions  
of her preparations. With what an eye, have  
I seen such apparitions of humanity survey the  
location and adjustment of some especial  
condiment, which is about to be submitted to  
criticism and consumption.

My sensations began to be now, most ex-  
quisite, indeed; but I will not attempt to de-  
scribe them. I was neither hot nor cold, fright-  
ened nor composed; but I had a combination  
of all kinds of feelings, and emotions. The  
present, past, future, heaven, earth, my father  
and mother, a little girl I knew once, and the  
sharks, were all confusedly mixed up together,  
and swelled my crazy brain almost to burst-  
ing. I cried, and laughed, and spouted, and  
screamed for Timothy.

In a fit of most wise  
madness, I opened my hand, and held fishing  
rod, and waived it around my head with an  
air of defiance. As the tide continued to rise,  
my extravagance of madness mounted. At  
one time, I became persuaded that my tide-  
waters were reasonable beings, who might be  
talked into mercy, and humanity, if a body  
could only hit upon the right text. So, I bow-  
ed, and gesticulated; and threw out my hands,  
and talked to them, as friends, and brothers,  
members of my family, cousins, uncles, aunts,  
people waiting to have their bills paid;—I col-  
dered them as my servants; I abused them as  
duns; I implored them as jurymen sitting on  
the question of my life; I congratulated, and  
flattered them as my comrades upon some glo-  
rious enterprise; I sung and ranted to them,  
now as an actor in a play house, and now as an  
elder at a camp-meeting; in one moment, roar-  
ing—

"On this cold flinty rock I will lay down my  
head," and in the next, giving out to my at-  
tentive hearers, for singing the hymn of Dr.  
Watts so admirably appropriate to the occa-  
sion.

"On slippery rocks, I see them stand,  
While fiery billows roll below,"  
What said I, what did I not say? Prose and  
poetry, scripture and drama, romance and reli-  
gion, our patria obiter? I sung out to the  
old captain, to begin with—My brave asso-  
ciates, partners of my toil" so ran the strain,  
"On which side ever I turn my eyes,"  
"Gentlemen of the jury"—"I come not here to  
steal away your hearts,"—"you are not wood,  
you are not stones, but"—"Hah!—Begin ye  
tormentors, your tortures are vain,"—"Good  
friends, sweet friends, let me not stir you up  
to any sudden flood,"—"the angry flood that  
lashed her groaning sides,"—"ladies and gen-

My very noble and approved good  
of these, the expenditures during  
the first three quarters, are ac-  
certained to have been 16,545,342 92  
Viz. on  
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Intercourse, and  
Miscellaneous, \$3,476,527 08  
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after the first of January next, would cease to  
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Of which there will have been ap-  
plied to principal, 5,964,774 93  
And to interest, 196,242 53  
The stocks, which will have been redeemed  
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The very serious indisposition of three of our composers, who are confined with the prevailing influenza, must excuse us with our patrons, for the barrenness of this morning's paper. It is fortunate, however, that nothing of special importance has presented itself for publication, nor as yet, have the proceedings of congress assumed an interesting character. A debate on the subject of our relations with France, arose on a motion of Mr. Clayton of Georgia, on the reference of that portion of the President's Message to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Debate on the merits of the question, however, was deemed premature, and the motion finally withdrawn. We may probably give the discussion at length in our next.

It will be seen by the annexed paragraph from the National Intelligencer, that the election of U. S. Senator for Virginia, has been postponed to the 12th of February next.

From Richmond we learn that, in the Senate of Virginia, on Wednesday last, the resolution from the House of Delegates to proceed on Friday to the election of a Senator for the U. States, was, after some hours debate, amended, so as to postpone the choice to the 12th of February.

Judge Duwall.—The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday, says—"We are now authorized to say, that the paragraph in the Frederick Examiner which states that Judge Duwall has withdrawn the resignation, which he had tendered, of his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States," is wholly destitute of foundation."

ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society of Easton, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thursday evening, the 25th December, at 6 o'clock; the public are respectfully solicited to attend.

Several addresses are expected on the occasion; after which a collection will be taken to aid the cause of Missions.

By order,  
THOMAS B. OZMENT, Sec.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. James M. Newman, to Miss Elizabeth W. Jenkins, both of Talbot county.

In this town on Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. Joseph Carey, to Miss Margaret Nelson.

DIED.

In this county on the 31st inst. Mr. William Gardner, at an advanced age. At his residence near Cambridge, on Saturday the 13th inst. the Hon. Charles Goldsborough.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the various and many favors conferred, and wishes to inform them that he is recently from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a supply of new goods suitable for the season, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Hart-Ware, Castings, Queen's-Ware, Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, and Window Glass, of various sizes and qualities.

ALSO He has on hand a quantity of White & Yellow Pine Plank, Cypress and Oak Shingles, all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

A word to those of my customers whose accounts and notes are of long standing.—It is desirable that the same should be paid, in consequence of their delinquency, cannot expect further indulgence. It is desired that those that take newspapers, who have no other account, will pay their newspaper postage in advance, as the law directs, as it is troublesome keeping postage accounts only; and, not only that, I have to pay the postage quarterly, whether I get it or not. I think when an enlightened public come to understand the law, they will have no cause to think hard of the above request.

The public's obedient servant,  
WM. TURNER.  
Greensborough, 10th Dec. 1834.  
P. S. Also for sale, 2 new and 1 second hand Gig, one new Sulkey, two new Carths, with a parcel of new Cart, Gig, Dearborn Wheels, Gig and Cart Spokes, and timber for Fellows.  
W. T.  
dec 16

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court, 12th December, Anno Domini, 1834.  
ON application of Ann Fountain, Administratrix of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of administration on the personal estate of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
ANN FOUNTAIN, Adm'r  
of William P. Fountain, deceased.  
dec 13

friends of free trade and of high protection. A separate Report, on certain subjects relating to the due enforcement of the present Tariff being in preparation, only one of them will now be adverted to. It is the evasion of the present duty on silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, by their being first landed, and occasionally re-colored, or re-stamped, in this way, and by the present discrimination in favor of European silks, the revenue loss a very large amount. As some illustration of the loss by such discriminations, the recent one in favor of French silks alone amounted to over \$300,000 a year; and that now in 2,000,000 more; making a loss of over half a million a year on these two articles, with only one nation.

But, while on the other points, independent of the spirit of the compromise of 1833, legislation may be regarded as still fairly open, it certainly ought not to be attempted on so delicate and difficult a subject, unless imperative cases for it shall occur, whether combined or not with any increase or reduction of the tariff that may become necessary as a mere question of revenue by the actual condition of our receipts and expenditures. So far from any increase being necessary at present, or respectively the balance now on hand in the Treasury, and the accruing revenue under existing laws, will, in the opinion of the Department, prove amply sufficient to answer all ordinary demands, and united with our other resources, to answer any unexpected demands of no very extraordinary amount.

As appears by the documents annexed, the Government has about \$6,343,400 subject to general use, invested in the United States Bank stock, and the sum of \$1,882,500 invested in different canal stocks; and the proceeds of the sales of which, if authorized in any unexpected deficiency, would, in most cases, prove amply sufficient, without any resort to an increased tariff. On the contrary, neither of the available balances estimated to be on hand in 1835 or 1836, after deducting what will be wanted for outstanding appropriations, can probably exceed a million. Should the surplus, without that deduction, prove to be about six millions, as estimated, the undersigned respectfully submit that it will require no legislation, as that amount has been about the average usual balance retained on hand for many years—a balance that has furnished great facilities in meeting all claims, even at the remotest points, with punctuality and good faith, afforded much stability and elevation to our public credit, by providing seasonably the means for a punctual fulfillment of contracts, and yielded so great security against sudden evils of every kind in financial affairs, as to render one of near that amount prudent and economical; and especially so at this moment, when any surplus which may exist, will accrue under a permanent compromise of the Tariff, that continues without a provision to reduce still further the duties, and undoubtedly the whole amount of our revenue after the close of the coming year.

It is a source of sincere congratulation, that from the general prosperity of our commerce, and from the peace, industry, and abundance which so widely prevail over our fortunate country, under its admirable institutions, that researches are obliged to be directed, rather to the due reduction or disposition of any occasional surplus that may happen to exist in the Treasury, than to obtain sufficient for public purposes by taxation and other burthens. But under our altered system as to duties, and the public debt, it will be prudent to calculate the deficiencies, as well as surpluses, may happen otherwise than formerly. In the opinion of the undersigned, however, neither can be so anticipated so as to require immediate legislation. But should Congress think differently, no harm could arise from vesting a power in the Treasury Department, in case of an unexpected deficiency occurring in the revenue from any cause whatever, to sell such portion of our public stocks as may be necessary to supply the public wants growing out of actual appropriations. In a contingency of that kind, against which, in the present system of our revenue, and without a large ordinary surplus to be applied as it can be spared or not, for the payment of a public debt, in the manner heretofore practiced, it is difficult to guard effectually against not only the occurrence of a deficiency, but its usual evils, a delay, if not great embarrassment and injury to public creditors, and a violation of our pledged faith. At the same time, it might be expedient to provide, that whenever the collections of the revenue, permanently authorized, should prove to be in an excess not immediately needed, or useful as a proper surplus in the Treasury, that the Department should either obtain interest for it, of the Banks where the largest amounts are long deposited, or invest it temporarily in some safe stocks, till needed, or till the tariff is again changed. This would probably secure a due interest on it, while retained, instead of the present and past modes of obtaining interest on any occasional surplus, by applying it in discharge of the public debt, and which mode since the payment of the latter, can no longer be pursued.

(To be included in our next.)

NOTICE.  
THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet at their office in the Court-house in Easton, on TUESDAY the 16th inst., to receive the certificates of Teachers of the District Schools.  
Per order,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk  
to the Commissioners for Talbot county.  
dec 9, 1834. (C)  
An Overseer Wanted.  
WANTED for the next year an overseer, to manage a large farm. A man of family who can produce satisfactory testimonials of sobriety, industry and a general knowledge of farming may obtain an advantageous situation by applying immediately to the subscriber. To be for the next year the dwelling house and garden with the privilege of fire wood, at my farm adjoining Perry Hall. A country carpenter would be preferred as a tenant.—Also to hire several young negroes of both sexes.  
MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Nov 29—dec 2

AXES.  
THE Subscriber, having been employed by Mr. Spencer to take charge of his Smith's Shop, has now on hand and intends keeping,  
AN ASSORTMENT OF  
Broad and Narrow Axes,  
which will be warranted equal in quality, and as cheap as any the market will afford. Those especially wishing to get old axes re-steeled, will do well to call. Having worked for a long time with WILLARD, the well known ax-smith of the city of Baltimore, I feel assured that in this line of my business at least, I shall be able to render satisfaction. In the other branches of my trade, I am willing that my work should speak for itself.  
JOHN RINGROSE.  
nov 6

could hereafter be applied for general purposes. In substantial conformity to the proposition made last year by this Department, it would now seem still more imperative on Congress to provide that the money, whether principal or interest, drawn from the Treasury and placed in the Bank and its branches as Commissioners of Loans, and which shall not be called for by the public creditors before the close of the ensuing year, should be repaid into the Treasury and held under notice to creditors to receive it there; that the offices of Commissioners of Loans be abolished, the duties of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the provisions as to the fund itself suspended—and such power devolved to a settlement of that part of the debt which may not then have been demanded; and as the Bank charter, soon thereafter expires, to provide further that the books and papers connected with the public debt should be returned, and deposited here to enable the Treasury to guard against mistakes and frauds. The whole amount unclaimed in possession of the Bank on account of the public debt has been reduced to \$282,333, and though about to be augmented by the transfer of a sufficient sum to meet the whole residue of the outstanding debt, it will probably not remain much larger at the close of the ensuing year.

With a little legislation of this kind, everything will be done by Congress which is deemed necessary to close up, it is hoped, forever all the once large public debt of these U. States. By the payment of the whole of it with punctuality and fidelity, it is gratifying to reflect that our public credit as a nation has been raised to a high standing, and a large stock of confidence acquired from others, which in such future exigencies as are likely to happen sooner or later, in all countries, will aid us to procure ample and reasonable loans without ruinous discounts or delays. In pursuing this honorable course, the government of the Union has not only shown good faith abroad to its foreign friends and allies; those who lent assistance when most needed; but it has redeemed, whether at home or abroad, the entire debt, both the revolution and the late war, paid the purchase money for Florida and Louisiana, and with a most scrupulous sense of moral as well as political obligation, administered in various ways to the wants and atoned for many of the losses of those who perilled life and fortune in the struggle for independence, in which our public debt had its sacred origin. It is an additional source of gratification, that this has been effected without imposing heavy burthens on the People, or leaving their Treasury empty, trade languishing and industry paralysed; but on the contrary, with almost every great interest of society flourishing, with taxes reduced, a surplus of money on hand; valuable stocks and extensive lands still owned by the government, and with such various other financial resources at command as to give to our country in this respect, a very enviable superiority.

When it is considered, that this has been effected by a power, and at first not very numerous, within about half a century, and who, during the same period, have provided such other and ample means to sustain their useful systems of Government, and to build up great and prosperous communities, we may well be proud of the illustration our country affords of the financial ability of free institutions, and of the high destinies in various respects, not appropriately noticeable on this occasion, but which may await our preservation of these institutions in their original vigor, purity, and republican simplicity.

From the views before taken of the probable wants during the ensuing year for expenditures, and of the probable receipts to meet them, it has been stated, that on the 1st January, 1836, it was estimated that there will remain a surplus of available funds of about \$5,900,600.—This result has been attained by considering the unavailable portion of our funds then on hand, at the reduced sum of about \$1,150,000, instead of \$1,400,000, as heretofore reported. But it may be desirable to Congress to know, that there is a prospect, during the ensuing year, of collecting some further portion of these funds. 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### BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, & CO.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.

ALSO, CAST STEEL AXES, of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel, WM. H. & P. GROOME.

### NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are, A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, AND CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

### NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS, HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,

A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods, viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low.

### NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call. Feathers, Linseys and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.

### NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising every variety of ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC

### DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Godard Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.

### TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.

D. M. SMITH.

### PAGE'S HOTEL,

### BALTIMORE.

THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq., Robt. Oliver, Esq., Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and on behalf of William Tiffany, George Tiffany, and Henry Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against William Vans Murray, I will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Jail door in Cambridge, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, three like NEGRO MEN as any in this county, by the names of Bob, George, and Adam. The above negroes are taken as the property of the said William Vans Murray, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias and the costs due and to become due.

JOHN G. BELL, Shff.

The editors of the Baltimore Republican, Easton Gazette, and Whig, will insert the above until the day of sale, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

### CATTLE

TAKEN to winter at 50 cents per month. Enquire of the Editor.

### Great Literary Enterprise.

### PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY, FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainty, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes. The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset. The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the original Prospectus. In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage in other ways, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, for subscribers in the most distant states may be supplied in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such comparisons as are only necessary to compare it with other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars!

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be called, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS. "The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index. The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance. Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for the larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE, No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Spoor's Philadelphia House, Philadelphia, December, 1834.

### THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.

A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio" Companion to the select Circulating Library, in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine.

Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

### TO BE RENTED

### THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON.

A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Easton, Sept. 30, 1834.

### 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

### Valuable Property for sale.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to JAMES C. WHEELER, Easton Point, Oct 14

### 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, Apr 126, 1834—may 6

### Cash for Negroes, INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age.

Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS. All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to. sept 30

### 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 this above, and discontinue the others. oct 9.

### Boot & Shoe making & repairing DONE BY

### SOLOMON MERRICK.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally, that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assure the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON MERRICK. nov 4

### 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

### PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change.

In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper, such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum. It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the WHIG as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the WHIG, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.

It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them. RICHARD SPENCER. Oct. 26, 1834.

### Supplement to the Globe.

### PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Congressional Globe, which commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued during the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, a one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS. 1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00 11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00 Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received. No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it. nov 4

### To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Kennell's and at present occupied by John Harper.

Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.

And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. GROOME.

All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME. oct 30

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason, Gerald Courcy, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esq'rs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esq'rs of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq'rs. of Kent county Md.

THOMAS R. PERKINS. Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md. Oct. 14 3m

### Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarters. To deem every thing of this nature which we publish desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted. 1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals. 2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present. 3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

As a work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library" fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature of the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, not to be surpassed elsewhere. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others there would be useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value, cheapness; how far he is likely to do this, he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking. ADAM WALDIE.

### TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.

Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.

Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.

Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crocher's Ferry.

To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to JACOB C. WILLSON. sept 2

### Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make the payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice. JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county. sept 9

### 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 \$2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corisca 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. sept 16

### STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

### THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,

Captain William Firdin,

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

### 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 of 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. BENNETT. Easton Point, may 6

### A House-keeper Wanted.

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure good situation by applying immediately. MATTHEW SP. Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov

### CASH and very 1<sup>st</sup>

times being given for communications sent to the residence of the undersigned, at the corner of the Church—JAMES F. PURDY, Baltimore, may 20

### WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of November 1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACK BURLEY; says he belongs to John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand, and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on when committed, a blue country cloth roundabout and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and a 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. nov 25

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 1st day of November, 1834, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself MILLY SNOWDEN; says she was born free, was raised by her mother, Nelly Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county, twelve miles below Leonard's-town, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 3 1/4 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her forehead, and a scar on her left wrist. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, red striped plaid cape, blue cotton striped apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, and a pair of fine leather 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. nov 25

### 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 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

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, & CO.**  
JUST received and for sale by the subscribers.  
Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.  
ALSO,  
**CAST STEEL AXES,**  
of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel.  
WM. H. & P. GROOME.  
dec 2

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton.  
A very handsome and general assortment of **Fall and Winter Goods.**  
Among which are,  
A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS.  
He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
sept 30

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
**JOHN STEVENS,**  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,  
A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **Fall and Winter Goods,**  
viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queens and Glass, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
sept 21

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLSON & TAYLOR**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS;** and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.  
Feathers, Linseys and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.  
nov 11

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**W. H. & P. GROOME,**  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very **GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**  
Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries, &c. &c. Among which are a variety of Merinos and Blankets, &c. &c. and will be offered at a small advance.  
oct 21

**TAILORING.**  
THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Love's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. He is combined with neatness, he is desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.  
D. M. SMITH.  
sept 30

**PAGE'S HOTEL,**  
**BALTIMORE.**  
THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called **PAGE'S HOTEL.** Excursions and parties will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.  
J. H. PAGE.  
Baltimore, -dec 2

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and on behalf of William Tiffany, George Tiffany, and Henry Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against William Vans Murray, I will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Jail door in Cambridge, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, three or more **NEGRO MEN** as any in this county, by the names of Bob, George, and Adam. The above negroes are taken as the property of the said William Vans Murray, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias and the costs due and to be done due.  
JOHN G. BELL, Shff.  
dec 2

**CATTLE**  
TAKEN to winter at 50 cents per month. Enquire of the Editor.  
dec 2

**Great Literary Enterprise.**  
**PROSPECTUS**  
OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF **WALDIE'S LIBRARY,**  
FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this, certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.  
New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.  
The *Journal of Belles Lettres*, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.  
As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.  
The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.  
Extracts from the original Prospectus.  
In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.  
There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which, emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.  
Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.  
To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the *Waverley* novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily obtained by five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about fifty volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars!  
Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Bio-raphy, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.  
The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.  
It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.  
TERMS.  
The "Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.  
It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.  
The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, - a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. - Payment at all times in advance.  
Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.  
Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.  
**ADAM WALDIE,**  
No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Stord's Philadelphia House, Philadelphia, December, 1834.

**THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.**  
A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio & Companion to the Select Circulating Library," in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine.  
Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

**TO BE RENTED**  
  
**THE UNION TAVERN**  
IN EASTON.  
A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.  
**JOHN LEEDS KERR,**  
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

**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 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, Shff.**  
July 22

**Valuable Property for sale.**  
The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover street. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to **JAMES C. WHEELER,**  
oct 14

**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, Apr 126, 1834—may 6

**Cash for Negroes,**  
INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md.  
**OVERLEY & SANDERS.**  
All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.  
sept 30

**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

**Boot & Shoe making & repairing DONE BY**  
  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.  
The public's obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
nov 4

**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

**PROSPECTUS**  
For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published on a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.  
It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.  
All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.  
The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.  
The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is needless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.  
**RICHARD SPENCER.**  
Oct. 28, 1834.

**Supplement to the Globe.**  
PROSPECTUS FOR THE **CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.**  
The *Congressional Globe*, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.  
We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.  
Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

**TERMS.**  
1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00  
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.  
No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.  
FOR A

**To Rent for 1835**  
THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Knalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.  
Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.  
And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.  
All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately to the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to **WM. H. GROOME.**  
Easton, sept. 30.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of **RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,** of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.  
References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason, Gold Courser, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esq., Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esq., of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq., of Kent county, Md.  
**THOMAS R. PERKINS.**  
Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 14 3m

**Companion to Waldie's Library.**  
The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting; that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.  
More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magazina*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as the large little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over months and quarters.  
The following plan is respectfully submitted.  
1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.  
2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.  
3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.  
4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.  
The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library" fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.  
It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.  
Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library."  
The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.  
**ADAM WALDIE.**

**TO RENT.**  
TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, containing a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore.  
Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.  
Also, the two story brick Dwelling in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition.  
Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crabber's Ferry.  
To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to  
**JACOB C. WILLSON.**  
sept 2

**Collector's Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same, will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice.  
**JOHN HARRINGTON,** Collector of Talbot county.  
sept 9

**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 \$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence her routes from Baltimore, to Corisca 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.  
sept 15

**STEAM BOAT NOTICE.**  
**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,**

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

**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 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

**A House-keeper Wanted.**  
A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, they secure a good situation by applying immediately to **MATTHEW SPENCER.**  
Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov. 4

**CASH** and very liberal prices will all times be given for **SLA VES.** All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at **SIRVENS' 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 29

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of November 1834, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself **JACK BURLEY,** says he belongs to John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand, and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on when committed, a blue country cloth roundabout and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and a 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.  
nov 25

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 1st day of November, 1834, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself **MELLY S. WOODEN;** says she was born free, was raised by her mother, Nelly Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county, twelve miles below Leonard's-town, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her forehead, and a scar on her left wrist. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, red striped plaid cape, blue cotton striped apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, and a pair of fine leather 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.  
nov 25

**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, they 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—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. RIDGWAY,** District No. 1.  
**J. D. BROMWELL,** District No. 2.  
**EDWARD ROE,** District No. 4.  
april 22

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 27.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 376.

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

## THE TERMS

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## POETRY.

FOR THE LITERARY GAZETTE  
TO MISS M<sup>rs</sup> CHAMBERS, OF GEORGETOWN.  
When first I knew thee, it was spring,  
The time of early flowers;  
When buds and blossoms thickly bloom'd  
In bright and sunny hours.

And like the loneliest flower, then,  
Thy budding form was seen,  
Above the flowers that sparkled there,  
A bright and peerless queen.

And time has flown with rapid pace,  
And flowers have long since died,  
And autumn's winds have wither'd up  
Their beauty and their pride.

But still thy bloom is fresher now,  
Than in those hours of spring,  
When first I heard thy laughing tones,  
Their joyous music ring.

Let autumn's winds go moaning by,  
I seek not of their wrath,  
So they'll but leave some flowers to bloom  
Along life's thorny path.

And still when comes the chilling blast,  
That sweeps o'er this sweet earth,  
I'll joy to think that it has left  
One flower of brighter birth.

Then may thy beauty ever bloom,  
Maid of the dark blue eye,  
And ne'er be plac'd in autumn's shade  
To wither or to die.

Let bright enduring sunshine gleam,  
Around thy fragile form;  
And may'st thou ne'er a victim be,  
To tempest or to storm!  
November 10.

**Conscientious Miser.**—An old Dutchman, named Shum, who lived in one of the wretched hovels that stand in the rear of Sheriff street, died on Friday last of asthma and a complication of other diseases. He was well known to be of a very obstinate and eccentric disposition; and, although he had been confined to his bed several weeks, he not only rejected all medical aid, but persisted to the last in his singular habit of sleeping in the whole of his wardrobe, which consisted chiefly of a pair of breeches, that at some remote era had been constructed of blue velvet, a sailor's jacket and a frieze over coat; which all exhibit accumulated proofs of the old man's attachment. On Wednesday he sent for Mr. M. Van Duerson, a respectable countryman of his residing in the neighborhood, who had often given him charitable relief, and privately requested him to make his Will. To this gentleman's great surprise he bequeathed various sums of money, amounting, altogether to \$3,700, to children and grand children residing at Newark and Albany; and confidently informed him where this property was deposited. He then narrated to Mr. Van Duerson the following remarkable facts in his history.

He stated that about 20 years ago he was a porter to a mercantile house in Hamburg, and, having been long in its employ, was frequently entrusted with considerable sums of money for conveyance to other establishments, where, in an hour of evil influence, he was induced to violate his trust, and to abscond to this country with a large sum. Having arrived, he invested the greater part of it in the purchase of two houses which adjoined each other, and which before he had effected an insurance on them, were burnt to the ground. Considering this a judgment of heaven upon dishonesty, he determined to devote the remainder of his life to a severe course of industry and parsimony, with the single object in view of making full restitution to the persons whom he had injured or to their descendants.

He adopted another name, and, with the means he had left, commenced business in this city as a tobacconist; and although his trade was a retail one and he had again suffered a heavy loss from fire, he had succeeded five years since, in acquiring sufficient property to accomplish his just and elevated purpose. He then, accordingly, sold his stock in trade, and was preparing to transmit the necessary amount to Hamburg, where the mercantile firm he had defrauded still continued, when he ascertained that it had a branch establishment, or agency counting-house at Philadelphia.

Thither he went, and paid the sum of \$14,000 being equivalent to the original sum he had embezzled, with a certain rate of interest. The latter, however, was generously returned to him by a son of the partners, and this, together with some surplus money, he has bequeathed as above stated. For the last five years he has lived in utter obscurity, and in severe accordance with his long formed habits of parsimony.

His executor, Mr. Van Duerson, found the above named sum of \$3,700, principally in doubtless.—New York Courier.

**Current at the Straits of Gibraltar.**—It is well known that there is a current, constantly setting to the Eastward, in the Mediterranean, through the Straits of Gibraltar, which varies from two to three knots, and effectually prevents any vessel from leaving the Mediterranean excepting with a fair wind. The cause of this constant current has puzzled many philosophers who have attempted to account for it by framing various theories. Such a vast body of water flowing at all times into the Mediterranean, must be disposed of in some way, otherwise the land adjoining the seaboard would be soon overflowed. But the volume of waters in that sea, does not seem to

increase, and there is no visible outlet! Some have supposed that there was a counter current and that the water near the surface amused itself by rushing into the Mediterranean, and afterwards joined a current many fathoms deep and returned! Others with more plausibility have supposed that there might be a subterranean passage, by which the vast body of water is discharged into the Red Sea, but unfortunately for this theory, there is no corresponding current setting to the Southward in the Red Sea. The most plausible theory, however, is founded on evaporation. But it has been thought unlikely, that such a vast quantity of water could be disposed of in this process as is believed to enter the Mediterranean. But according to the following, from Dick's Christian Philosopher, it has been ascertained by calculations and experiments that evaporation is sufficient to account for this effect.

"It is found that from the surface of the Mediterranean Sea, which contains 762,000 square miles, there are drawn up into the air every day, by evaporation, 5280 millions of tons of water, while the rivers which flow into it yield only 1827 millions of tons in the same time; so that there is rained in vapor from the Mediterranean nearly three times the quantity of water which is poured into it by all its rivers. One third of this falls into the sea before it reaches the land—another part falls in the low lands for the nourishment of plants; and the other third part is quite sufficient to supply the sources of all the rivers which run into the sea."

**Marriage Extra.**—We published a few days since the marriage, in an eastern city, of a German gentleman and lady, and have since learned that it was under the following circumstances: A vessel arrived there from Europe, having on board several emigrants bound to the West Indies. Among them was a German, and also another German and his sister, the parties being strangers to each other. On the passage, the first named gentleman became enamored of the young lady, offered his hand, and was accepted. On landing, they repaired to a public house, but not being able to speak a word of English, could not be understood by any of the inmates, although it was apparent that they had some particular object in view. A clergyman of the Episcopal Church was sent for, but not being acquainted with the German language, he tried the gentleman in Latin, and the lady in French. The parties soon understood each other, and the result was, that they wanted to be married forthwith. A gentleman who had recently returned from the University of Gottingen was then called in, and the ceremony was performed at the clergyman's house, according to the service of the Episcopal church—the clergyman reading in English, while the interpreter translated the responses, which were followed by the bridegroom in their native tongue.—N. Y. Com. Ado.

**Recovery of Stolen Goods.**—On Saturday afternoon a store keeper residing in Greenwich street, went to the Police Office and applied for a warrant, to search the house of a man named Thomas Duane, 182 Division street, whom he suspected of having received several articles of wearing apparel which had been lately stolen from him. Alderman Palmer accordingly granted a warrant, and Jacob Hayes, accompanied by Messrs. Huntington and Lyons, proceeded to the premises, where Alderman Palmer soon after joined them. On entering the store, they found its contents in keeping with its external appearance—which is extremely shabby—and containing but a small quantity of second hand wearing apparel of a very inferior description. But in searching the inner rooms, they found it almost rivalled Gil Blas' celebrated cave of robbers, for the quantity and variety of stolen goods it contained. The articles they were in search of, were some of the first things which they saw; they were formed of very small portions of the stolen property which was stored there, as scarcely to be worth mentioning—Dozens of stolen coats, cloaks, vests, trousers, boots, shoes, pieces of carpeting, silver candlesticks, spoons, quantities of copper, iron, and almost every description of articles was found in this receptacle for plunder. Two carts heavily laden with the lighter articles proceeded to the police office on Saturday evening, and the bulkier matters were left in the house, which was locked up until Monday. Whilst the officers were searching the premises, a thief, named John Williams, black, came there for the purpose of selling a piece of stolen satin; but on seeing the officers, he rushed out into the street. Huntington pursued him and took him into custody. It is calculated that at the lowest computation upwards of two thousand dollars worth of stolen property has been recovered.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

It will be seen by the annexed accounts from the British West Indies, that the Government of Great Britain, instead of promoting the happiness of her colonies by the emancipation of their slaves, has thrown the whole population into a state of alarm and rebellion, a thousand fold more to be dreaded than slavery itself. It adds another to the many proofs afforded by history, that a people to be free must first be prepared for the enjoyment of freedom.

**FROM JAMAICA.**  
By the Orbit, Capt. Mead, which arrived at this port from Kingston we have received a file of the Jamaica Despatch to the 14th of November, inclusive. The proceedings of the House of Assembly, of no general interest, principally occupy its columns, and the items of greatest importance are derived from other quarters, and principally from Demerara.—[N. Y. Com.]

The spirit of insubordination has appeared even in Jamaica in several of the parishes. The following is a statement of the condition of affairs at St. George's on the 22d of October:—The negroes in this parish are taking every advantage, and although they have not generally acted with open violence, they take every opportunity to defeat our plans, and are not doing more than one half of what they did before the first of August. Unless some unforeseen redeeming circumstances occur very soon, their obstinacy, unchecked as it is, will gather into a head, and burst out with a powerful smash. The Fort Stewart negroes have been feeling low for some weeks, and a number have absconded for some weeks.

The Gibraltar apprentices absolutely refused to enter into arrangements made to manufacture sugar, although they were not required to work beyond the number of hours specified by law; and when they were informed the crop could never be taken off unless they acceded to the plan to commence work a little earlier in the morning, they declared that they would not work, and went off in a body breathing defiance

to those in authority.—The Special Magistrate arrived, and acted with great firmness; the Police were sent for express, and fortunately arrived in time to save the burning of the finest set of works within 50 miles round. On Friday night fears were entertained that the torch would be employed, and sentinels were stationed about the works notwithstanding which the miscreants succeeded in firing the trash, but by the vigilance of the Police it was extinguished about 2 A. M. A second attempt was made in a different place, and two shots were fired at an incendiary endeavouring to set fire to the trash house!

The mail between Kingston and Montego Bay had been robbed by two negroes, but very little regret seems to have been manifested on the occasion and little effort made to apprehend the perpetrators.

The Editor of the Despatch, in that paper of the 7th ult. states that his correspondents in the country report that "the peasantry are quite, but will not work for *love or money*"; that the prospect for the new crop was remarkably fine, but that there was reason to fear that at least two thirds of it would be lost for the want of common industry on the part of the laborers. In reference to the existing state of affairs in the West Indies, the Editor of the Despatch observes, "We tell the British Government, that the manufacturers of London, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Birmingham, must find other markets for their goods and merchandise; and also that John Bull's revenue will sink millions annually, when he has not the means of meeting the loss; and his sailors must seek employment in foreign countries, as the 400,000 tons of shipping now employed in the West India Trade will no longer be required; and Great Britain, our once-favored home, will be deprived of the means of perpetuating her greatness, by her Ships, her Colonies, and her Commerce: while those of her 'natural enemy' are increasing in every part of the world."

The negroes in St. Thomas, in the Vale, Green Valley Estate, a property called Old England, and at Robertsfield, had entirely ceased and refused to work, and no means were at hand to compel them to do so. Three attempts were made to set fire to the town of Savannah-la-Mar and the negroes generally were manifesting a determination to resist labor. On Shrewsbury estate, to which there are attached upwards of four hundred negroes, and where they formerly used to make thirty hogsheads of sugar per week, the only quantity now manufactured is one hogshead. This has principally arisen from the resolution taken on the part of the apprentices not to work beyond the hour of six o'clock. They will neither work after hours, for wages, nor will they make an exchange of time, until strong measures are resorted to, to compel them to labor with more alacrity than they have done since they emerged into a state of conditional freedom.

The latest account from that estate we understand, states that the previous evening the apprentices had deserted work at 6 o'clock, leaving an immense quantity of liquor in the boiling house, which would have been all spoiled, had not the overseer contrived to bribe a few hands to watch its progress during the necessary process. We are also informed that the spirit of passive resistance is also spreading throughout the apprentice population in West-Indies.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

The French ship *Atlanta*, Capt. Mackau, had returned from Cartagena at Port Royal. The Demerara news to which we have alluded is contained in the following article from the *Guiana Chronicle*, which presupposes an acquaintance with disturbances in that colony; the particulars of which we have not received, although the general fact of insubordination among the blacks has been more than once named in this Journal.

This day's impression concludes our reports of the criminal trials of the insurgent negroes, who had been selected as ringleaders in the commotions in this colony. Thirty-six, out of thousands of negroes in open insurrection in this colony, have been selected as examples for the rest of their fellow-laborers, on whom the law exerts its powers, and vindicates its majesty.—The selection appears to have been judiciously made from among the ringleaders.

Of the thirty-six, one only has been capitally convicted—that circumstance, however, is attributable to the humanity and merciful disposition of the court,—not but the crimes of many others deserved, and might have received, with justice, the same punishment, as it was the remark of the Chief Justice, that if the court saw it necessary to condemn them to death, the sentence could be carried into effect.

Although one only is to undergo the last dread penalty of the law, several others, however, have been made terrible examples of—one is transported for life, and three for fourteen years. Here then are four human beings, who have so lately acquired the inestimable boon of freedom, they have now in one moment swept away by their crimes and only misery, the advantages they had just gained, but had plunged themselves into a state of servitude and exile where horrors, hardships, and miseries, can, we believe, be but adequately described by those who have witnessed or experienced them.

The remaining thirty-one of these offenders have all been sentenced to very severe floggings, varying, however, in extent of punishment, as the nature of their crimes required. The sentences have given the most unqualified satisfaction to the whole community, in the earnest hope that, as warnings, they may deter others from a commission of like crimes, and induce a more peaceable and obedient disposition amid the laboring class. Terrible warnings, indeed, these sentences are, and such as ought to produce the intended good effects—but does it augur well, we ask, for the realization of those reasonable and just hopes when we learn that at the very time when this Court was sitting—at the very moment when the dread edict of death was proceeding in solemn accents from the lips of the Judge, the negroes of a large estate not very distant from town—the *Garden of Eden*,—were in a state of open and violent rebellion;—nay worse than this—that after this awful sentence had been some days pronounced, and when the salutary warning had been made known to the Colony, the gang of another estate—*Peter Hall's*—behaved in a similarly rebellious and outrageous manner.

This very day likewise, twenty-four negroes from the *Little Diamond*, were brought to town for trial at the District Court for insubordination.

From St. Lucia, the intelligence is nearly as bad as from Demerara. The negroes are doing little or nothing, and forming themselves into gangs and roaming about the Island, indolent and reckless.—The Barbadoes Globe, contains the following extract of a letter from St. Lucia, dated the 10th of September:—"The St. Lucia affairs are in a ruinous condition. I fear so at least as matters go, and

really from the way in which we are treated it would appear as though it were the wish of Government to make us retrograde to the period of the Darib Era. Yoa in Barbadoes are more fortunate, and have, besides, another vast advantage over us, your laboring class must work or starve—not so here; they may migrate to our mountains and woods; and then would they require more than the St. Kitts militia to drive them out."

**BREMEN AND ITS TOBACCO TRADE.**—It is not perhaps generally known that this is one of the most thriving & enterprising commercial cities of Europe, and that the main source of this enterprise lies in its immense importations of American tobacco, being from 20,000 to 35,000 hogsheads per annum. We know of one old and rich firm of near a century standing, which has for the last few years imported an average of 8 to 9,000 hogsheads per annum, all from the United States. And it is expected that the trade will still farther increase in this article, as several of the German governments, who have the monopoly of tobacco, begin to buy their stocks from the Bremen merchants, which they never did before to any extent. It is a striking fact that a small seaport situated fifty miles up the Weiser, in the northern and distant part of Germany, containing only 45,000 inhabitants, and so near to the important city of Hamburg, and so near to the assisted industry and skill have achieved this commercial triumph over so many rivals contending for the same trade. But it must be remembered that Bremen the greatest Hanseatic town after Hamburg, is a free city with free laws and free institutions. It should, therefore be the studied policy of our government, from a congenial feeling both with the political institutions and commercial spirit of the Bremenians, and the immediate interest also which we have in so valuable a market for one of our staple commodities, to cultivate the most amicable and liberal spirit of intercourse with them.—N. Y. Star.

The bust of Napoleon, taken by Dr. Antommarchi immediately after his death at St. Helena, was presented to the city of New Orleans by the Dr. on the 23d ult. The presentation took place at a special sitting of the City Council. The acknowledgments of the Corporation were made to the donor by the Mayor, to which a suitable reply was returned.

We learn from the Indiana papers that a treaty has recently been concluded between the Miami tribe of Indians and Gen. Marshall the U. S. Agent, by which a large portion of their lands in that state has been ceded to the United States. The quantity ceded is estimated at 200,000 acres, of the richest and most fertile land in the West. They are a part of the great Wabash Reserve. The Indians who are not numerous, and who have hitherto supported themselves by the chase, have made reservations, for their future residence, upon which they must have recourse to agriculture for a subsistence, or if they prefer to adhere to their old habits, must specially remove beyond the Mississippi.—Bal. Amer.

## REPORT Of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the Finance.

[CONCLUDED.]

Should facts occur, which appear to require legislation, such an arrangement, like a regulator in some large or complicated machinery, remedying any occasional irregularities, might operate more beneficially as to any considerable excess or deficiency, than yearly changes of the tariff, made to meet yearly vibrations in our revenue, or to meet yearly reductions or augmentations in our expenditures. This subject of interest from the deposit Banks, at some rate, and under some circumstances, was adverted to in a report by a committee in one House of Congress the last session, and would, at this time, be more fully examined in connection with that report, and the subsequent intimation of the United States Bank, of its claim for damages on account of the late removal of the deposits, connected, it is apprehended, with the idea of a profit or interest derived from them, were it supposed that either party could, in the present condition of things, be considered of any practical importance. But the balance of money at present on hand, as before remarked, is merely the usual and convenient amount for current fiscal operations, and most of it is liable at any moment to be withdrawn to meet existing appropriations. While the intimation of the Bank, resting, as it probably must, on an impression that the *bonus* was paid instead of interest on the public deposits, is not believed to be supported by the language or spirit of the charter, which requires the *bonus* "for the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act on the Bank," and which *excludes* favors, whether termed *privileges* or *benefits*, consisted principally in the sole right of banking for twenty years, and for which alone, Mr. Madison, in his veto of 1815, and Mr. Dallas, in his letter, Dec. 21, 1815, thought "that a bonus should be paid to the Government." The latter further observed, that "independent of the bonus here proposed to be exacted, there are undoubtedly many public advantages to be drawn from the establishment of a national bank, but they are generally of an incidental kind, and as in the case of the deposits, and distribution of the revenue, may be regarded in the light of equivalents, not for the monopoly of the charter, but for the reciprocal advantages of a fiscal connexion with the government."

