

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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TERMS

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PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM; if paid in
advance, Three Dollars will discharge the
debt, and

THE WEEKLY,
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
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serted three times for one dollar, and twenty-
five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger
advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

[From the New Monthly Magazine for November.]

THE FALLEN LEAVES.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
Young children at our play—
And laugh to see the yellow things
Go rustling on their way;
Right merrily we hunt them down,
The autumn winds and we;
Nor pause to gaze where snow-drifts lie,
Or sunbeams gild the tree.

With dancing feet we leap along
Where wither'd boughs are brown:
Nor past nor future checks our song—
The present is our own.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
In youth's enchanted spring—
When Hope, (who wears at the last)
First spreads her eagle wing—
We tread with steps of conscious strength
Beneath the leafless trees,
And the color kindles in our cheek
As blows the wintry breeze;

While, gazing towards the cold grey sky,
Clouded with snow and rain,
We wished the old year all past by,
And the young spring come again.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
In manhood's haughty prime—
When first our passing hours begin
To love the "golden time"
And, as we gaze, we sigh to think
How many a year hath past!
Since "neath those cold and faded trees
Our footsteps wandered last;
And old companions—now perchance
Estranged, forgot, or dead—
Come round us, as those autumn leaves
Are crush'd beneath our tread.

We stand among the fallen leaves,
In our own autumn day—
And tottering on feeble steps,
Pursue our cheerless way;
We look not back—too long ago
Hath all we loved been lost;
Nor forward—for we may not live
To see our new hope cross'd;
But on we go—the sun's faint beam
A feeble warmth imparts—
Childhood without its joys returns—
The present fills our hearts!

THE BLACK MASK.

A LEGEND OF HUNGARY.

As the Danube approaches the ancient city
of Buda, it traverses a vast and almost uninhabited
plain, surrounded upon every side by rude
and barren mountains. This track, thickly
wooded with forest trees of great age and size,
has been called the "Black Forest" of Hun-
gary, and has long been celebrated as the re-
sort of the wild boar and the elk, driven by
winter to seek a shelter and cover which they
would in vain look for upon the rocky and steep
mountains around: there, for at least five months
of every year, might daily be heard the joyous
call of the jagged horn, and at night, around the
blazing fires of the hearth, might parties of
hunters be seen carousing and relating the dan-
gers of the chase. But when once the hunting
season was past, the gloom and desolation of
this wild waste was unbroken by any sound
save the shrill cry of the vultures, or the scream
of the wood squirrel as he sprang from bough
to bough, for the footsteps of the traveller nev-
er trod this valley, which seemed as if shut out
by nature from all intercourse with the remain-
der of the world. Hunting had been for years
the only occupation of the few who inhabited it,
and the inaccessible character of the moun-
tains had long contributed to preserve it for
them from the intrusion of others; but at length
the chase became the favorite pastime of the
young nobles of Austria as well as Hungary;
and to encourage a taste for the "mimic fight,"
as it has not been inaptly termed, the example
of the reigning monarch greatly contributed.
Not a little vain of his skill and proficiency in
every bold and war-like exercise, he often took
the lead in these exercises himself, and would
remain weeks and even months away, joyfully
enduring all the dangers and hardships of a
hunter's life, and by his own daring, stimulate
others to feats of difficult and hardy enterprise.
Some there were, however, who thought they
saw in this more than a mere fondness for a
hunter's life, and looked on it, with reason,
perhaps, as a deeply laid political scheme; that
by bringing the nobles of the two nations more
closely in contact, nearer intimacy, and event-
ually, friendships would spring up and eradicate
that feeling of jealousy with which as rivals
they had not ceased to regard each other.

It was the latter end of December in the
year 1764; the sun had gone down and the

shadows of night were fast falling upon this
dreary valley, whilst upon the cold and pierc-
ing blasts were borne masses of snow drift
and sleet, and the low wailing of the night wind
forebode the approach of a storm, that a soli-
tary wanderer was vainly endeavoring to disen-
tangle himself from the low brush-wood, which
heavy and snow laden, obstructed him at every
step. Often he stood and putting his hand
to his lips, blew till the forest rang again with
the sound, but nothing responded to his call
save the dull and ceaseless roar of the Danube,
which poured along its thundering flood, amid
huge masses of broken ice or frozen snow,
which, rent from their attachment to the banks,
were carried furiously along by the current of
the river.