If the reasons should ever be presented to this Department in support of the late intimation of the Bank, in a case where the *bonus* was claimed and paid on the above grounds, and where the right to remove the deposits was expressly reserved in the charter to the officer removing them—it will then probably be in season to enter more fully into this collateral question; or should the balance in the possession of the State Banks, at any time, become much larger than the current demands existing against the Treasury, it will, if Congress do not earlier think proper to act on it prospectively, nor to authorize any temporary improvement of it, be then considered necessary and proper for this Department to examine in what cases, and under what circumstances, on what surpluses, and at what rate, interest could equitably be demanded, in addition to the useful duties performed by the selected Banks in behalf of the Treasury. On these points, however, it is hoped that this Department will not be understood as recommending that taxes should ever be imposed with a view to permit a large surplus, any more than a deficiency, to occur; but that, when the former unexpectedly and unintentionally happens, an income should be realized from it, by interest or an investment until, at the end of every few years, a thorough revision of the tariff would, in the pursuit of this policy be made, and so graduated as, du-

ring the next succeeding term, to be likely to correct any great irregularities, whether excesses or deficiencies, that had happened during the preceding term, and to lead to the sale and discounting the use of specie on ship-board.

Greater security has been provided for the prompt payment of their wages, and for official accountability. It has further been deemed expedient, not only to stop any contemplated increase in the Cutters, but to reduce the number of them, and of the persons employed in this service, as rapidly as the diminished temptation to smuggling will safely permit.

By several resolutions, appropriations, and acts of Congress, at the last and previous sessions, a variety of other subjects, not yet reported on, has been confined to the attention of this Department, such as the erection of a number of custom-houses, the building of a bridge over the Potomac river in this District, a compromise of the suits pending against the firm of Th. H. Smith & Son, an opinion on the validity of some private land titles in Missouri, a report on certain provisions in the tariff act of July 14th, 1832, some statements as to the marine hospital money, a re-organization of the Treasury Department, and a revision of the subject of salaries and fees to custom-house officers.

These have received careful attention, and will form the subjects of separate reports to Congress, early in the present session.

In the report on the last of them, it is contemplated to offer such suggestions, by way of addition to this communication, as are appropriately connected with that inquiry, and as would otherwise have been mentioned here in respect to some changes deemed suitable in the whole amount of legislation on this subject.

In the preparation of new weights and measures, on the authority given in the act of 2d March, 1799, and on the principles set forth in a report from this department, of June 20th, 1832, coupled with the provision on this subject in the constitution, some progress has been made since the date of that report. But the difficulty in procuring the most suitable materials from abroad, has retarded the completion of the work, and the present engagements of the distinguished gentleman specially appointed to superintend this business, and which engaged most of his time, in a survey of the coast, may, with the circumstance before named, prevent the final accomplishment of this desirable object another year. But it is hoped that then, either at the arsenal in this city, or at the mint, the most natural and appropriate place, the new weights and measures will be satisfactorily finished, and greater uniformity and accuracy attained on a subject in which, both as to revenue and commerce, it is much needed, and will prove eminently useful to the public.

The survey of the coast before alluded to, has, since the last annual report, been transferred to the charge of the Navy Department, with which it seems to be more intimately and appropriately connected. With this survey, in preparation and utilization of our present light-houses, already being 199 in number, besides 20 light-boats, and the necessity for others, from time to time, would seem to be, in some degree, fully associated. As a measure likely to lead to economy, in not extending the establishment of light houses beyond the real wants of the country, and in fixing their exact localities, so important to the safety of our navigation and navy, it is respectfully recommended, that in the survey now in progress, Congress should require the latitude and longitude of every light-house to be carefully ascertained and published, the importance of its position to be inquired into, and that no new one be hereafter erected, till a report is made in respect to its public benefit by the two collectors and the commander of the Navy Yard nearest the proposed site.

The rebuilding of the Treasury edifice, on or near its former location, with the dimensions of the building enlarged so as to meet the wants of the department, and rendered fire-proof for the security of its papers, seems indispensable to its convenient operations, and to the safety of some of the most valuable records connected with the public affairs.

The Report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office is annexed. Many of its suggestions are highly important, and some of the recommendations, as to changes in this branch of the collections of the public money, are respectfully, though earnestly, urged on the consideration of Congress.

The Indian titles having of late years been more extensively extinguished, the quantity of valuable lands brought into market has increased in amount, so as to place in the Treasury over three millions annually, instead of about one million, as was the case twenty years ago. Within the same period, the Land Offices have been augmented in number from about eighteen to fifty three, in actual operation in 1834. These circumstances have added much to the business of that Bureau, and should clearly lead to a corresponding increase in its Clerks, or a separation from it of some of its present laborious duties; as the diminution in other business, in some other Bureaus, might lead to reductions in the number of their clerks, to the extent proposed in the plan soon to be submitted, in the re-organization of the Treasury Department. Attempts have been made, during the past year, with some success, to simplify the mode of making entries in the General Land Office of the sales effected; some difficult and long-delayed questions of accounts have been decided; greater local accommodations and facilities furnished to the office; and increased convenience and promptitude, as far as practicable with the present force of the Bureau, have been introduced in the ascertainment of titles, and in the collection and disbursement of the large amount of revenue derived from this source. But new legislation can alone give entire relief, in the present condition of its enlarged duties, and at least \$30,000 a year, for ten years, will be required to be expended in additional Clerks, to dispose of all the writing in arrears, and that may be hereafter rendered necessary by the additional sales of land.

It gives me great pleasure to state, that among more than fifty officers and one hundred Receivers and Registers connected with the present system of land sales, amenable to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his control as to their collections, not one, during the last year, has proved to be a defaulter, although the money collected and paid over has probably exceeded four millions.

All which is respectfully submitted,  
LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secy of the Treasury.

But, in such case, if the cost should ever be increased to individuals, some additional inducement will be held out to prevent either the exportation or melting of our coin, which have been so great hitherto, before the late change in the law, as to have left in deposit and circulation in this country an amount of it not exceeding that struck in two or three out of the forty years during which the Mint has been in operation. The expenses and labors of the Mint equalling, on an average, about 20,000 dollars a year, or 800,000 dollars in all, excluding buildings, have thus, except for about two years, been entirely lost to the country.

It has been desirable to attempt some improvements in the Revenue Cutter Service. With such a view, all its regulations have been endeavored to promote the cause of temperance, and thereby to increase the health and



of the House of Representatives. Had not the House all the members before them? Were they not present, and on the table of every member? All the committee would have before them, the House had before it. There was no ambiguity of meaning; the whole case was as plain as the committee could make it.

He was willing to conform to the wishes of his friends from Virginia, as to postpone the subject for a week. But why wait for a long report when they could well judge and act without it? If the House was ready at once to reject his proposition, the natural inference would be, that there was a majority in that House disposed and ready to go to war with France. The gentleman (his colleague) from Georgia, it seemed, could see nothing hostile, nothing of war, or warlike, in the Message of the President. But Mr. C. would appeal to the common sense of any man to say, whether the language of the Message did not contain a menace.

"I recommend that a law passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in the case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers."

Here the President insisted that but one session more of the Chambers shall be permitted to pass, till letters of marque and reprisals shall be issued by the Government. Who did not know that the first act of reprisal would be considered by France as an act of hostility, and met on her part with instant retaliation? As to the interest of the American claimants, to which the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs had alluded, Mr. C.'s proposition was manifestly safer for them than the measure of the President. The moment we went to war, the claims were gone. When the clouds of smoke of war cleared away, the claims would all vanish with them. Whenever peace was proposed, the whole would be sacrificed. What he wanted, was to give to the People of France the evidence that the people of America were not disposed to go to war with them; that we respected them as friends, and desired them to remain friends. If he thought that a long report (however able) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, would throw any new light upon the matter, he would willingly wait for it; but he could not believe that the House was ready now as it would be then. Could it be the wish, the design of any gentleman to throw this agitating question abroad, and cause the national feeling into a state of perturbation? He trusted not. He was sorry that he could not withdraw his motion; he was willing, however, to defer the subject for a week, as he had said, or even for a fortnight, if gentlemen insisted; farther he could not go.

Mr. R. M. Johnson said, the gentleman from Georgia assumed at the threshold, that the recommendation of the President was a proposition to declare war. He certainly did not so consider it, nor did the President himself. The code of civilized nations expressly recognises the right of reprisal in a nation from which a just debt is withheld, as a mode of redress compatible with the continuance of peace. But the President does not propose even this redress short of war, but under circumstances, which the gentleman from Georgia says, would render an appeal to arms not only just but indispensable to preserve the "National Honor."

He is prepared to make ten thousand times greater sacrifices than he has depicted as necessarily resulting from war. He says our claims on France are just—that we have not asked a cent more than is just—that the treaty stipulates for nothing more than is just—and that a refusal to execute it is "a just cause of war." Well, the French Chamber of Deputies have definitively and positively refused to pay the money, which the nation has bound itself, by the most solemn of all obligations, to pay. The Chambers, after successive sessions of elaborate discussion and long deliberation, have defeated the stipulations of the treaty, by the rejection of the proposition of the King of the French, to provide for the payment of our demands. The President of the United States, however in communicating this fact to Congress, does not call upon us to act upon this *peremptory refusal* as "a just cause of war."

He does not ask that we should consider this violation of the faith of treaties, and insult to our national honor, as making proper an immediate appeal for redress, to the remedy of reprisals, of which the late example of France, in regard to Portugal, affords a practical illustration. No—the President proposes a course of greater moderation than the principles avowed by the gentleman from Georgia, and the late precedent set by France herself most clearly justify and invite. The message would have us overlook the wrong already inflicted, and the affront offered in the first absolute refusal of the French Chambers to comply with the treaty. It proposes in the event of a second denial of justice by the newly elected Chambers that then only shall the violation of the treaty be regarded as conclusive, and as shutting the door against a hope of voluntary redress on the part of France; and even after this consummation of wrongs, which have remained twenty-five years undressed, the President does not, in his communication to us, hold the strong language of the gentleman from Georgia, and say that it forms "a just cause of war," but only insists that it is "a just cause for reprisals"; that is, that we should take possession of as much French property as would be sufficient to pay the sum stipulated in the treaty; and after retaining it sufficient length of time to give the French Government an opportunity to redeem it, by the payment of the sum acknowledged to be due to our citizens, that it should be confiscated as the property of our people by France twenty-five years ago.

It is premature, however, to enter into this discussion now. The House has before it a mass of documents. It was its duty, through its Committee, to sift them thoroughly, and look into all the bearings of the case. No man entertained more friendly feelings towards France, he said, than he did, and none would be more unwilling hastily to sever the ties of the ancient friendship which has existed between France and the United States. He would observe all the forms which are introduced into legislation, for the purpose of giving due deliberation to all proceeding in this delicate subject. The haste with which the gentleman would rush into a discussion and decision of the great and important subject, was neither respectful to those who administer the Government of France, nor to our own administration. The President, as we have seen, wishes the final action of this Government, to await the final determination of the French Chambers. And there can, therefore, be no motive for the precipitation with which we are invited to express an opinion as to the intentions of the French government, and to adopt a course predicated upon our suppositions in this respect, when the final measure contemplated here, is to await the final development of the intentions of France in the overt acts of its Representative body. For the present, the usual course of delay, for the sake of deliberation, should (he thought) be taken by our councils. The subject should be submitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was an able committee, and would, in its report, take a view of the whole ground. The question was too solemn to be sported with. He could not consent to vote for the instructions proposed, and yet he disliked to vote against

the proposition of the worthy member from Georgia, towards whom he entertained the most kindly feelings. He had uttered the most honorable motives. The gentleman had thrown out a most excellent speech, which would go to balance the effect of the President's Message. But the gentleman had not examined the subject in *extenso*. He (Mr. Johnson) would therefore add his appeal to that which had already been made by the worthy member from Virginia (Mr. Archer,) that he would consent to withdraw his motion. He had listened to the excellent speech of this member with the greatest pleasure; and he always did listen to him, whenever his multiplied occupations would at all permit, with the greatest interest and satisfaction. The gentleman could not but be aware that the instructions, should they be adopted, though they might bind the committee, would not bind the House. He trusted they would be withdrawn.

Mr. Clayton remarked, that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Johnson) had flattered him, instead of reasoning with him. He would therefore, withdraw his amendment.

The Committee then rose, the Chairman reported the resolutions to the House, and they were then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, The House adjourned.

## EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1834.

The members of the Methodist Protestant Church in Talbot, give notice that they have engaged the services of the Rev. FREDERICK STIER, for the remainder of the present conference year, and that divine service may be expected, regularly, as formerly, at Easton and St. Michaels.

Preaching at the meeting house at Easton, TO-MORROW EVENING, at half past 6 o'clock, and also on next Sabbath, at the usual hours.

Dec. 20th, 1834.

The Executive Council of Maryland will meet at Annapolis on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

We present to our readers in this morning's paper, the full report of the debate on the motion of Mr. Clayton of Georgia, in regard to our claims on France. The debate, as we said in our last, arose on motion of reference, and therefore was not entered into by the members generally.

The proceedings of Congress, thus far, present but few matters of interest. In the Senate Mr. Benton has introduced a joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President. Mr. Clay has renewed his bill for the distribution of the public lands. Mr. Webster has reported a bill providing indemnity for French spoliation prior to the year 1800.

On the 16th (Tuesday) last the Senate went into the election of a Chaplain; on the second ballot the Rev. Mr. Hatch was declared to be duly elected, having received a majority of the whole number of votes given.

In the House of Representatives—Bills have been reported by Mr. Polk, chairman of the committee of ways and means, regulating the Deposites of the public treasures in the State Banks, also for the sale of the Government Stock in the Bank of the U. States, and a bill to refer so much of the act of Congress as requires the Bank of the United States to act as commissioners of loans for the several States, which were severally made the order for the first Monday in January.—The bill, reported by Mr. Watnough, regulating and equalizing the salaries of the officers of the Army and Navy of the U. S., was under discussion on Tuesday last. The bill proposes to fix the salary of a Captain commanding a squadron at \$5,500.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—From the following extract from an article, in the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday, it will be seen, that the Federal or Whig party are not likely to act very harmoniously in the next election for President.

Judge White, the individual spoken of for the Whig candidate, is known to be a decided Democrat, and a firm supporter of the present administration; and those who go against the administration from any other cause than that of pre-determined opposition to Mr. Van Buren, will find very little consolation in the elevation of Judge White, the personal, political, unwavering friend of Andrew Jackson. For our own part we have no hostility to the individual here named as the Whig candidate; he is a Democrat of the Jackson school, and, if elevated to the Presidential chair, will, we have no doubt, administer the government on the Democratic principles of the present administration. But the blue-light Federalists of New England will never consent, that an unwavering Democrat, from a slave-holding state, himself a slave holder, shall push aside Daniel Webster, the man after their own hearts.

"The nomination of Judge White, of Tennessee, for the Presidency, does not appear to be received with approbation by the Boston Whig editors; and we confess that we are surprised to find, that some of them would even prefer Mr. Van Buren to Judge White.—We have heretofore said that the latter is not our choice—but that we should unhesitatingly give him the preference over the former. We sincerely hope that there will be but one candidate brought forward by those that are opposed to Mr. Van Buren, and that all the elements of opposition may be united on that one."

We copy the annexed article from the Baltimore Chronicle of yesterday. Any thing connected with our unfortunate difference with France will be read with interest. We trust the suggestion may be verified.

"FRENCH CLAIMS. It will be seen on reference to our foreign news that the French Chambers have been convoked for the 1st of December instead of the 29th, to which latter day they had been prorogued.

It is known that this early convocation had been specially solicited by our Minister, Mr. Livingston, and is presumed to have for its ob-

ject a consideration of the unexecuted Treaty between France and the United States. So that it is by no means improbable that the appropriation necessary to carry the Treaty into effect, will have been made before the arrival of the President's Message."

The Legislature of South Carolina have elected John C. Calhoun as U. S. Senator. No other candidate appears to have been nominated.

The total amount of the new gold coinage, up to the 6th instant, is \$3,248,890.

From the Globe.  
MR. TEACKE'S NATIONAL BANK.  
A letter is going the rounds of the opposition papers with the signature of Littleton Dennis Teackle, giving "a plan to establish the Monetary System, and to regulate the Currency of the United States," and saying that "the Chief Magistrate of the Union has expressed his approbation of the principles of this proposition, and that at his suggestion the accompanying details have been extended."

We are authorized to say, that the statement is not true. Mr. Teackle submitted his plan to the President—he read only a small part of it, and, becoming satisfied that it was altogether a visionary scheme, threw it aside, and never looked at it again.

About the same time Mr. Teackle desired the editor of this print to receive an explanation of his scheme, and to make a publication of it through the columns of the Globe. This we declined, stating to Mr. Teackle, that we were persuaded it would serve only to delude many with the idea, that some scheme of a National Bank was contemplated by the Administration, while we were perfectly aware that nothing of the kind was thought of.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.  
The people of Snow-Hill have made it our duty, to address you in behalf of the sorely scorched inhabitants of their unfortunate village.

The public press will have already apprised many of you, that in the night of the 25th ultimo, a considerable portion of the town, the centre of its business, its most valuable section, was consumed by fire. Its hotels, its public offices, and all save two of its houses of merchandise, are in ashes.

Notwithstanding one hundred acres of land are included by its limits, little of the hum of business can be heard within them, and few and far between, are the shops of its land-raisers. It was so late in the evening, in which but a few days since, cheerful labour earned bread; and those which heretofore supplied the town and its neighborhood with the necessities, the comforts and elegancies of life, heaps of ashes tell all the tale. Instead of the industry, the commercial prosperity, the domestic happiness to be seen here two weeks ago, we now gaze upon solitary chimneys and ruined walls. It looks as though the curse of the Almighty had descended in fire. That awful agent has consumed more than ninety houses, of which seventeen were dwelling houses, and has been extinguished forever in fifty-six chimneys.

Where are the men, women and children, who lately thronged the site of these ruins, and were then prosperous and happy? Some are sheltered, clothed, and fed by charity,—some whose circumstances two weeks since, were comfortable, must begin the labors of life afresh; younger persons, mourn over bright prospects—older ones, that the results of a life of toil, were consumed in one hour.

Not for ourselves, but for others, would we excite your sympathies, fellow-citizens, we would not exaggerate, nor give a single color to the picture, for the accuracy of which our community would not vouch. We cannot estimate our loss in dollars and cents; but in proportion to the whole value of property in the village, that loss is enormous. We leave you a statement of simple facts.

The residences, the food, the clothes, of children and parents, of young and old, of males and females;—the goods of merchants of large amount in value;—the libraries and offices of professional men;—the shops, the tools, the working materials of mechanics, are gone forever. Without the aid of our fellow-citizens, Snow-Hill must continue a heap of ruins, more painful to the eye of the beholder than any similar sight in Maryland, or perhaps in the United States.

We cannot conclude this paper, without alluding in this public way, to a city of a sister State. In glowing terms, for our hearts indite them, we would thank Philadelphia for what she has done for us. The prompt and generous manner in which she has come to our relief, would alone entitle her to her very significant name.

By order of the Committee appointed by the people of Snow-Hill, to receive and distribute all donations from abroad to the sufferers by the late fire at that place:  
JOHN S. MARTIN, Chairman.  
IRVING SPENCE, Secretary.  
December 8, 1834.

NOTE.—The following gentlemen compose the committee.  
JOHN S. MARTIN,  
IRVING SPENCE,  
JOHN C. HANBY,  
LEMOUEL P. SPENCE,  
DAVID K. HOPKINS,  
SAMUEL R. SMITH,  
ISAAC P. SMITH.

Arrival of the Ship United States.—The U. S. frigate United States, Captain Ballard, arrived at New York, on Wednesday night from the Mediterranean, having sailed from Mahon, on the 26th October, and passed the rock of Gibraltar on the 28th. Left at Mahon, the Delaware 74, Captain Nicholson, and U. S. schr. Shark, all well. The John Adams sailed for Marseilles on the 22d October. The Cholera had much subsided at Mahon when the United States left.—*Balt. Amer.*

Daring robbery.—On Thursday night last, between nine and ten o'clock, a gentleman by the name of T. Locknare, from Petersburg, Virginia, while passing into Lombard from Light street, was knocked down by four ruffians and robbed of \$3,500. Before assistance could be had the robbers had rifled his pockets and made off with their booty. Mr. L. had just arrived in the city, and it is probable that it was known to the robbers that he had money about him.—*Balt. Rep.*

Influenza.—As this disease is now raging in town and country, the following turo may be of service to those afflicted. 1 oz extract liquorice, 1 oz paragonic and 1 oz antimonial wine. Place the liquorice in a pint of water, simmer it down to half a pint, and when cold, add the others, taking a swallow when the cough is troublesome.—*Balt. Rep.*

NORTH CAROLINA.  
We understand that the Legislature of North Carolina have passed, in the Commons, the resolutions of instruction to Senator Mangum, directing him to vote to expunge from the Journals of the Senate the censure recorded there against the President of the United States.

Mr. Mangum declared to one of his brother Senators, a few days since, that if the resolutions

passed, he would resign.—The resolutions will have no doubt, pass the State Senate at an early day, and then we will see how the honorable southern Senator will act. We predict that Mr. Mangum will follow suite to Messrs. Southard & Prelinghuysen, and prove as false to his word as he has to his constituents.

A CHALLENGE.—We are authorized by John C. Craig, Esq. of Germantown, to state that he proposes to run his horse SHARK, against any other horse, four mile heats, for five thousand dollars aside half weight for age.—The race to be run over the Central Course, Baltimore, next Spring meeting. The acceptance of this challenge, with the name of the horse, to be sent to the Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, or to Mr. Craig, on or before the sixteenth of January next. The Central Course is named, but the Union Course, L. I. will be equally agreeable. Our Editorial brethren at the South and elsewhere, will please notice this proposition.—*Phil. Inq.*

The Columbia (S. C.) Times, of the 9th inst. says: "We perceive, by a private letter from Washington, that Mr. PERCIVAL, of this state, will undoubtedly be appointed to supply the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States occasioned by the death of Judge Wm. JOHNSON."

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Easton agreeably to public notice at the Court House on the evening of the 15th December, 1834, John Goldsborough was appointed Chairman, and T. H. Dawson Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, the following proceedings were had, viz.  
Resolved, That a committee of nine persons be appointed, to enquire into the practicability and expediency of organizing a new Fire Company, or renewing one or both of the old Fire Companies, and to report such rules and regulations on the subject at a future meeting, as they may deem expedient and necessary.

Resolved, That the said committee be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting.  
The committee was accordingly nominated by the Chairman, when on motion it was  
Resolved, That this meeting adjourn, to meet again at this place, on this day week the 22d inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The citizens generally are requested to attend.

ANNIVERSARY.  
The anniversary of the Missionary Society of Easton, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thursday evening, the 25th December, at 6 o'clock; the public are respectfully solicited to attend.

Several addresses are expected on the occasion; after which a collection will be taken to aid the cause of Missions.  
By order,  
THOMAS B. OZMENT, Sec.

From the Baltimore American of Wednesday.  
PRICE CURRENT.

GRAIN.—We quote common to best red wheats at 90 to 97 1/2 cents; one parcel was sold this morning at \$1 per bushel.  
Sales of Corn to-day, both sorts, for shipment, at 55 cents. The wagon price of Cloverseed is \$5 a 5/12.

PIGS.—Are in demand. A drove of 200 was sold at \$5 a 5/12. Some lots of choice killed Pork have been taken from wagons at \$5 1/2.

DIED.  
At his residence in this town on Tuesday evening the 16th inst. at an advanced age, Dr. Enalls Martin.

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

Thos. Oldson & Wm. H. Hopkins  
BEG leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of

OLDSON & HOPKINS,

and have opened in the store room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets, a

GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.  
They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of articles in their line, such as

GROCERIES,  
FRUITS,  
CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.

which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission.  
dec 20 1m

NEW GOODS.  
THE subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the various and many favors conferred, and wishes to inform them that he is recently from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a supply of new goods suitable for the season, such as

Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Hart Ware,  
Castings,  
Queen's Ware,  
Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, and various Window Glass, of various sizes and qualities.

ALSO  
He has on hand a quantity of White & Yellow Pine Lank, Cypress and Oak Shingles, all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

A word to those of my customers whose accounts and notes are of long standing.—It is desirable that the same should be paid, and those whose custom has been discontinued in consequence of their delinquency, cannot expect further indulgence. It is desired that those that take newspapers, who have no other account, will pay their newspaper postage in advance, as the law directs, as it is troublesome to have to pay the postage quarterly, whether I get it or not. I think when an enlightened public comes to understand the law, they will have no cause to think hard of the above request.

The public's obedient servant,  
WM. TURNER.  
Greensborough, 10th Dec. 1834.

P. S. Also for sale, 2 new and 1 second hand Gig, one new Sulkey, two new Carts, with a parcel of new Cart, Gig, Dearborn Wheels, Gig and Cart Spokes, and timber for Fellows.  
W. T.

dec 16 1f

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK. AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court St. Boston, July 17—dec 13

FOR RENT.  
A small HOUSE and GARDEN near Easton, to rent for the next year. Enquire of the Editor.

## NEW HATTING Establishment.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S HATS & LADY'S BONNETS  
which they will sell very low for cash or trade, and hope from their own unremitting attention to business, to ensure a share of public patronage. Their shop is the one formerly occupied by Thos. Harper, and next door to McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store.

THOMAS BEASTON,  
THOMAS HARPER.

N. B. Thomas Harper, (one of the above firm) grateful for past favours, would be very much obliged to those whose accounts are of long standing, to close forward and liquidate them, as he is very much in want of the one thing useful.

Easton, Nov 21st 1834—nov 11 3w

## NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet at their office in the Court-house in Easton, on TUESDAY the 16th inst., to receive the certificates of Teachers, of the District Schools.

Per order,  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk to the Commissioners for Talbot county. dec 9, 1834. [G]

## AXES.

THE Subscriber, having been employed by Mr. Spencer to take charge of his Smith's Shop, has now on hand and intends keeping,

AN ASSORTMENT OF  
Broad and Narrow Axes,

which will be warranted equal in quality, and as cheap as any market will afford. These especially wishing to get old axes re-steeled, will do well to call. Having worked for a long time with WILLIAMS, the well known axe-smith of the city of Baltimore, I feel assured that in this line of my business at least, I shall be able to render satisfaction. In the other branches of my trade, I am willing that my work should speak for itself.

JOHN RINGROSE.  
nov 6 1f

## MARYLAND. Talbot County, Orphans' Court,

12th December, Anno Domini, 1834.  
ON application of Ann Fountain, Administratrix of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and correctly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office annexed, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
Test

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,  
Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
ANN FOUNTAIN, Adm'x of William P. Fountain, deceased.  
dec 13 3w

## FOR SALE.

A good milch cow with a young calf. Enquire at the Whig office.  
nov 25 3f

## The Farmer and Gardener, AND Lice-Stock Breeder & Manager,

is a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. \$3-When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "cultivator of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing, and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 116 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers or who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture.

6. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

## HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a larger sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year: but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, look, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discounting—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page needed with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.  
dec 20

## An Overseer Wanted.

WANTED for the next year an overseer, to manage a large farm. A man of family who can produce satisfactory testimonials of sobriety, industry and a general knowledge of farming, may obtain an advantageous situation by applying immediately to the subscriber.

To rent for the next year

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, & CO.**  
**JUST** received and for sale by the subscribers,  
 Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.  
**ALSO,**  
**CAST STEEL AXES,**  
 of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel.  
 WM. H. & P. GROOME.  
 dec 2 cow6t

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLIAM LOVEDAY**  
 HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton,  
 A very handsome and general assortment of **Fall and Winter Goods.**  
 Among which are,  
 A HANDSOME VARIETY OF **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTES.**  
 He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
 sept 30 tf

**NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
**JOHN STEVENS,**  
 HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,  
 A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **Fall and Winter Goods,**  
 viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
 oct 21 Swooz3t

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WILLSON & TAYLOR**  
 HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of **FALL AND WINTER GOODS;**  
 and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call.  
 Feathers, Linseys and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.  
 nov 11 tf

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
**WM. H. & P. GROOME,**  
 HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very **GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,**  
 Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Goidard Brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerife Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.  
 oct 21 6t

**TAILORING.**  
**THE** undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. He is combined with neatness, he is desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.  
 D. M. SMITH.  
 sept 30 tf G

**PAGE'S HOTEL,**  
**BALTIMORE.**  
**THIS** is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq., Robt. Oliver, Esq., Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called **PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,** and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.  
 Baltimore, -dec 2 6m  
 J. H. PAGE.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
**BY** virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Dorchester County Court, and directed, in the name and on behalf of William Tiffany, George Tiffany, and Henry Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against William Vans Murray, I will sell by public sale, on **WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next,** between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Jail door in Cambridge, the highest and best bidder, for cash, three as likely **NEGRO MEN** as in this county, by the names of Bob, George, and Adam. The above negroes are taken as the property of the said William Vans Murray, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias and the costs due and to become due.  
 JOHN G. BELL, Shff.  
 dec 2 6t  
 The editors of the Baltimore Republican, Easton Gazette, and Whig, will insert the above until the day of sale, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

**CATTLE**  
**TAKEN** to winter at 50 cents per month. Enquire of the Editor.  
 dec 2 4t

**Great Literary Enterprise.**  
**PROSPECTUS**  
 OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF **WALDIE'S LIBRARY, FOR 1835.**  
 The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; (its certainty; by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.  
 New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.  
 The *Journal of Belles Lettres*, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.  
 As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.  
 The objects of the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.  
 Extracts from the original Prospectus.  
 In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.  
 There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put in a form that will bring it to every man's door.  
 Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.  
 To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the *Waverley* novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those near hand, and will be supplied with their own homes with equal to about *Fifty Volumes* of the common London novel size for *Five Dollars!*  
 Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence, with those which are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.  
 TERMS.  
 "The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages, with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.  
 It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.  
 The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized! *60¢* Payment at all times in advance.  
 Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.  
 Subscribers names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.  
**ADAM WALDIE,**  
 No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Sward's Philadelphia House.  
 Philadelphia, December, 1834.

**THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.**  
**A. WALDIE** also publishes "The Port Folio & Companion to the Select Circulating Library," in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine.  
 60¢ Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

**TO BE RENTED**  
**THE UNION TAVERN**  
 IN EASTON.  
 A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the state and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.  
**JOHN LEEDS KERR,**  
 Easton, Sept. 30, 1834 tf

**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 tf G

**Valuable Property for sale.**  
 The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to **JAMES C. WHEELER,**  
 oct 14 tf Easton Point.

**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, Apr 12, 1834—may 6

**Cash for Negroes.**  
**INCLUDING** both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharpen's Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md.  
**OVERLEY & SANDERS.**  
 All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to.  
 sept 30 8\*

**A CARD.**  
**A.** 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

**Boot & Shoe making & repairing**  
**DONE BY**  
  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
 THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.  
 The public's obedient servant,  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
 nov 4 tf

**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

**PROSPECTUS**  
 For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.  
 Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this country, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of 85 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.  
 It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the WHIG as may wish to feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.  
 All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.  
 The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the WHIG, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.  
 The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them.  
 It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.  
**RICHARD SPENCER.**  
 Oct. 28, 1834.

**Companion to Waldie's Library.**  
 The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.  
 Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.  
 More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of interesting accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magazines*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quaterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books* entire, *Reviews*, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library" the "Journal" and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as will leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quaterlies.  
 The following plan is respectfully submitted.  
 1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.  
 2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.  
 3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.  
 4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.  
 The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.  
 It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.  
 Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.  
 60¢ Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library."  
 The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.  
**ADAM WALDIE.**

**Supplement to the Globe.**  
**PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.**  
 The *Congressional Globe*, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double quarto sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.  
 We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.  
 Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.  
**TERMS.**  
 1 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
 11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00  
 Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received.  
 No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it.  
 nov 4

**To Rent for 1835**  
**THAT** framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper.  
 Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks.  
 And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.  
 All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to **WM. H. GROOME.**  
 Easton, sept. 30. eo3w

**FOR SALE.**  
**THE** subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of  
**RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,** of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.  
 References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason Gerald Coursey John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hemley, James Massey, Esqrs., Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Harcastle and Robert Harcastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md.  
**THOMAS R. PERKINS.**  
 Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md. }  
 Oct. 14 8m

**Collector's Notice.**  
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**THE STEAM BOAT**  
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 By order,  
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**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

**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

**A House-keeper Wanted.**  
**A** respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying on Monday to **MATTHEW SPENCER,** Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov. 4

**CASH** and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at **STRATTON'S** Hotel, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Galloway Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.  
**JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO.**  
 may 29 Baltimore.

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of November 1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the Peace and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself **JACK BURLEY;** says he belongs to John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand, and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on when committed, a blue country cloth roundabout and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and a 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.  
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**WM. C. RIDGWAY,** District No. 1.  
**J. D. BROMWELL,** District No. 2.  
**EDWARD ROE,** District No. 4.  
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PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION

**THE TERMS**

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

No subscription discontinued until all arrears  
are settled, without the approbation of the  
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Advertisements not exceeding a square, in-  
serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-  
five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger  
advertisements in proportion.

**POETRY.**

**LINES  
WRITTEN ON A PUNcheon OF SPIRITS.**

BY PHILIP FRENCH.

Within these wooden walls, confined;  
The rain larks of humankind;  
More mischiefs here, united, dwell,  
And more diseases haunt this cell,  
Than ever plagued the Egyptian flocks,  
Or ever cursed Pandora's box.

Within these prison walls repose  
The shades of many a bloody nose;  
The chattering tongue, the horrid oath;  
The fist for fighting, nothing loth;  
The passion quick, no words can tame,  
That bursts like sulphur into flame;  
The nose with diamonds glowing red,  
The bloated eye, the broken head!

Forever fastened by this door!  
Confin'd within, a thousand more  
Destructive fiends of hateful shape,  
Even now are plotting an escape.  
Here, only by a cork restrained,  
In slender walls of wood contained,  
In all their dirt of death reside  
Revenge, that ne'er was satisfied;  
The tree that bears the deadly fruit  
Of murder, maiming and dispute;  
Assault, that innocence assails,  
The images of gloomy jails,  
The giddy thought, on mischief bent,  
The midnight hour in folly spent,  
All these within this cask appear,  
And Jack the hangman in the rear.

Thrice happy he, who early taught  
By nature, ne'er this poison sought;  
Who friendly to his own repose,  
Treads under foot this sort of foe:  
He, with the purring stream content,  
The beverage quaffs that nature meant;  
In reason's scale his actions weigh'd,  
His spirit's want no foreign aid;  
Not swelled too high, or sunk too low,  
Placid his easy minutes flow;  
Long life is his, in vigor pass'd,  
Existence, welcome to the last,  
A spring that never yet grew stale—  
Such virtues lies in ADAM'S ALE.

**THE RATTLE-SNAKE HUNTER.**

"Until my ghastly tale be told,  
This heart within me burns!"  
*Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner.*

During a delightful excursion in the vicinity  
of the Green Mountains, a few years since,  
I had the good fortune to meet with a singular  
character, known in many parts of Vermont  
as the Rattle-snake Hunter. It was a warm,  
clear day of sunshine, in the middle of June,  
that I saw him for the first time, while engaged  
in a mineralogical ramble among the hills.  
His head was bald, and his forehead was deeply  
marked with the strong lines of care and  
grief. His form was wasted and meagre; and  
but for the fiery vigor of his eye, he might have  
been supposed incapacitated by age and infirmities  
for even a slight exertion. Yet he hurried  
over the rude ledges of rock with a quick  
and almost youthful tread; and seemed earnestly  
searching among the crevices and loose  
rocks and stunted bushes around him. All at  
once, he started suddenly—drew himself back  
with a sort of shuddering recoil—and then  
smote fiercely with his staff upon the rock before  
him. Another and another blow—and he lifted  
the lithe and crushed form of a large Rattle-  
snake upon the end of his rod.

The old man's eye glistened, but his lip  
trembled as he looked steadfastly upon his yet  
writhing victim. "Another of the accursed  
race!" he muttered between his clenched teeth,  
apparently unconscious of my presence.

I was now satisfied that the person before me  
was none other than the famous Rattle-snake  
Hunter. He was known throughout the neighbor-  
hood as an outcast and a wanderer, obtain-  
ing a miserable subsistence from the charities  
of the people around him. His time was  
mostly spent among the rocks and rude  
hills, where his only object seemed to be hunt-  
ing out and destroying the dreaded Rattle-  
snake. I immediately determined to satisfy  
my curiosity, which had been strangely excited  
by the remarkable appearance and behav-  
ior of the stranger; and for this purpose I ap-  
proached him.

"Are there many of these reptiles in this vicin-  
ity?" I inquired, pointing to the crushed  
serpent.

"They are getting to be scarce," said the old  
man, lifting his slouched hat and wiping his  
bald brow; "I have known the time when you  
could hardly stir ten rods from your door in  
this part of the State without hearing their low,  
quick rattle at your side, or seeing their many-  
colored bodies coiling up in your path. But,  
as I said before, they are getting to be scarce  
—the infernal race will be extinct in a few  
years—and, thank God, I have myself been a  
considerable cause of their extermination."

"You must, of course, know the nature of  
these creatures perfectly well," said I; "do  
you believe in the power of their fascination or  
charming?"

The old man's countenance fell. There was  
a visible struggle of feeling within him; for his  
lip quivered, and he dashed his brown hand  
suddenly across his eyes, as if to conceal a tear.  
But quickly recovering himself, he answered,  
in the low, deep voice of one about to reveal  
some horrible secret—

"I believe in the Rattle-snake's power of fasci-  
nation as firmly as I believe in my existence."  
"Surely," said I, "you do not believe that

(they have power over human beings")  
"I do—I know it to be so!"—and the old man  
trembled as he spoke. "You are a stranger to  
me," he said slowly, after scrutinizing my  
features for a moment, "but if you will go down  
with me to the foot of this rock, in the shade  
there"—and he pointed to a group of leaning  
oaks that hung over the declivity—"I will tell  
you a strange and sad story of my experience."  
It may be supposed that I readily assented to  
this proposal. Bestowing one more blow on  
the rattlesnake, as if to be certain of his death,  
the old man descended the rocks with a rapid-  
ity which would have endangered the neck of a  
less practiced hunter. After reaching the place  
which he had pointed out the Rattle-snake  
Hunter commenced his story in a manner  
which confirmed what I had previously heard  
of his education and intellectual strength.

"I was among the earliest settlers in this  
part of the country. I had just finished my  
education at the University of Harvard, when I  
was induced, by the flattering representations  
of some of the earlier pioneers into the wild  
lands beyond the Connecticut, to seek my fortune  
in the new settlements. My wife"—the  
old man's eye glistened an instant and then a  
tear crossed his brown cheek—"my wife ac-  
companied me, young and delicate and beauti-  
ful as she was, to this wild and rude country.  
I shall never forgive myself for bringing her  
hither—never. Young man," he continued,  
"you look like one who could pity me. You  
shall see the image of the girl who followed me  
to the new country." And he unbound, as he  
spoke, a ribbon from his neck, with a small  
miniature attached to it.

It was that of a beautiful female. She might  
have been twenty years of age—but there was  
an almost childish expression in her counte-  
nance—a softness of smile, a softness, a deli-  
cacy, and a sweetness of smile, which I have sel-  
dom seen in the features of those who have last-  
ed, even slightly, of the bitter waters of exist-  
ence. The old man watched my countenance  
intently, as I surveyed the image of his early  
love. "She must have been very beautiful,"  
said I, as I returned the picture.

"Beautiful!" he repeated, "you may well  
say so. But this avails nothing. I have a fearful  
story to tell; would to God I had not tempt-  
ed it; but I will go on. My heart has been  
stretched too often on the rack of memory to  
suffer any new pang.

"We had resided in the new country nearly  
a year. Our settlements had increased rapidly,  
and the comforts and delicacies of life were  
beginning to be felt, after the weary privations  
and severe trials to which we had been sub-  
jected. The red men were few and feeble, and  
did not molest us. The beasts of the forest and  
mountain were voracious, but we suffered little  
from them. The only immediate danger to  
which we were exposed, resulted from the rat-  
tlesnakes which infested our neighborhood.—  
Three or four of our settlers were bitten by  
them and died in terrible agonies. The Indians  
often told us frightful stories of the snakes,  
and although they were generally believed, yet  
for myself, I confess, I was rather amused than  
convinced by their marvellous legends.

"In one of my hunting excursions abroad, on  
a fine morning—it was just at this time of the  
year—I was accompanied by my wife. 'Twas  
a beautiful morning. The sunshine was warm,  
but the atmosphere was perfectly clear; and a  
fine breeze from the northwest shook the bright  
green leaves which clothed to profusion the  
wreathing branches above me. I had left my  
companion for a short time, in pursuit of game;  
and in climbing a rugged ledge of rocks, inter-  
persed with shrubs and dwarfish trees, I was  
startled by a quick, grating rattle. I looked  
forward. On the edge of a loose rock lay a  
large Rattle-snake coiling his body as if for the  
deadly spring. He was within a few feet of  
me, and I paused for an instant to survey him.  
I know not why, but I stood still, and looked  
at the deadly serpent with a strange feeling of  
curiosity. Suddenly he unwound his coil, as if  
reluctant from his purpose of hostility; and  
raising his head, he fixed his bright, fiery eye  
directly upon my own.—A chilling and indescri-  
bable sensation, totally different from any  
thing I had ever before experienced, followed  
this movement of the serpent; but I stood still,  
and gazed steadily and earnestly, for at that  
moment there was a visible change in the rep-  
tile. His form seemed to grow larger, and  
his colors brighter. His body moved with a  
slow, almost imperceptible motion towards me,  
and a low hum of music came from him—or,  
at least, it sounded in my ear—a strange, sweet  
melody, faint as that which melts from the  
throat of the humming-bird. Then the tints  
of his body deepened, and changed, and glow-  
ed, like the changes of a beautiful kaleidoscope,  
green, purple, and gold; until I lost sight of  
the serpent entirely, and saw only wild and curi-  
ously woven circles of strange colors, quiver-  
ing around me, like an atmosphere of rain-  
bows. I seemed in the centre of a great prism  
—a world of mysterious colors; and the tints  
varied, and darkened, and lighted up again a  
new me; and the low music went on without  
ceasing, until my brain reeled, and fear, for  
the first time, came like a shadow over me.  
The new sensation gained upon me rapidly,  
and I could feel the cold sweat gushing from my  
brow. I had no certainty of danger in my  
mind—no definite ideas of peril—all was vague  
and clouded, like the unaccountable terrors of  
a dream—and yet my limbs shook, and I fancied  
I could feel the blood stiffening with cold as it  
passed along my veins. I would have given  
worlds to have been able to tear myself from  
the spot—I even attempted to do so; but the  
body obeyed not the impulse of the mind—not a  
muscle stirred; and I stood still, as if my feet  
had grown to the solid rock, with the internal  
music of the tempter in my ear, and the beautiful  
colorings of his enchantment before me.

"Suddenly a new sound came to my ear—it  
was a human voice—but it seemed strange and  
awful. Again—and I stirred not; and then a  
white form plunged before me, and I grasped  
my arm. The horrible spell was at once  
broken. The strange colors passed from  
before my vision. The Rattle-snake was coil-  
ing at my very feet, with glowing eyes and  
uplifted fangs, and my wife was clinging in  
terror upon me. The next instant the serpent  
threw himself upon us. My wife was the  
victim!—The fatal fangs pierced deeply into  
her hand; and her scream of agony, as she  
staggered backward from me, told me the  
dreadful truth.

"Then it was that a feeling of madness came  
upon me; and when I saw the foul serpent  
stealing away from his work of death, reckless  
of danger, I sprang forward and crushed him  
under my foot, grinding him in pieces upon the  
rugged rock. The groans of my wife now  
recalled me to her side, and to the horrible  
reality of her situation. There was a dark,  
livid spot on her hand; and it deepened into  
blackness as I led her away. We were at a  
considerable distance from any dwelling; and  
after wandering for a short time, the pain of

her wound became insupportable to my wife,  
and she swooned away in my arms. Weak  
and exhausted as I was, I had yet strength  
enough remaining to carry her to the nearest  
rivulet, and bathe her brow in the cool water.  
She partially recovered, and sat down upon my  
bosom, while I supported her head upon my  
bosom. Hour after hour passed away, and  
none came near us—and then, alone, in the  
great wilderness, I watched her her, and  
prayed with her—and she died!

The old man groaned audibly as he uttered  
these words; and, as he clasped his long, bony  
hands over his eyes, I could see the tears fall-  
ing thickly through his gaunt fingers. After  
a momentary struggle with his feelings, he  
lifted his head once more, and there was a  
fiery light in his eye as he spoke:

"But I have had my revenge. From that  
fatal moment I have felt myself fitted and set  
apart, by the terrible ordeal of affliction, to rid  
the place of my abode of its foulest curse. And  
I have well nigh succeeded. The fascinating  
demons are already few and powerless. Do  
not imagine," said he, earnestly regarding the  
somewhat equivocal expression of my coun-  
tenance, "that I consider those creatures as  
serpents only—creeping serpents—they are  
the servants of the fallen Angel—the immediate  
ministers of the infernal Gull!"

Years have passed since my interview with  
the Rattle-snake Hunter: the place of his abode  
has changed—a beautiful village rises near the  
spot of our conference, and the grass of the  
church-yard is green over the grave of the old  
Hunter. But his story is yet fixed upon my  
mind, and time, like enamel, only burns deeper  
the first strong impression. It comes up  
before me like a vividly remembered dream,  
whose features are too horrible for reality.

**Health of Children.**—Rising early, is a habit  
of high importance to fix in children; and in  
forming it, there is far greater facility than in  
other cases.

There is a natural propensity in children gener-  
ally, to early rising, which needs only to be  
gratified and encouraged. They usually retire  
to bed some hours before their parents; and at  
daylight, or at least sunrise, are generally a-  
wake and anxious to rise. Many of them are  
actually bred up with difficulty, to the habit  
of taking morning naps, which, when once for-  
med, generally prevails through life. Let the  
father deny himself so far as to retire early,  
and become an early riser also. His health,  
enjoyments, and usefulness, he may depend  
upon it, will be perceptibly benefited. Long  
lived persons have been found, after an exten-  
sive inquiry, to resemble each other in this  
important practice. And this may be con-  
nected with another preventive of disease—active  
employment. The morning is the season  
for activity; the frame is invigorated by repose,  
is prepared for exertion, and motion gives  
pleasure. The pure atmosphere, so much more  
bracing than at other hours is so much sweeter  
and more exhilarating than the air of a confined  
chamber, has been prepared to be breathed;  
and like all nature's medicines, it is superior to  
any which science can produce. Early rising  
and early exercise, might more properly be  
called food than medicine, as they are designed  
for daily use, and to protect us from disease  
rather than to remove it. Every thing except  
mere sloth, invites us, may, requires of us,  
to train up our children to use them. The morn-  
ing is the most favorable season for exercising  
the frame, as well as for making useful exten-  
sions in the mind and heart, of important facts,  
moral principle, or religious feelings; and who-  
ever tries to resemble each other in this im-  
portant practice, will lose some of the  
most favorable opportunities.—*Dwight's  
Father's Book.*

**From the Baltimore American.**

An officer of the U. S. ship Delaware thus  
describes his visit to the Holy Land:

"On the 25th September, says the author,  
Commodore Patterson, family, & a large party  
left the ship for Jerusalem, 40 miles in the  
interior. Of course I was of the party. We  
landed at Jaffa, and after two or three hours  
delay in engaging mules and donkeys, we  
started at 5 P. M. Our party consisted of 64,  
and armed with a brace of pistols and a cutlass;  
also a quart of four Arabs, well mounted and  
armed. The first evening we slept at Ram-  
mah, a village 9 miles from Jaffa. Started the next  
morning, at 7, A. M., rode through a broiling  
sun, & in order to cool some fig trees; and stopped  
before the walls of the Holy City, at 8 P. M.  
after a most fatiguing journey.

The Commodore and family put up at the  
English Missionary's house; but the rest of us,  
poor devils, were conducted to the Greek Con-  
vent. What was our horror, after anticipat-  
ing a delightful night's rest, to be ushered in-  
to a row of miserable little cells, each capable  
containing six or eight persons, with stone  
floors and walls, nothing in the shape to sleep  
on but a bare mat, and nothing in the shape of  
a table or chair. Miserable as it was, we laid  
down, and had just begun to doze, when the  
fleas attacked us en masse; and with scratch-  
ing, kicking and turning out several times to  
shake them off, we spent our first night in the  
Holy City.

The next day we visited Calvary. On enter-  
ing the church built by the Empress Helen, the  
first thing you see is shown is a marble slab  
on which our Saviour was washed after his  
crucifixion. You then go up a flight of steps  
to Calvary, and the monks point out the exact  
spot where our Saviour & two thieves were cruci-  
fied, the rent in the rock &c. You then descend,  
& are shown the Holy Sepulchre, which is built  
in another part of the church. You see also  
the stone on which he was scourged, another on  
which he was crowned with thorns, all in the  
same church. After leaving the church, we  
went to the Mount of Olives, spent half an  
hour in rambling amongst olive trees, saw the  
Dead Sea and river Jordan, 20 miles distant;  
and in returning stopped at the tomb of the  
Virgin Mary and tomb of Absalom. The  
day following, went to Bethlehem, 9 miles dis-  
tant, saw the place of our Saviour's nativity,  
dined, and returned in the evening. Having  
seen every thing in Jerusalem, set out the next  
day on our return to the ship, and arrived on  
the morning of the second day.

**Recognition of Brothers.**—An old inhabitant  
of this city (says the New Haven Herald of  
Tuesday), a foreigner and a German, well  
known to the public, was a few evenings since  
called on to go to a public house to see a tran-  
sient gentleman, also a German, stopping  
there, who had been remarked to bear a great  
similarity to him, in person, speech and man-  
ners, and which had attracted the notice of  
some gentlemen present. Having attended to  
the call, after an introduction, the parties com-  
menced a conversation in their vernacular  
of tongue, relative to the nativity and paternity  
of each, when, after a few moments, they rushed  
into each other's arms, with the exclamation,

"Mine God, you are mine brother," and they  
wept in holy silence. The scene was extreme-  
ly affecting to the beholders. The brothers  
had been separated in youth, and for a period  
of thirty-seven years had been unknown to  
each other.—Though the transient gentleman  
had been frequently here on matters of business,  
and the personal affinities had been before re-  
marked, a dissimilarity of names had prevent-  
ed recognition, the one resident here having  
been impressed into the British service, while  
in London, and sent to the West Indies, from  
whence he escaped to this country, in a vessel  
belonging to this port, which circumstance in-  
duced him to adopt a different cognomen from  
that by which he has been known. He has  
since been a man of property, lived respectably  
among us, and has brought up a numerous and  
industrious family.

**Narrow Escape.**—A lad by the name of  
Lestroy, who attends in the Shoe store of H.  
J. Peak, Washington street, got up in his sleep,  
at half past one o'clock on Friday morning  
last, and leaped from the window of his cham-  
ber in the fourth story, to the pavement, being  
forty-four feet. His bed-fellow alarmed the  
family, who, on opening the front door, found  
him standing upon the steps, uninjured. In  
his descent he came in contact with a board,  
two feet in width, which was placed over the  
front door to turn the water and which checked  
the force of his fall and hereby preserved his  
life. It is remarkable that he awoke not un-  
till the physician arrived, thirty minutes after  
the accident occurred.—*Duston Post.*

**Dreadful Tragedy.**—A great sensation  
was produced in Southwark, last evening, in  
consequence of the death of two individuals un-  
der circumstances of the most melancholy  
character—a young man and woman, devo-  
tely attached to each other, it would seem,  
but between whom a quarrel had lately taken  
place which led to the fatal event we are about  
to relate. It is stated that the body of the fe-  
male was found late in the afternoon, in the  
room of a house in the neighbourhood of South  
and Fifth streets, perfectly lifeless, and with  
the throat cut from ear to ear. Within a few  
feet lay the young man, in the last agonies  
of death, and with his throat also cut in a simi-  
lar manner. He died shortly after the arrival  
of the physician. A case knife was found on the  
floor between them. Both parties were quite  
young.—*Phil. Inq.*

"A case was tried last week in our Court,"  
says the Eastern, (Pa.) Whig, "the subject  
matter of controversy in which was, whether  
the defendants were liable for the value of cer-  
tain clover seed in the chaff, taken by the  
plaintiff, to their clover mill, and which they  
had not cleaned;—alleging that it was brought  
in so bad a state, that it could not be cleaned.—  
Three counsel were concerned in it—and the  
amount claimed was about \$80. While the  
cause was progressing, one of the gentlemen  
'learned in the law,' who was not concerned in  
the case, sat down and wrote the following  
*jeu d'esprit*, which occasioned no little merriment.

In such a cause, three Lawyers feed,  
May well make people laugh—  
The Lawyers take the clover seed,  
The clients take the chaff.

**EXTINCTION OF THE NATIONAL  
DEBT.**

The Treasury Report, which we publish to-  
day, announces the important fact, that the Na-  
tional Debt of the United States, which at one  
time amounted to more than \$127,000,000,  
will be totally extinguished on the 1st of next  
month. The fact is not only gratifying in it-  
self, but affords a practical illustration of the  
immense resources of the country. For it is  
to be observed that these \$127,000,000 have  
been paid off in the course of 19 years, by the  
regular operation of our financial and revenue  
system, without the imposition of direct taxes,  
(except for a very short period.)

Year.	Amount.
First of January 1791	it was \$75,468,474 62
" "	77,327,924 66
" "	80,362,634 04
" "	78,427,404 77
" "	80,747,587 39
" "	83,769,172 87
" "	82,061,479 38
" "	79,228,529 13
" "	79,408,669 77
" "	82,976,294 38
" "	83,085,050 80
" "	80,712,638 25
" "	77,054,686 30
" "	86,427,120 88
" "	82,312,160 50
" "	75,723,270 66
" "	69,218,398 64
" "	65,196,317 97
" "	57,023,192 00
" "	53,173,217 62
" "	48,006,587 76
" "	45,209,737 80
" "	45,969,827 57
" "	41,487,846 24
" "	39,888,660 15
" "	37,384,938 76
" "	35,466,883 83
" "	35,529,648 23
" "	31,028,500 15
" "	30,987,427 66
" "	33,546,676 98
" "	30,876,877 22
" "	30,289,777 77
" "	33,788,432 71
" "	31,054,069 99
" "	33,987,387 20
" "	37,476,043 87
" "	38,421,413 67
" "	48,860,534 22
" "	39,082,461 88
" "	24,262,879 24
" "	7,001,638 83
" "	4,722,260 29
" "	0,000,000 00

Only nine years ago, our National Debt was  
\$81,000,000. In 1818 the interest alone was  
amounted to \$7,157,500 42. In 1826, to al-  
most \$4,000,000. Since the beginning of that  
year we have paid off, including interest, very  
nearly a hundred millions of dollars, over and  
above our current expenses, almost without  
feeling it.—*N. Y. Cour. Com.*

**From the Richmond Enquirer.**

**HEADS UP!**

Our accounts from all quarters of the State  
are of the most cheering complexion. A let-  
ter which we received by yesterday's Mail, be-  
yond the mountains, assures us with "the most  
unbounded confidence," that the State will be  
right at the Spring Elections, and that "the  
will return to her first love, with an over-  
whelming majority"—that "in the Valley and  
of the Western Counties, the Opposition is be-  
coming every day weaker"—and that "our  
victory is sure."

We repeat the information which we have  
received from the best and most authoritative  
sources, that the Spring elections in Congress  
will go against the Opposition in every District,  
where there is to be a contest—and that they  
will not be able to carry one of their candi-  
dates against us—that Messrs. Allen, Archer,  
Clairborne, Davenport, Gholson, Gordon,  
Moore and Taylor, will in all probability be  
superceded by friends of the Administration—  
and that Messrs. Chinn and Loyal will be re-  
elected. The wheel is turning in the Old Do-  
minion—we are now "in the midst of a Revolu-  
tion"—and the fortune of war is going against  
our opponents.

We can in our turn assure the friends of the  
Administration, that we have never seen a fir-  
mer spirit among their representatives in the  
States Legislature. Their Heads are up.  
They feel that their cause is good, and that  
the People are with them. The modern Whigs  
have a small majority in the Legislature, but  
their efforts are marked by so much violence,  
indiscretion, and proscription, that their own  
errors are calculated to rouse and animate the  
other party. No effort is spared to keep the  
ranks of our opponents together. Their cant  
cry is—

"Let us all hang together." We say also,  
Let us all stand together." Their leaders are  
determined men. Most of them are on the  
high-pressure principle—but their discretion is  
very far short of their impetuosity. They are  
attempting to operate on the pride of the  
high-pressure principle—to that state of political  
enthusiasm or party fanaticism, which may  
prompt them to overlook every other consid-  
eration, to urge them on to disobey their constitu-  
ents, and to sacrifice every thing, even them-  
selves, for Mr. Leigh. They are persuading  
the instructed men to disregard their instruc-  
tions, and the game party is to run up the  
qualified electors in the counties to a number,  
not only much higher than has ever been given  
in, but beyond any number that has ever been  
estimated, or that can be gathered from all the  
Commissioners' Books or actual Polls. Another,  
and an important part of the game is, to  
precipitate the Election, before the Instruc-  
tion Papers can be received, or examined, or  
before the voice of the People can reach their  
Representatives. Mr. Leigh cannot be elected,  
without violating the will of the People.—  
He cannot again reach the Capitol, without  
passing over the prostrate Principle of the  
Right of Instruction.

"I cannot remain (said Mr. Anderson of  
Botetourt, to the Senate, on Wednesday last),  
a passive spectator to the tremendous and sys-  
tematic effort which is now making in this  
City, to bring the Instructions of the People into  
debate and controversy—and thereby to suppress  
their will. To be silent now, sir, would be  
treachery to my Constituents and my Country.  
I wish to see, (and will use all honorable means  
to procure it,) not only a majority of the Le-  
gislation, but a majority of the People, repre-  
sented in the election of a Senator."

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**

*From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Chronicle of Dec.  
11.*

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Petrikin sub-  
mitted the following joint resolutions, which  
came up for consideration this day.

Resolved by the Senate, &c. That the Sen-  
ators representing this Commonwealth, in the  
Senate of the U. S. are hereby instructed to  
vote to expunge from the Journals of said body,  
and to withhold appropriations under such  
resolutions, the following:—*Resolved*—That the  
President in the late Executive proceedings in  
relation to the revenue, has assumed upon  
"himself authority and power not conferred by  
the Constitution and Laws, but in derogation  
of both."

II. That we believe that the Senate of the  
United States in adopting said resolution, "as-  
sumed upon themselves authority and power  
"not conferred by the Constitution and Laws,  
"but in derogation of both."

III. That our Senators aforesaid, are in-  
structed to vote against the rechartering of the  
present Bank of the United States.

IV. They are instructed to oppose the incor-  
poration of a Bank of the United States, in  
any shape or form.

V. That the People of Pennsylvania, have  
voted and continue to sustain the measures  
of Andrew Jackson, our distinguished Presi-  
dent, in relation to the Bank of the United  
States.

VI. That the People of Pennsylvania, ex-  
pect a hearty co-operation generally on the part  
of our Senators, in the measures adopted by  
the government, for the well being and happiness  
of the People of these United States.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. M'Elwee sub-  
mitted the following which was ordered to be  
printed, and which lies on the table one day:

Whereas the Senate of the United States did,  
on 28th day of March, 1834, pass a resolution  
in the following words, to wit:—*Resolved*, That  
"the President in the late Executive proceed-  
ings in relation to the revenue, has assumed  
upon himself authority and power not con-  
ferred by the constitution and laws, but in de-  
rogation of both." And whereas, said resolu-  
tion is untrue in fact—insulting to the nature  
of freemen, by whom General Jackson was elec-  
ted President of the United States, convey-  
ing an implied charge of perjury against the  
President, and unauthorized by the Constitu-  
tion of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, &c. That the Sen-  
ators representing the Commonwealth of Penn-  
sylvania in the Senatorial body of the United  
States, be, and they are hereby instructed, im-  
mediately to propose and vote for the expung-  
ing from the Journals of said body, the aforesaid  
resolution.

Extract of a letter from Washington, to the  
Editor of the Philadelphia National Banner,  
dated

December 2, 1834.

"The message having been discussed, I  
may as well give you an idea, or two that has  
been floating through my wayward brain.  
You recollect that I told you last Spring a  
very bold Protest—That paper, powerful as it  
is, will find its way on the Journals of the  
Senate. If not now, at no very distant day.  
But the attempt will be made even now. The  
recent election of New Jersey will place Mr.  
Southard and Mr. Frelinghuysen in a position  
from which they cannot readily extricate  
themselves in relation to the voice of their  
constituents. Will they obey that voice,  
or will they resign? Or will they deny the right  
of instruction? Virginia and all the Southern  
rival States have set a singular example for  
making a Democratic Senate! Well, why  
not? Our's is a government of the people; and  
their voice ought to be heard potently in very  
branch, and be made to re-echo through every  
Department. I never had but one opinion  
about the Protest—it is a triumphant paper, and

a sound review of the matter it handles.—By  
way, the opposition seem not so energetic as  
last winter, and the friends of the adminis-  
tration carry a high head.—The old President  
firm and vigorous, for one of his age; and is  
qualified to enliven confidence into the younger  
branches of his party, amidst the greatest bur-  
den of faction that can rage around him.—  
Nothing daunt him—nothing drives him from  
his purpose; or arrests the restless current  
of his designs.—The Bank is done: it is dead,  
and dead forever; so less you say about it the  
better—for there is no pleasure in turning o-  
ver a dead body. Mr. Walsh is consider-  
ed here as a monomaniac on that question.  
Yours, &c. CASCA.

**From the Globe,  
CONNECTICUT.**

It will be recollected, that at the late election  
in Connecticut, the Democratic party, in a  
pretty general turn-out, almost equalled in  
numbers their political opponents. Had the  
Democrats of Hartford county been aware that  
the old Republican counties of Fairfield and  
New Haven could present so great a change as  
they did present, a little additional effort would  
have turned the election. The following extract  
from a letter, being one of many of a similar  
tenor, shows what we may expect of Con-  
necticut next April.

Dec. 8, 1834.

"The present aspect of parties in this State,  
presents a subject of high congratulation to the  
friends of the administration. Be assured, sir,  
that at our next election we shall give our  
pennings Whigs a Waterloo defeat; and re-  
turn decided and talented republicans to Con-  
gress, instead of the miserable twaddling  
travellers who have so long disgraced Con-  
necticut in the councils of the nation. There can  
be no doubt, sir, that this State will give her  
electoral vote to the candidates, for President  
and Vice President, who may be selected at the  
Baltimore Convention."

Noticing an article on the French question in  
the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the New York  
American remarks:

"There is, if we rightly apprehend the pro-  
visions of the French constitution respecting the  
treaty making power—this error in the  
reasoning of the *Courier* respecting the obliga-  
tion of foreign nations to await the sanction of  
the Chambers to any treaty stipulations, viz.—  
That the King alone, and of himself, possesses the  
whole power of negotiating and concluding treat-  
ies—as with us the same power is wholly pos-  
sessed by the President and Senate. Hence  
when these parties, competent and authorized  
to treat, have agreed to a treaty, and mutually  
exchanged ratifications thereof, the treaty be-  
comes from that moment the paramount law  
of the land to each nation, and the Legislative  
bodies of each are bound to carry it into effect  
by all necessary acts of legislation."

A Washington correspondent of the *Com-  
mercial Advertiser* also remarks truly—  
"The French Chambers are certainly bound  
by every consideration of public policy, of  
plighted honor and national faith, to execute a  
treaty legitimately framed and solemnly ratif-  
ied—It is now a part of the law of both coun-  
tries, and the French Chambers have no more  
right to withhold the appropriations required  
by its fulfilment, than the American Congress  
has to withhold the annual salary of the Presi-  
dent, because they condemn his policy."

The constitutional abstract right, and the  
moral and political competency, of legislative  
assemblies to withhold appropriations under such  
resolutions, is admitted in all the books on the Law of Na-  
tions, that national authorities may refuse to  
execute treaties duly concluded, when the stipu-  
lations are found to be utterly destructive,—  
upon the overruling principle of absolute self-  
preservation; but except in extreme cases, the  
obligation of fulfilment is perfect, and the fail-  
ure a breach of faith, an outrage and a risk,  
and adequate cause of war.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Two counterfeits of United States Bank  
bills, Allan and David Twitty—father and son  
—were tried last week before the United States  
Circuit Court, sitting at Columbia, S. C. and  
found guilty. The particulars developed in the  
course of the trial presented the singular and  
revolving case of a father violating the laws of  
nature, and educating his son in the same  
career of crime and inamy in which he had for  
a series of years outraged society, and the obli-  
gations of the law.—*North Carolina Spectator*

**MICHIGAN.**—The population of the Penin-  
sula of Michigan, according to the Census just  
taken, is 85,856. In June 1830 it was about  
28,000; showing more than a three-fold in-  
crease in four years. In the course of the pre-  
sent session, the Peninsula will doubtless be  
admitted into the Union, as an independent  
State. Arkansas and Florida will soon follow.  
The country West of Lake Michigan will be  
erected into a Territory.

**GREAT NATIONAL WORK.**

**AMERICAN MAGAZINE**

Of Useful and entertaining Knowledge. To  
be illustrated with numerous Engravings. By  
the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the pub-  
lication of the best Magazines from the English  
Press, has led to preparation for issuing a peri-  
odical more particularly adapted to the wants  
and tastes of the American public. While it  
will be the object of the proprietors to make the  
work strictly what its title indicates, it will,  
nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to  
its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.  
Extensive preparations have been entered  
into, both with artists and authors, to furnish  
illustrations of every subject of interest, which  
the publishers confidently believe will enable  
them to issue a work honorable to its title, and  
acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Maga-  
zine, illustrated with upwards of twenty en-  
graved illustrations, will appear on or before the  
first of September, and be continued monthly  
containing between

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances.

LETTER

Of the Attorney General requesting it, and the opinion of the Honorable R. B. Tanev, upon the claim for damages by the Bank on account of the protest of the French bill of exchange.

ATTOENEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 21, 1834.

Sir—I have recently received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he requests me, among other things, to furnish him with a copy of the reasons supposed by him to have been placed on file in this office by yourself, in support of the opinion given by you as Attorney General of the United States, on the claim preferred in May, 1833, by the Bank of the United States, for fifteen per cent damages on the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the French Government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, B. F. BUTLER.

To the Hon. ROGER B. TANEV, Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1834.

Sir—I proceed, according to your request, to state the grounds on which I came to the conclusion that the Bank of the United States was not entitled to the fifteen per cent damages, which it demanded on the protest of the bill drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the first instalment due under the convention with France.

The facts in the case are briefly these: By the terms of the convention, the money was to be paid at Paris, into the hand of such person or persons as should be authorized by the Government of the United States to receive it. And by the act of Congress of July 13th, 1822, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the United States in such manner as he might deem best; the net proceeds thereof to be paid into the Treasury.

In execution of this act of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury drew a bill of exchange on the French Government, payable to the cashier of the Bank, or to his order, for the first instalment due by the treaty, for which the Bank agreed to pay a stipulated sum. But as this bill from the Treasury Department was not such an instrument as would, under the treaty, authorize the Bank or the holder to demand payment, another instrument was executed in proper form, under the signature of the President, and duly authenticated from the State Department, whereby the cashier of the Bank and his assignee of the bill were authorized to demand and receive the amount due for the said instalment, and to give an acquittance to the French Government. This paper was delivered, together with the bill of exchange, to the Bank, and was passed with it to the endorsee, for the purpose of conferring on the holder of the bill the character and authority that would entitle him to demand the money, according to the stipulations in the treaty.

When the papers were presented to the French Government and payment demanded, it was refused, because no appropriations had been made by the Chambers. The bill of exchange was thereupon protested, and paid supra protest, by Hottinguer & Co., of Paris, for the honor of the Bank.

My impression is, that it appeared from the papers communicated by the Bank to the Treasury Department, that the bill in question was paid by Hottinguer & Co. out of the funds of the Bank, and in their hands. I do not, however, find such a statement among the papers now submitted to me. Nor does it materially vary the case; for it is not suggested by the Bank that it is liable to Hottinguer & Co. for the damages it has claimed of the United States.

At the time the Secretary of the Treasury made the arrangement with the Bank above stated, and delivered to it the bill of exchange, and the authority from the President, and for a long time before and after, and up to the time when these damages were demanded, the Bank had on deposit in the mother Bank and its various branches, a very large amount of public money, far exceeding the sum which the Bank was to pay. And, upon the delivery of these papers, the sum which the Bank had agreed to pay to the Government was transferred on the books of the Bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. But it was never brought into the Treasury by a warrant from the Department, nor was any part of it ever withdrawn from the Bank, or used by the Government. It remained in possession of the Bank until notice was received of the non-payment of the instalment by the French Government, and was then re-transferred to the Bank by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not alleged that the Bank sustained any damage or inconvenience whatever, beyond the mere cost of the transaction.

The money which France agreed to pay was due to individual citizens of the United States, for injuries which they had suffered from the French Government. It was to be paid to the U. States, as trustee for them. And the object of the act of Congress, heretofore referred to, was to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the money to this country in such a manner as would, in his judgment, render the fund most productive to the parties entitled. The net proceeds of the indemnity stipulated by the treaty, after deducting the costs and expenses of transmitting it to the U. States, is all that the parties are entitled to demand from the government; and if the damages insisted on by the Bank are allowed, it will diminish the sum to be distributed \$158,542,777, and lessen, by that large amount, the compensation to be received by the individuals who have suffered from the wrongs of the French Government. In the arrangement made with the Bank, the Secretary of the Treasury deals with a fiscal agent of the government; and that agent must have perfectly understood that the U. S. were acting merely in the character of trustees, for the benefit of others; and that, in the shape which was given to the transaction with the Bank, the Secretary of the Treasury intended to obtain the remittance of the funds in a manner that would render them most productive to the persons entitled.

This summary of the facts renders it sufficiently evident that the claim of the Bank to 15 per cent damages cannot be supported upon any principle of moral justice, among the parties concerned; as the Bank does not allege that it sustained any damage or inconvenience from the non-payment of money by the French government; it would be manifestly unjust to extend these heavy damages from the individual citizens, who would have to bear the penalty if demanded, and whose losses will not be com-

pensated if the entire sum is paid according to the treaty. It would be still more unjust to exact such damages from the U. States, as they acted in this business merely in the character of trustees, and adopted, in good faith, the mode of remittance which was believed to be most for the interest of the persons interested in the fund.

Where no loss has been sustained by the agent with whom the government dealt, it is obvious there can be no claim for damages, upon principles of justice, either against the individual claimants or against the government. And if the Bank can make good its right to the damages, the claim must depend for support on some principle of mere technical law, and not upon its equity and justice.

In my opinion, there is no principle, even of mere technical law, upon which the claim to the damages can be sustained.

If the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury had been an ordinary commercial transaction between individuals, the protest for non payment would not, according to the general usages of trade, have given the Bank a right to demand these damages; for, by the general law merchant, the holder of a protested foreign bill of exchange is entitled to indemnity, and nothing more. He is entitled to a just compensation for the injury he may sustain; and this compensation, according to the general law of commerce, consists of so much as will purchase a good bill of exchange for the amount, together with interest on the same amount of the bill, and the costs and expenses to which the protest subjected him. But he has no right to damages of fifteen per cent or for any particular amount, by way of penalty on the drawer. I speak now of the principles upon which the general law merchant measures the compensation to a holder of a foreign bill of exchange, when dealing with the subject upon general principles of justice between the parties. But, in many places, damages are given by local usages, or the statutes of the particular States or nations, and vary in amount in different places; and, in such instances, they are not intended to be given as compensation for the loss actually sustained, but are allowed upon principles of commercial policy, and as a penalty on the drawer for selling a foreign bill of exchange, without having funds provided to meet it.

In Maryland, for example, damages are given by express statutes; and by an act of Assembly passed in 1785, and which is still in force in that State, it is enacted, "that upon all bills of exchange hereafter drawn in this State on any person or corporation, company or society, in any foreign country, and regularly protested, the owner or holder of such bill, or the person or persons, company, society or corporation, entitled to the same, shall have a right to receive and recover so much current money as will purchase a good bill of exchange, of the same time of payment, and upon the same place, at the current exchange of such bills, and also fifteen per cent damages upon the value of the principal sum mentioned in such bill, from the time of protest, until the principal and damages are paid and satisfied."

The transaction between the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Bank, having taken place at Washington, in that part of the District of Columbia which formerly belonged to Maryland, it would, as Congress have not legislated on the subject, be governed by the laws of Maryland in force at the time when jurisdiction was assumed by the General Government. It is under this act of Assembly, I presume, that the damages are claimed, and the right to them, if it exists at all, must be deduced from the provisions of this law, and cannot be claimed independently of it. And in order to support the demand made by the Bank it must be shown that the provisions of this law, unless it is expressly named, or the language of the statute, and the nature of the provisions, imply that it was intended to operate on the rights of the State, as well as of individuals.

The State is not mentioned in the statute above quoted, nor can its words, by any fair interpretation, be construed to embrace it. The object of the law is too obvious to be misunderstood. It was designed to prevent individuals, or companies, from selling bills payable in foreign places when they had no funds to meet them. And the 15 per cent damages is given, in addition to the actual damages which the holder would sustain, in order to deter individuals from practicing deception upon others, by professing to have funds in places where in truth they have none, and thereby incurring the honest trader to purchase from them, and by that means subjecting him to inconvenient and inevitable disappointment in his commercial arrangements. It is impossible to suppose that the Legislature imagined that such a provision was necessary to guard individuals against such impositions on the part of the State. It could not be supposed that a bill of exchange would be drawn by the sovereignty, unless it was believed that funds were provided to meet it. And it cannot be imagined that, if the party on whom it was drawn should fail in his duty, and refuse the payment, the State would inflict a penalty of fifteen per cent on itself, when it had been in no fault, and committed no injury. In such a case, it would doubtless be right to settle the claim upon principles of justice, and to give to the party a liberal indemnity for any loss he might really sustain. But the State could hardly intend to inflict upon itself a penalty beyond what the principles of justice and the general usages of trade would give in the case of an individual. It is impossible, therefore, to suppose that it was the intention of the Legislature to embrace in this law bills of exchange drawn by the State. And as the State of Maryland would not, under this act of Assembly, have been chargeable with the fifteen per cent damages, the penalty cannot, by force of its provisions, be claimed against the U. States.

But the subject-matter of the transaction out of which this controversy has arisen, is not contemplated by the act of Assembly, and was never designed to be embraced by its provisions. The law intended to give the damages specified, where instruments known in the general usages of trade, as foreign bills of exchange, were regularly protested. In cases of that description, the sale of the bill itself constitutes the whole transaction between the drawer and the party to whom it is transferred; the purchaser is not bound to inquire, and is not presumed to know how funds are to be provided in the hands of the drawee to pay it. The drawing of the bill is equivalent to an assurance that it will be duly accepted and paid, and the purchaser relies upon this assurance. The instrument itself confers the right to receive the money, and constitutes the only evidence of the right; and it does not require the aid of

any other writing to support its authority. It is an abuse of terms to treat the bill drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, in favour of the Bank of the U. States, on the French Government, as an ordinary mercantile transaction, and liable to be governed by the same rules. This bill of exchange, standing by itself, gave no right to demand the money from the party on whom it was drawn. The endorsement of the bill, of itself, transferred no right to the holder; the entire authority was given by the instrument, signed by the President, and attested at the State Department, which authorized the French Government to pay the money to the cashier of the Bank of the U. S., or to assignee of the bill. The bill of exchange not being such an instrument as the treaty contemplated, it would have been operative and without value, unless accompanied by this authority. It was in shape, indeed, like the mercantile instrument known as a bill of exchange, but it wanted the most essential quality of that instrument. It cannot, therefore, be justly or legally regarded as subjecting the parties to it to all the liabilities and undertakings implied in the ordinary usages of commerce; nor can it be considered as embraced by a statutory provision, which belongs to the ordinary usages of trade, and which has the incidents and qualities the law annexes to such contracts.

The real authority to the Bank was the instrument of writing above mentioned, signed by the President. This paper was executed, in manner and form, according to the usages of nations; and the French Government were bound to recognise its authority, and to pay the money to the person thereby designated. And from the nature of the transaction, the Bank must have perfectly understood that this instrument, and not the bill of exchange, constituted the real power to receive the money. The paper from the Department of State, being delivered to the Bank at the same time with the bill, explained the whole transaction, even if it had not before been well understood. And there is no pretence, therefore, for considering this controversy as if it were simply the affair of a commercial instrument, and liable to all its incidents and implied undertakings.

The bill of exchange was superadded to the treaty, to the regular authority required by the treaty, for the convenience of the Bank in transmitting the funds to this country; and it certainly was not expected that an instrument not necessary to the transaction, and which conferred no right, would subject the U. S. to the payment of 15 per cent damages, upon the failure of the French Government to meet its engagements.

Whatever damages were actually sustained by the Bank, the Government ought, no doubt, to repair, and are ready and willing to make good. But there is, in my judgment, no foundation in justice or in law for the penalty of fifteen per cent, claimed by the Bank. The papers relating to this transaction being in Washington, it was out of my power to refer to your note until I could come here to examine them; and having been necessarily detained in Baltimore since you called on me for this opinion, I must beg you to excuse the unavoidable delay in transmitting it to your office.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. B. TANEV.

The Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Attorney General U. S., Washington.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY—FORMATION OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The packet ship Europe, at New York, brings to the editors of this London and Liverpool papers to the 25th November, inclusive. They furnish intelligence of a dissolution of the British Ministry under Lord Melbourne—the formation of a new French Ministry with the Duke of Bassano at its head—and what is perhaps more important to us than either, the convocation of the French Chambers for the 1st of December instead of the 20th, to which latter date they had been prorogued.

It is known that this early convocation had been solicited by our Minister, Mr. Livingston, and it is presumed to have for its object a consideration of the unexecuted Treaty between France and the United States. So that it is by no means improbable that the appropriation necessary to carry the Treaty into effect will have been made before the arrival of the President's Message.

GREAT BRITAIN—DISSOLUTION OF THE MINISTRY.

The reader will probably share with us our surprise at the intelligence of the sudden dissolution, by the King, of the Whig Ministry. This news is not official, but is stated so positively by the Times and Morning Chronicle of the 15th November, as to leave no room to question its truth. This great and unexpected change has been produced by the death of Earl Spencer. By that event, Lord Althorp, who succeeds to the peerage, of course vacates his seat in the Commons, of which he was the leader. Being thus deprived of his services there, it is said that Lord Melbourne immediately repaired to the King and tendered his resignation as First of the Treasury, which was accepted. The King expressed no dissatisfaction with the ministry, but considered it dissolved by the removal of Lord Althorp from the Commons to the Lords.—The Times of the 15th thus simply and gruffly announces the event.

We have no authority for the important statement which follows, but we have reason to believe that it is perfectly true. We give it without any comment or amplification, as the words of the communication which reached us at a late hour last night. "The King has taken the opportunity of Lord Spencer's death to turn out the Ministry; and there is every reason to believe that the Duke of Wellington has been sent for. The Queen has done all."