To the banks of the Danube, the wanderer
had long directed his steps guided by the
noise of the stream: and he had determined to
follow its guidance to the nearest village,
where he might rest for the night. After much
difficulty, he reached the bank, and the moon
which hitherto had not shown, now sud-
denly broke forth and showed the stranger to
be young and athletic; his figure, which was
tall and commanding, was arrayed in the ordi-
nary hunting dress of the period; he wore a
green frock or kurta, which, trimmed
with fur, was fastened at the waist by a broad
strap of black leather; from this was suspended
his jagged messer, *carfaux de chasse*, the handle
and hilt of which were of silver, and these were
the only parts of his equipment which bespoke
him to be of rank, save that air of true born
nobility which no garb, however homely, can
effectually conceal. His broad leaved bonnet,
with its dark overhanging heron's feathers,
concealed the upper part of his face; but the
short and curved mustachio which graced his
upper lip, told that he was either by birth
Hungarian, or one who, from motives of policy,
had adopted this national peculiarity to court
favour in the eyes of Joseph, who avowed his
preference for that country on every occasion.

The first object that met his eyes as he looked
anxiously around for some place of refuge from
that storm, which long impending, was already
about to break forth with increased violence,
was the massive castle of Ofertizeva, whose
battlements towers rose high above the trees
on the opposite side of the Danube, between
however, roared the river, with the impetu-
osity of a mountain torrent, amid huge frag-
ments of ice, which were either held by their
attachment to rocks in the channel, or borne
along till dashed to pieces by those sharp rocks
so frequent in this part of the stream; he shud-
dered as he watched the fate of many a ledge
of ice or snow now smoothly gliding on, and
in the next moment shivered into ten thousand
pieces, and lost in the foam and surge of the
"dark rolling river." He seemed long to weigh
within himself the hazard of an attempt to
cross the stream upon these floating islands
with the danger of a night passed in the forest;
for he now knew too well, no village lay with-
in miles of him. But at last he seemed to have
taken his resolution; for, drawing his belt
tightly around him, and thrusting back his
jagged messer, lest should impede the free
play of his left arm, he seemed to prepare
himself for the perilous undertaking—this was
but the work of one moment the next saw
him advancing upon the broad ledge, which,
frozen to the bank, stretched to a considerable
distance in the stream.

Now arrived at the verge of this came his
first difficulty, for the passage was only to be
accomplished by springing from island to is-
land over the channels of the river, which ran
narrowly though rapidly between;—loud crash-
es which every moment interrupted the silence
of the night, as those fragment broke upon the
rocks before him, told too plainly what fate
awaited him, should he either miss his footing,
or the ice break beneath his weight; in either
case death would be inevitable. He once more
looked upon the dark forest he had left, &
again seemed to hesitate; 'twas for an instant
with a bold spring he cleared the channel. No
time was, however, given him to look back on
the danger he had passed; for scarcely had his
feet reached their landing place, than the ice
yielding to the impulse of his fall, gave way
and separated with a loud crash from its con-
nexion with the remaining mass, and at an in-
stant was flying down the stream, carrying him
along with it—unconscious of all around, he
was borne onward—the banks of either side
seemed to fly past him with the speed of light-
ning, and the sound of the river now fell upon
his ear like the deep rolling of artillery; and
from this momentary stupor, he only awoke to
look forward to a death as certain as it was
awful. The rock upon which the icebergs
were dashed and shivered to atoms as they
traced their way, were already within sight. Another
moment, and all would be over;—the thought
he heard already the rush of the water as the
waves closed above his head—in agony of des-
pair he turned and looked on every side to catch
some object of hope or assistance. As he float-
ed on, between him and the rock upon which
the castle stood, now coursed a narrow channel,
but yet too broad to think of clearing with a
single leap—Along this came a field of ice,
wheeling in all the eddies of the river; he saw
that yet he might be saved—the danger was
dreadful, but still no time was now left to think
—he dashed his hunting spear towards the
floating mass, and with the strength which
desperation only can give, threw himself as
if on a leaping pole, and cleared both the chan-
nels in a spring. As he fell almost lifeless on
the bank, he saw the fragment he so lately had
trusted to, rent into numberless pieces—his
limbs failed, and he sank back upon the rock.
How long he thus lay he knew not; and when
he again looked up, he was wrapped in dark-
ness; the moon had gone down, and nothing re-
mained to him to a sense of his situation save the
dull monotonous roaring of the Danube, which
poured its flood quite close to where he lay.

Light now gleamed brightly from the win-
dows of the castle above him, and he felt fresh
courage as he thought a place of refuge was so
near; and although stunned by the violence of
the shock with which he fell, and half frozen
with cold ice which had been his bed, he made
towards the drawbridge. This, to his surprise,
was already lowered—and the wide gates lay
open. As he passed along, he met no one—
he at length reached a broad stair, ascending
this, the loud tones of many voices met his ear
—he opened a door which stood before him,
and entered the apartment where the family now
were assembled at supper.