The annexed is from the Morning Chronicle, same date: "We have to communicate the astounding intelligence, that Lord Melbourne's Administration has ceased to exist. His Lordship repaired to the King on Thursday, and returned last night to announce to his colleagues the event. His Majesty, we learn, expressed no dissatisfaction with Lord M's Administration, but let it be understood that he considered it at an end with the death of the late Earl Spencer, and the consequent removal of the peerage of the country, and the dissensions among the Whigs and Reformers, he would appear, inspired the Court Party with the hope of being now able to make a start against all further reform. They see that if Lord Melbourne's Ministry were to remain in office, the sincere church of Ireland would be pared down, and that the glaring abuses in the English Church would likewise be remedied. The interval between this and the meeting of the Parliament, will enable them to sound the members, and should they find them refractory, they will try, no doubt, what can be done by intimidation of the constituencies in the counties. Never was a greater mistake committed. From this moment, all the dissen-

sions among reformers are at an end. The question is now, not whether more or less ought to be demanded, but whether we shall bend our necks under the yoke of the conservatives. The fruits of the late administration will be soon felt in Ireland. God grant that Ireland may never become the theatre of unspeakable calamity!"

"The Duke of Wellington has, we believe been with the King; but what course will be held we know not. It is probable that an attempt will be made to disunite the Whigs and the Reformers, by holding out terms to some of them to join a comprehensive Administration, but any member of Lord Melbourne's Ministry, who joins the conservatives, on vague promises of liberal measures, is a traitor, and will be accounted such by liberal Englishmen."

LONDON, Nov. 12.—As Chancellor of the Exchequer must of necessity, be a Member of that House of the Legislature which holds the purse-strings of the nation, and as the financier who was Lord Althorp by courtesy, is now Earl Spencer, of right, a new Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons must be sought for among the Whig members, or must be supplied, like the Chief Commissioner of the Maldivian paper government, from the ranks of their Tory adversaries. Whoever may be chosen to fill the high and important office, the public have the consolation to know that if a better financier than the late Lord Althorp be not selected, it will, at all events, be impossible to find a worse.

LIVERPOOL CUSTOM HOUSE.—Recently it has become a custom to require the certificates of the dockmaster and the harbor-master, as to the fact that a ship has obtained a berth before a landing waiter is appointed. Formerly the notice of waiver or captain or broken, was deemed sufficient.

FRANCE—THE NEW MINISTRY.

The official organization of the new ministry was announced in the Moniteur of the 12th November, as follows:—The Royal Ordinances countersigned by M. Persil.—The Duke de Bassano is appointed Minister of the Interior and the President of the Council. M. Bresson, French Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Lieutenant General Baron Bernard, Minister of War. Baron Charles Dupin, member of the Chamber of Deputies and of the Council of Admiralty, Minister of the Marine. M. Teste, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of Commerce. M. Passy, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister of the Finances.

M. Persil retains the Justice Department. The interim of the Foreign Department will be filled by General Baron Bernard, Minister of War, and that of Public Instruction by M. Teste, Minister of Commerce. Lieutenant General Baron Bernard, Minister of War, is created a Peer of France.

The Chamber of Deputies, which were prorogued to the 20th of December, will assemble on Monday, 1st of Dec.

It is some what remarkable, that in the new French Cabinet, as set down, there should be two persons nearly connected with America. M. de Bresson, was long resident at Washington as Secretary of Legation, and married a daughter of Mr. Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, though he is now a widower.—Gen. Bernard was employed for many years by this Government with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General, as an engineer, in constructing the fortification of the sea coast.

On the part of this letter gentlemen certainly, and we presume as much of the former, we know the most friendly feelings towards this country to exist; and are quite satisfied, that no efforts will be wanting on his part, compatible with fidelity to his own country, to preserve a good understanding with ours.

Although but one of the former Ministers has been retained, (M. Persil) yet no change in the foreign policy of the Government is anticipated. The following articles from various London papers, embracing the views of the French, will inform the American reader what is the character, and what is thought of the new Ministry—the creation, it is said, of the King of the French himself.

"The arrangements of the 12th November, devoted a considerable portion of their column to remarks relating to the late and the new Ministry. Most of them seem not to know yet in what way they ought to speak of the new cabinet, but they all agree in saying that it is a temporary existence, and in making it appear impossible that it can maintain its footing after the opening of the Chambers. The Journal des Debats says it would be unfair to speak ill of men who are not yet known, but at the same time throws out a hint of the probability of its being ranked among the papers of the opposition during the existence of the present ministry. The Gazette de France is the only paper that declares an unreserved and decided approbation of the choice made of the Duke of Bassano for the Presidency of the Council.

"That paper has discovered a similarity in the principles 'always' maintained by itself, and those which have distinguished the Duke's political life. What the Gazette admires the Duke for is, the detestation of every thing English evinced in all the decrees and edicts signed by him during Napoleon's reign. We recommend the consideration of this language to those of our conservative politicians here who are eternally crying up the legitimacies of France as the portion of that people whom it would not disgrace and ruin for the Government of Great Britain to honor with its friendship. The Duke too, it is said, detests Prince Talleyrand, whom the Gazette considers as the author and promoter of the alliance between England and France, and the Gazette concludes with the hope that he has formerly shown a detestation of England, and always a hatred of Prince Talleyrand, he will not fail to make England suffer accordingly, now that he is prime Minister of France. In endeavoring to describe the new ministry, the *Messenger des Chambres* says:—"We know what it is not, but we cannot tell what it is." The *National* expresses a conviction that the "system" will not be altered because new men have been admitted into the Cabinet, as the Duke of Bassano is not a likely man to oppose himself to the King's interference with the direction of the public affairs, and M. Persil has been suffered to form a part of the new administration.

The annexed is extracted from another London journal, of November 14th. "The Ministerial chaos of France has terminated in a very strange sort of creation—it has produced a Cabinet of most incongruous materials, putting one in mind of Burke's illustration of a Ministry in his own time, of different colors and violent contrasts—the fantastic combinations of a tessellated pavement, with here a piece of black stone, there a bit of white.

In place of the *Doctrinaires*, France has got the ill assorted composition of a Ministry which we have described exactly in its component parts.—There is a fragment of the splendid empire of Napoleon in the Duke de Bassano, but not a splendid fragment. That is combined with a piece of the *juste milieu* system to which M. Teste, the new Minister of Commerce, belongs, and who will not realize the anticipation of our political economists as to "free trade."

Then we have the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Bresson, a representative of the intriguing and many colored policy of Talleyrand—the Minister of war, General Bernard and in Charles Dupin, the Minister of Marine, representatives of the Orleans system, which is not, though it affects to be, the system of honest patriotism; or the charter. Nor is a shade of the republican wanting in this curious constructed Cabinet, for we have it in M. Passy, the Finance Minister, though a very delicate shade, and this is commingled with the changeable hues of M. Persil's policy, who in one respect, may be said to be unchangeable, and that is in his attachment to power above any thing else.—The continuance of this mixture of *Doctrinaire* tyranny in Government, must considerably abate the exultation of which the Press would otherwise have felt at the overthrow of the Ministry that had so long labored for its utter destruction.

The *Quotidienne* says, There is one point upon which every body is agreed—the satisfaction that felt at seeing the country disencumbered of the *Doctrinaires* coterie, which it is that had taken the government of King Louis Philippe in fee forever. But from this day forth, the King may be considered to have fallen out with the late occupants of the Ministerial Divan.—The dissent between him and M. Guizot broke out in the Council on Sunday last, with such vivacity, that there was no door left open for reconciliation. The announcement, by the Journal des Debats, of the formation of a ministry of the *Tiers Partie*, was a mere act of peevishness, the game having been already lost for M. Guizot and his coopers, and King Louis Philippe, on breaking up the Council, said to the minister of Public Instruction, "as to you M. Guizot, you have expressed yourself so freely, that I do not think you can form a part of any of the combinations which may hereafter be proposed."

"THE NEW MINISTRY.—The *Quotidienne* says: "It was only on Monday morning," after M. Mele had been spoken of as Bassano was thought of to head the Ministry. The old Imperial duke had been running about all the evening before, not upon his own account, but from his eternal habit of meddling with every thing. About 11 o'clock, he was sent for to the Tuileries. On his arrival, Louis Philippe said to him, "M. de Bassano, the moment has arrived to put your attachment to me to the proof." "Sire, where must I go to find you a Prime Minister?" "You must accept that office yourself." "Ah, Sire, that would certainly be the quickest way; but who are to be my colleagues?" "That's your affair; only, I have to propose to you Gen. Baron Bernard, my aid-de-camp, for the war department; M. Bresson, upon whom I can count for foreign affairs, for the Marine; M. Charles Dupin, whom it is impossible to leave out on account of his brother, Dupin, the elder. As to the other places, fill them up as you like; for instance, M. Passy, for the Finances; M. Teste, public instruction; Commerce; and M. Sauzet, of whom Montalivat has spoken very highly, to the other vacant place. Arrange all this in your own way; you see that I do not wish to interfere in the business; all, however, must be concluded before dinner. The Duke of Bassano, having so much latitude given him, soon arranged matters, and the Ministry was formed according to the Monarch's wish.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald, gives the following interesting sketch of the new ministers. In addition to what is said below of M. de Bresson, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, we may add that he is the son-in-law of Mr. Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the U. States.

"The Duke of Bassano, the Corypheus of the party," was born at Dijon, in 1763, of course is 71 years of age. So long as 1792, bearing the name of the republicanism name of Hugues Bernard Maret, he became Chief of a Division as it is called, in the Foreign office, under Lebrun Tonnerre.—When the British Monarchy began to display its extreme hostility to the proceedings and principles of the French Revolutionary Government, Lebrun despatched Maret to London in all haste, to endeavor to avert the storm he saw gathering.—Although nominally holding intercourse with Lord Grenville, only Maret had many interviews with Mr. Pitt, who much respected him. He did not leave London until February, 1763, when the execution of Louis XVI. had destroyed all hope of success from his mission. On landing at Calais he found himself nominated Chief Commissioner of the Lower Countries. On his arrival in Paris the reign of terror had commenced. In order to avoid the danger which menaced every public man at that epoch, he accepted the employment of Ambassador to the Court of Naples, and set out for Italy with M. de Semenville, who, conjointly with him, had been charged with a mission to the Italian States. They were, as is well known, arrested by Austrian agents, even on neutral territory, loaded with chains & thrown into a dungeon at Mantua. It is thence they were transferred to the Tyrol, where they remained nearly two years, which time M. Maret spent in composing several dramatic works, much admired in those days, and which formed many years afterwards, one of the grounds on which he successfully demanded to be made a member of the institute.

He sometime afterwards (that is, in the year 1797) was appointed one of the Commissioners sent to Lille to negotiate with the British a peace with England. That negotiation having failed, he was recalled to Paris, but during his stay at Lille, he had necessarily opened communications with the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte, which influenced his future life, for thus commenced his relations with that great man. He was connected with Sieyes, Roderer, and others, in preparing the way for Napoleon's arrival at the supreme power in 1799, 1800, and was named by him Secretary of State. From that moment he never quitted his service and rarely his presence. He influenced over his Imperial master may be conceived from the fact of his having induced him through, perhaps, a very questionable policy, to repudiate his express Josephine to marry a Princess of Austria, the heartless Maria Louise. That influence is said also to have been still more influentially proved in his having counselled and prevailed upon Napoleon to reject the terms offered to him in 1813—1814 at Chatillon; but no insinuation of dishonesty or treason has ever been breathed against him. He accompanied Napoleon to Waterloo, and was in the second restoration exiled. He was, however, permitted to return to France after five years of banishment.

From that time to the present, the Duke of Bassano remained unemployed by the state.—It would have been fortunate for him had he continued idle in other respects; but pour as desultory, perhaps he entered upon a variety of speculations which were so unfortunate as to cause him the loss of all he possessed in the world, and to compel him to take up his residence in furnished lodgings. His daughter married Mr. Francis Baring a couple of years since, as you will recollect; a second daughter married M. Baillet de La Tour, a Member of the States of Belgium.

The principles of M. Maret are said to be monarchical in a limited sense, but under Napoleon no such limitation could have entered his thoughts, nor been persevered in if they already

existed there. He is not the man likely, therefore, to preach moderation in that respect to his present master—a man, by the way, not less despotic, *au fond*, than his former one. In another respect, I fear he will be found not a very acceptable Minister in your eyes. He was not the parent of the Berlin and Milan decrees, which declared the continental blockade, it is true; but he must have concurred in that policy, and must not hence be regarded as either liberal, enlightened, or friendly to that reciprocity and commercial intercourse, without which all political connexion of France with England must be looked upon and considered as a farce. He is a clever, experienced man, but he is 71 years of age. Napoleon declared him to be an extremely honest man, but, as in the case of M. Thiers, his predecessor in office, every signal made by the telegraph will be said (however truly) to be applied by him to aid or mend his fortunes by speculations at the Bourse.

M. Bresson, the new Foreign Minister, is a regularly trained Diplomatist as ever graduated in Downing street. His father has been the cashier in the foreign department during the last 30 years, and bred him up in that office. He has been successfully employed in a diplomatic occupation at Bogratta as Secretary of Legation in Washington, and during some years Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Berlin. His political character is as unknown as is the amount of his qualifications for the office to which he has, to the surprise of all Paris, been appointed.

Gen. Bernard, the new War Minister, is an excellent engineer, but unacquainted with the science of politics. He was exiled after "the hundred days," and having sought refuge in the U. States, was admitted into the service of the Union. It was he who was the author of the plan for fortifying the States, and himself superintended its execution. When Lafayette visited for the last time the U. States, General Bernard was associated with him in the compliments paid to France in their persons.—He returned to Europe after the last revolution, and was immediately on his arrival in Paris appointed Aid-de-Camp of the King, and since laid down the plan of embastiling this capital by a chain of detached forts. He is a man of unquestionable merit in his profession. His father was a market gardener in Savoy.

M. Teste, the new Minister of Commerce, was also a Bonapartist. He was a clever lawyer under the empire, and paid by his exile for his attachment to Napoleon. He is said to be a good man.

M. Charles Dupin, is the *savant* so well known in England by his literary works. M. Passy is a very respectable young man, who in various reports on the Budgets of several Sessions, has displayed undoubted capacity for the office to which he has been appointed. M. Persil, the predecessor of the present, requires not a word from me to characterize him. M. Sauzet, who will probably be the Minister for Public Instruction, is not much known. With such a Cabinet, guided or directed by the King, it will be seen that no alteration in the political relations of France is to be expected or apprehended.

BELGIUM. LONDON, Nov. 14. The King of the Belgians opened the Session of the Chambers, on Tuesday last, in a Speech, which like most Speeches from the Throne, deals only in those generalities which cover in significance of statement with pompous verbiage, and render it impossible to collect from the most careful perusal of its high sounding phrases any definite meaning.

SPAIN. The news of the death of Gen. O'Doyle by the Carlists, spread great consternation at Madrid, when first known. The Minister of War threw up his portfolio, but no successor had been named. In the Chamber of Procuradores, the audience expressed their disapprobation of the present Ministers, De Rosa and Torcuato. 78 members of the Chamber of Procuradores had declared, in an address to the Queen, a refusal of all support to government if its system was not changed. This caused considerable sensation in the capital. Gen. Valtiez had been named Minister of War in place of M. Zarco del Valle. M. Medrano would replace M. Moscoso.

At Montargues, two divisions of the Carlists, under Gaster, had been put to flight by Espartero. The Carlists had attacked Elso, but were repulsed; they were, however very active. Mina was at Pamplona, where he had issued several manifestoes to the people, promising pardon to such insurgents as would submit;—but to those who continued their opposition, he declared a war of extermination.

GOLD! GOLD!

Where is it? is the over-repeated interrogatory of the Bank presses. Say they, it has only been seen at and while the elections were going on. More than two-fifths of all which has been coined by the Mint since the passage of the new law, has been for, and delivered to, the Bank of the United States. This institution has possessed itself of the new gold coin directly from the Mint, to the amount of more than ONE MILLION OF DOLLAR, and we presume has locked it up! While the Deposite Banks have, in a manner which deserves the highest commendation, and with the most patriotic views, done all which could reasonably be expected of them to carry into effect the object of the law, in distributing and circulating, in the most extensive manner, the new coins.

With this object in view, and this only, we understand that the BANK OF THE METROPOLIS has provided itself with Gold, of the new coinage, to pay every member of Congress the full amount of their pay and mileage in that description of currency.

"To the Whig members who ask, Where is the Gold? we answer, here. If you ask for it, you will receive it. We have been induced to give this notice from having understood that but few of the friends of the gold bill are aware of the fact, that provision has been made to pay all who wish it in that coin. We are sure that all the friends of a hard money currency will avail themselves of this information to aid in circulating, as widely as possible, this new and valuable currency. We strongly suspect that even some of the Bank Whigs will seize upon the opportunity to procure and send home to their wives and families some of the Jackson coin.—Globe.

SUGAR FROM BEETS.—The manufacture of sugar from beets, which Napoleon endeavored to introduce generally into France, has grown lately into great importance. Millions of pounds of sugar are thus made. The principal cause of the extension of this manufacture is the discovery of the great benefits to agriculture connected with it. After the sugar has been extracted, there remains so nutritious a pulp, that in two months without the employment of any other food, a great number of cattle may be fed upon it. The French Colonists, it is said, are becoming alarmed at the progress of this new branch of industry.—Ball Ameri-

A boy, while asleep, jumped from a fourth story window in Boston, a few nights since, and sustained no other injury than the putting out of joint of one of his fingers.—Ball. Chroni-

**EASTON, MD.**  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1834.

We invite attention to the opinion of Mr. Taney, published in this morning's paper, relative to the U. S. Bank's claim for damages on the protested French draft. This opinion throws new light on this important subject, and merits attentive perusal.

Hear what Mr. Van Buren's neighbors say of his principles in relation to the right of suffrage. What says the editor of the Centreville Times to the following article:—

It is ridiculous in any newspaper to attempt to impose upon the credulity of the freemen of New York, by charging Mr. Van Buren with opposition to the elective franchise by the new constitution. It may find some few believers among the recent immigrants into the State, and those who know nothing of the political history farther back than the last election. But among the residents in the State for the last fourteen years, not one who has read the newspapers of either party, is ignorant of the fact, that *Martin Van Buren is the Father of Universal Suffrage in the State of New York.* They know that he advocated it, against the strength and influence of such men as Amos-rose Spencer, James Kent, Abraham Van Rensselaer, Dewitt Clinton, and Stephen Van Rensselaer. They know that to him, and almost to him alone, are they indebted for this, their natural right, which had been withheld from them by the remains of feudal spirit in institutions, and which the leaders of Mr. Van Buren's political opponents, in all cases, would have withheld from them forever. To preach falsehoods in the face of such facts, is ridiculous. You may as well attempt to convince the People that they do not owe the benefit of the safety fund system to Mr. Van Buren, or that it was not his policy that abolished imprisonment for debt.—Buffalo Republican.

**From the New-Haven (Ct.) Register.**  
**SHALL THE PRESIDENT BE CHOSEN BY THE MANY OR THE FEW?**

This is to be settled in the next Presidential election, and it is second to no other question that will excite so much interest. The combination of odds and ends—federalists, consolidationists, nullifiers—under the assumed name of whigs of '34, though differing in every thing else, unite in one purpose, to prevent, if possible, an election of President by the People at the polls, the many—and to throw the choice upon the House of Representatives, the few assembled in Washington. When the little State of Delaware the other day elected its member of Congress, it was noticed with great satisfaction in the National Gazette, one of the most influential federal papers in the country, because it was said that now the single man from Delaware will be able to balance the 40 members from New York, when the election comes into the House of Representatives. This, then, undoubtedly, is the plan of the party, and Mr. Walsh's paper speaks from authority. The Senate already furnishes a list of candidates, and the leaders of the "Whigs of '34" look to the elections of the other branches of Congress, the House, in the hope that they will make a President for them, from the defeated Senators that may be returned. Hence the anxiety with which they watch every election for the next Congress, to see if the odd one is theirs; and hence the chagrin which they show when they find that the majority of any delegation is likely to be against them. They are utterly opposed now to any general convention to nominate candidates, though Mr. Wirt and Mr. Clay were both so nominated three years ago. Why is this? Because the object then was to concentrate; it is now to distract public opinion, and after that to force an election through the House of Representatives. For this purpose, whig Webster is to be run at the North, because his name, it is supposed, may draw more votes from this section than that of a southern man. Whig Leigh is to be run in Virginia, to hold back, if possible, the old domination. Whig Calhoun is to be run farther South, as better suited to the attitude. Major Noah proposes whig Mangum to be started from N. Carolina—and though Mr. Clay has declared that he wishes not to be a candidate, they try to persuade him (we think he will not consent) to divide the West. If, by these means, the election can be taken from the polls, the many, and put upon Congress, the few, the popular principle, that of majority of numbers, ceases—and the federal principle comes in to finish the election. It is on this that all their hopes rest. The vote of the House, it is well known, would in such an event be given, not as the representatives of the People, but as States, without any regard to population or numbers of Representatives. Then, New York, with her forty members, would count no more than the single man who represents Delaware. And the great central States, Pennsylvania, the Key-Stone, Ohio, and New York, more interested from their position, and more alarmed from their strength, than they are to preserve the Union—numbering as they do 88 Representatives, would be neutralized by Delaware, Rhode Island, and Louisiana, which have together but six members—the many made powerless by the will of the few.

What can the promoters of this scheme propose themselves from such an experiment? If it should for once succeed, (and it never can when the People understand it,) a few of them might come in for the spoils; but an Administration so formed, would as a matter of course run down like a clock to itself. An election under ordinary circumstances, accidentally brought into the House, however honestly conducted, is never to be desired: but what would be thought of one intentionally and avowedly taken from the electors and thrown there, to be settled by the politicians? It would be condemned every where.

Such then being the policy of the new combination of political extremes, now struggling for power, it must be met and manfully resisted by the mass of the People, the Democrats of the country. It is for them in the present crisis to uphold and carry through the popular principle of our system—to keep the election in their own hands, and not allow it to be wrested from them by any want of concert among themselves. Their united energies have hitherto been equal to any emergency, either in peace or war, and they can easily overcome all that threatens them now. Let the Democratic party be thoroughly united, and there is now every indication of it—let all minor differences and preferences be yielded for the good of the whole, and for the preservation of the important principle, AN ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE. Let the candidate be supported, most likely to be preferred by the great body of the Democrats, and our opponents may have their dozen discordant candidates if they please. The sooner the line is drawn the better; on the one side will be those who are for having a President chosen by the People, and on the other those who would prevent an election at the polls, in hopes of making something out of the divisions which they labor to produce.

**From the National Intelligencer.**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

We had the pleasure, in our last, of apprising our readers of the reconciliation of the two great intestine parties of South Carolina. Of the controversy between them, now that it is ended, we have no idea, of reviewing the merits. Most of our readers, however, will probably be glad to see the report or manifesto of the majority, which had the effect to induce the minority to abandon their intention to resist the test-oath prescribed by the late amendment to the Constitution of the State. The following is a copy of the report, which was adopted by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

The Joint Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred the memorials of sundry citizens of the Districts of Charleston, St. Luke's Parish, Orange, Parish, Prince George, Parish, St. George's, Dorchester, Edgfield, Greenville, Union, Abbeville, Pendleton, Kershaw, Lancaster, York, and Spartanburg, and the Parish of Christ church, remonstrating against the passage of the amendment of the fourth article of the Constitution of this State be leave to

**REPORT.**

That they feel that under a Government like ours, not only every real grievance of the citizens should meet with prompt redress on the part of the Legislature, but that every imaginary grievance, coming from a portion of our fellow citizens, should obtain its respectful consideration.

Divested of all extrinsic considerations, the memorialists complain that the oath provided for in the amendment of the Fourth article of the Constitution of this State, to be hereafter taken by every person holding office under its authority, is designed by a majority of the people of South Carolina to impose on the memorialists obligations to the State inconsistent with those which they owe to the Constitution of the U. S.—This opinion your committee consider altogether groundless. They have no hesitation in affirming the belief that the said oath was passed upon and adopted by the people of South Carolina, without the most remote intention of interfering with those obligations, a belief which is concurrent with the conviction of your committee, that the true interpretation of the oath itself, for while the oath asserts and maintains the sovereignty of South Carolina, it expressly provides for the support of the Constitution of the United States, and consequently of all those obligations which the citizens of South Carolina owe to a compact which she solemnly made with her sister States. To suppose that the people of South Carolina, in engraving this oath on their Constitution, intended to impose any obligations on their citizens incompatible with their duties under the Federal Constitution, whilst in the oath they require those who hold office under her authority, to swear "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," would be to suppose that the State was capable of perjury, by assuming contradictory obligations. We trust that the memorialists would not expect to repeal such an imputation: if it were possible, self-reverence on the part of the Legislature, and a deep reverence for the authority of the people, would prevent it.

It appears however, that the memorialists further complain "that the oath is to be construed, as we are instructed by very high judicial authority it ought in good faith to be, in reference to the language of the Ordinance of 1833, it clearly deprives us of the judging for ourselves upon the matters in dispute between ourselves and our fellow-citizens."

Your committee suppose the judicial authority here alluded to, must be that of the Judge of the Court of Appeals, who delivered a dissenting opinion. How the memorialists can deduce any abridgment of their right of Judgment from the opinion in question, your committee are at a loss to conceive, since it declares in terms as explicit as can be used, that the oath implies no compulsory conformity of opinion, but provides alone for fidelity of conduct on the part of an officer of the State, whilst he continues in office.

With these views, and as it is believed by your committee, with an understanding by the memorialists of the true nature and estimation, both of the majority & minority of the Convention of the people of S. C., which assembled at this place on the 11th March, 1833, the majority agreed to permit the imposition of an oath of allegiance by their own authority, that it might go before the people as an ordinary proposition for amending the Constitution in the ordinary mode of the exercise of this sovereign function, that the sense of the people might be taken with all possible gravity and deliberation on the high matters in dispute, and as some of those thus representing the minority, expressly proposed such an appeal as a pacific arbitration of the controversy, justifying the confident expectation that their best offices will now be exerted to obtain a general acquiescence in the decision which might thus be pronounced, your committee would hope, as this award has been finally rendered, and as the allegiance required by the oath of office in the present crisis of the Constitution of the State, is the allegiance which every citizen owes to the United States, that public tranquility and fraternal concord may be restored among the good people of our beloved State.

J. HAMILTON,  
Chairman of the Committee on the part of the Senate

The two statues of War and Peace, which have recently been received at Washington from Italy, and which are designed to ornament the Capitol, have called forth various and conflicting opinions as to the merit of their workmanship. The following description of them, apparently written with care and candour, is furnished by the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial:—*Balt. Amer.*

They are colossal, appearing to be over 12 feet in height. Mars is represented in a standing posture, not in any hostile attitude or action, but appearing to possess the calm consciousness of courage and strength. He wears a lofty helmet, a cuirass richly embossed with scroll work, greaves and sandals of still richer workmanship, and a boose mantle thrown back from his shoulders. His right hand rests on a shield which is thrown back and rests upon the ground; his left hand grasps his sword, which is scabbarded, and held in a position which shows it to be rather held in reserve against an attack than ready to be drawn in offensive action. His countenance is resolved and stern, severe and thoughtful, the head not stiffly erect, but slightly reclining, like one engaged in deep reflection. Peace, the other statue, represents to the eye a female figure in which majesty and composure are more prominent than mere beauty or grace.

Both statues are finished "usque ad unguem," with the most assiduous and patient care. The flesh is alive; you see the faint rising of the veins upon the surface, but there is none of that ostentation of anatomy which makes some of the ancient statues look more like subjects for lecture than true representations of nature.—The fault here is, if any thing, on the opposite most part admirably disposed. The statues being originally designed to occupy niches, the back view is less interesting than would otherwise have been proper; yet the finish all round is equally high; and should they be placed where they will stand out to view in all directions, no deficiency will strike the spectator.—The material of which they have been formed is of unrivalled beauty; the marble is of the finest grain, and as white as driven snow.

You may ask, are there no faults? Doubtless; but amidst so much to approve and admire, who would hunt them out? Some of our critics will have it that Mars is not sufficiently martial in air or attitude; and it must be owned that though all would recognize him as a soldier, few would see in him the separate and concentrated genius of combativity. He is rather a giant ready for fight than in love with fighting. As an American statue, executed by order of the American government, this, in my view, is a great excellence. It expresses precisely what it ought. God grant that the nation may never outstep the composure of this its majestic emblem. Some, I suppose, would have had peace a more smiling, winning damsel; but I prefer it as it is. On the whole, I think Perseus has immortalized himself.

An officer on board the frigate United States writes as follows to the editor of the New York Times, under date of

**"ATHENS, Sept 1834.**

The present state of Athens, like that of most other celebrated cities of antiquity, exhibits a remarkable spectacle of fallen greatness. The Acropolis, the first ruin that attracts the attention of travellers, is situated on a lofty rock abrupt and inaccessible, except the front, which is towards the Parthenon; it was once filled with monuments of Athenian glory, but now a Turkish Mosque is erected in the centre, and the whole is filled with the accumulated rubbish of ages. The Acropolis is at present occupied by about one hundred Bravarian troops, brought out by King Otho. The town is surrounded by an insignificant wall, about two feet in height. The streets are narrow and filled up with ruins. Since the Turks left here the population has not been more than four or five thousand. The whole population of Greece is not more than seven hundred thousand. Throughout Turkey in Europe and Asia there are eight millions of Greeks—Would it not be good policy for the Government of Greece to induce these people to return to Greece. I think if something of this kind is not done, Greece must die a natural death, as the resources of the country will not support its extravagant government. Athens in the time of Demosthenes, is said to have contained one hundred and sixteen thousand inhabitants. The Acropolis had but one entrance, which fronts the Parthenon. The ascent is by a rude flight of steps. No less than four temples are passed in the ascent, those of Asclepius, Themis, Enus and Peitho, also of Tololus and Ceres. But the chief glory of the Acropolis, was the Temple of Minerva.

All its columns remain perfect, seven on each side, and seventeen front and rear, each six feet two inches in diameter at the base, and thirty four feet in height elevated on three marble steps, within the Peristyle; at each end stands a column of five and a half feet in diameter, forming a vestibule to the cell which rose two steps from the peristyle level. Little remains of this once beautiful edifice. The temple of Jupiter Olympus, built by Peristatus, was of decastyle construction, consisting of one hundred and 24 columns, sixteen of which are yet standing. The whole length of the sacred precinct was six hundred and eighty-nine feet, and its circuit about half a mile. The columns now standing are six feet in diameter, and sixty feet high. The spectator views with concern the marble ruins intermingled with mean flat roofed cottages among rubbish, the sad memorials of a noble people.

While here we saw a dozen or fifteen peasants, beating out their grain on the floor of the temple of Jupiter Olympus. This once noble structure, the remains being upwards of two thousand four hundred years standing.

The temple of Theseus, erected by Cimón, is in a better state of preservation than any other. It has seven columns front and rear, and thirteen on either side; the entrance is by marble steps, in number about six or seven. This building is situated in a beautiful plain at the foot of Marshall. The temple of the Winds, by Cyrrhestes, is a beautiful building, circular, small & nearly perfect. The Dionysian theatre, by Cimón, judging from its remains, must have been a magnificent building. The Odeum, by Pericles, and likewise the Propylæa, and other buildings of the Parthenon, are left. The Pantheon, by Theseus, a place of sacred festivals to be observed every five years. Of this temple few remains are found. The temple of Apollo, the Lantern of Diogenes, a circular marble building is nearly perfect.

Our Frigate is said to be the first American man-of-war that has touched at Athens. The anchorage is not good, and we were compelled to anchor from three to four miles from the first landing, and even then five miles from Athens. While on our way back to the ship, we stopped again to gaze at the temple of Olympum, and to give a last glance at the Acropolis, in its ruins the world has nothing like it; what then must it have been in the days of its glory: crowned with its marble battlements, above which rose portico and temple, standing out in relief against the bright blue sky; and far above all these the Parthenon or temple of Pallas, massive, grand, and splendid, with the Colossal statue of the Goddess, in ivory and gold; think of the city below with its amid deep and glittering colonades, its processions, and solemn sacrifices, its fountains, theatre, and temples.

At Thessalonica, a stranger in walking thro' the town, is astonished at its dark and dismal streets, and the solemn and death-like stillness which reigns throughout. The haughty Moslems sit for the most part grave and gloomy, smoking their amber headed pipes or chabouks, and sipping their coffee from little cups, an occupation which appears to form the principal and most important business of their lives. The mode of summoning the people to prayer, is to call out from the top of a minaret, when at the appointed hour the people are seen crowding around the fountains (with which the neighborhood of every mosque is supplied) careful to perform their ablutions before entering the mosque.

**From the Baltimore American.**

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, at Havana, has communicated for insertion the following authentic particulars of the late melancholy wreck of the brig Hunter. The writer adds—"The humanity and disinterested kindness of those in authority, and the people near the spot of this dreadful disaster, should be known—they deserve great credit—the Cubans are indeed a kind-hearted people. The resident American and British merchants, too, have acted in this case, as they are wont to do, with a kind liberality.

Further particulars of the loss of the Brig Hunter from New York to New Orleans, on the Cuba Shore, near Jaruca, about 20 miles to the eastward of Havana, on the morning of the 4th of Nov.

The Spanish authorities in the vicinity of the wreck were early informed of the misfortune, and with great promptness and humanity, proceeded towards the spot in the morning about sunrise, with a number of persons collected to assist. On arriving near the place where the brig went ashore, they found in a cave, six men horribly bruised, three of them more than the rest—from them they learnt that they belonged to the American brig Hunter, E. Howes, master, from New York, for New Orleans—that the vessel was in ballast—that there were eight men, including officers, and thirty-one passengers, on board—among the seamen, one negro, and among the passengers, two women.

Leaving these men, the Alcalde and his people proceeded towards the shore, where they found the relics of the vessel, and sixteen dead bodies, among them one woman and a negro. They discovered, at some distance, two men alive, on pieces of the wreck, making signals for help; but the surf was so high that it was impossible for any boat to be put off, or to give them any assistance, at so great a distance. They therefore returned to the men in the cave, and conveyed them to the village—the three men, badly bruised, were taken to the hospital, and the others into private houses, where their wounds were dressed by a surgeon, and taken good care of, clothed and fed, until they were well enough to be sent to Havana, without any expense. In the mean time, the Alcalde, with his people, had examined the shore to see if there were any others, living or dead, but found none.

One of the men on a piece of the wreck had approached the shore, and was making endeavors to get near the surf, when the people on shore adopted the only means of assistance in their power, which was attaching a fisherman's line to a piece of plank and throwing it towards the man beyond the surf, in which they were so successful that he caught it, and was brought on shore safe, and sent to his companions. The other, who appeared to be much exhausted and bruised, could not approach so rapidly as his more fortunate companion, and was seen to give up several times, as if he had fainted, until finally he was washed off, and did not again appear. The sixteen bodies were decently interred by the Alcalde on the spot. The survivors were sent to Havana to the American Consul, who took care of the seamen, (two,) and procured a subscription among the American and British merchants established there, for the rest, who were mechanics, entirely destitute, with which they were clothed, made comfortable, and sent to New Orleans.

Too much praise cannot be given to the Spanish authorities and inhabitants, for their humanity and disinterested kindness, who directed a piece of plank and throwing it towards the man beyond the surf, in which they were so successful that he caught it, and was brought on shore safe, and sent to his companions. The other, who appeared to be much exhausted and bruised, could not approach so rapidly as his more fortunate companion, and was seen to give up several times, as if he had fainted, until finally he was washed off, and did not again appear. The sixteen bodies were decently interred by the Alcalde on the spot. The survivors were sent to Havana to the American Consul, who took care of the seamen, (two,) and procured a subscription among the American and British merchants established there, for the rest, who were mechanics, entirely destitute, with which they were clothed, made comfortable, and sent to New Orleans.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICE.**

A quarterly meeting will be held by the Methodist Protestant Society, at St. Michaels, on Saturday and Sunday, the 31 and 4th of January, 1835. The members of the quarterly Conference of Talbot Circuit, are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Saturday morning.

December 23d, 1834.

Divine service may be expected at the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, at 11 o'clock on Christmas day, and also on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 6 1/2 P. M.

The Rev. James Nicols will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place on Christmas day at 11 o'clock.

**DIED.**

On Monday night last, BENJAMIN DENNY Esq. one of the oldest inhabitants of this county.

**\$50 DOLLARS REWARD.**

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday last, a negro man, named PETER McDANIEL, upwards of 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather a chestnut color, tolerably high forehead and thin visage, long slim foot. Had on a blue coat and chip hat, his other clothing not recollected. Thirty dollars reward will be given if he be taken in the State of Maryland, or fifty dollars if out of the State, and in either case secured in jail so that I get him again; or I will pay any reasonable expences for his return to me.

REUBEN PERRY,  
Banbury, Talbot county.  
dec 23

**NEW HATTING**

**Establishment.**

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of GENTLEMEN'S HATS & LADY'S BONNETS which they will sell very low for cash or trade, and hope from their own unremitting attention to business, to ensure a share of public patronage. Their shop is the one formerly occupied by Thos. Harper, and next door to McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store.

THOMAS BEASTON,  
THOMAS HARPER.

N. B. Thomas Harper, (one of the above firm,) grateful for past favours, would be very much obliged to those whose accounts are of long standing, to come forward and liquidate them, as he is very much in want of the one thing needful.

Easton, Nov 8th 1834—nov 11 3w

**MARYLAND.**

**Talbot County, Orphans' Court.**

12th December, Anno Domini, 1834.  
ON application of Ann Fountain, Administratrix of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER,**

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

ANN FOUNTAIN, Adm'x of William P. Fountain, deceased.  
dec 13 3w

**NEW GROCERY**

**AND VARIETY STORE.**

Thos. Oldson & Wm. H. Hopkins BEG leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OLDSON & HOPKINS, and have opened in the store room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets, a GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of articles in their line, such as GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c. which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission.  
dec 20 1m

**NEW GOODS.**

THE subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the various and many favours conferred, and wishes to inform them that he is recently from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a supply of new goods suitable for the season, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Castings, Queen's-Ware, Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, and Window Glass, of various sizes and qualities.

ALSO He has on hand a quantity of White & Yellow Pine Plank, Cypress and Oak Shingles, all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

A word to those of my customers whose accounts and notes are of long standing.—It is desirable that the same should be paid, and those whose custom has been discontinued in consequence of their delinquency, cannot expect further indulgence. It is desired that those that take newspapers, who have no other account, will pay their newspaper postage in advance, as the law directs, as it is troublesome keeping postage accounts only; and, not only that, I have to pay the postage quarterly, whether I get it or not. I think when an enlightened public comes to understand the law, they will have no cause to think hard of the above request.

The public's obedient servant,  
WM. TURNER.  
Greensborough, 10th Dec. 1834.

P. S. Also for sale, 2 new and 1 second hand Gig, one new Sulkey, two new Carts, with a parcel of new Cart, Gig, Dearborn Wheels, seasoned Gig and Cart Spokes, and timber for Fellows.

W. T.  
dec 16 4f

**FOR RENT.**

A small HOUSE and GARDEN near Easton, to rent for the next year. Enquire of the Editor.  
dec 6

**FOR SALE.**

A good milch cow with a young calf. Enquire at the Whig office.  
nov 25 8t

**The Farmer and Gardener,**  
AND  
**Live-Stock Breeder & Manager,**

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. (When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.)

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note, and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "cultivators of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussions being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. (If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition:—Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

**HINTS TO FARMERS.**

This is another publication printed on a large sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year: but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

A Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a Price Current of country produce, in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

dec 20

**An Overseer Wanted.**

WANTED for the next year an overseer, to manage a large farm. A man of family who can produce satisfactory testimonials of sobriety, industry and a general knowledge of farming may obtain an advantageous situation by applying immediately to his advertiser. To wait for the next year the dwelling house and garden with the privilege of fire wood, at my farm adjoining Perry Hall. A country carpenter would be preferred as a tenant—Also to hire several young negroes of both sexes.

MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Nov 29—dec 2

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods.

Among which are, A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTES.

He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, & C.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers. Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.

ALSO, CAST STEEL AXES, of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel. WM. H. & P. GROOME, cow6t

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS, HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,

A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods, viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glassware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS; and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call. Feathers, Linseys and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME, HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their full supply of goods, comprising a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE. THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq. Robt. Oliver, Esq. Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued in Dorchester County Court, and made directed, in the name and on behalf of William Tiffany, George Tiffany, and Henry Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against William Vans Murray, I will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the Jail door in Cambridge, the highest and best bidder, for cash, three as likely NEGRO MEN as any in this county, by the names of Bob, George, and Adam.

CATTLE

TAKEN to winter at 50 cents per month. Dec 2 4t

TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located himself in Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Lowe's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. If ease combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please.

Great Literary Enterprise.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY, FOR 1855.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed among the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; it is certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1855, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Balles Letters, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the original Prospectus. In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of five cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars!

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS. "The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a title-page and Index. The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded elsewhere, extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance. Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by writing in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

ADAM WALDIE, No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Stead's Philadelphia House, Philadelphia, December, 1854.

THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.

A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio & Companion to the Select Circulating Library" in the same form, to every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine.

Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

TO BE RENTED

THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON. A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Easton, Sept. 30, 1854

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

Valuable Property for sale.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to JAMES C. WHEELER, Easton Point, Oct 14

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, Apr 126, 1854—may 6

Boot & Shoe making & repairing DONE BY



SOLOMON MERRICK.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton, & the public generally, that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call.

The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON MERRICK, nov 4

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

Cash for Negroes, INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age.

Persons having likely servants to dispose of, we will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md. OVERLEY & SANDERS. All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to. sept 30 8t

A CARD.

WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as he 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

PROSPECTUS

FOR publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined to issue it weekly, in adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.

It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents.

All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance.

The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on.

The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday evenings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they would wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them.

RICHARD SPENCER, Oct. 28, 1854.

Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers.

We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price.

Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers.

TERMS. 1 copy during the session, \$1 00 11 copies during the session, \$10 00 Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk, on the notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received. For terms apply to ADAM WALDIE, nov 4

To Rent for 1855

THAT framed Dwelling House and premises on Washington street adjoining Dr. Ennalls Martin and at present occupied by John Harper. Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks. And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome. All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME, Easton, sept. 30. oct 3w

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour. For terms apply to References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason Gerald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county Md. THOMAS R. PERKINS, Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md. Oct. 14 8m

Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of communication and supply, a fuller medium of communication and supply was added, which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion" such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, being all offered for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted. 1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals, &c. &c. 2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each. 4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and selected literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking. ADAM WALDIE.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being sitably located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore. Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots, with a Blacksmith Shop, &c. Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crocker's Ferry. To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to JACOB C. WILLSON, sept 2

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1854, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore, it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice. JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county, sept 9

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 \$2.

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.

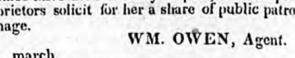
STEAM BOAT NOTICE.



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.

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'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

A House-keeper wanted.

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to MATTHEW SPENCER, Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov 4

CLASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXTEEN'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. Baltimore, may 20

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 6th day of November 1854, by Joseph M. Shane, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACK BURLEY, says he belongs to John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand, and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on when committed, a blue country cloth roundabout and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest, cotton shirt, fine leather shoes, and a 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, nov 25 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 1st day of November, 1854, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself MILLY SNOWDEN; says she was born free, was raised by her mother, Nelly Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county, twelve miles below Leonard's-town, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her forehead, and a scar on her left wrist. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, red striped plaid cap, blue cotton striped apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, and a pair of fine leather 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, nov 25 3w

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 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 may 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

John Estlin

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 378.

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POETRY.

EPITAPH.

On the Tomb stone over the Marquis of Anglesea's LEG, lost at the Battle of Waterloo.

DECLARED TO MR. CANNING.

Here rests, and let no sassy knave Presume to sneer or laugh, To learn that mouldering in the grave Is laid a British Calf.

For he who writes these lines is sure, That those who read the whole, Will find such laugh was premature, For here too lies a soul.

And here five little ones repose, Twin born with other five, Unheeded by their brother to's, Who all are now alive.

A leg and foot, to speak more plain, Rest here of one commanding, Who, though his soles he might retain, Lost half his understanding.

And when the guns with thunder fraught, Pour'd bullets thick as hail, Could only in this way be taught To give the foe leg bail.

And now in England just as gay, As in the battle here, Goes to the rout, review, or play, With one foot in the grave.

Fortune in vain here show'd her spite, For he will still be found, Should England's sons engage in fight, Resolv'd to stand his ground.

But fortune's pardon I must beg, She meant not to disarm, For gahen she topp'd the hero's leg, She did not seek his arm.

And but I'd add a harmless whim, Since he could walk with one, She saw two legs were lost on him, Who never meant to run.

THE CURSE.

"The deed was foul, But grievously the forfeit had been paid."

I am again free—free, save from the tortures of my own thoughts, which, like the furies of the old, are present to lash me. I am once more in the deserted home of my fathers— I am no longer a fettered maniac, crouching spavilic before the glare of my savage keeper. It may be a childish morbid feeling, but still I dare not, cannot die. The presence of man is hateful to me—all seem to look on me with loathing and hatred. I must unload my breast—I must give some vent to the fire that burns within me, and record my tale of desolation; any thing is preferable to unbroken silence; and it is matter of consolation that when I was gone, some perchance may pity me, when they peruse the strange record of my blasted fate.

The second son of a family more distinguished for unblemished antiquity than possessions or wealth, I was early thrown in a great measure, on my own resources, and sought in foreign climes that fortune which there was no chance of finding at home. I was successful beyond hope or expectation; and ere my health had been lost or strength wasted by the withering influence of tropical climates, I was on my way homeward, rich almost beyond my wildest desires.

"Now am I indeed happy," I exclaimed, as the palm-clad hills of Bonaire faded from my sight—"now am I happy indeed." For home, with all its ecstatic associations, rushed full and strong on my mind; I had a father whom I revered—a brother whom I loved as brother never was loved before; I was going to see them; to live with them, never more to part. But there was one in whom was concentrated the love of father and brother, and more than both—one who for years, ay, "even from my boyish days" had ever formed a part of my musings by day, my dreams by night; the thoughts of whose love and constancy had been my guiding polar star in all difficulties, the zest of my prosperity, the solace of my darker hours; deprived of whom, life seemed but a "salt-sown desert" by the sea, and with all that was glorious or great, and with whom a crust of brown bread and a squallid hovelled room richer than the banquet of a Roman Emperor, or the palace of an eastern magician whose slaves were mighty genii, and to whom the elements themselves were ministering spirits.

Helen Vere—my hand shakes like palsied age as I trace her name—Helen Vere was my first, my only love—I loved her before I knew what the passion was, and it grew with my years and strengthened with my strength. I see her this moment before me, plain and distinct, as if she were still in the flesh. Her slender, exquisitely formed person; her glorious bow, faultlessly white as unconaminated snow, delicately interwoven with veins vying with the creamy azure of an Italian sky; her large dark swimming eyes; her passionate love and maiden bashfulness dwell in twin sisters; her hand—her—but I injure by this attempt at description—her peerless beauty might be dreamt of, but never, never could be painted by pencil of flatterer.

We were young when we parted—she was but a girl, and I but few steps beyond boyhood—and we loved almost as children love, without a dream of change or alteration. We pledged no vows, made no sworn promises—

"For having never dream'd of falsehood, we had not one word to say of constancy."

I never dream'd of change; I would as soon have thought that the sun could cease to shine; or the planets to keep their nightly watch among the countless armies of heaven.

I had not heard of her for some time; the communication with the East, especially with that quarter where I was situated, was irregular and uncertain, and many months had passed since I had heard from home. I learned afterwards that a letter had come a day after I sailed—would to God I had received it! but I must not anticipate.

My passage home was long and tedious, but at last the welcome cry from the mast head was heard, and in a few hours my foot pressed the sacred soil of Britain; I felt as if inspired by a new existence; the air seemed richer and more balmy than the aromatic gales of Ceylon, for Helen Vere breathed it. That delicious moment richly repaid me for years of toil and privation and grief—I was happy—how strange that word is now!

I lost not a moment, but pressed homeward; and soon the proud, free, cloud-mantled mountains of my native Scotland raised before me. The sight brought back my home associations with redoubled force and vividness; and then, for the first time, the thought struck me, what if Helen be sick—be dead! I never dream'd of picturing her as changed—my heart swelled almost to bursting—I trembled like a man at whose strength a raging fever has scotch'd—a cold clammy perspiration burst from every pore and though but twelve miles from home, I felt as if I could as easily have travelled a million—I could not go on, were death itself the penalty of my delay.

I turned off the road and entered a little country church yard. It had long been deserted, the village to which it had been attached having long since gone to decay; a few grey, moss-covered stones alone remained to chronicle where the house of God had been; but the land of time had spared the dwellings of mouldering mortality, and the damp, rude head-stones still remained to tell that the dust and "dry bones" which they covered had once been living and breathing man. Our hereditary family tomb was here; a strange, old, gloomily fantastic pile, largely furnished by some rural sculptor, with angels and cross-bones and armorial bearings. It was the last place I had visited when I left home; and I sat down on one of the projecting angles, and mused on the chances which had befallen me since then. A sabbath-like calm pervaded the scene; nothing was heard save the slight breeze rustling through the clumps of withered hemlock, or at intervals the sweet wild murmur of the humble-bee. No one can resist the sympathies of nature altogether, and my mind soon grew calm and tranquil as the scene around me.

While I thus sat in my musing mood, I heard some one behind me repeat these noble words of inspiration, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord;" and on turning round I beheld an old man, a peasant, leaning on his staff and gazing on a little grave almost concealed by the chancel herbage which encircled it on every side. "Aye," he continued, as if unaware of my presence, "blessed indeed are they who die in the Lord; but the wicked man, he may flourish for a season as a green bay tree; he may enlarge his bounds, and cast forth his arms in his pride; but the time shall come when they will seek him but shall not find him, and the place which knew him once shall know him no more forever."

"For why? the way of godly men Unto the Lord is known; Whereas the way of wicked men Shall quite be overthrow'n."

So saying, he began to clear away the grass and weeds from the little stone; and having done so, he sat down, as if musing on those who slept below.

Absorbed as I was with my own thoughts, my curiosity at last prevailed, and I said to him, "good morning old man; I see you are, like myself, a visitor of the dead; may I ask whose resting place you contemplate with such interest?"

He now for the first time seemed aware of my presence, and looking up, and touching his head with his hand, he replied, "They who sleep here, sir, were those of whom the world were not worthy—the true salt of the earth, even they who wandered about on the earth desolate, afflicted, tormented; and having come out of great tribulation, and washed their robes white in the blood of the Lamb, are now set down at the right hand of God." Here he took off his cap, and looked for a moment or two up to the bright blue heavens, as if he beheld the glorious vision he described. "In a word," he continued, they who sleep here are martyrs, who wrote their testimony against the deflections of the land, and the breaking of the covenant, even in the precious letters of their blameless blood. They fell unknown, unlamented, and unrevenged, by a world lying in sin; but there is one above before whom even a sparrow cannot fall to the ground unremarked; and He who has the inner blood ever in His own good time, for the blood of his saints is precious in his eyes."

My curiosity being excited by this exordium, I requested him to tell me the story to which he referred. "It's a simple tale," he said, "and little different from hundreds of other passages which our land had the misfortune to see; but ye are a young man, and who knows but God in providence may yet call you to act in defence of laws and prerogative, even as they did—Surely all those things were given as an example to us, to act as they did, if ever the stern necessity of the times demand—which may a gracious God in his providence foreordain!"

JOHN CRAIG AND ISOBEL ROSS. It was in those days when the bloody persecutions of the Reformation raged in Scotland, that John Craig, a singular, godly youth, did take to wife Isobel Ross, a maiden fair as to worldly externals, but what was far better, of an enlightened and sober piety, not in any way tainted with the deflections of errors which then so rife prevailed. They loved and were beloved more than usually falls to the lot of us poor sinners; and, not without reason, they promised themselves many many days of happiness and joy. But a continuance of prosperity is not to be looked for in this vale of sorrow and tears; every month the persecution grew more and more bitter, and honest men durst no more worship God after the manner of their fathers, but were compelled to pray among the rocks and caves of the earth, as if they were evil-doers, breaking and setting at naught the laws of the land.

Ye see that tomb there—it is the burial-place of the Erskines of Rath; (here I started—it was the tomb of my fathers the old man pointed to, but I said nothing.) Sir John Er-

skine, who sleeps there, grandfather to the great lord, was one of the most valiant persons in the part of the country. The folk said he had a looking in some part under the King, which made him the more active in hunting out the rebels, as they were called; and he exceeded even the rude hirelings of soldiers themselves in his oppressions and violence; some of them indeed clank shrunk from participating in many of his deeds, which however was milk and honey to that blood thirsty apostate James Sharp, whose appetite for carnage nothing could quench or slacken.

Well, sir, to keep to our tale: word was brought him early one morning, that there was a conventicle, or field-preaching, in a glen, up among the hills, see yonder it is, where a clump of black fir-trees are growing. This was an opportunity of serving the King, not to be lost; so he got his servants to arm, called out the military who were quartered in the village, and set out at full speed to the place. But God had other things in reserve for those at that meeting; for getting timely notice from a herd boy who had seen the host advancing, they all escaped, save and excepting John Craig, who fell suddenly, before he was aware, into the hands of the persecutors.

Being but a young man, and never before convicted of correspondence with the hill-folks, many thought he would get free, or a short imprisonment, or small fine, but Sir John was enraged at the ill success of his expedition, and determined to wreak his vengeance on the poor lad, as a fearful example to the rest of the country. So he commanded him to be led on a trooper's horse, and led him down the hill till they came to his own little cottage, where his wife Isobel was waiting his arrival to breakfast.

It was a fine, calm, clear, winter morning, the ground was covered with snow, hardened by a keen frost, and the sun shone brightly and cheerily, as if on a scene of joy and festivity. His wife hearing the noise ran out to welcome her John and beheld him a fettered prisoner, and in the hands of those whose tender mercies she well knew were horrid crimes!

But the God whom she served! did not forsake her in this her moment of destiny and despair; she felt nerved with a strength which no human power could ever invest her with; and she went up to her husband firmly and fearlessly, as if she knew not that he was soon to be a bleeding corpse, and she a friendless, houseless widow. She whispered a word of courage and consolation in his ear, she chafed his stiff, half frozen hands, she parted his long brown hair over his brow—for his arms were tied—she wiped the sweat from his cheek, and the foam of pain and agony from those lips from which she had often drained deep draughts of love and delight.

The murderous ruffians now tendered the test, as the only means of escape from death— instant death; and what a test! a compromise of conscience, a trampling on the tenderest feelings of devotion and principle. The agonised husband cast an eye of bitter meaning on his wife, and she at once understood the appeal; and nobly she answered it. "John Craig," she said, with a voice slightly broken, for the woman and the wife were holding a fearful strife in her breast,—"John Craig, care not for me; I am friendless, I am poor, I have none save earth to care for me but you, but God will care for me, John; He is the father of the fatherless, and the husband of the widow; He who has cared for me up to this time, will give me strength to witness this last trial—to drain to the dregs this cup of unmix'd bitterness and grief. We have often prayed together, dear John, when we sat in our own sweet cottage, when we feared no danger and suffered no evil; and shall we not pray now when the shades of death compass us around, and hem us in on every side, come, John, let us pray to Him who is the hearer of prayer, and who hath not told any of the seed of Jacob to seek His face in vain." And he looked on her first and only comfort; and shook away the first and only tear he had shed; and there they knelt on the frozen ground, the husband and the wife, and prayed a prayer which made even the rude & thoughtless troopers turn aside and weep.

But Sir John's heart was hardened; he rudely broke in on their devotions, cursed their calling white, and commanded the helpless and trembling to kneel down on a little stone, and the troopers to prepare their carbines. He obeyed without a murmur; but when he rose to take his place as commanded, all men wondered at the change which that short season of prayer had wrought on his countenance. His eye was no longer clouded and downcast, but gleamed with an exultation and light which seemed to reflect something beyond the grave—brighter and more glorious than the sun in his unclouded pride; he kiss'd the pale and bloodless cheek of his Isobel, and walked with a stately and unflinching step to the appointed place; but, before he knelt down, he looked steadily at Erskine castle, the windows of which were glittering in the morning sun, and many thought that a shade of sorrow as it over his manly brow. He stood as if entranced for a moment or two, and then spoke in tones milder than any he had ever used, and he said to his troopers, and from my soul I beseech that my blood, may not be laid to the charge of this man, but I may not conceal what God commands me to speak; I shall indeed fall by your hands, but I will not fall unavenged; you will not see it, none here present will see it; but as surely as I speak it will come to pass—Yet three generations, and the proud house of Rath will cease to be, and I will be the curse fall: would I could avert it—but God has decreed it, and what mortal shall stay His hand, or say unto Him, What doest thou? Farewell, time—farewell, all created comforts: welcome, eternity—welcome, heaven—welcome, eternal life. Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit. Amen! and a man.

Here he bent his head and ceased to speak. The troopers unslung their muskets and took aim, and the miserable wife knelt down also, covering her eyes firmly with both hands. She saw nothing; and when she came to her recollection, the band had retired, and her young good-man was lying at her feet, with his brains sprinkled over his fair and manly face. She stretched the body out on the snow, for she had no home—the wretches had burned the cottage to the ground—and after closing those eyes which had never spoken to her but in the language of peace and love and joy, she prayed to their common God, and found comfort for such as the world can neither give nor take away.

The rest of the tale is short, and will not tire your patience. The murdering crew spent the whole day in the village, and none dared to visit the widowed mourner, lest they should be suspected of reasonably commencing; such was

the nature of these fearful times. That night a storm raged, such as no one remembered ever having witnessed. The wind howled, and the price of darkness had been rising in triumph at the cross services rendered him by his liege vassals. The mountain burns kindled and roared like mighty rivers diverted from their proper channels. The next morning some pitying neighbours sought the lone cottage on the hill; but what a scene presented itself! There lay the martyr, calm as when he first entered into his rest, half shrouded in the drifted snow, and by his side his young widow, wife, cold and stiff and dead, the big tear drops frozen on her wax cheek. But they had been tears of holy rapture and joy; she had found comfort in death, for a calm smile seemed to linger about her mouth, and like the holy Stephen, those who stood around "saw her face as it had been the face of an angel."

They both lie here, doubtless in hope of a glorious and blessed resurrection, and in that tomb sleep their murderer, till the day of the last dread trumpet calls the oppressor and the oppressed before His throne, who will judge all men according to the deeds done in the flesh, whether they be good or whether they be evil. God alone knows his fate; but, sir, not for all the wealth of the Indies ten times told, would I change that little neglected hillock or earth for yonder proud sculptured tomb.

The curse has not yet fallen on the house of the spoiler; but as sure as that noontide sun is shining over our heads, it will come, and that quickly. The blood of Abel cried not in vain from the earth, neither will that of John Craig and Isobel Ross; for precious in God's sight is the blood of his saints.

It was long after the old man had ceased to speak, that I looked up, and when I did so he was gone. I was sitting alone, between the patriotic tomb and the humble earthen mound, through the long rank grass of which the piping wind whistled in the wild fitful gusts, as if the inhabitants of the tombs were lamenting their destinies and woes.

When at last I rose, I felt as if I were recovering from some strange sickness or too blood dream. "The third generation," I continued repeating, over and over to myself—"the third generation." 'Tis indeed come. What if the strange legend of that old tale should be true. But no! 'tis but an idle date—the invention of credulous superstition—an old wife's tale, to frighten children withal. May the light of heaven shine on the inventor of such an improbable fancy! But for all this I felt a kind of nameless awe and apprehension hang over me, and I half wished that I had never seen the peasant, and I never heard his tale.

When I gazed out of his enclosure, I saw some farmers riding past in the direction of my father's house, with favours in their hats, as if for a bridal; and between intervals of joyous shouts of laughter, I heard mention made of Rath house, as the scene of some such festivity. I could not prevail on myself to question the many groups as to particulars, but rode on congratulating myself on my good fortune, in reaching home on such an occasion, when all would be mirth and happiness, and festivity.

Rath house, the seat of my fathers, stands at the foot of a steep perpendicular hill or cliff of rock, which without break of stay, goes sheer down full twenty fathoms, till it ends in a deep rapid stream, rushing through a narrow gorge, and scantily studded with a sort of dwarfish stunted brushwood, through which the boiling and bubbling of the water is seen at broken intervals.

Along the ridge of the steep it was the custom, when any marriage occurred in the family, for the bridal procession to ride to church, which stood in a glen about half a mile distant; and on such an occasion the bride and bridegroom rode double; that is, on one horse, the lady sitting behind, on an ancient pad used only for that purpose. 'Twas one of those old antiquated observances which almost every family of any standing has, and which is kept up merely because practised by former generations; and as the ceremony generally took place a little after midday, so I fully calculated on meeting the joyous throng, midway at least.

"It will be my brother's bride," said I, and my father will be there—and my old uncle, Heaven bless him, will be there, as bridegroom. Little does she dream how soon she may ride the principal feature in a similar solemnity. The thought of Helen inspired me with new vigor; the legend of the church yard was all forgotten; I spurred up my horse, and ere long the gray towers and turrets of my father's mansion rose before me, gloriously sprinkled by the fervid beams of an unclouded July sun. I recognised a friend in every stone, an old acquaintance in every tree. I even thought I knew the crow's nests which I had so often spoiled; and I could swear to the initials of my name, which with Helen's assistance, I had feloniously carved out of the smooth bark of a huge chestnut tree.

Other thoughts now occupied my mind, for I heard the joyous shouts of many a light-hearted boy and maiden; and presently, turning a corner of the way, I saw indeed a bridal procession, advancing in all its glittering circumstances and panoply. My heart beat high. "I will meet them on foot, as an unknown individual, and their joy and surprise will be the greater." So I turned my horse into an adjoining field, and mending my face in my capacious cloak, I pursued my way, filled with a variety of contending feelings, which I can neither analyse nor describe.

On came the procession. My father (according to usage) rode first, on an ancient steed, which had faithfully served him for more than twenty years. The old man was feeble, and more bent than when I parted with him; yet still I was rejoiced to see that time had laid his hand gently on his honored head. His eyes had waxed dim, however, and he rode past me without stop or recognition. Then came my relations, distant connections whom I had never seen, or, having seen them merely as children, did not know. The ignorance was mutual. I was merely regarded as a spectator of the solemnity of the day. At last the bridegroom appeared on a gallant piebald steed, which proudly pranced beneath his joyful burthen, as if he gloried in the weight. I could not be mistaken, it was indeed my brother, my only darling brother, who, from a laughing lad, had grown up into a noble man.

He turned back and gazed upon, as a perfect model of his race. Grace and power were in every motion and look; the light ease of the Apollo was admirably blended with the nerve and muscle of the Hercules.

He rode up, and, as usual, the bride sat behind him, tall, slender, and nobly fashioned, and bashfully retiring as the graceful gazelle. I was about to speak, when a passing gust of wind blew aside her veil, and there I beheld

Helen! ay, Helen Vere, my first, my only love, and my all but pledged bride. What misery and despair, and rage, were concentrated in that little moment. All my hopes all the wanderings, and fits, and privations, became but as empty wind by that look. I seemed in a moment to live over fifteen long years of my life. My first feelings of love—my parting kiss—my dreams of her when far away, danced wildly in my brain. She was another's bride! The sudden shock was too much for feeble frail reason to sustain. I forgot where I was—what I was doing. I rushed forward, I threw out my arms, like one battling with some tempestuous wind; I screamed, I laughed, I shouted, ha, ha, ha! till the rocks echoed as with the howling of a thousand devils. My blood felt like liquid fire; my eyes seemed starting from their burning sockets; my veins were swollen to agony, and my heart seemed glowing and crackling, as if the infernal fire of a whole eternity were concentrated in its narrow limits—"Welcome, my love! welcome, my lady bride!" I shouted, "you have kept your troth bravely—we shall have a merry bridal—ha, ha, ha! But who laughs?" I exclaimed, started at the hideous sound of my own maniac voice—"who dares laugh at death—see you not the fleshless limbs through the bravery of his crimson robes—down, down, devil—down, in God's name or the devil's to your native hell!"

possessed with the wild fantasy which my whirling brain had conjured up, I rushed at my brother to pull him from his seat. I had the nerve of a giant—I was blind with the fury of raging madness; the horse with its riders were near the edge of the rock—I sprang forward at the imaginary enemy, and oh, horror! horror! horror! over they went, horse and riders, over the naked craggy precipice. All I have described, passed in a moment of time—the pair, thank God! never, on this earth at least, knew their murderer.

The moment they fell, my reason returned like a flash of light—I was fascinated, rooted to the spot, gazing into the abyss of death and horror. I saw, I remarked every thing; I saw the steed with its burden dash from point to point; I even noted the sparks which the hoofs of the agonised brute struck from the dirty side of the ravine, and I distinctly heard a low but terribly clear shriek of mortal agony mingling with the sullen crash, which told that they had reached their grave at the bottom.

The frenzy again came upon me; I lost all thought, all fear; regardless of the tremendous height, I swung myself down by bush and stone, getting footing and holding which in no other circumstances I could have found or availed myself of. I heard a confused murmur of voices above me, the gradual dimming of which was the only index to my progress; and with feverish madness, I reached the bottom.

At first I could discover nothing; my eye was bloodshot and dim—I was dizzy, too, and sick and faint; for the first dislocation had begun to wear away. At last I saw something dark mingled with white; it grew plainer and plainer, like the phantasmagoric scene of a magic lantern; my sight gradually regained its wonted power—my reason and consciousness returned, and I saw what will haunt me till the spirit shall part with the flesh—even longer if I may be.

It was very terrible to be sitting there in that wild fastness beside the dead, who but minutes before, had been rioting in life, and health, and joy—and I had caused the change; but for me, they still had been so young and so full of life, and so full of the blessed freshness of the western breeze which now whirled the withered oak leaves around their unconscious forms.—The solitude was awful. I have been in the wild battle, where death led his bloodiest carnival—I have been at sea when the masts were sprung, and the breakers ahead were already baptising the bows of the devoted ship.—and I have been in a city whose walls were crumbling, and whose palaces were sinking under the toro and earthquake—at that moment I would have rushed into the whole of these united, if that could be, as a blessed refuge from the calm, quiet of death and desolation which that lonely gulf now presented.

Helen's face, by some chance, was untouched, unannihilated; her head resting on the side of the horse, she seemed as if peacefully gazing at me, as she was wont in by gone years, when resting with me on the sunny side of some green grove-decked hill. I could not believe that what had happened was real—I spoke to her—I grasped her hand yet warm with recent life—I laughed. I upbraided her for her cold apathy and neglect—"What? not one word, Helen, after our long absence? Is this kind? 'Tis but to try, my love—speak, Helen, speak but one word to say that you are still my own little black-haired laughing Helen."

My eye glanced on the fearfully mutilated arm of my brother—the damning reality at once pressed upon my brain—for an instant I felt torments to which the severest bodily agony would be pleasure and ease—but madness, blessed madness; came to my relief; and I awoke, as after a long and troubled sleep, in the very room where I had slept when a child.

A strange fancy struck me; I thought for a moment that I was still a boy, that my residence in India, the fearful crag, and the lapse of fifteen long years, were but the visionary creation of the erratic dream of a single night; and I almost expected to hear the laughing voice of Helen Vere outside my chamber-door, chiding me for lying so long a bed, when the sun had risen two hours before, and the tame stock-doves would be wagging for their accustomed food.

Two old withered hags, sick-nurses I presume, sat on each side of my couch in earnest converse, and I gently raised myself on my elbow to listen. "In truth," said one, "tis an awful story; 'tis lucky the old man died before he knew it was his son." "What strange fancies he had, to be sure," quoth the other; "because the bride was timesome, and did not like riding a horseback, he must needs have the bride-maid to take her place; well, well, old folks will have their fancies; the laird was ever particular in keeping up the freaks of the family."

I could hear no more—"She was true then," I yelled, and sunk back stunned and senseless, like one stricken by a million of thunderbolts.

I found myself naked and chained in a dungeon of a mad-house; it was cold, piercing cold; the night was wild and stormy, a high hoarse-voiced wind shook tall trees which grew around the window, and their shadows reflected by the bright moon-light, danced and flickered on the roof and walls of my cell like demons laughing at me, and mocking my distress, a great moaning screech-owl was perched outside the grating of the window; and as the neighbouring church clock chimed the hour of one, it slowly and sluggishly raised its head for a mo-

ment, opened its heavy dull eye, and then slumbered as before the clanking of chains was suddenly heard at intervals, and above, and below, and from every side, came fearful, diabolical like gusts of screaming and laughter, and shrieks of insensate agony and wild dark blasphemies and execrations.

"Thanks be to God, I am again in my sound mind; the fierce remembrance of the above fearful passages has softened down into a settled permanent melancholy. I cannot bear society—I see no one but the old clergyman of the village, whose pious communings have tended in no small degree to make me bear my lot with patience. But when I look at the desolation which pervades my paternal mansion and lawn, when I look at my worn-out frame, and my hair prematurely gray with sorrow, and watching, and think that with me one of the oldest families in the land will cease to exist, a feeling of unspeakable loneliness will ever steal upon me; and I think with chastened wonder upon the ways of that God which are past finding out, and which baffle and put to fault the wisest imaginings our poor, erring, shortsighted race.

HOSPITALITY IN THE WOODS. [BY AUDUBON.] Hospitality is a virtue, the exercise of which, altho' always agreeable to the stranger, is not always duly appreciated. The traveller who has acquired celebrity is not unfrequently received with a species of hospitality, which is much allowed by the obvious attention of the host to his own interest, that the favour conferred upon the stranger must have less weight when it comes mingled with almost interminable questions as to his perious adventures. Another receives hospitality at the hands of persons, who, possessed of all the comforts of life, receive the way-worn wanderer with pompous lead him from one part of their spacious mansion to another, and bidding him good night, leave him to amuse himself in his solitary apartment, because he is thought unfit to be presented to a party of friends. A third stumbles on a congenial spirit, who receives him with open arms, offers him servants, horses, perhaps even his purse, to enable him to pursue his journey, and parts from him with regret. In all these cases, the traveller feels more or less under obligation, and is accordingly grateful. But, kind reader, the hospitality received from the inhabitant of the forest, who can only offer the shelter of his humble roof, and the refreshments of his homely fare, remains more deeply impressed on the memory of the bewildered traveller than any other. This kind of hospitality I have myself frequently experienced in our woods, and now proceed to relate an instance of it.

I had walked several hundred miles, accompanied by my son, then a stripling, and, coming upon a clear stream, observed a house on the opposite shore. We crossed in a canoe, and finding that we had arrived at a tavern, determined upon spending the night there. As we were both greatly fatigued, I made an arrangement with our host to be conveyed in a light Jersey wagon a distance of a hundred miles, the period of our departure to be determined by the rising of the moon. Fair Cynthia, with her shorn beams, peeped over the forest about two hours before dawn, and our conductor, provided with a saddle and bridle, and a pair of horses, led us to the door of the wagon. Off we went at a round trot, dancing in the cart like peas in a sieve. The road, which was just wide enough to allow us to pass, was full of deep ruts, and covered here and there with trunks and stumps, over all of which we were hurried. Our conductor, Mr. Flint, the landlord of the tavern, boasting of his perfect knowledge of the country, undertook to drive us by a short cut, and we willingly confined ourselves to his management. So we jogged along, now and then deviating to double the fallen timber. Day commenced with promise of fine weather, but several nights of white frost having occurred, a change was expected. To our sorrow the change took place long before we got to the road again. The rain fell in torrents; the thunder belted; the lightning blazed. It was now evening, but the storm had brought perfect night, black and dismal. Our cart had no cover, and cold and wet, we sat silent and melancholy, no better expectation than that of passing the night under the little shelter the cart could afford us.

To stop was considered worse than to proceed. So we gave the reins to the horses, with some faint hope that they would drag us out of our former fate. Of a sudden the steeds altered their course, and soon after we perceived the glimmer of a faint light in the distance, and almost at the same moment heard the barking of dogs. Our horses stopped by a high fence, and fell a neighing, while I looked at such a rate that an answer was speedily obtained. The next moment, a flaming pine torch, and a black dog, and a negro boy who bore it, without waiting to question us, enjoined us to follow the fence, and said that master had sent him to show the strangers the way to the house. We proceeded, much relieved, and soon reached the gate of a little yard, in which a small cabin was perceived.

A tall fine looking young man stood in the open door, and desired us to get out of the cart and walk in.—We did so, when the following conversation took place: "A bad night this, strangers; how came you to be a long the fence? You certainly must have lost your way with us. No public road within twenty miles." "We answered Mr. Flint, "sure enough we lost our way, but thank God we have got to a house, way but thank you for your reception." "Reception!" replied the woodsman "no very great thing after all; you are all here safe and that's enough—Eliza," turning to his wife, "see about some victuals for the strangers; and you, Jupiter," addressing the negro lad, "bring some wood and mend the fire. Eliza, call the boys up, and treat the strangers the best way you can. Come, gentlemen, pull off your wet shoes and draw to the fire. Eliza, bring some socks and a shirt or two."

For my part, kind reader, knowing my countrymen as I do, I was not much struck at all this; but my son, who had scarcely reached the age of fourteen, drew near to me, and observed how pleased it was to have met with such good people. Mr. Flint took a hand in getting his horses put under a shed. The young wife was already stirring with so much liveliness, that to have doubted for a moment that all she did was not a pleasure to her would have been impossible. Two negro lads made their appearance, looked at us for a moment, and going out, called the dogs. Some after the cries of poultry informed us that good cheer was at hand. Jupiter brought some wood, the boys of the fire illuminated the cottage, Mr. Flint and our host returned, and we already began to feel the comforts of hospitality. The woodsman remarked that it was pity we had not changed to come that day three weeks

ago, and then slumbered as before the clanking of chains was suddenly heard at intervals, and above, and below, and from every side, came fearful, diabolical like gusts of screaming and laughter, and shrieks of insensate agony and wild dark blasphemies and execrations.

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criminate reception of bank notes. If the Treasury had discriminated properly among the banks, refusing to receive the notes of any but such as were known to be solvent, the loss would not have been felt. But even under the reprehensible procedure which then existed, we are told that the Government only sustained a loss of \$500,000.

When gentlemen take this institution to their arms, and represent it as a garment covering our errors, and an angel ministering to our wants, I demand that they shall retract their opinions. Will the country be in a better situation, should we be involved in another war, than we were during the last war? I think not. We shall find ourselves surrounded then by as great embarrassment as we have lately experienced. I know the enlarged and comprehensive views of my friend from South Carolina. He surely will not consent to legislate alone for the passing hour. He would not cherish and foster a system which can alone exist under the smile of peace, and would wither and perish under the frown of war. And yet, sir, I feel that the present is one of that description.

Would it be a task of any great difficulty to substitute another system for this? I submit it to honorable gentlemen to say whether, in the event of the Government's selecting a bank in each State, notoriously solvent, in lieu of the present, we should not be situated precisely as we now are? You take a bank in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Richmond, &c. known to be solvent, and bestow upon it the same countenance you bestow upon the branches of this bank, limiting the reception of the revenue entirely to their notes or specie; and giving them the public deposits, will gentlemen assign any good reasons for supposing that the notes of such banks would not circulate as currently and as uniformly as those of this institution? The note of the Richmond Bank, for example, being received every where in payment of government dues, would be as readily caught up by the merchant as a note of this bank payable alone at Richmond. There is no difficulty in devising a substitute. Nor is there any necessity for alarm for the safety of Government deposits.

The State Banks, thus selected, would most readily consent to exhibit to the Secretary of the Treasury monthly and quarterly accounts of their actual condition. There existed no difficulty on that head when the old charter expired. Thus then the Government would render as secure its funds under such a system, as under the present. I entreat gentlemen to arrest the evil now that they can. Sir, I was astonished at the argument of the honorable gentleman from South Carolina. He contended that the great object of the charter had been answered; that every facility had been afforded to the operations of the Treasury, and, therefore, that no forfeiture had ensued. What is this but to say to the Bank, take care to be the glove to the hand of the Treasury; obey its wishes; facilitate its schemes and operations; and do whatever else you please—you shall not be arrested, swindle and cheat, and deceive the unthinking people of the country, without mercy and without end; only take care to secure the smiles of the Treasury, and all shall be smooth and well! Is it not actually granting so the Bank a patent to offend? I cannot listen to such a position. I call upon the warmest advocates of this system, although I am satisfied that the call is vain, to unite with me in this measure. You have been disappointed in your wishes, in your expectations. Instead of a system abounding in blessings, it has been converted into an instrument of CORRUPTION. Cold, unfeeling speculation has usurped the place of honest dealing. Are we not too young to encourage such a state of things? Our republic can only be preserved by a strict adherence to VIRTUE. It is our duty, if we consult our eternal good, to put down this first instance of detected corruption, and thereby preserve ourselves from its contamination. The Bank is already interwoven with the affections of many; its influence will become every day more and more extensive; and, if we suffer opportunity to escape, we may sigh over our unhappy condition, but that will be the only privilege which will be left us. Let my fate be what it may, I have discharged my duty, and I am regardless of the consequences.

### EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1834.

We offer to our readers in this morning's paper the speech of Mr Benton on the reading of the report of the Committee of Finance from the Senate of the United States charged with an investigation of the affairs of the U. S. Bank. The report, when received, if not too long, will also be published.

**NORTH CAROLINA.**—The following paragraph extracted from the Baltimore Republican of Tuesday last, gives us still more definite testimony relative to the state of parties in the Legislature of North Carolina. The Whigs, not content with the re-election of Mr. Brown, asserted that his election was hurried on before the moderate or independent members had time to exchange opinions. What will they say to this vote?

"The resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum to vote for expunging from the Journal of the United States Senate, the resolutions charging the President with having acted in derogation of the constitution and laws of the country, were adopted in the House of Commons of North Carolina, on the 11th instant, after a long, warm and animated debate, by a very decided majority. Every effort was made on the part of the opposition to oppose their adoption, without success. The resolution asserting the right of the Legislature to give instructions and the obligation of the representatives to obey them, was adopted by a vote of 99 to 23; that directing Mr. Mangum to give his vote for expunging the resolutions of the Senate was carried by a vote of 67 to 55, and that directing a copy to be sent to Mr. Mangum and another to Mr. Brown, the Senators to Congress from that state, was adopted by a vote of 70 to 51."

### FRENCH MINISTRY.

We perceive by the late papers that another change has been made in the French Ministry. On the nature of the causes which brought about the dissolution of the Cabinet so recently organized by Louis Philippe, much speculation seems to be indulged in by the press. It has been said that the King insisted on reporting a bill to provide for carrying into effect the American Treaty, entirely similar to that rejected by the Chambers on a former occasion, to which the Ministers objected, and that the

dissolution was the result of this difference.—The N. York American, however, says, "that the French press generally seems to unite in ascribing the sudden exit of the scarcely installed Ministers, to the discovery, that the 'pensee immuable'—as they call the resolute purpose of the King, to be his own Prime Minister in fact, let who may occupy the post nominally—would not bear any concessions to the spirit of the Revolution of July."

The Gazette de France has the following on the subject:—"The news published last night by the Messenger, relative to the dissolution of the nascent Ministry, was only premature. It is certain that, at half past 10 o'clock last night, M. Teste, M. Passy, and, it is said, M. Charles Dupin, carried their resignations to the Tuilleries. Divers rumors have been current upon the new Ministerial combinations."