The possessor of the baronial Schloss of
Ofertizeva, was one of the last remnants of the
old system in Hungary; and to whom, nei-
ther the attractions of a court, nor yet the high
rank and favour so lavishly bestowed upon his
countrymen—were inducements strong enough

to draw him from that wild and dreary abode,
where he had passed his youth and his man-
hood, and now adhered in his old age, with an
attachment which length of years had not ren-
dered less binding. The only companion of
his solitude was a daughter, upon whom he
heaped all that fondness and affection which
the heart estranged from all the world can be-
stow upon one. She was, indeed, all that the
most sanguine wishes could desire; beautiful as
the fairest of a nation celebrated for the loveli-
ness of its women, and endowed with all the
warmth of heart and susceptibility of her coun-
try. Of the world she was as ignorant as a
child, and long learned to think that the moun-
tains which girt the broad valley, enclosed all
that was worth knowing or loving in it.

Hospitality has not in Hungary attained the
rank of a virtue, it is merely the characteristic
of a nation. Shelter is so often required and
afforded to the desolate wanderer, through vast
and almost uninhabited tracts of mountain and
forest, that the arrival of a stranger at the even-
ing meal of a family, would create but little
surprise among its members, and in the present
instance, the intruder might, had he so wished
it, have supped and rested for the night, and
gone out on his journey, on the morrow, with-
out one question as to whence he came or whither
he should go.

But so, it is evident, was not his intention,
for he did not understand, or, if he under-
stood, not caring to comply with the hints
which were given him, to seat himself below
the table, he boldly advanced to the upper end
of the apartment, where the baron and his
daughter were seated upon a platform slightly
elevated above the surrounding vassals and
bondsmen, who were assembled in considera-
ble numbers. The stranger did not wait until
the baron had addressed him, but at once
said, "The Graf von Stobenstein claims your
hospitality here baron; hunting with the im-
perial suite, I lost my way in the forest, and
unable to regain my companions, I esteem my-
self fortunate to have reached such an asylum."
To this speech, which was made in the Hun-
garian language, the baron replied by welcom-
ing after the friendly fashion of his country;
and then added, in a somewhat severe tone: "A
Hungarian, I suppose." "A Hungarian by
birth," answered the count, coloring deeply,
"but an Austrian by title." To this there succeed-
ed a short pause, when the baron again said,
"You were hunting with the emperor's hunt-
ing party, were you not?" "I was," replied
the stranger, "I crossed you the Danube; no boat
crossed the current now." The count, evidently
offended at the question of his host, replied, coldly,
"On the drift ice." "On the drift ice!" cried
the baron, aloud—"On the drift ice!" echoed
his daughter, who had hitherto sat a silent,
though attentive listener to the dialogue. The
count, who had all along spoken with the air
of a superior to one beneath him in rank and
station, deigned not to enter into any explana-
tion of a feat, the bold daring of which
warranted incredulity. This awkward feel-
ing of some moments duration was dispeled
by the entrance of a vassal, who came
in haste to inform the baron, that some person
who had left the opposite shore of the Danube,
had been cast down upon the drift; he had
ever since been in search of him along the bank,
below the rocks, but in vain. This was en-
ough—the count pressed the rising feeling
of anger that his own sport and startling asser-
tion should be questioned, and suffered the baron
to press him down upon a seat beside him,
and soon forgot, amid the kind enquiries of the
baron's daughter, his former cold and distant
demeanor; he gradually became more free and
unconstrained in manner; and at last so effectually
had the frank and hospitable air of the baron,
and the more bewitching naivete and sim-
plicity of his daughter, gained upon the good
opinion of his guest, that throwing off his re-
serve, a feeling evidently more the result of edu-
cation and habit, than natural, he became
lively and animated—delighted in the host's
hunting adventures, and in the excess of the mistake,
& awkward feats of the Austrian nobles in the
field, (a grateful theme to a Hungarian,) and
captivated the fair Adela, by telling her of
feats and gay, carnivals in Vienna, to all of
which though an utter stranger, she felt a
strong and lively interest in, when narrated by
one so young & handsome, as he who now sat be-
side her.—He also knew many of the baron's
old friends and acquaintances, who had taken
up their residence at the Austrian court; and
thus conversing happily together, when the
hour of separation for the night arrived, they
parted pleased with each other, and inwardly
rejoicing at the event which had brought about
his meeting.

On the following morning the count rose
early, and quite refreshed from the toils of the
preceding day, descended to the breakfast room;
the family had not as yet assembled and Adela
was sitting alone in the recess of a window,
which overlooked the Danube; as he approach-
ed and saluted her, she seemed scarcely able
to rouse herself from some deep reverie in which
she appeared to have fallen; and after briefly
bidding him "good morning," ironically asked,
"Can it be that you crossed the stream
there?" at the same moment pointing to where
the river rolled on beneath them, in waves of
white and foaming foam. The count sat down
beside her, and narrated his entire adventure,
from the time he had lost sight of his com-
panions; and so earnestly did she listen and
speak, that they were unaware of the entrance
of the baron, who had twice saluted the count,
and was now heard for the first time, as he en-
treated him to defer his departure for that day
at least, pleading the impossibility of venturing
on leaving the castle in the midst of a storm,
of snow and wind. To this request, warmly
opposed by Adela, the count gladly acceded; ere
long the baron commanded his guest to the
care of his daughter, and left the room.