A coalition ministry has been talked of, into which M. Guizot would enter with M. Teste, M. Passy, and a Gerard Ministry have been also talked of. This relates to a crisis in a serious circumstance for Louis Philippe." The Messenger has an article, in which it alleges that the President of the Chamber of Deputies was the secret constructor of what it calls "The Three Days Ministry;" and after inveighing severely against M. Dupin for not having shown himself openly in the affair, it says: "The position that M. Dupin has made for himself is untenable. He must get out of it by ridicule or becoming a Minister.—The hour has come for him to decide." This journal then gives the following as an account of the cause of the dissolution of the Ministry: "At two councils held at the hotel of the Ministry of Justice, some of the new Ministry spoke of the new system to be pursued, the declaration of principles and amnesty, and the freedom of the press."

M. Persil then, assuming as it were to be the most confidential depository of the Royal intentions, and that there had been a misunderstanding took upon himself to explain to his colleagues the motives and object for which they had been appointed. There was no question of change of system, of restoring the resolution of July, of making the wind of July blow to swell the sails of the vessels of the State. Such was the intention of the King in calling other ministers into his councils.

The King did not consider that he ought to return into the paths of July, because he was conscious that he had never deviated from them. On the contrary, all that was contemplated was to maintain and pursue the political system hitherto adopted; that the late ministers had been dismissed solely because they sought to impose conditions on the crown, that they did not consent to be any longer the executors of the royal intentions, and that the King then sought elsewhere agents more devoted and more in harmony with his views.—M. Persil next explained the line to be pursued. In this programme there was no question of making a declaration of amnesty. It was necessary merely to find an issue to escape from the ill-advised proceedings pending before the court of peers.

As to what regard pardon and clemency, the King might grant pardon to those he might name, under the circumstances and within the limits he might please, on his fête day, on New Year's day, or at any other period; but a general amnesty emanating from the Crown or the Legislature, must not be talked of. M. Persil is said to have developed this programme in a dry and absolute tone. It was for them to take it or leave it. It was, so to speak, the royal ultimatum signified to his councillors through the medium of M. Persil. It will be conceived, that with the ideas brought into the government by the Duke of Bassano and some of his colleagues, these conditions could not be accepted, and the dislocation of the cabinet necessarily ensued.

The following are further extracts from the Messenger:—We are assured that two bankers of consequence from their financial position, went to the King to express the regret with which the Exchange had seen M. Passy become Minister of the Finances; and that M. Passy having learned this, went in his turn to the King yesterday, and declared to him that if he was to be the cause of any coolness between the King and his Majesty, he was ready to retire. The King, it is said, did not reply positively to this step of M. Passy, who then thought of sending in his resignation, which he was induced to do by the discussions that took place at the two first meetings of the Cabinet.

M. Sauzet has declined the Department of Public Instruction, by a letter, in which he expresses the utmost astonishment at the news conveyed to him by telegraph—M. Marshal Gerard, to whom propositions were made in the course of the day for a new ministerial combination, into which M. Dupin and M. Thiers were to enter, rejected all the offers that were made to him. He declared that he would not listen any more to all these intrigues for portfolios; and that he would remain totally aloof from the reconstruction of the Ministry.

**FROM LIBERIA.**  
We have at length advices from our friends (says the editor of New York Commercial Advertiser) who sailed from this port in the Jupiter last June, for the African Colony of Liberia. They arrived our, all well, in forty days, and were landed at Monrovia.—The Liberia Herald, of September 26th, contains much interesting intelligence, some of which is more cheering from the Colony than any we have ever before had the pleasure of extracting from the colonial Journal. The following letter from Josiah F. C. Finley, Esq. under the patronage of the Ladies' Society, will cheer the hearts of the friends of the noble and sacred cause of Colonization, and we beg leave to commend this letter, from a man of character and truth, writing on the spot, to the attention of these well-intentioned citizens of this country, who have been deceived by the countless misrepresentations of the opponents of the Colonization Society:—To Messrs. Robert Stanton, and Mc Masters, students of Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Lane Seminary.

My Dear Friends:—We arrived here safely after a pleasant voyage of forty days, on the last day of July last. My highest hopes, my brightest expectations are fully, and in most things, more than realized. I have met with but one more flourishing town in Ohio or Indiana, nor have I met with a single town in any part of your country, where the people were more moral or temperate, or enterprising, or were more strict in their observance of the Sabbath, than the people of Monrovia. Here is a climate congenial to the constitutions of those citizens who have lived here a year or two, & their children, who have been born here—a soil far more fertile than any in the Eastern or middle division of the U. States. Here all the necessities and very many of the luxuries of life may be raised with one half, or one fourth of the labor which they would require in your country. Almost every thing I see raised in Liberia so much, in my estimation, that I feel as confident as I do of my existence, that if my personal and christian friend, who announced to the large audience in Chatham-street Chapel, New York, in May last, that the funeral knell

of the Colonization Society had tolled, and who in the exuberant joy of his soul, eloquently pronounced its eulogy, or, perhaps, I might more properly say, its funeral maledictory benediction will come and examine this country, and this infant Republic for himself, that in less than two months, he will become as ardent an advocate for the Colonization Society as any your country can produce.

All this, my dear friends, is strictly and literally true and yet Liberia is not what it ought to be. We have no college here. We have not so many thoroughly educated teachers as we ought to have. We want a greater variety and a larger supply of seeds—we want one or two manufactories,—we want aid in building school houses and churches. If the American public should, as in duty bound, furnish us with these, and assist none in coming here who are not temperate, moral, and enterprising; there are those now living who will see the day, when this country will equal at least, the present prosperity of the United States. I would like to write more, but have not time. May I not hope soon to see you in this country. You may come here with as much safety as you can go to the newly settled parts of the Mississippi.

Ever yours,  
**JOSIAH F. C. FINLEY.**  
Monrovia, Liberia, August 9th, 1834.

We regret to perceive that there is some appearance of the Cholera at Richmond. The Whig states that a few cases had occurred, but that they had excited no alarm. The subject, it will be seen by the following extract, has been brought before the Legislature.

**Richmond, December 15.**  
*Virginia House of Delegates.*  
Mr. Booker arose to call the attention of the House, to the supposed prevalence of the Cholera in this city. He hoped that the alarm which now prevailed would prove groundless; but he should move the appointment of a committee of professional gentlemen to investigate, and report upon the subject. He thought it was the duty of the House to inquire into this matter, in order that the people at large, and the families of the members might be correctly informed in regard to it. If it should prove, as he trusted it would, that the disease existed but to a small extent, it would serve to allay the alarm that was now felt. That the Cholera did exist in some degree in this city there could be no doubt, nor that it excited considerable panic. He was well informed, that some gentlemen who arrived here from a distant section of the State, and hearing that the Cholera was prevailing, had immediately returned in the stage without transacting the business which had brought them to the city. He sincerely hoped that a report from a committee of the House, on the subject, would remove the fears which now produced such disagreeable sensations.

Mr. B. then moved the following resolution, which was adopted:  
**Resolved,** That a committee of medical gentlemen be appointed to inquire into the existence of the Cholera in the city of Richmond, and report the result of their investigation to this House.

Whereupon the following Committee were appointed:—Messrs. May, Moorman, Robertson, Collins, Sneed, Curtis, Harrison, Thornton and Emanuel.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of B., the Committee was authorized to send for persons to appear before them, and give information on the subject.

**McLaughlin's Lottery.**—This Lottery was drawn on Saturday forenoon. The first prize consisting of the Patapone Hotel, at Ellicott's Mills, with the addition upon the Rail Road; the large Stone Stables, Carriage and Ice House, and the splendid Garden of nearly 3 acres, which is the Capital Prize, valued at \$35,500, was drawn to No. 5088, and J. O. B. BULLO, of Baltimore, is the fortunate owner.

No. 90 drew the dwelling house, valued at \$3000, and the owner of the ticket is ROBERT CAMPBELL, the lamp lighter at the City Hotel.

No. 4,966 drew the elegant Angelo Cottage, valued at \$2,650, and the ticket is owned by Lieut. C. RINGOLD of the Navy.—*Patriot*

The Hon. John Quincy Adams and the Hon. Levi Lincoln, are spoken of as the successors. Mr. Silsbee, the Senator from Massachusetts, who declines a re-election, and whose time expires on the 31st of March next.

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Duke, Mr. STEPHEN H. FORD, to Miss MARIA DAWSON, all of Cecil county.

**DIED.**  
On Tuesday the 16th inst. at Wye, John Horgan, eldest son of Mr. John Horgan, aged 7 years. While the hands were engaged in slaughtering hogs, this interesting lad accidentally fell into one of the scalding kettles and died after about 12 hours suffering.

At his residence near Elkton, on Thursday morning 18th inst., Levin Gale, Esq. in the 61st year of his age.

**RELIGIOUS NOTICE.**  
A quarterly meeting will be held by the Methodist Protestant Society, at St. Michaels, on Saturday and Sunday, the 31st and 4th of January, 1835. The members of the quarterly Conference of Talbot Circuit, are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Saturday morning.  
December 23d, 1834.

**FOR SALE.**  
A good milk cow with a young calf. Enquire at the Whig office.  
nov 25 3t

**WAS** committed to the jail of Baltimore county on the 9th day of December, 1834, by J. Skillman, Esq. a Justice of the Peace and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself PHILIP GALLAWAY, and says he was born free, and raised by Jane Smith (colored woman) in the city of Frederick. Philip is about 17 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his forehead. Had on when committed, a dark grey roundabout vest and pantaloons, made of casinet, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots, and black seal skin cap—all very good. The owner (if any) of the above described negro boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

**D. W. HUDSON,** Warden  
Baltimore city and county jail.  
dec 27 3w

## PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Melary.  
Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enter his columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live stock—diseases of animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from the original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to enlarge and improve the Farmer by numerous new contributions, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with a Western agricultural publication as the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No claim, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

**TERMS.**  
The Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes of solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 6th copy gratis; or for \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.  
Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK. AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Of useful and entertaining knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings By the Boston Engraving Company.  
THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines from the English Press, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines. Extensive preparations have been entered into, both by artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—  
Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Birds, Beasts, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

**FREEMAN HUNT,** Agent  
of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17—dec 13

**WAS** committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 22d day of Nov. 1834, by Thos. G. Owen, Esq. a Justice of the Peace and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself FANNY JOHNSON, and says she is free but did belong to Jesse Reine, near Centreville, Eastern Shore of Md. Fanny is about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark mulatto, has a scar on the right side of her neck caused by a scald. Had on when committed, a black domestic frock, red handkerchief on her head and neck, old shoes and no stockings. 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 disposed of according to law.  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
dec 27 3w

**FOR RENT.**  
A small HOUSE and GARDEN near Easton, to rent for the next year. Enquire of the Editor.  
dec 6

## The Farmer and Gardener. AND Live-Stock Breeder & Manager.

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:  
1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

2. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

3. Subscriptions are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the desire of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, to take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

4. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct; but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

5. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "cultivators of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing, and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; partly politics and religious discussion being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

**An argument and an offer.**—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers or who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

## HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a larger sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:  
1. Price two dollars a year; but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$5 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the best pieces from each. It will also contain a price current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.  
dec 20

**An Overseer Wanted.**  
**WANTED** for the next year an overseer, to manage a large farm. A man of family who can produce satisfactory testimonials of sobriety, industry and a general knowledge of farming may obtain an advantageous situation by applying immediately to the subscriber. To rent for the next year the dwelling house and garden with the privilege of fire wood, at my farm adjoining Perry Hall. A country carpenter would be preferred as a tenant—Also to hire several young negroes of both sexes.  
MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Nov 23—dec 2

## NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

**Thos. Oldson & Wm. H. Hopkins**  
BEG leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of  
**OLDSON & HOPKINS,**  
and have opened in the store room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets, a  
**GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.**

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of articles in their line, such as  
**GROCERIES,  
FRUITS,  
CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.**

which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission.  
dec 20 Im

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the various and many favors conferred, and wishes to inform them that he is recently from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a supply of new goods suitable for the season, such as  
**Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Hard-Ware,  
Castings,  
Queen's-Ware,  
Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, and  
Window Glass, of various sizes and qualities.**

ALSO  
He has on hand a quantity of White & Yellow Pine Plank, Cypress and Oak Shingles, all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

A word to those of my customers whose accounts and notes are of long standing.—It is desirable that the same should be paid, and those whose custom has been discontinued in consequence of their delinquency, cannot expect further indulgence. It is desired that those that take newspapers, who have no other account, will pay their newspaper postage in advance, as the law directs, as it is troublesome keeping postage accounts only; and, not only that, I have to pay the postage quarterly, whether I get it or not. I think when an enlightened public comes to understand the law, they will have no cause to think hard of the above request.

The public's obedient servant,  
**WM. TURNER.**  
Greensborough, 10th Dec. 1834.  
P. S. Also for sale, 2 new and 1 second hand Gig, one new Sulkey, two new Carls, with a parcel of new Cart, Gig, Dearborn Wheels, seasoned Gig and Cart Spokes, and timber for Fellows.

## NEW HATTING Establishment.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of  
**GENTLEMEN'S HATS & LADY'S BONNETS**  
which they will sell very low for cash or trade, and hope for their own unremitting attention to business, to ensure a share of public patronage. Their shop is the one formerly occupied by Thos. Harper, and next door to McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store.

**THOMAS BEASTON,  
THOMAS HARPER.**  
N. B. Thomas Harper, (one of the above firm,) grateful for past favors, would be very much obliged to those whose accounts are of long standing, to come forward and liquidate them, as he is very much in want of the one thing he needs.

Easton, Nov 9th 1834—nov 11 5w

## MARYLAND. Talbot County, Orphans' Court,

12th December, Anno Domini, 1834.  
ON application of Ann Fountain, Administratrix of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
Test  
**JAS. PRICE,** Register  
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby given,  
That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber on or before the 13th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
**ANN FOUNTAIN,** Adm'x  
of William P. Fountain, deceased.  
dec 13 3w

## \$50 DOLLARS REWARD.

**RANAWAY** from the Subscriber on Tuesday last, a negro man, named PETER McDANIEL, upwards of 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather a chestnut color, tolerably high forehead and thin visage, long slim foot. Had on a blue coat and chip hat, his other clothing not recollected. Thirty dollars reward will be given if he be taken in the State of Maryland, or fifty dollars if out of the State, and in either case secured in jail so that I get him again, or I will pay any reasonable expenses for his return to me.  
**RUBEN PERRY.**  
Banbury, Talbot county.  
dec 23 5w

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, A very handsome and general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods. Among which are, A HANDSOME VARIETY OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSI-NETS. He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally. sept 30

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, OATMEALS, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers, Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Oatmeals, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Course Salt, &c. ALSO, CAST-IRON AXES, of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel. WM. H. & P. GROOME. oct 2

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House, A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods, viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen and Glass, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call. oct 21

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening at their store their usual supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, and solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call. Feathers, Linens and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods. nov 11

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with their fall supply of goods, comprising a very GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos and Blankets, superior old Goshard Brandy and Holland Gin, old P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerife Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance. oct 21

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city. It has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson, Esq., Robt. Oliver, Esq., Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be conducted by the subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE. Baltimore, -dec 2

AXES.

THE Subscriber, having been employed by Mr. Spencer to take charge of his Smith's Shop, has now on hand and intends keeping, AN ASSORTMENT OF Broad and Narrow Axes, which will be warranted equal in quality, and as cheap as any the market will afford. Those especially wishing to get old axes re-steeled, will do well to call. Having worked for a long time with WILLARD, the well known ax-smith of the city of Baltimore, I feel assured that in this line of my business at least, I shall be able to render satisfaction. In the other branches of my trade, I am willing that my work should speak for itself. JOHN RINGROSE. nov 6

CATTLE

TAKEN to winter at \$50 cents per month. Enquire of the Editor. dec 2

TAILORING

THE undersigned having carried himself out to Easton for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. His shop is near Mr. Love's hotel, and adjoining the Post Office, where he will attend to business with punctuality. He deems it useless to say much of what he will or can do, by way of recommendation, after an experience of nearly twenty years in various places, as a practical workman, but simply to ask his friends and the public to give him another trial. He is combined with neatness, be desirable, the undersigned feels confident he can please. D. M. SMITH. sept 30

Great Literary Enterprise.

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed among the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this, certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effective. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices. New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes. The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times. As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset. The objects of the "Library" had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan. Extracts from the original Prospectus. In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish. There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who, distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which, emphatically is, to make good reading, cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door. Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours. To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Conquest occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included. So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars! Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that metropolis, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing-office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works out of print, may also occasionally be reproduced in our columns. The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels by agencies at London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department. It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations; they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility. TERMS. "The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office. It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-two numbers form two volumes worth three pounds, or 46 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Roese's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index. The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each, a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance. Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.

ADAM WALDIE, No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Swoor's Philadelphia House. Philadelphia, December, 1834.

THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION TO THE LIBRARY.

A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio and Companion to the Select Circulating Library," in the same form, every two weeks, at half the price of the Library. It contains extracts from the best English periodicals, and a vast amount of popular information on Literature, Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; also Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general contents of a magazine. Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, being the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country. Individual subscriptions \$3.00; to those who take the Library also, \$2.50.

TO BE RENTED

THE UNION TAVERN IN EASTON. A COMMODIOUS new dining room having been just finished, and a very agreeable Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the premises having been purchased and attached to the Tavern, the entire establishment is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a few days the stables and enclosures will be repaired and the whole premises will be in complete order for the reception of a tenant. Possession may be had immediately. JOHN LEEDS KERR. Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

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 above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or his Deputy Sheriff, and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise same. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT! JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff. July 22

Valuable Property for sale

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey, is offered for sale on accommodating terms, together with the lot attached to it on Dover st. This is one of the best stands for business in the town of Easton, being immediately opposite the front of the Court House. For terms apply to JAMES C. WHEELER, oct 14

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, Apr 125, 1834-may 6

Boot & Shoe making & repairing DONE BY

SOLOMON MERRICK.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Easton & the public generally that he has taken a shop in Court st. between the store of Mr. John T. Smith and the tailor shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at all times be found by those who may feel disposed to favor him with work, and assures the public that he will pay strict attention to his business, and humbly hopes to meet with a share of their patronage. He flatters himself that from his own experience, and the assistance of good workmen, he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to give him a call. The public's obedient servant, SOLOMON MERRICK. nov 4

Lumber for Sale.

FOR SALE, at Easton Point, a vessel load of Lumber, consisting of 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

Cash for Negroes,

INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in Cash than any other purchaser who is now in this Market, or that may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md. OVERLEY & SANDERS. All communications addressed to us at this place will be punctually attended to. sept 30

A CARD.

As owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been affirmed 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.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper one of as much interest and usefulness as the circumstances under which it is published will admit of. With this view I have determined to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year, for the convenience of the citizens of this county, and of such other of its patrons as can obtain it twice a week by means of the existing mail facilities. Receiving the mails, containing much important and interesting matter, twice a week, it is impossible for a paper published but once in the week, to keep pace, even in a tolerable degree, with the current events of the day, as furnished by the papers published in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges of postage, or of losing much, which would be both amusing and interesting to them. To obviate these difficulties, therefore, and to be able to supply the citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or contiguous counties with a paper, which will inform them at an early day, of most matters of interest which the press of our country is daily evolving, I have determined on this change. In adopting it, however, it is not my intention to make any advance on the price of subscription to the paper to such as pay in advance. All such will receive it at the exceedingly low rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay in advance will be charged \$4 per annum. It is further my intention to publish a weekly paper throughout the year, to meet the views of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly paper will be reduced to two dollars per annum, to such as pay in advance; those who do not pay in advance will be charged two dollars and fifty cents. All payments for the half year, made during the first three months, will be deemed payments in advance, and all payments for the year, made during the first six months, will be deemed payments in advance. The importance of prompt payment to the publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to every one. To have one's debts scattered over the country in such small sums, renders them almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as practicable, and at the same time to extend the circulation of the paper by offering an additional inducement to subscribers, in the reduced price of the Whig, I have concluded to make the difference in price between such as pay in advance, and those who wait to be called on. The above arrangement, will be carried into effect from the first of January next. The semi-weekly paper will be published on Tuesday and Saturday mornings, the weekly paper on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the Whig are requested to communicate to the editor which paper they wish to receive; in the absence of such instruction, the semi-weekly will be considered as ordered by them. It is useless to give any assurance to the patrons of the paper, that it is my intention, if possible, to render it more worthy of their support. The effort now made must afford evidence sufficient of a disposition to give them a valuable consideration for the amount paid. If the paper should prove itself worthy of public confidence and support, I have no fear that it will fail to receive them. RICHARD SPENCER. Oct. 28, 1834.

Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the last Session of Congress, will be continued through the approaching one. It will be published in the same form, and at the same price; that is, once a week, on a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form, at one dollar per copy, during the session. When any important subject is discussed, we propose to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may calculate on at least three or four extra sheets. At the close of the session, an Index will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and sent to all the subscribers. We shall pay to the reporters alone, for preparing the reports that will be published in this paper, more than one hundred dollars a week, during the session. In publishing it, therefore, at one dollar for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information at the cheapest price. Editors with whom we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and those friends to whom we may send it, will please procure subscribers. TERMS. 1 copy during the session, \$1 00 11 copies during the session, \$10 00 Payment may be made by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying Bank will be received. No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it. nov 4

To Rent for 1835

THAT framed Dwelling House and Dr. Kennells Martin and at present occupied by John Harper. Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling House, and premises adjoining the above on Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B. Fairbanks. And a Brick Store Room on Washington Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and adjoining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome. All the above property is in good repair and possession can be given immediately of the Store Room if desired. For terms apply to WM. H. GROOME. Easton, sept. 30.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour. References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason Gerald Coursey John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esqrs of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs, of Kent county Md. THOMAS R. PERKINS. Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md. Oct. 14 3m

Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting; that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments. More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarters. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library" the "Journal" and the "Companion" such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies. The following plan is respectfully submitted. 1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals. 2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no extra expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present. 3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber, five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each. 4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage. The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library" fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not. It is confidently believed, that with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a comparison with others will be useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers. Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly. 5. Subscription to the "Companion" will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library" will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking. ADAM WALDIE.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Upper Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine, all in complete order; together with a Dwelling and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage of being eligibly located and of having an excellent stream of water. It is probably one of the very best establishments of the sort on the Eastern Shore. Also, the property formerly belonging to the late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hunting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots with a Blacksmith Shop, &c. Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in Easton, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beautifully situated and in fine condition. Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store House, at Crocher's Ferry. To good tenants, the above property would be rented on reasonable terms, if early application be made to JACOB C. WILLSON. sept 2

Collector's Notice.

ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it, will please pay attention to this notice. JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county. sept 9

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) at 1 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 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. sept 15

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE STEAM BOAT GOVERNOR WOLCOTT, Captain William Fyfe, 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

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. 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

A House-keeper Wanted.

A respectable and careful woman who understands house-keeping, may secure a good situation by applying immediately to MATTHEW SPENCER. Parsonage, Talbot co. Nov 4

PASSAGE 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 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 6th day of November 1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JACK BURLEY; says he belongs to John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand, and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on when committed, a blue country cloth roundabout and pantaloons, yellow rock striped vest, cotton shirt, line leather shoes, and a wool hat. The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, with property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be discharged according to law. D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. nov 25

WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 1st day of November, 1834, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself MILLY SNOWDEN; says she was born free, was raised by her mother, Nelly Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county, twelve miles below Leonard's-town, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left side of her forehead, and a scar on her left wrist. Had on when committed, a dark calico frock, red striped plaid cap, blue cotton striped apron, cotton handkerchief on her head, and a pair of fine leather 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. nov 25

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 be given next court, My 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 pass 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 may be made. W. M. C. RIDGWAY, District No. 1. J. D. HARRINGTON, District No. 2. J. D. BROMWELL, District No. 3. EDWARD ROE, District No. 4. april 22

# EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

VOL. VII.—NO. 30.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1834.

WHOLE NO. 379.

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

## THE 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.

## POETRY.

(From the North American Magazine.)  
**RHYME AND REASON—AN APOLOGUE.**  
BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Two children "once upon a time,"

In the summer season,

Woke to life—the one was Rhyme,

The other's name was Reason.

Sweet Poetry enraptured prest

The blooming infants to her breast

Reason's face and form to see

Made her heart rejoice

Yet there was more of melody

In Rhyme's delicious voice;

But both were beautiful and fair,

And pure as mountain stream and air.

As the boys together grew

Happy fled their hours—

Grief or care they never knew

In the Paphian bowers.

See them roaming hand in hand,

The pride of all the vestal band.

Music, with harp of golden strings,

Love with bow and quiver.

Airy sprites on radiant wings,

Nymphs of wood and river,

Joined muses' constant song

As Rhyme and Reason pass'd along.

But the scene was changed—the boys

Left their native soil—

Rhyme's pursuit was idle joys,

Reason's manly toil.

Soon Rhyme was starving in a ditch,

While Reason grew exceeding rich.

Since that dark and fatal hour,

When the brothers parted,

Reason has had wealth and power—

Rhyme's poor and heart-sick.

And now, or bright or stormy weather,

They twain are seldom seen together.

## From the Baltimore Chronicle.

**FLEA-ODOLOGY.**—The following amusing account of the performances of an imported company of Fleas, who are delighting the New-Yorkers with their novel exercises, we copy from the Courier and Enquirer. We can add nothing to the humor of the piece, and therefore forbear the attempt.

**A Chapter on the great natural and acquired capacity of Fleas!**—We recollect to have seen something since in the London papers, certain marvellous manœuvres in the Flea interest of that magnificent metropolis, and to have read that some ingenious individual had managed to make astonishing developments in that department of "National Industry"—all which we considered a mere "flea in your ear," and unworthy of republican notice; well knowing (by republican experience) that we had fleas in the United States of America as ample "capabilities" as those of any Royal progeny in Europe, and as we had seen nothing like it in the "domestic circle," we of course set the whole account down as a bed—no, such thing! The educated fleas have arrived in New-York, and are now holding levees at 157 Broadway, where we advise every man, woman, and child, to visit them, and do away old prejudices. The flea has heretofore had cruel injustice done him. The British philosopher, who, according to Peter Plinlar, declared that "Fleas are not Lobsters—d— their souls," did no more than justice to the former; for a lobster is but a scurvy vagabond compared with his hard-shelled compeer who does duty upon dry land. We should like to see the salt water villain leaping some two or three hundred times his length, truly! The lobster who lives in the "liquid element," like all other topers, is blue from one year's auld to another, and he gets into "the water" when he is sure to calisthenic the infantry and put on red—whereas the flea never changes his coat, but constantly does his duty in the corps of the black Garulas. As to describing the exhibition, we take it to be all nonsense. It must be visited. It is impossible to describe it. We can only say that it is well worth a visit, and we defy any one to say us nay when they come back. The wonderful ingenuity as well as patience required to train such insects into a docility and obedience so perfect—the manipulation of chains minute enough to harness them, and the construction of carriages for them to ride in, and weapons herewith to fight their battles, are exercises of human skill and perseverance beyond any thing before "dreamed of in our philosophy." To see the fellow in his magnificence by the help of Dr. Welden's "Hydro-Oxygen," is certainly very curious, but to witness his exploits in "Native Miniature," under the tutelage of Mr. Hop-kins, (who by the way don't let him talk about it here) is to see something worth talking about! Here we have fleas of all nations and all sizes, and it gratifies our national pride (no body can tell how much) to see that the very largest of the managerie, is a free-born American flea, though it grieves us to add that he is now in disgrace and captivity, being chained to a gold ball of sixty times his own weight. This we take it to be a consequence of the slender utter of this country by Buffon and other envious Europeans, about animal deterioration in America. Fleas at least, grow as large here as any where else, and have as much muscular power; for this fellow moves about with all ease—with a weight attached to him, equal to an anchor weighing more than nine thousand pounds fastened to a man! But it must be confessed that the transatlantic members of this fraternity are more interesting, inasmuch as they are better edu-

ated, and have been "presented at Court," for we are told that they have all been patronized by their most Gracious Majesties, the King and Queen of England, their Majesties of France, and Belgium, the Dutchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, &c. &c. Of course there must be more polish among fleas that have enjoyed such advantages, than is conferred by the more plebeian opportunities of the natives. Royally probably imparts a portion of its ton, even to fleas. A among other accomplishments, one of the number drives a sulkey with the very air and bearing of a Cockney; while one of his brethren moves off with it with as much dignified gravity as the bearer of a Solan chair in his cocked hat.—This gentleman, (the driver,) enjoys the reputation of a first rate whip. Then there is a magnificent coach and four drawn of course by that number of full-blooded fleas.— In this carriage, a venerable old flea, his wife and two daughters are taking an airing, en famille. The vehicle and its passengers probably weigh three hundred times as much as the team! There is, furthermore, a splendid hall room lighted by a huge chandelier, nearly the size of a filter shell, with an orchestra, containing a grand piano, harp, kettle drum, trumpet, violin, &c. &c. with the leader in front throwing about his fiddle bow with nearly as much science and discretion as Mr. Penson at the Park Theatre. All these musicians are fleas, and award us as so many quakers until the leader strikes up, when they go like Norton and Gambait. The fiddler was excellent in his way, and put us marvellously in mind of certain nocturnal gambols which his countrymen have sometimes played off upon our right shoulder. We think an American moschetto would gather laurels in this concert, and we marvel that he has not been employed. A couple of young virgins walz to this music, with singular agility; and one of them occasionally pirouettes *à la Celeste*; but we solemnly assure our fair readers that there isn't the least violation of modesty—the costume being remarkably ample in its longitude. A damsel is also exhibited in the interesting employment of drawing water from the very depths of a well. This we believe, is what they call *fla-bottony*. Two young bucks fight a duel in presence of the company with three edged swords. Some of the performers who were in the rudiments of their education—the novices as it were in this academy of accomplishments—were doing preliminary duty in the tread mill. To think that fleas must be "broke in" to their studies by such an ignominious initiation!—not that we have not often witnessed the rick of the inquisition—but to see such tender juveniles thus dealt with is too much. However, we are told this is the true way to give a flea the idea of walking. They always jump in a state of nature. We have not told half the wonders of the exhibition, and do not propose to do so. Every body must go to see it. The *Phantascopia* is the most ingenious illusion ever seen in this country, and there is a variety of pictures, caricatures, and other rarities—worth themselves, the price of the visit.

## From the Baltimore American.

**During the recent cruise of the frigate United States in the Mediterranean,** she had a trial of speed with the British fleet under Admiral Rowley. Some notices of the victory gained by our gallant frigate and her gallant crew on that occasion, have already appeared in the papers, but they do not take into the interest of the annexed letter, in which the particulars of this friendly contest are described with much liveliness by one who participated in it. The Journal of Commerce, from whose columns we copy it, states that the British really conceded the victory to the "United States," declaring that she beat every ship in their squadron "fall hollow."

## United States Ship United States.

OF MYTLENE, August 14th, 1834.

The anniversary of our departure from America, in the "Delaware," finds us again newly launched upon the sea, and a trial in sailing between the "United States" and the fleet of Admiral Rowley, has made the date for a second time, one to us of more than common place interest.

Shortly after our return to Youla, from the Gulf of Salonica, Sir Josias with the ships under his command again joined us at the anchorage there. The cordiality of intercourse, which characterised a first meeting, was at once renewed by both parties, with an insensible mingling of the feelings of "old fellow-ship," and another ten days of intimacy made us such good friends, that, both contemplating a cruise, it was determined by the Admiral and Captain Ballard, that we should go to sea in company.

The announcement of this, last night, on the return of the Captain from a dinner on board the flag ship, produced a lively satisfaction throughout the "States." The beauty and order, the neatness and perfection of keeping of our ship, have been the subjects of admiration to the whole fleet. In these respects, she has sailed gracefully at her moorings without the aid of the naval management by which we have been surrounded—so much so, that it had been intimated, and perhaps believed by some that there might be more of "show" than of efficiency about her. All on board, therefore, felt delighted in the anticipated opportunity of demonstrating, that the Yatch-like elegance of her whole equipment and keeping, is far from being the chief merit she boasts; or a principal care in the officers who rule or the crew who man her.

With the dawn of the morning, the Admiral's Sequel for getting under weigh put the whole squadron in motion, and every "idler" and "non-combatant," as well as sea-officer and marine among us "turned out" to enjoy the scene. The early day was bright and balmy, and glorious sun rose on land and sea, from the colouring of sun both on the Archipelago, while the wind, though light, was setting in the Gulf, and this giving the promise of a full opportunity in sailing against it,—of a trial of the qualities in beating of their respective ships.

Before proceeding to an outline of the day's sail, however, I must mention the changes in the fleet, since my last—consisting in the absence, on the one hand, of the Britannia, Captain Rainier, sent to Malta for provisions, and of the Tyne, Lord Ingestre, despatched to Egypt, and of the accession, on the other hand, of the Ship-of-the-line Canopus, the Hon. Captain Percy, lately arrived from England.

As ship after ship—the Talvera, the Edinborough, the Endymion, the Thunderer, &c. &c.—swung from her moorings, we all stood under easy sail, towards the principal channel between the islands, in the direction of Synnara, to gain the open gulf, before hauling on the wind; supposing that the admiral in the Calcedonia, would do the same. In place of this, however, he ventured a much narrower passage; and by bringing his ship close under the wind he suc-

ceeded in gaining the Gulf a mile or two to the windward of the rest.

By six o'clock we were all clear of the islands, hauling on the wind, and the sail of the day commencing—the "United States" with the exception of the "Canopus" within a stone's throw of her, being the most leeward vessel of the number. For the first two or three hours, the wind was light; but, with the advance of the day it increased to a fresh breeze, and, by noon, had become just sufficiently strong to give full interest to the scene.

It soon became manifest, that we had nothing to fear, in the result of the trial. Each successive tack we made, brought us to the windward of one and another and another of our friends. By breakfast, besides leaving the "Canopus" and "Edinborough" behind, we had weathered the Flag ship; before noon the "Talavera," the "Endymion" & the "Thunderer" were also to the leeward of us; and on sitting down to dinner, at 2 o'clock, at a moment when, for the first time during the day I believe, we were all standing on the same tack, the nearest ship of the fleet was more than 3 miles astern, speaking much for the "United States," as a sailer, than to have earned the advantage of a whole fleet, especially when, in the number of its ships, was included the "Endymion," acknowledged to be the fastest frigate in the English service, and the "Thunderer," "the last great effort," as Captain Wise himself describes her, "of British Naval Architecture."

Supposing the contest now at an end, we clewed down our top-gallant-sails, and taking a reef in the topsails, were standing far to the northern side of the Gulf; when it was perceived that the wind, on the opposite side, drawing along the shore, was enabling the "Talavera," the "Thunderer" and the "Endymion," to "lay up" well to the windward, and wearing ship we were preparing to head them off and give them a second trial, when signals from the Admiral, almost "hull down," recalled his ships for the night, and we are now pursuing our course for Greece.

The whole day has been one of animation and pleasure, with a constant succession of varying and beautiful sights, in the evolutions of so great a number of magnificent ships: eye for eye movements presenting them to the eye in new positions, under circumstances equally to another, under circumstances equally to another, the execution of their respective duties, of the most pleasing character.

Though, as you will at once perceive, the circumstances were such as to call for the activity and energy of each man in his station, and for the prompt execution of every order, and thus to lead, in the probabilities of things, to those "special cases" in which, some are disposed to believe, profane and profane language requisite on board ship, to secure a quick performance of duty, not a word of the kind, so far as I can learn, was heard from the lips of an officer on board, from the taking of our anchors at day-break till the recall of the fleet by the Admiral an hour ago. Yet never was the duty of a crew more admirably executed.—No noise, no confusion, no uproar—not a loud word, not an angry expression, and while tones of kindness and words of good cheer blended with the decision of command, lightness of heart gave prompt efficiency to the strength of muscle on board, in obedience to every order, and our beautiful and gallant ship performed each evolution of the day, as if worked by magic.

Indeed, little as I have said to you on the subject I have never been associated with a more interesting ship's company, or since, in the service, been more happily situated at sea. It is true, that in every cruise I have yet made, I have indeed been, as the world expresses it, "a fortunate one." In every instance my commander has proved a personal friend, who has omitted no care to promote my comfort and pleasure, and above all, to give countenance and to effect the duties of my station. My messmates, have not only been officers but gentlemen, who, from feelings of friendship and from good breeding, if not in every instance from a correctness of moral principle, have not only forbidden all occasions of regret that they were associated with their table, but by their kindness and good will, have made me happy to make one of their number; while each officer has received me, in an officer's respect and attention, and a portion of them, at least, learn to regard me with warm interest and a lasting affection.

This I am happy to believe and say, is particularly the case on board the "United States;" and if so, I feel that, in Providence, I am chiefly indebted for it to the full countenance which Capt. Ballard, as the commander of the ship, has extended to every means of promoting good morals and piety on board—especially in addition to the worship of the Sabbath, to the evening prayer which is daily offered to heaven from our quarter deck. From long experience and observation of its effect, as well as from a conviction of judgment, I am persuaded that the brief moment of devotion, with the hymn from the band by which it is preceded and followed, is better calculated, aside from every higher benefit, to smooth the asperities of a man-of-war, and to produce harmony and good order on board, by the five minutes of quiet and sobriety, and thought, and edifying feeling, which it brings to the hundreds of her crew, than any thing else that could be devised; and that the discipline of the service can find no other auxiliary so powerful so efficacious in producing its desired results, as the feelings and impressions of an evening prayer.

Much as our ship, in various respects, has been the subject of compliment and admiration in the British Fleet, nothing connected with her internal economy seemed to excite so lively and so universal a feeling of approbation and pleasure, as this service of devotion. It is performed immediately after lowering the colors at sun set, and when all hands are "piped to hammocks," an hour at which the command-

ers and superior officers of the English ships were usually lounging after dinner, in the stern galleries of the stately castles in which they stood, and, we have been told again and again by the most distinguished of them, from Sir Josias down, that they knew not when they have been more happily impressed or more delighted, than while listening to the devotional strains breathed over the anchorage by our band, and looking down from their more lofty vessels on the groupings of our ship's company assembled for prayer.

The effect upon all strangers, I believe, who have had an opportunity of observing it, since we have been abroad, has been much the same; and whatever its tendency may be upon those daily habituated to it, he who can witness it for the first time, without an approving conscience, and with an untouched heart, must be far indeed from piety and from God.

## A STORY OF REAL LIFE.

[Incidents similar to that described in the following extract are not unfrequently in novels, but for the honor of human nature, it is to be hoped that such unmitigated baseness is not often perpetrated in the real world. The story forms an episode in a recently published and very interesting sketch of the life and character of Quincy, the poet, written by his friend Coleridge, the English Opium-eater.]

At the time, when Coleridge first settled at the lakes, or not long after, a romantic and somewhat tragical affair drew the eyes of all England, and, for many years, continued to draw the steps of tourists, to one of the most secluded Cumberland valleys, so little visited previously, that it might be described almost as an undiscovered chamber of that romantic district. Coleridge was brought into a closer connexion with this affair than merely by the general relation of neighborhood; for an article of his in a morning paper, I believe unintentionally furnished the original clue for unmaking the base impostor who figured as the foremost actor in the tale. Other generations have arisen since that time, who must naturally be acquainted with the circumstances, and, on their account, I shall here recall them. One day in the lake season, there drove up to the Royal Oak, the principal inn at Keswick, a handsome and well-appointed travelling carriage, containing one gentleman of somewhat dashing exterior. The stranger was a picture of the ordinary tour, or of the velocity of lovers pasting to Gretna, or of criminals running from a sleep of debt; his purpose was to domicile himself in this beautiful scenery, and to see it at his leisure.—From Keswick, as his legal quarters, he had made excursions in every direction amongst the neighboring valleys; meeting generally a good deal of respect and attention, partly on account of his handsome equipage, and still more from his visiting cards, which designated him as "The Honorable Augustus Hope." Under this name he gave himself out for a brother of Lord Hopeston, whose great income was well known, and, perhaps, exaggerated amongst the salesmen of northern England. 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From the Baltimore American.  
FOREIGN PAUPERS.

The December number of the New England Magazine contains some statistical facts on the subject of Foreign Pauperism in the United States, which, however little suited to the festive season now approaching, cannot we think be too often held up to notice.

The evil is one of such great and increasing magnitude that it cannot fail to obtrude itself upon our observation, however willingly we would shut our eyes to it. Formerly an American, visiting an European city, was astonished and shocked at the obtrusive misery which every where met the unwilling glance, and had occasion to thank Heaven that his native land preserved her from these revolting incidents to old and corrupt governments. Now, swarms of the same squalid beggars are to be seen in all our Atlantic cities; presenting themselves in the streets, counting houses, offices and dwellings, in such numbers as to forbid the practice of that distinction which all would wish to make between the relief of occasional distress, arising from some pressing and unforeseen want, and that of professional beggars.

It is now known to have become part of the parochial system of England, to pay the passage to our shores of the yearly sweepings of her poor-houses; and these sweepings, or (as has been known in some instances) proceed directly from the ship to our almshouses. Thus our taxes are increased, and our almshouses overwhelmed by the paupers of Europe.

It appears by a statement laid before our City Council in January last, that during the preceding year there were 879 admissions into the poor-house, of which 246 were natives of Baltimore City and County, and 250 natives of Ireland and Germany;—those from the two last named countries exceeding the whole amount of our own poor.

The memorial of the Mayor and City Council, to our General Assembly, presents that the influx of foreign paupers had increased to such an extent as to demand legislative interference. "The health officer who visits all vessels arriving at our port, reports the arrival of 1429 foreigners in one year, and remarks:—I have been grieved to see so many persons brought here as passengers so destitute of the means of support, as well as a number laboring under disabilities both corporal and mental." In 1828 the number arriving here was 1831. In 1829, 1831. In 1830, 4100. In 1831, 4381. In 1832, 7946. The Health Officer mentions two cases, (one of them extending to a whole vessel load) of paupers sent to this country at the expense of an European parish.

In consequence of the above representations, some Legislative action was had on the subject at the last session, but whether from the insufficiency of the provisions or the want of industry to enforce them, the evil is not sensibly diminished.

The Philadelphia National Gazette states that an active and intelligent guardian of the poor in that city has declared that the support of their own poor would be an insignificant charge, and that more than three-fourths of the paupers in the almshouses are exported from Europe.

At the almshouse in South Boston, during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1829, there were received 386 Americans and 234 foreigners;—during the year ending Sept. 30th 1834, American paupers 340, foreigners 613.—Increase of Americans in five years, ten per cent. Increase of foreigners one hundred and fifteen per cent.

The report of the New York almshouse shows nearly a similar proportional increase of foreigners, and exhibits the enormous expenses to which their city is subjected for their support.

It is unnecessary to accumulate facts on this subject. They are interminable, notorious, and stare us every day in the face.

It were well if we were subjected solely to pecuniary inconveniences by this polluted tide of emigration. There are others appalling to every lover of his country. What is to be the effect of the example of so much ignorance and degradation upon our own people? How shall our own hardy and intelligent laborers, who have a right to expect a comfortable subsistence as the reward of their toil, compete in wages with a constant flow of literally starving emigrants? Above all, what is to be the result of their rash and heedless interference with that act of sovereignty which is the birth-right of every American citizen?

These evils call loudly for a uniform system of Legislation on the part of the Atlantic States, and a strict execution of the laws which have already reached the subject.

proach him, until, at length, a member of the Divan prostrated himself at his feet, and declared that the finger of Allah was visible in the issue of his contemplated contest with Egypt.—The Sultan accepted this interpretation—ordained that all warlike preparations should cease—and returned to Constantinople in a peaceful mood. Thus has the merest accident—the falling of a sword into the sea—been the means of preventing a war which, one way or another, would have been disastrous to the belligerents. Truly, trifles do act strangely sometimes.

Major Henry Lee of Virginia, has published in Paris and London, his life of Napoleon. The Paris Spectator says of it—  
"The new biographical light Mr. Lee has thrown upon the career of Napoleon, is from March, 1794, to October, 1795—i. e. from the surrender of Toulon until his appointment to the command of the troops destined to oppose the sections of Paris. In all other biographies of this eventful period is either unmentioned or sabbled over. The hero passes hocus pocus fashion from a commander of artillery to the confidential officer of the Convention and Directory in an attack affecting their existence; and then to the chief command of the army of Italy. Mr. Lee, by narrating in detail his services in that army under Dumerbon, and the reputation and influence he thence acquired with the officers and deputies, his dissatisfaction with the ruling powers of Paris about promotion, his squabble with the Minister of War, and his subsequent employment in the office of his successor, in advising upon the operations of the armistice—has put an end to all the wonders of his career—the luck, the chances, and the tales of Barras's patronage. The life of Napoleon now reads like a connected story, where we find that the principal share which fortune had in the business of his advancement, was in casting him upon the troubled times of the Revolution, when military merit of all kinds was wanted. It was his character, his abilities and acquisitions which first gained him consideration and employment, and they enabled him to take advantage of favorable circumstances, not only by distinguishing himself at the time, but so to act as to make each step lay the foundation of others which should follow it. His course was to do all he could, to do it as well as he could, and to do it without regarding who might reap the credit. In a chapter in which the events we have alluded to are narrated does not well admit of detached extracts. The result of the whole is important, but no part is very striking."

John Randolph—on his death bed.—The Christian Watchman publishes the following accounts of the last moments of this eccentric man:  
RANDOLPH was near his end, Dr. — was sitting by the table, and his man (Juba was left at Roanoke) sitting by the bed in perfect silence, when he closed his eyes, but for a few moments and seemed by his hard breathing to be asleep. But as the sequel proved it was the intense working of his mind. Opening his eyes upon the Doctor, he said, sharply, "Remorse!"—soon afterwards, more emphatically, "REMORSE!"—presently, at the top of his strength, he cried out, "REMORSE!"—He then added, "Let me see the word." The Doctor, not comprehending his desires made no reply. Randolph then said to him with great energy, "Let me see the word. Show me it in a Dictionary." The Doctor looking round, told him he believed there was none in the room. "Write it then," said Randolph.—The Doctor perceiving one of Randolph's engraved cards on the table, asked if he should write on that.—"Nothing more proper," was the answer. The Doctor then wrote the word in pencil under the printed word, and handed it to Randolph. He seized it and holding it up to his eyes with great earnestness seemed much agitated. After a few seconds, he handed back the card saying, "Write it on the other side." The Doctor did so in large letters—He took it again, and after gazing earnestly upon it a few seconds, returned it, and said, "Lend John your pencil and let him put a stroke under it." The black man did so, leaving it on the table. "Ah!" said the dying man, "Remorse, you don't know what it means." But added presently, "I cast myself on the Lord Jesus Christ for mercy."

Dr. — then showed the identical card. On one side was written "John Randolph, of Roanoke;—Remorse;" and on the other side "Remorse."

COMMODORE DAVID PORTER.  
There is not an American old enough to be at all conversant with the late war, and the gallant achievements and signal displays of courage and patriotism, that distinguished it, who will not read with deep regret the following confirmation of the rumour of the ill health of the valiant PORTER. In a letter of August last, he writes to his friend:  
"I have been my dear friend—a great sufferer; a complaint has settled on my breast, and at times destroys the power of articulation altogether. I have been for weeks that I could not speak intelligibly and at all times suffer much from pain and difficulty of respiration.—I have been thus afflicted for near a year; and otherwise a sufferer for two years past. The disease has become what they call chronic, and increases."

Thus has one, whose courage and talents do honor to his country, been worn out in its service and it may be apprehended will expire and be buried amongst strangers, in a far distant land. Yet we are persuaded that the gallant chieftain who commands by sea and land, and who has a heart to feel for and a hand to reward the brave, will give to Portugal leave of absence, and if restored by the genial influence of his native climate, call him into service, in a sphere to turn his active mind, and various knowledge and experience to the best account, for the benefit of his country and his family.—Balt. Rep.

We are informed that JAS. B. KENDALL, Esq. of Petersburg, Va. has leased for a term of years, the Hotel and grounds adjacent to the Canton Company, formerly belonging to John O'Donnell, Esq. with a view of establishing a resort, and making it a place of fashionable resort. The premises are admirably situated for this purpose. The ground selected for the track is well calculated, both in soil and surface being very level, and of the proper mixture of sand and clay. This at once secures a good course, on which capital time may be made, in case the track be bare of turf; but it being good grass land the experiment of the goodness of turf in racing may easily be tried. The course will be no more than two miles from the centre of the city; with a fine level road leading along the bay to it, and may be reached in a carriage in a quarter of an hour. It is proposed to have a steamboat running from the foot of Calvert street to the wharf, within fifty yards of the track. This will enable any person at a very cheap rate to visit the races, with the loss of very little time. The steamboats coming up the bay can land at the wharf near the Lazaratto, which is only a quarter of a mile from the stable to be attached to the course; and this will avoid the necessity of bringing the horses visiting the course through the city. The Ho-

tel will be fitted up in good style, and furnished in the most ample manner. The grounds will be planted with shrubbery and trees, and all the improvements will be highly ornamental.—The ride along the beach beyond the Hotel and around Larzaretto Point is beautiful, and it is proposed by the Canton Company to make the wood lying on the bay a delightful promenade; the grounds to be filled up in the manner of the Elysian Fields at Hoboken. Such a place Baltimore has long wanted and will now have, and it will doubtless become, as it deserves, a fashionable resort.—Balt. Chron.

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.—The complaint so long and so often made, that London absorbed too great a portion of the wealth and population of Great Britain, is not likely to continue. The "Modern Babylon" has a rival which is hastening after her with rapid steps. In amount of population, the Metropolis of Manufactures may be fairly said to equal London already; for, although Manchester, considered *per se*, contains little more than a quarter of a million of people, yet, looking at it as a section of a connected series of towns and populous villages immediately surrounding it, the statement is perfectly true. Let the London Post Office and the Exchange of Manchester be taken as centres of two districts, fifteen miles every way, and we have no doubt that the number of inhabitants will be found to be greatest in the latter. There is indeed this peculiarity about London—that it is London, and nothing else. Leave its suburbs a mile behind us, and we might be a hundred miles from a great city—every thing is so quiet and even solitary. This has arisen from its size and industry. Not so with Manchester and its neighbors; and a drive of five miles in any direction only serves to show us hives of human beings. Liverpool and Manchester are at the present time as much parts of the same same town as Poplar and Chelsea, or Camden Town and Clerkenwell are parts of London.—Monthly Mag.

THE WEST INDIES.  
EXTRACT TO EDITOR, DATED  
St. Lucia, Nov. 5th, 1834.

I shall endeavour to give you a hasty view of the present condition of the slaves in this Island. I am assailed on all sides with complaints from the planters on the disaffection and riotous disposition of the slaves, who have now completely thrown off the yoke and are determined to be bondsmen no longer; but I find that the slaves on Carriacou Estate and my own (Fond D'Ore) are worse than any other on the island indeed a general feeling of hatred towards the whites seems to be very prevalent every where amongst them, but on my estate they have exceeded all others, (and doubtless the example will be quickly followed by many others) having refused to work altogether, and by their manner they seem determined to defy all opposition until they complete their purpose, whatever it may be. For the last four days I have had a small body of militia on the estate, more to awe and intimidate them, than to force them to obedience, for I find it altogether useless to oppose them any longer, although contrary to my inclinations.

If some speedy and effectual means are not quickly taken by the Governor to stop the progress of this disaffection, the consequences you may easily imagine. I have been informed by one of the slaves, who is still true to me, that he has heard amongst them that nothing but main force should compel them to obedience, and that should force be used they are determined to do their utmost. From this hasty sketch you may easily infer what must be the feelings here, and should they openly revolt, we must prepare for the worst. So much for Stanley's Bill and the fruits of its production! Philad. Inq.

Louis Philippe, the king of the French is one of the richest if not the richest man in Europe. The correspondent of the London Morning Herald says: "The present wealth of his majesty is declared to be incalculable, and its increase is described to be so enormously progressive, that he says the contemplated object of M. Thellousson might be attained by King Louis Philippe, if he live long enough to be large as it is, the National Debt of France might (if you believe certain authorities) be acquired or purchased in a few years by the treasures of the King of the Barbicoues. This is, no doubt, an exaggeration; but that he is beyond question, the richest man, and the most economical man, and the closest-fisted man in the universe, I could get you fifty people to verify by affidavit."—Balt. Chron.

MINISTERS' PAY.—The great officers of State in England, are well compensated for their labors. Of the House of Commons, the Speaker is the high functionary. His emoluments do not vary much from £8,000 sterling per annum; also £1,000 extra, called equipping money. Immediately on his election, he receives two thousand ounces of plate, two hogsheds of claret wine, £100 to buy stationery besides a superb residence, rent free. First Lord of the Treasury receives £5,000; Chancellor of the Exchequer, £5,000; Lord Chancellor, £15,000; President of the Council, £2,000; Lord Privy Seal, £2,000; Secretary of State, Home Department, £5,000; Secretary of State, Foreign Department, £5,000; Secretary of State, Colonial Department, £5,000; First Lord of the Admiralty, £4,500; Postmaster General, £2,500; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, £3,500; Paymaster of the Forces, £2,000; Chief Secretary of State for Ireland, £5,500. These officers constitute the King's Cabinet. The contrast between the salaries of the English and corresponding officers of the Government of the United States, is very striking.—Scientific Tracts.

Liberia Elections.—The Liberia Herald of Sept. 25, contains the proclamation of Governor Pinney, proclaiming the results of the late annual election of the several towns of the colony. The following are the higher officers chosen:—  
Nathaniel Brander, Vice Agent.  
Councillors—John Day, Jos. J. Roberts, for Monrovia; T. Pritchard, M. A. White, for Caldwell; Philip Moore, for Millsburg; John Hanson, for Edina.  
Wm. N. Lewis, High Sheriff.  
Jacob D. Preston, Treasurer.  
J. W. Pratt, Register of Deeds.  
Consors—C. Ross, J. W. Barbour, for Monrovia; Mat. Brown, Benn. Lawrence, for Caldwell; Willie Peal; Jesse Kennedy, for Millsburg; H. W. Duncan, W. C. Burns for Edina.  
The Herald also contains the various appointments of magistrates, constables, &c. for the ensuing year.—Among them are the following: John B. Russwurm, Colonial Secretary; E. Johnson, Agency Storekeeper; Hilary Tague of Monrovia; and Nathaniel Harris, of Edina, Collectors of Customs; John Revey, Colonial Surveyor.

NEW BANK.—A State "Monster"—A bill in corporate a new Bank in Charleston, to be called the Charleston Bank, with a capital of \$2,000,000, with liberty to increase it to \$4,000,000, has passed the House of Representatives of South Carolina, by a unanimous vote, and will probably pass the Senate by a large majority.—Balt. Chron.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.  
SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE—Tuesday, December 23, 1834.  
Mr. CLAY, from the Joint Committee, appointed at the last session of Congress, on the subject of the Oration contemplated to be delivered commemorative of the life and character of General LAFAYETTE, made a report thereon, concluding with the following joint resolution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That W. Wednesday the thirty first instant, be the time assigned for the delivery of the Oration by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on the life and character of General LAFAYETTE.

That the two Houses shall be called to order by their respective Presiding Officers at the usual hour, and the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, but all Legislative business shall be suspended on that day.

That the Oration shall be delivered at half past twelve o'clock, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

That the President of the United States and the Heads of the several Departments, the French Minister and members of the French Legation, all other Foreign Ministers at the Seat of Government, and the members of their respective Legations, be invited to attend on that occasion by the Chairman of the Joint Committee.

That the President of the United States, the Heads of the several Departments, the French Minister and members of the French Legation, and the members of their respective Legations, and Messrs. Quincy Adams, Mr. Clayton, Mr. M. in the Senate Chamber, and that they with the Senate, shall be attended by the Joint Committee to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

That the Galleries of the House, under the direction of its Officers, will be open on that day for the accommodation of such citizens as may think proper to attend.

Mr. CLAY, in continuation, observed, that a similar report would that day be made in the other House, and that, the resolution under which the Committee had acted, originated there, it was not deemed necessary to proceed further until after some action was had in that House. He moved, therefore, that the whole subject be for the present laid on the table; which motion was adopted.

MR. CLAY said: The Senate would recollect that that part of the President's Message which relates to our foreign affairs was referred to the Committee on that subject shortly after its organization. It was deemed essentially necessary, in order to form a correct judgment on the measure recommended by the President, that the instructions transmitted to our Diplomatic officers, near the court of France, together with the correspondence that passed between the two Governments since the 2d February, 1832, should be submitted to the Committee for the purpose of enabling them to form an opinion on the subject. Entertaining this view of the matter, a letter was addressed by the Chairman of the Committee to the Secretary of State, who very promptly transmitted the documents; but he did so, based upon the condition that they were to be regarded as confidentially communicated. Now, it seemed that the President had recommended a public measure, and that recommendation had been publicly referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and as that Committee was to make public the report, they could not recommend any legislative action under the restriction imposed upon them by the Secretary on transmitting to them the correspondence. That officer, in his letter, intimated that if it should be deemed of importance that these documents should be made public in any contingency, he expected that a call would be made on the executive in the usual form. It was on that account that he presented this resolution, which called for the documents to which he referred. It would have been his personal wish that the Senate should have adopted the resolution to-day; but in consequence of an intimation which had been given him by an honorable Senator, that he wished it to lie upon the table one day, he forebore to press it at the present time. Mr. C. then offered the following resolution, which was laid upon the table for consideration until to-morrow.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate (if in his opinion it shall not be incompatible with the public interest) the instructions which have been transmitted from time to time, since the 4th of July, 1831, to the representatives of the United States at the Government of France, relative to the execution of the treaty which was signed on that day between the U. States and France, and also all the correspondence which has passed at Washington or at Paris, between the two Governments, respecting the execution of the said treaty.

The Chair announced a communication from the Treasury Department, covering a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 15th inst., relative to the amount of the two per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands lying within the State of Alabama, reserved to be applied to the building roads leading to said State, under the direction of Congress, and of the three per cent. reserved in like manner, to be applied to internal improvements within said State,—which, on motion of Mr. Moore was ordered to be printed.

The Chair also communicated certain resolutions of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, relative to the admission of that Territory into the Union, which, without reading, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Kent, was considered:  
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the immediate commencement of Fortifications on the Patuxent, at the City of Annapolis, and at Saint Mary's all deemed essential by the Board of Engineers, in their Report, dated the 7th February, 1821, for the security of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and for the protection of the commerce of the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Kent then addressed the Chair as follows:  
Mr. President.—I was induced to present the resolution just read, in consequence of the exposed and defenceless condition of the State of Maryland, and the tardy manner in which the plan for fortifying our seaboard has been carried into effect.

The situation of the State of Maryland is a peculiar one: it is known to the Senate that the Chesapeake Bay, a deep and navigable waterway of easy access, which, with propriety, might be termed an inland sea, and is sufficient to furnish a harbour and anchorage for all the navies of Europe, divides the State in its entire width from south to north, possessing tributary streams on either shore, extending in every direction, affording facilities of annoyance to a naval power at war with us, not to be resisted or guarded against by any means within the reach of the State.

It is true we have fortifications of great contemplated magnitude when finished, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, but we are distinctly told by the Board of Engineers who selected the sites for fortifications, in their report, dated the 7th February, 1821, many of which, if not all of the first class, are now in the progress of completion, that those works were not designed for the protection of the State of Maryland, but for the security of the public docks, &c. at Norfolk.

The report states, "that in the Chesapeake, the proposed works at the entrance of Hampton Roads, have for their object to close the road against an enemy, and to secure the interior navigation between the Chesapeake and a more southern State, and to make sure of a naval place of arms, when the navy of the U. S. may protect the Chesapeake & the coasting trade to cover the public docks, &c. at Norfolk, and those which may be established in James river, and to prevent an enemy from making a permanent establishment at Norfolk."

In the same report, we are informed that Fort McHenry, the only Fort (and that in an inefficient condition) that the large commercial city of Baltimore has to rely on for security an protection; has no influence whatever over an attack by land.

Let us read, Mr. President, what the report further states:  
"At Baltimore, the Forts projected at Hawkins Point, and the shoal of Seller's Point, cover the harbor, and the last mentioned work will force an enemy to land, if he intends attacking the town, at a greater distance from it, and will thus prevent him from turning the defensive position which our forts might take against him. The batteries of St. Mary's secure a good station to the vessels of war charged with guarding the Chesapeake, protect an anchorage accessible by vessels of the largest class; and also do the batteries of Annapolis for a safe asylum to merchant vessels, which might find it impossible to reach Baltimore. St. Mary's is not at all defended, & Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, has no influence whatever over an attack by land, and cannot ever secure the City & Harbor from bombardment."

Thus, Mr. President, we are informed by the ablest of Engineers, that to afford any thing like security, either to the City of Baltimore, or Annapolis, or the commerce of the Chesapeake Bay, that it would be absolutely necessary that the fortifications thus designed should be erected at the mouth of the Patuxent, at Annapolis and St. Mary's.

The resolution I have offered proposes an inquiry, on the part of the Committee on Military Affairs, into the propriety of making an appropriation for the immediate commencement of those works. They are of the 2d and 3d class, and a small appropriation only would be required for their commencement.

There is no State in the Union, accessible to a naval force, with a great inlet from the ocean, passing directly and entirely through her territory, that is so totally destitute of any thing like protection, as the State of Maryland. The metropolis of the State, where all the archives of the government are deposited, might be surprised and captured by a very small force. Its population is inconsiderable, and there is no adequate defence there. In truth, I might say that there was none that could afford the least protection.

The great commercial city of Baltimore must rely for her security, unaided by proper works of defence, upon the bravery and enterprise of her citizens; and, although on a late occasion, with great sacrifices, they were equal to her protection and in the hour of trial may be relied on to achieve any thing within the power of men similarly situated, Congress will not hesitate, I trust, to afford to her such defenses as she is justly entitled to, from her position and her commercial importance.

I do not pretend to apprehend immediate war—a motive of that sort alone did not actuate me in offering the resolution. But assuredly, our foreign relations are not of the same pacific character that they have been for many years past. Neither shall I attempt to predict how soon war may occur. It is in the time of peace that every wise and prudent government will prepare for war.—In a period of war we shall have no money to apply to the erection of fortifications. We should not have competent Engineers to spare, to superintend their construction; they would have other and more urgent duties to perform. We should resort to some miserable expedient as we have done heretofore, a flotilla or the sinking of ships in the mouths of our harbors, and which, though ineffectual, would cost us nearly as much as permanent and well constructed works.

I could say much, Mr. President, as to the importance of the City of Annapolis. In no respect by a naval power at war with us, but I shall forbear for the present, and move the passage of the resolution.

The resolution was then adopted.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.  
The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing indemnity to certain American citizens, who suffered by spoliations on their commerce, committed by the French prior to 1800.

Mr. Hill then occupied the floor nearly two hours, in opposition to the bill, concluding a few minutes before 3 o'clock.

Mr. Shepley then corrected a misconception of his remarks, made by the Senator from New Hampshire.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and bills reported; after which—  
The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Briggs in the Chair, on the bill to equalize and regulate the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy of the U. States, and the amendments thereto proposed by Mr. Watmough as Chairman of the Select Committee, and by Mr. Wise, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Ponce said he had but few words to add to the remarks which he addressed to the Committee on Friday last. He would be brief; and he hoped the example would be followed. He pressed no spirit of prophecy; he deemed it no hazard to predict that if the bill was not passed through the Committee to-day, or at furthest to-morrow, its fate would be greatly perilled by the delay. Mr. P. then proceeded to give the reasons which induced him to prefer the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise), to that of the Select Committee. When he last addressed the committee, it appeared that he misconceived the nature of the duties of a gunner on board of ship. He supposed his station to be at the gun, but he was now informed that the officer had charge of the magazine, and was placed under the command of the commanding officer of the ship. He would be pleased to take back, if he would, the importance of the office, in his mind, was in no respect depreciated, but rather enhanced. A man who filled that very responsible station should be one of character and respectability, and his pay should be commensurate with his services. Mr. P. next spoke of the importance of the officer denominated the schoolmaster, or, by the amendment of the Select Com-

mittee, called the Professor of Mathematics. He contended, these should be as competent as any of the Professors of our Universities, and have a corresponding compensation. There was a project, for the establishment of a Naval School in our country; but for his own part he had no hope of living so long as to see that object realized. When he reflected on the strong feeling—he might say prejudice—existing against our Military School at West Point, he despaired of ever seeing one established for the Navy. Another difficulty was, that even if the project was a popular one, a Delegate to the councils of the nation from Maryland would probably deem Annapolis a proper location for the School.—One from Pennsylvania, would think Philadelphia its most eligible site—while he himself would doubtless contend that the place of his own residence was preferable to all others. Under these circumstances the office of School master on board became doubly important in his estimation. He next spoke of the pay of Surgeons and their Assistants,—preferring the more liberal compensation offered by the amendment of the gentleman from Va. (Mr. Wise.) He understood these officers were compelled to furnish their own medicines— which rendered it necessary to expend two years' salary before the commencement of an ordinary voyage. Mr. P. said, he did not wish to curtail the pay of any officer in the service, but he could not understand what was meant by the continual reiteration of the importance of commanding officers being enabled to support the dignity & the dignity of our government, while abroad. He wished to pay them liberally—to pay them all that was necessary. But he did not conceive it to be proper to take the pay of either French or British officers as a criterion to regulate that of our own. What is necessary for the support of Admiral Nelson at Naples, he did not think would be required by Commodore Rodgers on the same station.—The latter would not, like the former, have to defray the extravagant expenses of the lady of an English nobleman. Again, there were other disparaging circumstances in the service operating against the junior officers of the navy. They had not the same chance of promotion that their seniors have enjoyed, among which was the benefit of the wars in which our country has ever been engaged.

Mr. P. said, he certainly could have no feeling conflicting with the interests of the Captains. To Commodore Rodgers he felt under peculiar obligations, as having done more for his State than any other officer in the navy. Captains Hull and Chauncey he looked upon as the next door neighbors of himself and his constituents. Captain Morris he considered as the joint property of Rhode Island and Connecticut. But some of the senior officers of the navy have already enjoyed an opportunity that probably will never fall to the lot of the juniors—that of making fortunes by the transportation of specie. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Mann) had advocated the reduction of the salaries of the officers of the army. This Mr. P. believed to be totally impracticable. He adverted to the advance which had been made in the pay of other officers of the Government, particularly the Heads of Departments, all of which had been advanced at least one-third; while that of our naval officers has ever remained stationary. Attempts had often been made to reduce the pay of members of Congress; but gentlemen all knew how futile all such attempts were. Masters Commandant in our navy must remain fifty years in the service before their daily pay became equal to the boys—the pages and messengers of the House. These boys, he said, faithfully, earned their money perhaps more faithfully than many members did. But where was our liberality to old and faithful servants in the public employments? It certainly was not evinced in the pay of Masters Commandant. It was true, we sometimes paid them with compliments—with votes—and mayhap with a sword. Mr. P. proceeded to compare the pay of the officers of the army and navy—contending that the latter should be raised, rather than the former reduced. He concluded by repeating his preference for the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) as the most equitable and satisfactory in all its details.

Mr. VANDERPOEL followed on the same side. He said the course which the debate had taken had elicited an unwonted and unexpected degree of feeling and of eloquence on one side, from the warm-hearted and generous who deemed the present compensation inadequate; and on the other, by those faithful guardians of the treasury, who, in the Treasury, to protect its contents from the danger of imprudence and extravagance. The opinions of his colleague (Mr. Mann) entitled him to rank conspicuously among the latter class. That gentleman took exceptions to the manner in which this bill was brought before the House; but those objections he (Mr. V.) did not deem valid. It the child was comely, let us embrace it, and not inquire into its pedigree, nor question its legitimacy. He said this Select Committee had been constituted on purpose to subserve and secure the interests of both the army and the navy. An amphibious committee was required for such a purpose, and he could see no impropriety in the manner of bringing up the subject. The report of the committee, he contended, was lucid and satisfactory. For his part, he was not before aware how degradingly low were the salaries of our naval officers. He made no war upon our naval officers; he made no war upon the brave hit remnant of our army. But he asked, who had performed the most service to the country as a 1815—the army or navy? Certainly the latter. No active service had been required of the army since that period, if we except the slight affair with Black Hawk, and a few predatory tribes of all origins. Not so with the naval service.

When he came to examine into the inadequacy of the pay of naval officers, he blushed for the honor of his country, with whose glory and renown the names of these brave men were so closely interwoven. Their duties were onerous. Their services were faithful. They are not seen here hanging around your large committee, but they are here in the midst of an important year for an increase of compensation. Not they were breasting the storms and perils of the ocean. The very nature of their vocation, said Mr. V., precludes their being here to represent their own interests.

"Their march is on the mountain wave, Their home is on the deep."

He thought the gentleman (Mr. Mann) did not properly appreciate the services and sacrifices of these brave men, when he compared their compensation with the income of members of the learned professions. Mr. V. continued to advocate the amendment of the gentleman from Va., (Mr. Wise), at some length, and was followed by

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, who exposed the same side of the question, and also by Mr. Southland, who urged the necessity of taking up immediately the bill, as time was precious, and further delay, he feared, would jeopard the bill, many of the provisions of which were dear to him and the country.

Mr. Wise then withdrew his amendment in order to facilitate business. Various other amendments were offered and severally considered, but before any definite conclusion as to the provisions of the bill, was arrived at, the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday 24th.—Nothing of interest was transacted in either House on this day; both Houses adjourned over till Monday 29th, (yesterday.)

## EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1834.

Yesterday being the day designated by the Constitution for the meeting of the State Legislature, we may look for something of interest in our local legislation. On the first day of the session nothing is usually done, except to qualify the members. On the second day the officers of each House respectively are elected. For Speaker we have seen the names of Messrs. Blackstone of St. Mary's, and Merrick of Charles, on the Western Shore, and Messrs. Nichols of Dorchester, and Cotman of Somerset, on the Eastern Shore, mentioned as the members from whom the selection will probably be made. We should think the choice will most likely fall on one of the gentlemen named on the Western Shore.

We may look for an early appointment of a Senator in Congress, in place of Judge Chambers. The EASTON GAZETTE says, "ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq. Col. Emory, Judge Tingle, and Henry Page, Esq. are the persons we have heard named to fill the vacancy."

Query.—HAS THE GAZETTE HEARD OF OTHER GENTLEMEN NAMED?

We are pleased to see by the proceedings of Congress that our Senator, Mr. Kent, has called the attention of the Senate to the "immediate commencement" of the fortifications for the defence of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and for the protection of the commerce of the Chesapeake Bay, recommended by the board of Engineers, in their report made in 1821.

The great value of the trade of the Chesapeake Bay to the Eastern Shore, and the importance of fortifications on or near the entrance of any of its harbors for the protection of that trade, as well as for that of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, renders any thing connected with their defence or protection matter of much interest to us. Now that the National Debt is paid off, we trust that no time will be lost in the completion of such works as are necessary for the protection of our Bay and inland trade, in the interruption of which, and in the loss of property in efforts to prosecute it, this section of our State sustained such heavy losses during the late war.

In the year 1810, the number of newspapers annually circulated in the United States is computed to have been 22,222,200. At the present time, the annual circulation is computed to be from 70 to 80 millions.—*Bal. Amer.*

The Legislature of Indiana, at its last session, by joint resolution, required the governor to ascertain on what terms the Hon. John Tipton would surrender to the state the Tippecanoe battle ground. The governor applied accordingly, and has reported to the legislature, that Mr. Tipton proffers to "transfer it without charge."—*Globe.*

We copied into our columns on Tuesday last, an article from the Globe, denying that Mr. Teackle had any authority for saying, that his scheme for a national Bank was approved by the President. We did not approve of the abrupt and harsh manner in which the Globe gave the denial to Mr. Teackle's letter, but always believed that Mr. Teackle had mistaken the President's views. It seems now, as will be seen by the subjoined letter, that Mr. T. had only inferred, or supposed, that the President accorded with him in his views, from the principles avowed in his annual messages, and other communications to Congress on the subject of the Bank and the currency. On these matters differences of opinion are to be expected.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21, '34.  
Sir:—Being remote from the seat of the Federal Government, it was not until lately, on arriving at this place, that I read in your print, of the 18th instant, under the caption of "MR. TEACKLE'S NATIONAL BANK," after an extract from a letter of mine on the subject of Currency and a system of State Banks, a denial that the Chief Magistrate of the Union had expressed his approbation of the principles of the proposition, and that at his suggestion, "the details had been extended; in relation to which I am constrained to believe that some mistake has intervened."

To justify the assertion of my letter, with reference to the principle in question, I might refer to the language of the President in three successive annual communications to Congress. And, without resorting to other sources to establish a point of minor import, I will rely solely upon those concerning testimonials. By the way, however, I might also aver, that the plan which I have drawn is in nowise incompatible with the enactments recently recommended by the President.

With respect to the merits of the system, it is not my purpose to enlarge at present—but to submit to a denunciation of it as "a visionary scheme," would be to disallow the practical operation of the same principles in several of the States—to discredit the cause which has so eminently contributed to the improvement of Alabama, in which the right of banking is reserved to the State by its constitution—and to deny the effective assurance of the "Bank fund" in New York, which has proved so completely conservative, that neither loss nor embarrassment from the numerous banks within its rule, whilst the people have suffered from the defalcations of the few which rejected its regulations.

In fact the system is in accord with the genius of our political compact, whilst the private corporations in which the public moneys are deposited, is more analogous to the first confederation of the States without cohesion and a common credit. It presents a medium of circulation, with a connexion of institutions belonging wholly to the People; and, therefore, essentially democratic—a financial Congress, with the boundless power of effecting good, without the possibility of inflicting evil. To question its practicability, would be to imagine the dissolution of our Federal Government.

Aware, as you must be, that the article of which I complain is calculated to injure me

incalculably. cannot but believe that, upon a review of the matter, you will do me the justice to make the proper explanation; and in this belief I remain, sir, your obedient servant.  
LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.  
To F. P. BLAIR, Esq., Editor of the Globe, &c.

We learn that the Right Rev. Bishop MEADE will accept the invitation of the Vestry, to become the Rector of Christ Church, Norfolk.—*Fredericksburg Arena.*

A Committee of the South Carolina Legislature, to whom had been referred a resolution in reference to the subject of fortifications to be erected in the harbor of Charleston, have made a report "that they have not been able to ascertain, by what authority the Government have assumed to erect the works alluded to in the resolution; and recommend to the House the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to apply to the Executive Department of the Government of the United States, to ascertain by what authority such works are erected, and to report the correspondence on the subject, to the Legislature at its next Session.

THE ARMY.—The returns accompanying the Report of the Secretary of War, make the whole strength of the U. S. Army, including officers and privates, 6597. According to the organization for 1814, it should have comprised an aggregate of 7193. The whole number of men enlisted into the service from 1st of January to 30th September, 1834, is 2111.

The fortifications, &c. which have been undertaken since the termination of the late war, will, when completed, have more than quadrupled the defensive military of the country.

The ice-breaker steam tow-boat Relief, we observe, has been put in order for winter service, and will henceforth be in readiness to tow vessels into or out of the harbour and river.—We deem it proper to state, for the information of persons at a distance, that the Relief has been constructed for the special object of keeping open the harbor during the winter season, and that the presence of ice will not be an obstacle to the ready entrance of vessels into or their departure from the port of Baltimore.—The Relief acting in the double capacity of an ice-breaker and towing-boat.—*Bal. Amer.*

The subject of prohibiting the circulation of small notes, by law, has been recommended by the Governors of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Georgia, respectively. These States are all Democratic; from which circumstance, the presumption arises, that the free circulation of small bank paper, is found, in general, to be injurious to the interests of the body of the People, who, wherever they are completely in power, desire its prohibition.—One thing is certain—we can never realize a gold currency until this is done.—*Trenton Emporium.*

Seclusion Case.—Heavy Damages.—Elizabeth Park vs Elizabeth Lyon.—This trial commenced at the Circuit Court, before Judge Edwards, on Tuesday, and did not terminate until 11 o'clock this morning, when the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of four thousand five hundred dollars, and costs.

The plaintiff resides at Saw Pits, near Rye, Westchester county, and brought her action against the defendant, a ship owner and master resident in this city, for the seduction of her daughter, Dorcas W. Park. The plaintiff's cause was ably conducted by Messrs. Staples, King, Radcliffe and Hart, and the defendant was powerfully and eloquently supported by Gordon Hoffman and David Graham, Esqrs.—*N. Y. Star.*

"And holy men give scripture for the deed!"  
—A London paper says—  
On Sunday an aged minister within five miles of Romford, proceeded at the close of the service to explain to his congregation the cause of the fire at the houses of parliament. It was said, because the bills introduced for the better observance of the Sabbath were all rejected. In proof of this, he quoted the following from the 17th chapter of Jeremiah, verse 27:—  
"But if ye will not hearken unto me, to hallow the Sabbath day, then will I kindle a fire in the houses thereof, and it shall devour the palaces of Jerusalem, and it shall not be quenched."

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.  
A quarterly meeting will be held by the Methodist Protestant Society, at St. Michaels, on Saturday and Sunday, the 3d and 4th of January, 1835. The members of the quarterly Conference of Talbot Circuit, are requested to be punctual in their attendance on Saturday morning.  
December 23d, 1834.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.  
THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq. in Easton, on Thursday the 8th of January. Punctual attendance is requested.  
By order,  
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.  
dec 30 (G)

TO TRAVELLERS.  
HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mail from Cambridge to Snow Hill, passengers will hereafter be conveyed from Cambridge to Princess Anne, or from Princess Anne to Cambridge, or any of the intermediate places, on moderate terms, by means of the two horse Mail Stage, now running between those towns. The Stage leaves Cambridge every Wednesday and Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock; and returning, departs from Princess Anne, at the same hour on Tuesday and Saturday of each week.  
ROBERT COOPER.  
dec 30  
N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

FOR SALE.  
A good mitch cow with a young calf. Enquire at the Whig office.  
nov 25 3t

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SINKERS' 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 29 Baltimore.

## PROSPECTUS

For Publishing in the City of Baltimore a Weekly Paper under the title of THE

Weekly Baltimore Republican.

AT the solicitation of several of our Friends in this City, and applications of others from the different Counties of the State, we have concluded on issuing a Weekly Edition of our Paper, on or before the first of February next, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, to warrant the undertaking.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a long detail of our political opinions, as they are well known to our friends throughout the State; but as it is usual to make some pledges on commencing a new Publication, we will merely state, that as we have always been strictly Republican, so shall we continue, in despite of the machinations of wily politicians who have exerted every energy to break us down; and so long as the principles of the present National Administration continue to receive the support of the People—the yeomanry of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinels on the watch-tower of freedom, and warn them of every encroachment on their liberties, by ambitious and aspiring demagogues.

We are not disposed to eulogize the characters or conduct of men in this prospectus, but make these few remarks that our friends may know that our principles are unchangeable, and that we shall never desert them in the time of need—when the cause of our common country calls every man to action.

It is unnecessary to extend a prospectus for a Newspaper, as every citizen is acquainted with their utility in diffusing intelligence on all subjects of a local or foreign nature; and the influence placed within their power, to be exerted over the public mind, if properly conducted, by giving the general spring to those principles upon which our liberal institutions are founded, or in correcting those derogatory thereto, by exposing their objects, and holding up to view the individual who may be disposed, either from a personal disaffection, or private interest, to sport with the liberties of his country, or trifle with the inalienable rights of FREEMEN.

It will, no doubt, be conceded on all hands, that the result of the late election in this State, was owing, in a great measure, to the want of a more general dissemination of information among the People. Our opponents have had every advantage in this respect. More than two-thirds of the papers in this State, and in this City, two of them open and avowed enemies, and two others, while professing neutrality, were evidently hostile to the principles of the Administration, were arrayed against us. Still we battled with them all, and if we were not victorious, it was owing to the want of a more general circulation of information among the People, than to the want of energy on our part. With these few remarks, we shall submit our sheet to the good sense and liberality of the public, hoping that they will see the necessity of encouraging us in our undertaking, as well for the interest of the party generally, as for ourselves.

TERMS:  
THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN will be printed on the same size sheet as our Daily and Country Edition, and will contain most of the reading matter which may appear in those papers in the course of the week. Good paper and fair type will be used, and every improvement in its mechanical arrangement shall be adopted of which the encouragement we shall receive will admit. It will be issued every Saturday morning, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars if not paid till the end of the year. These terms must be strictly adhered to.

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favour by giving this prospectus a few gratuitous insertions in their papers; and by sending a copy containing it, marked, they will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange for one year; and those friends to whom we send it, will please procure as many subscribers as practicable, and return their names to this office about the time the publication is to be commenced.

Post Masters and others, who will exert themselves in procuring subscribers, and forward the amount of their subscriptions, will be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per cent. and a copy of the paper for one year for their trouble. They will also forward their names immediately, in order that we may place them among our list of Agents. Address, postage paid, S. & J. N. HARKER, South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. BALTIMORE, Md., December, 1834.

HISTORY OF THE HORSE.  
First American, from the London Edition.  
A HISTORY OF THE HORSE, in all its varieties and uses, together with complete directions for their breeding, rearing, and management, and for the cure of all diseases to which he is liable.  
Also, a concise treatise on DRAUGHT, with a copious Index to the whole.  
Price \$1 50.  
May be had of the Booksellers in the District, and of the Booksellers in the principal Cities of the Union.

Booksellers at a distance will be supplied with the work at a reduced price; as our terms, in such cases, will be for cash only.  
DUFF GREEN.  
dec 30

STRAY COLTS.  
THE subscriber, in removing his stock to his present residence a few miles from Easton, on the Dover road, on Wednesday the 24th inst., lost  
THREE COLTS;  
one three years old the coming spring; one two years old; and the other a yearling mule (brown). The two first are bright sorrell—Any person giving information where they can be found shall be rewarded for their trouble.  
JONATHAN EVITTS.  
dec 30 3t

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county on the 9th day of December, 1834, by J. Skillman, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a black boy who calls himself PHILIP GALAWAY, and says he was born free, and raised by Jane Smith (colored woman) in the city of Frederick. Philip is about 17 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his forehead. Had on when committed, a dark grey roundabout, vest and pantaloons, made of casinet, cotton shirt, coarse lace boots, and black skin cap—all very good. The owner (if any) of the above described negro boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore city and county jail.  
dec 27 3w

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 22d day of Nov. 1834, by Thos. G. Owen, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself FANNY JOHNSON, and says she is free but did belong to Jesse Reine, near Centerville, Eastern Shore of Md. Fanny is about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark mulatto, has a scar on the right side of her neck caused by a scald. Had on when committed, a black domestic frock, red handkerchief on her head and neck, old shoes and no stockings. 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 disposed of according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
dec 27 3w

FOR RENT.  
A small HOUSE and GARDEN near Easton, to rent for the next year. Enquire of the Editor.  
dec 6

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Medary.

Well aware of the peculiar difficulties attending the publication of an agricultural periodical, yet satisfied that nothing is of higher importance to the country, than that of the cultivation of the soil and the various subjects connected with it, the editor of the Ohio Farmer and Horticulturalist, has determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1835. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately appeal to the friends of Agricultural and Horticultural improvements in general, to aid in its circulation, and to enrich its columns with contributions from their pens. During the short period of its publication it has received countenance and circulation fully equal to the anticipations of the editor, and which he thinks a sufficient guarantee for its continuance, and to warrant a more general support.

The proper culture of the soil—improving live stock—diseases of animals—the improvement in the culture of garden and field vegetables—and mechanic arts, and agricultural and garden implements—Domestic Economy—Botany—Geology—Natural History—Chemistry, &c. will all receive due attention, from both original communications and extracts from the most approved works.

In addition to the interest of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to enlarge and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects enumerated. As this will necessarily incur a heavy expense, a corresponding patronage is expected and solicited.

At the request of a number of eastern correspondents, the editor intends also, in the course of this volume, to give, from time to time, a condensed view of the agricultural condition and resources of the great Mississippi Valley—the points where emigration for the time being is most tending—the prospects held out to emigrants—the face and health of the country—the prices of land—the facilities of navigation, and the streams for milling and manufacturing purposes, &c.

Such information is of the utmost importance to emigrating farmers, and as closely connected with the cultivation of the soil itself, or the products suitable to such cultivation. As this branch of the work will extend its circulation to some considerable extent among eastern gentlemen, and others, who wish to purchase Western lands, the holders of such lands would find it to their interest to make the same known through its columns—and whenever this is done to any extent, the description of such lands will be published on a separate sheet, and forwarded as a cover to the Farmer. The usual prices of advertising will only be charged. No charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and any important change in the markets duly noticed.

THE Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. It is expressly reduced to this price (much below what is safe for the proprietor) to encourage its circulation, and promote agricultural science. All notes on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage. Persons obtaining 5 subscribers, shall have the 5th copy gratis; or \$20, shall have 25 copies sent to their direction.

All editors, postmasters, and officers of agricultural societies, are authorized agents, and requested to act as such. Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.  
Batavia, Ohio, Nov. 1834.—dec 27

## GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE  
Of useful and entertaining knowledge. To be illustrated with numerous Engravings by the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines on the English Period, has led to preparation for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American people. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work strictly what its title indicates, it will, nevertheless, contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines. Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American People.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of twenty splendid engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty imperial octavo pages, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—  
Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscapes Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unceasing source of instruction and gratification; Engravings and descriptions of the character, habits &c. of Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Artificial resources of the country, illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT, Agent of the Boston Bewick Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17—dec 13

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county on the 22d day of Nov. 1834, by Thos. G. Owen, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself FANNY JOHNSON, and says she is free but did belong to Jesse Reine, near Centerville, Eastern Shore of Md. Fanny is about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark mulatto, has a scar on the right side of her neck caused by a scald. Had on when committed, a black domestic frock, red handkerchief on her head and neck, old shoes and no stockings. 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 disposed of according to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
dec 27 3w

FOR RENT.  
A small HOUSE and GARDEN near Easton, to rent for the next year. Enquire of the Editor.  
dec 6

## The Farmer and Gardener.

AND Live-Stock Breeder & Manager,

IS a weekly paper in quarto form—successor of the late American Farmer, which has been discontinued—conducted by I. I. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. 2. When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the subscriber with his receipt.

3. The manner of payment which is preferable to any other for distant subscribers, is by check or draft on some responsible party here, or else by remittance of a current bank note; and to obviate all objection to mail transmission, the conductor assumes the risk.

4. Subscribers are always charged by the year, and never for a shorter term. When once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be discontinued (except at the discretion of the publisher) without a special order, on receipt of which a discontinuance will be entered, and take effect at the end of the current year of subscription.

5. Subscribers may receive the work either by mail in weekly numbers, or in monthly or quarterly portions; or else in a volume (ending in May annually,) handsomely pressed, half bound and lettered (to match with the American Farmer) by such conveyance as they may direct: but the \$5 must in all these cases be paid in advance.

6. Advertisements relating to any of the subjects of this paper will be inserted once at one dollar per square, or at that rate for more than a square, and at half that rate for each repetition.

This paper, like its predecessor, is exclusively devoted to the interests of the "tillers of the soil," and also treats more particularly than that work did of the breeding, rearing and management of domestic animals. The culture of silk and of the vine also receives particular attention.

Agricultural Chemistry, which forms the basis of the true theory of farming; and details of the experience of enlightened practical farmers and gardeners, together with a weekly report of the Baltimore produce and provision markets form the principal theme of this publication; party politics and religious discussion being wholly excluded. The advertising page too, will be found interesting and highly useful to the farmer and gardener.

The publication year begins and ends in May. The numbers for a year form a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last or 52d Number, contains a title page and copious index.

An argument and an offer.—It is respectfully suggested that those farmers who view a subscription to a well conducted agricultural paper in the light of an expense or tax. This item ought to be classed by them with the cost of manure—both may indeed be dispensed with, but not advantageously. Why should the influence of the printing press, which is literally revolutionizing the world, be lost to the farmer? Surely there is no human employment which more deserves its aid, nor to which such aid can be more useful than to the fundamental art of Agriculture. 7. If any farmer is doubtful on this point, and considers an agricultural paper either useless or expensive, the conductor of this cheerfully meets his misgivings with the following proposition: Let him subscribe for either of the papers issued from this office and comply with the terms; and if at the end of his year he shall be of opinion that he has not received benefits from its columns equal to its cost, I pledge my word to receive back from him the Nos. (in good order,) and give him seeds of any kind on hand for the full amount paid by him for subscription. This pledge is given and will be redeemed in perfect good faith.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing if he shall like it, shall on furnishing his address without cost to the conductor, have a number sent him for that purpose.

Gentlemen subscribing are respectfully advised to take the Nos. from the commencement of the current volume; and indeed when not otherwise specially directed we shall so send them. Subscriptions, communications and advertisements are respectfully solicited.

## HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a larger sheet than the Farmer and Gardener, in octavo form, and issued from this establishment every second week on the following terms:

1. Price two dollars a year: but to those who pay at the time of subscribing, free of postage or other expense to the editor, a return shall be made of any kind of seeds, tree, book, or other article kept for sale at the establishment, to the amount of fifty cents.

2. Three subscribers uniting and sending five dollars shall be credited in full, each for a year's subscription; but they shall not be entitled to the "return" mentioned above.

3. A postmaster or other person who shall send \$6 (current in Baltimore,) free of all expense to the conductor, shall receive four copies of the work for one year, to be charged to one account.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and of discontinuing—and also of paying, are the same as those prescribed above for the Farmer and Gardener.

Also: The guarantee to receive back the numbers at the end of the year, if a subscriber is dissatisfied with the work, is extended to this as to the other paper.

The matter for this paper will be chiefly compiled from the Farmer and Gardener, and Live-Stock Breeder and Manager; the American Farmer; and indeed from all the agricultural periodicals of the country; comprising the Best Current of country produce in both the commercial and common markets, and a page or two will be devoted to advertisements connected with the main objects of the publication. In short, the paper will be adapted to the purposes, and devoted exclusively to the benefit of the common farmer.

The numbers for a year will make a handsome volume of 416 pages, and the last one will contain a title page and index.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedented terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.  
dec 20

An Overseer Wanted.  
WANTED for the next year an overseer, to manage a large farm. A man of family who can produce satisfactory testimonials of sobriety, industry and a general knowledge of farming may obtain an advantageous situation by applying immediately to the subscriber.

To rent for the next year the dwelling house and garden with the privilege of fire wood, at my farm adjoining Perry Hall. A country carpenter would be preferred as a tenant—Also to hire several young negroes of both sexes.  
MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Nov 29—dec 2

## NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

Thos. Oldson & Wm. H. Hopkins

BEG leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of

OLDSON & HOPKINS, and have opened in the store room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets, a

GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of articles in their line, such as

GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c. which they will sell for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission.  
dec 20 1m

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the various and many favors conferred, and wishes to inform them that he is recently from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a supply of new goods suitable for the season, such as

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Castings, Queen's Ware, Dye-Stuffs, Medicines, and Window Glass, of various sizes and qualities.

ALSO He has on hand a quantity of White & Yellow Pine Plank, Cypress and Oak Shingles, all of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

A word to those of my customers whose accounts and notes are of long standing.—It is desirable that the same should be paid, and those whose custom has been discontinued in consequence of their delinquency, cannot expect further indulgence. It is desired that those that take newspapers, who have no other account, will pay their newspaper postage in advance, as the law directs, as it is troublesome keeping postage accounts only; and, not only that, I have to pay the postage quarterly, whether I get it or not. I think when an enlightened public comes to understand the law, they will have no cause to think hard of the above request.

The public's obedient servant,  
WM. TURNER.  
Greensborough, 10th Dec. 1834.  
P. S. Also for sale, 2 new and 1 second hand Gig, one new Sulkey, two new Carts, with a parcel of new Cart, Gig, Dearborn Wheels, seasoned Gig and Cart Spokes, and timber for Fellows.  
W. T.

## NEW HATTING

Established having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S HATS & LADY'S BONNETS

which they will sell very low for cash or trade, and hope from their own unremitting attention to business, to ensure a share of public patronage. Their shop is the one formerly occupied by Thos. Harper, and next door to McNeal & Robinson's Variety Store.

THOMAS BEASTON, THOMAS HARPER.

N. B. Thomas Harper, (one of the above firm,) grateful for past favours, would be very much obliged to those whose accounts are of long standing, to come forward and liquidate them, as he is very much in want of the one thing needed.  
Easton, Nov 9th 1834—nov 11 3w

## MARYLAND.

Talbot County, Orphans' Court, 12th December, Anno Domini, 1834.

ON application of Ann Fountain, Administratrix of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William P. Fountain, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.  
ANN FOUNTAIN, Adm'x of William P. Fountain, deceased.  
dec 13 3w

## \$50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday last, a negro man, named PETER McDANIEL, upwards of 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather a chestnut color, tolerably high forehead and thin rimage, long slim foot. Had on a blue coat and chip hat, his other clothing not recollected. Thirty dollars reward will be given if he be taken in the State of Maryland, or fifty dollars if out of the State, and in either case secured in jail so that I get him again; or I will pay any reasonable expenses for his return to me.  
REUBEN PERRY, Banbury, Talbot county.  
dec 23 3w

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
WILLIAM LOVEDAY.  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton,  
A very handsome and general assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods.**  
Among which are,  
A HANDSOME VARIETY OF  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSI-  
NETTS.  
He thinks he has purchased his goods at low prices, and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.  
sept 30

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.**  
CRANBERRIES, & C.  
JUST received and for sale by the subscri-  
bers.  
Fresh Buckwheat Flour,  
Cranberries,  
Almonds and Currants,  
Fresh Bunch Raisins,  
Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.  
ALSO,  
CAST STEEL AXES,  
of superior quality and warranted. Constantly  
on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel.  
WM. H. & P. GROOME.  
dec 2

**NEW FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS.**  
JOHN STEVENS.  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and has opened at his store  
room opposite the Court House,  
A HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hard-  
ware, Queen and Glass-ware, &c. &c. And as  
he has been laid in on the very best terms,  
he is determined to sell them unusually low.  
His friends and the public generally are re-  
spectfully invited to give him an early call.  
oct 21

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
WILLSON & TAYLOR  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore and are now opening at their  
store their usual supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS;**  
and solicit their friends and the public gener-  
ally to give them an early call.  
Feathers, Linseys and Kerseys will be ta-  
ken in exchange for goods.  
nov 11

**NEW FALL GOODS.**  
WM. H. & P. GROOME,  
HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore with their full supply of goods,  
comprising a very  
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groce-  
ries and Liquors. Among which are a varie-  
ty of Cloth, Cassinets, Merinos and Blan-  
kets, superior old Gohard Brandy and Hol-  
land Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira,  
Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines,  
Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all of  
which will be offered at a small advance.  
oct 21

**PAGE'S HOTEL,**  
BALTIMORE.  
THIS is a new and superior Hotel attached  
to the Exchange Buildings in this city.  
It has been erected and fitted up at great cost  
by Wm. Patterson, Esq., Robt. Oliver, Esq.,  
Messrs. John Donnell & Sons, and Jerome  
Bonaparte, Esq., with the intention of making  
it a first rate and fashionable house of enter-  
tainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOT-  
TEL, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, and will be  
conducted by the subscriber in such manner  
as shall make it for comfort, respectability, &c.  
&c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United  
States.  
J. H. PAGE.  
Baltimore, -dec 2

**AXES.**  
THE Subscriber, having been employed by  
Mr. Spencer to take charge of his Smith's  
Shop, has now on hand and intends keeping,  
AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**Broad and Narrow Axes,**  
which will be warranted equal in quality, and  
as cheap as any the market will afford. These  
especially wishing to get old axes re-steeled,  
will do well to call. Having worked for a long  
time with WILLARD, the well known axe-  
smith of this city of Baltimore, I feel assured  
that in this line of my business at least, I shall  
be able to render satisfaction. In the other  
branches of my trade, I am willing that my  
work should speak for itself.  
JOHN RINGROSE.  
nov 6

**CATTLE**  
TAKEN to winter at 50 cents per month.  
Enquire of the Editor.  
dec 2

**TAILORING.**  
THE undersigned having located himself  
in Easton for the purpose of carrying on  
the Tailoring, respectfully offers his services  
to his friends and the public. His shop is near  
Mr. Lovv's hotel, and adjoining the Post Of-  
fice, where he will attend to business with  
punctuality. He deems it useless to say much  
of what he will or can do, by way of recom-  
mendation, after an experience of nearly  
twenty years in various places, as a practical  
workman, but simply to ask his friends and  
the public to give him another trial. If ease com-  
bined with neatness, be desirable, the under-  
signed feels confident he can please.  
D. M. SMITH.  
sept 30

**Great Literary Enterprise.**  
**PROSPECTUS**  
OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF  
**WALDIE'S LIBRARY,**  
FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been  
for some time fairly classed amongst the estab-  
lished periodical publications of the country,  
having obtained a credit and circulation un-  
precedented, when the price is considered (his  
certainty, by allowing greater than at once  
efforts, is calculated to render them at once  
strenuous and more effectual. The objects  
of the Library had in view, was the  
dissemination of good new books every where,  
at the cheapest possible rates, and experience  
has proved that a year's subscription will pay  
for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of  
books at the London prices.  
New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be  
commenced early in January 1835, will be  
printed with new and enlarged type, rendering  
the work free from any objection that may  
have been made by persons of weak eyes.  
The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the  
cover, will be continued without any charge.  
It contains every week, reviews and extracts  
from the newest and best books as they come  
from the press, literary intelligence from all  
parts of the world, and a register of the new  
publications of England and America, being  
the earliest vehicle to disseminate such in-  
formation, and by the perusal of which, a person,  
however remote from the marts of books, may  
keep pace with the times.  
As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that  
he may prove a better man than his father, so  
we, without meaning any particular reflection  
on our former volumes, received with such dis-  
tinguished favor, hope and trust that our future  
may surpass them; for experience ought al-  
ways to produce improvement, more especially  
when, as in our case, it lessens the number of  
difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.  
The objects of the "Library" had in view,  
were fully detailed in the prospectus; the fol-  
lowing extracts from that introductory paper,  
will prove the spirit of that liberality in which  
the work was undertaken, and also that we  
have had no occasion to deviate from the origi-  
nal plan.  
Extracts from the original Prospectus.  
In presenting to the public a periodical, en-  
tirely new in its character, it will be expected  
that the publisher should describe his plan, and  
the objects he hopes to accomplish.  
There is growing up in the United States a  
numerous population, with literary tastes, who  
are scattered over a large space, and who, dis-  
tant from the localities whence books and liter-  
ary information emanate, feel themselves at a  
great loss for that mental food which education  
has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in  
our principal cities, but in the interior they  
cannot be procured as soon as published, nor  
without considerable expense. To supply this  
 desideratum is the design of the present under-  
taking, the chief object of which, emphatically  
is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put  
it in a form that will bring it to every man's  
door.  
Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select  
Circulating Library" may be received at the  
most distant post office in the Union in from  
fifteen to twenty-five days after it is published,  
at a little more expense than newspaper post-  
age; or in other words, before a book could be  
found in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the  
most distant states may be perusing it in their  
parlours.  
To elucidate the advantages of the "Select  
Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is  
only necessary to compare it with some other  
publications. Take the Waverly novels for  
example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* oc-  
cupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to  
\$1.50. The whole would be readily contained  
in five numbers of this periodical, at an ex-  
pense of fifty cents, postage included! So that  
more than three times the quantity of literary  
matter can be supplied for the same money by  
adopting the newspaper course of circulation.  
By water transmission by mail, and the  
early receipt of a new book, as a most distin-  
guishing feature of the publication. Distant sub-  
scribers will be placed on a footing with those  
nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their  
own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes  
of the common London novel size for Five  
Dollars!  
Arrangements have been made to receive  
from London an early copy of every new book  
printed either in that mart of talent, or in Ed-  
inburgh, together with the periodical literature  
of Great Britain. From the former we shall  
select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels,*  
*Sketches, Biographies, &c.* and publish them  
with as much rapidity and accuracy as an ex-  
tensive printing-office will admit. From the  
latter, such literary intelligence will regularly  
be culled, as will prove interesting and en-  
tertaining to the lover of knowledge, and sci-  
ence, and literature, and novelty. Good stand-  
ard novels, and other works out of print, may  
also occasionally be reproduced in our columns.  
The publisher confidently assures the heads  
of families, that they need have no dread of in-  
troducing the "Select Circulating Library" in-  
to their domestic circle, as the gentleman who  
has undertaken the Editorial duties, to litera-  
ry tastes and habits, adds a due sense of the re-  
sponsibility he assumes in catering for an ex-  
tended and moral community, and of the con-  
sequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will  
follow the dissemination of noxious or whole-  
some mental aliment. His situation and en-  
gagements afford him peculiar advantages and  
facilities for the selection of books. These,  
with the additional channels by agencies at  
London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant  
the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execu-  
tion of the literary department.  
It would be supererogatory to dilate on the  
general advantages and conveniences which  
such a publication presents, to more particu-  
larly to those who reside in retired situations—  
they are so obvious that the first glance can-  
not fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.  
TERMS.  
"The Select Circulating Library" is printed  
weekly on a double medium sheet of fine pa-  
per of sixteen pages with three columns on  
each, and mailed with great care so as to carry  
with perfect safety to the most distant post of-  
fice.  
It is printed and finished with the same care  
and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty-  
two numbers form two volumes well worth pre-  
servation, of 116 pages each, equal in quantity to  
1200 pages, or three volumes, of *Roos's Cyclo-*  
*pædia.* Each volume is accompanied with a  
Title-page and Index.  
The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two num-  
bers of six pages each, a price at which it  
cannot be afforded unless extensively patron-  
ized. Payment at all times in advance.  
Agents who procure five subscribers, shall  
have a receipt in full by remitting the publish-  
er \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a  
larger number. This arrangement is made to  
increase the circulation to an extent which will  
make it an object to pay liberally. Clubs of  
five individuals may thus procure the work for  
\$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay  
their subscriptions to them; those otherwise sit-  
uated may remit the amount to the subscriber  
at his expense, if payment is made in money at  
par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all  
made for the fulfillment of our part of the con-  
tract.  
Subscribers' names should be immediately  
forwarded, in order that the publisher may  
know how many to print of the forthcoming  
volumes.  
ADAM WALDIE,  
No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of  
Mrs. Swarth's Philadelphia House,  
Philadelphia, December, 1834.

**THE PORT FOLIO AND COMPANION  
TO THE LIBRARY.**  
A. WALDIE also publishes "The Port Folio &  
Companion to the select Circulating Library,"  
in the same form, every two weeks, at half the  
price of the Library. It contains extracts  
from the best English periodicals, and a vast  
amount of popular information on Literature,  
Science, History, &c. adapted to all classes; al-  
so Tales, Sketches, Biography and the general  
contents of a magazine.  
Clubs remitting \$10.00 receive five  
copies, being the cheapest reprint ever at-  
tempted in any country. Individual sub-  
scribers \$3.00; to those who take the Library  
also, \$2.50.

**TO BE RENTED**  
  
**THE UNION TAVERN  
IN EASTON.**  
A commodious new dining room hav-  
ing been just finished, and a very agree-  
able Dwelling House and Lot adjoining the  
premises having been purchased and attached  
to the Tavern, the entire establishment is su-  
perior to any other on the Eastern Shore. In a  
few days the stables and enclosures will be re-  
paired and the whole premises will be in com-  
plete order for the reception of a tenant. Pos-  
session may be had immediately.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, Sept. 30, 1834

**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 plain-  
tiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise  
sooner. Therefore, I say again, LOOK OUT!  
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Sheriff.  
july 22

**Valuable Property for sale**  
The very commodious STORE  
HOUSE and DWELLING on  
Washington street, at present oc-  
cupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey,  
is offered for sale on accommodating terms, to-  
gether with the lot attached to it on Dover st.  
This is one of the best stands for business in the  
town of Easton, being immediately opposite the  
front of the Court House. For terms apply to  
JAMES C. WHEELER,  
oct 14

**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, Apr 128, 1834—may 6

**Boot & Shoe making & repairing  
DONE BY**  
  
**SOLOMON MERRICK.**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the  
citizens of Easton & the public generally  
that he has taken a shop in Court st. between  
the store of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and the tailor  
shop of Mr. James L. Smith, where he may at  
all times be found by those who may feel dis-  
posed to favor him with work, and assures the  
public that he will pay strict attention to his  
business, and humbly hopes to meet with a  
share of their patronage. He flatters himself  
that from his own experience, and the assist-  
ance of good workmen, he will be able to give  
satisfaction to all who may please to give him  
a call.  
The public's obedient servant,  
nov 4

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

**Cash for Negroes,**  
INCLUDING both Sexes, from 12 to 25  
years of age. Persons having likely ser-  
vants to dispose of will find it to their interest  
to give us a call, as we will give higher prices  
in Cash than any other purchaser who is now  
in this Market, or that may come in. We can  
at all times be found at Mrs. Dislaroon's  
Tavern, Princess-Anne, Md.  
OVERLEY & SANDERS.  
All communications addressed to us at this  
place will be punctually attended to.  
sept 30

**A CARD.**  
A. owners of negroes, in Maryland, Vir-  
ginia, 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 for-  
mer Advertisement, will copy the above, and  
discontinue the others.  
oct 9

**PROSPECTUS**  
For publishing the EASTERN SHORE WHIG  
AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE, semi-weekly  
throughout the year.

Having assumed the entire management of  
the Whig, I am anxious to render the paper  
one of as much interest and usefulness as the  
circumstances under which it is published will  
admit of. With this view I have determined  
to issue it semi-weekly throughout the year,  
for the convenience of the citizens of this coun-  
try, and of such other of its patrons as can ob-  
tain it twice a week by means of the existing  
mail facilities. Receiving the mails, contain-  
ing much important and interesting matter,  
twice a week, it is impossible for a paper pub-  
lished but once in the week, to keep pace, even  
in a tolerable degree, with the current events of  
the day; as furnished by the papers published  
in the cities; its readers are therefore driven to  
the necessity of taking the city papers, at  
higher prices, with greater charges of postage,  
or of losing much, which would be both amusing  
and interesting to them. To obviate these dif-  
ficulties therefore, and to be able to supply the  
citizens of Talbot and the adjoining or con-  
tiguous counties with a paper, which will in-  
form them at an early day, of most matters of  
interest which the press of our country is daily  
evolving, I have determined on this change.  
In adopting it, however, it is not my intention  
to make any advance on the price of subscrip-  
tion to the paper to such as pay in advance.  
All such will receive it at the exceedingly low  
rate of \$3 per annum. Those who do not pay  
in advance will be charged \$4 per annum.  
It is further my intention to publish a weekly  
paper throughout the year, to meet the views  
of such of the patrons of the Whig as may not  
feel disposed, or may not find it convenient to  
take the semi-weekly paper. The weekly pa-  
per will be reduced to two dollars per annum,  
to such as pay in advance; those who do not  
pay in advance will be charged two dollars and  
fifty cents.  
All payments for the half year, made during  
the first three months, will be deemed pay-  
ments in advance, and all payments for the  
year, made during the first six months, will be  
deemed payments in advance.  
The importance of prompt payment to the  
publishers of newspapers, must be obvious to  
every one. To have one's debts scattered over  
the country in such small sums, renders them  
almost valueless; to correct this evil as far as  
practicable, and at the same time to extend  
the circulation of the paper by offering an ad-  
ditional inducement to subscribers, in the re-  
duced price of the Whig, I have concluded to  
make the difference in price between such as  
pay in advance, and those who wait to be called  
on.  
The above arrangement, will be carried into  
effect from the first of January next. The  
semi-weekly paper will be published on Tues-  
day and Saturday mornings; the weekly pa-  
per on Tuesday mornings. Subscribers to the  
Whig are requested to communicate to the  
editor which paper they would wish to receive;  
in the absence of such instruction, the semi-  
weekly will be considered as ordered by them.  
It is useless to give any assurance to the pa-  
trons of the paper, that it is my intention, if  
possible, to render it more worthy of their sup-  
port. The effort now made must afford evi-  
dence sufficient of a disposition to give them a  
valuable consideration for the amount paid. If  
the paper should prove itself worthy of public  
confidence and support, I have no fear that it  
will fail to receive them.  
RICHARD SPENCER.  
Oct. 28, 1834.

**Supplement to the Globe.**  
PROSPECTUS FOR THE  
**CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.**  
The Congressional Globe, which we com-  
menced publishing at the last Session of Con-  
gress, will be continued through the approach-  
ing one. It will be published in the same form,  
and at the same price; that is, once a week, on  
a double royal sheet, made up in quarto form,  
at one dollar per copy, during the session. When  
any important subject is discussed, we propose  
to print an Extra sheet. Subscribers may  
calculate on at least three or four extra  
sheets. At the close of the session, an Index  
will be made for the 1st and 2d sessions, and  
sent to all the subscribers.  
We shall pay to the reporters alone, for pre-  
paring the reports that will be published in this  
paper, more than one hundred dollars a week,  
during the session. In publishing it, therefore,  
at one dollar for all the numbers printed during  
the session, we may boast of affording the most  
important information at the cheapest price.  
Editors with whom we exchange, will please  
give this Prospectus a gratuitous insertion; and  
those friends to whom we may send it, will  
please procure subscribers.  
TERMS.  
11 copy during the session, . . . \$1 00  
11 copies during the session, . . . \$10 00  
Payment may be made by mail, postage paid,  
at our risk. The notes of any specie-paying  
Bank will be received.  
No attention will be paid to any order,  
unless the money accompany it.  
nov 4

**To Rent for 1835**  
THAT framed Dwelling House and pre-  
mises on Washington street adjoining Dr.  
Ennalls Martin and at present occupied by  
John Harper.  
Also, a small two story Brick Dwelling  
House, and premises adjoining the above on  
Harrison Street, at present occupied by J. B.  
Fairbanks.  
And a Brick Store Room on Washington  
Street lately used as a Cabinet Shop and ad-  
joining the Store of W. H. & P. Groome.  
All the above property is in good repair and  
possession can be given immediately of the  
Store Room if desired. For terms apply to  
WM. H. GROOME.  
Easton, sept. 30.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber has appointed Lambert  
W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county,  
for the sale of  
**RICE'S PATENT WHEAT FANS,**  
of the State of New York, manufactured by  
him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md.  
No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels  
of wheat per hour. No. 2, seventy five bush-  
els per hour.  
References, Perry Wilmer W. Grason  
Gerald Coursey, John Brown, Walter J. Clay-  
ton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esq's.  
Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county,  
Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert  
Hardcastle, Esq's of Caroline county, Md.  
James Gale, William Perkins and John C.  
Sutton, Esq's. of Kent county Md.  
THOMAS R. PERKINS.  
Centerville, Queens Ann's co. Md.  
Oct. 14 3m

**Companion to Waldie's Library.**  
The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals  
ever offered to the public.

Before the SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY  
had been long in existence, it was discov-  
ered that there was still something wanting—  
that many occurrences in the literary world  
must pass unknown, as regarded our agency,  
without an extension of the plan. To establish  
a fuller medium of communication and supply  
the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres*  
was added; which we have reason to believe  
has afforded general satisfaction. The very  
liberal patronage extended to the Library in-  
duced the proprietor to give that gratuitously  
as an evidence of his acknowledgments.  
More extended experience has shown other  
desiderata which the "Companion" is intended  
to supply. While reading for the "Library"  
a large mass of material accumulates on the  
hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertain-  
ing, and instructive description, such as would  
properly come under the designation of *Magazi-  
niana*, interspersed with the Reviews from the  
English Quarterlies. To publish every thing  
of this nature which we deem desirable  
would encroach too much on the columns of the  
"Library" designed for books, and yet to pass  
them by is constantly a subject of regret. To  
concentrate, therefore, the publication of the  
Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choic-  
est contributions to *Magazines*, &c. &c. the  
"Companion to Waldie's Library" will be of-  
fered to the patronage of the present subscribers  
and the public at large. It is believed that  
with the "Library," the "Journal," and the  
"Companion" such an acquaintance with the  
literature of the age may be cultivated as to  
leave little further to be desired. Being all  
published from the same office, more facility  
offers for subscribing, and having fewer people  
to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur,  
and more readily corrected when they do. The  
short interval of two weeks between the pub-  
lication of each number, it is thought too, will  
be an advantage over monthlies and quarter-  
lies.  
The following plan is respectfully submitted.  
1. The "Companion" will contain the car-  
liest possible reprints of the best matter in the  
British periodicals.  
2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the  
form will be the same as that of the Library—  
each number containing sixteen pages—thus,  
every six months, giving thirteen numbers,  
which can be bound with the Library at little  
or no more expense, and making a better sized  
volume; and to those who do not take the Li-  
brary itself, a volume every year, of 416 quar-  
to pages of the size of the present.  
3. The price will be three dollars for a sub-  
scriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five  
and upwards will be supplied at two dollars  
each.  
4. As the work will not be commenced, un-  
less a sufficient patronage be obtained, no pay-  
ment is required at present, only the name, sent  
free of postage. Those wishing to support the  
publication will be pleased therefore to announce  
their intention as early as possible, as it is in-  
tended to commence the work on the first of  
January next. On the issuing of the second  
number payment will be expected, as its ap-  
pearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.  
The proprietor of the "Select Circulating  
Library" fully aware from experience of the  
advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion  
of cheap and select literature, has been induced  
to add the important feature to the work, and of  
course leaves it optional with the present sub-  
scribers and others to take it or not.  
It is confidently believed, that, with the at-  
tention on the part of the Editor, who has al-  
ready at hand the material for such a work, all  
the really valuable matter of the English liter-  
ary and amusing publications may be com-  
pressed in this form at a rate of subscription and  
postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It  
will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and  
magazines ever attempted in any country; a  
comparison with others it were useless here to  
enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best  
test by which to judge of the difference be-  
tween an octavo and a quarto page. It will be  
the study of the Editor to embody a record of  
the day, adapted to the wants of this country,  
which can have no competitor for value or cheap-  
ness; how far he is likely to do this he must  
leave at present to the decision of his readers.

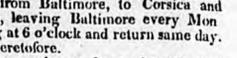
Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to  
the "Library" and "Companion" both, will  
obtain the two for six dollars; the postage (a  
very important consideration) to the most  
distant post office, on the two, will be one dol-  
lar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-  
eight payments, and half that sum for 100  
miles or a less distance from Philadelphia;  
while the same matter, in the usual American  
reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo  
form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage  
as three to one. We make this assertion ad-  
visedly.  
Subscription to the "Companion" will be  
taken either with or without the "Library."  
The proprietor trusts that his punctuality  
and exactness in executing his part of the con-  
tract in the publication of the "Library" will  
be considered a sufficient guarantee of the com-  
pletion of his proposed undertaking.  
ADAM WALDIE.  
nov 4

**TO RENT.**  
TO RENT, for the ensuing year, the Up-  
per Hunting Creek Mill, comprising a  
Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill and Carding Machine,  
all in complete order; together with a Dwell-  
ing and Lot. This Mill enjoys the advantage  
of being eligibly located and of having an ex-  
cellent stream of water. It is probably one of  
the very best establishments of the sort on the  
Eastern Shore.  
Also, the property formerly belonging to the  
late William Haskins, likewise at Upper Hun-  
ting Creek, being two Dwellings and Lots  
with a Blacksmith Shop, &c.  
Also, the two story brick Dwelling, in East-  
on, now occupied by John Stevens, Esq. beau-  
tifully situated and in fine condition.  
Also, two Dwellings and Lots, with 1 Store  
House, at Crocher's Ferry.  
To good tenants, the above property would  
be rented on reasonable terms, if early applica-  
tion be made to  
JACOB C. WILLSON.  
sept 2

**Collector's Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted for county Taxes for  
the year 1834, will please take notice that they  
are now due, and the time specified by  
law for the collection of the same will not allow  
me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make  
payment to those who have claims upon the  
county in a specified time. Therefore it is ex-  
pected that you will be prepared to pay them  
when called on. Those who do not comply  
with this notice may expect the letter of the  
law enforced against them without respect to  
persons; as my duty as an officer will compel  
me to this course. Persons holding property in  
the county and residing out of it, will please  
pay attention to this notice.  
JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector  
of Talbot county.  
sept 9

**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND**

WILL as usual leave Baltimore every  
Tuesday and Friday morning at seven  
o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the com-  
pany's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton; re-  
turning will leave Easton every Wednesday  
and Saturday at 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via  
Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Pas-  
sage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton  
\$2.  
On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence  
her routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and  
Chesertown, leaving Baltimore every Mon-  
day 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.  
sept 15

**STEAM BOAT NOTICE.**  
  
**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**GOVERNOR WOLCOTT,**  
Captain William Virdin.

WILL leave Baltimore every THURSDAY  
morning at 9 o'clock for Rockhall, Cor-  
sica and Chesertown, commencing on the 27th  
inst.—Returning will leave Chesertown on  
every FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock, Cor-  
sica 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 pro-  
prietors solicit for her a share of public patro-  
nage.  
WM. OWEN, Agent.  
march

**Easton and Baltimore Packet**  
**Sloop Thomas Hayward,**  


**GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.**  
THIS splendid new copper and copper fas-  
tened 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 re-  
gular trips between Easton and Baltimore, re-  
turning 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 bed-  
ding—the table will be supplied with every ar-  
ticle in season calculated to minister to the com-  
fort of the passengers—and every attention will  
be given to the wants of those who may patron-  
ize the packet.  
Freights will receive the same prompt and  
punctual attention as ever, and the smallest or-  
der thankfully received and strictly fulfilled, as  
far as practicable.  
SAMUEL H. BENNY.  
Easton Point, may 6

**A House-keeper Wanted.**  
A respectable and careful woman who un-  
derstands house-keeping, may secure a  
good situation by applying immediately to  
MATTHEW SPENCER.  
Parsonage, Talbot Co. Nov. 4

**CASH** and very liberal prices will at all  
times be given for SLAVES. All com-  
munications will be promptly attended to, if  
left at SIXERS' HOTEL, Water street, at  
their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Mis-  
sionary Church—the house is white.  
JAMES F. PURVIS & CO.  
may 20

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Bal-  
timore City and County, on the 6th day  
of November 1834, by Joseph Shane, Esq., a  
Justice of the Peace and for the City of Bal-  
timore, as a runaway, a negro man, who calls  
himself JACK BURLEY; says he belongs to  
John C. Sellman, of West River, near Herring  
Creek Church, aged about 20 years, 5 feet 8  
inches high, has a scar on his left ankle, caused  
by a cut of an axe, and a scar on his left hand,  
and two thumbs on his right hand. Had on  
when committed, a blue country cloth round-  
about and pantaloons, yellow cloth striped vest,  
cotton shirt, five leather shoes, and a 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.  
nov 25

**WAS COMMITTED** to the Jail of Bal-  
timore City and County, on the 1st day  
of November, 1834, by N. G. Bryson, Esq., a  
Justice of the Peace and for the City of Bal-  
timore, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls  
herself MILLY SNOWDEN; says she was  
born free, was raised by her mother, Nel-  
ly Bond, who lives in St. Mary's county,  
twelve miles below Leonard's-town, aged a-  
bout 22 years, 5 feet 3 1/2 inches high, has a scar  
on the left side of her forehead, and a scar on  
her left wrist. Had on when committed, a  
dark calico frock, red striped plaid cap, blue  
flannel striped apron, cotton handkerchief on her  
head, and a pair of fine leather shoes.  
The owner (if any) of the above described  
negro woman, is requested to come forward,  
prove property, pay charges, and take her a-  
way; otherwise she will be discharged accord-  
ing to law.  
D. W. HUDSON, Warden  
Baltimore City and County Jail.  
nov 25

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

A law having been passed by the last General  
Assembly, and being now in force, to au-  
thorize Josiah 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 collection, they do 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 ex-  
pect, 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 its  
quarter, as the collection must be made.  
WM. C. RIDGEWAY, District No. 1.  
J. D. HARRINGTON, District No. 2.  
J. D. BROWNE, District No. 3.  
EDWARD ROE, District No. 4.  
april 28