To Adela, who was unacquainted with all
the forms of "the world," and knew not any
impropriety in the advances she made towards
intimacy with her new acquaintance—for she
felt none—her only aim was to render his im-
prisonment less miserable, and enable him to
while away the hours of a winter day with
fewer feelings of ennui and weariness than oth-
erwise. It will not then be wondered at if
the day passed rapidly over, her songs and im-
pressions of her native land, found in him an im-
passioned and delighted listener, and ere he
knew it, he was perfectly captivated by one
whose very existence but a few hours before he
was perfectly ignorant.

It was evident that he felt as flattery, the
frank and intimate tone she assumed towards
him, and knew not she would have treated any
other similarly situated, with the same un-
suspecting and friendly demeanour. It was, then,
with a feeling of sorrow, he watched the com-
ing darkness of evening. "In a few hours

more," thought he, "and I shall be far away,
and no more spoken of or remembered, than as
one of the many who came and went again."
The evening passed happily as the day had
done, and they separated, the count having
promised not to leave the castle the following
day until noon, when the baron should accom-
pany him, and see him safely on the road to
Vienna.

The hour of leave taking at length arrived,
and amid the bustle and preparation for depar-
ture, the count approached a small tower, which
opening from one of the angles of the apart-
ments served, in time of warfare, to protect
that part of the building, but which had been
devoted to the more peaceful office of a lady's
boudoir. Here was Adela sitting on her hand,
and her whole appearance divested of that gay
and buoyant character which had been pecu-
liarly her own; she rose as he came forward,
glancing at his cap, which he held on one arm,
took hold of his hand, and endeavored as care-
lessly as possible to allude to his departure; but
her heart failed, and her low trembling voice
betrayed her feeling when she asked—"Will
you then leave us so suddenly?" The count
muttered something, in which the words—"the
emperor—long absence—Vienna," were alone
audible, and pressing closely that hand, which
she had just touched it, he never left his seat
until she had kissed him. There was a silence
for some moments, they would both willingly
have spoken, and felt their minutes were few
but their very endeavors rendered the difficulty
greater; at length, drawing her more closely
to him, as he placed one arm round her, he
asked—"Will you then soon forget me—shall I
be no more recollectible?"—"No, no," said she,
interrupting him, hurriedly; "But will you return
as you have already promised?"—"I do intend,
but then—" "What then?" cried she, after a
pause, expecting he would finish his sentence:
He seemed but a moment to struggle with
some strong feeling, and at last spoke as if he
had made up his mind to a decided and fixed
resolve. "It were better you knew all I
can tell—that is—I may not—her eyes grew
tearful as she spoke—he looked—then added—
"I will return—at all hazards—but first pro-
mise to wear this for my sake, it was a present
from the emperor," saying which, and unfasten-
ing the breast of his kurta, he took from
round his neck a gold chain to which was fast-
ened a scabbard bearing the initials J. A. "Wear
this," said he, "at least till we meet again;"
for she hesitated, and needed the qualification
he made, of its being restored, ere she accept-
ed so valuable a present.

A servant now entered to say that the baron
was already mounted and waiting, their ad-
vices were soon spoken, and the next instant the
horses were heard galloping over the cause
way which led towards the road to Vienna.—
She gazed after them, and then saw them no
more. The baron returned not till in the evening,
and spoke only of the day's sport and
merely once alluded to the stranger, and that
but passing; the following day came, and
there was nothing to convince her that the two
wreathings ones had not been as dream: rapidly
his body passed, and yet so many events
seemed crowded into this short space. The
chain she wore alone remained, to assure her of
the reality of the past.

(To be concluded.)

TEMPERANCE IN FOOD.

The November number of the American
National Preacher contains a sermon by the
Rev. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst College,
on the "Blessings of Temperance in Food."
The very appropriate text is taken from
Daniel 1. 12—15. Prove thy servants I beseech
three ten days, and let them give us pulse to eat,
and water to drink. Then let our counten-
ances be looked upon before thee, and the coun-
tenance of the children that eat of the king's
meat; and as thou seest, deal with thy servants.
So he consented to them in this matter and
proved them ten days. And at the end of ten
days their countenances appeared fairer and
fatter in flesh than all the children, which did
eat the portion of the King's meat.

This is an excellent sermon, containing a
fund of good sense, and sound argument, ex-
pressed in beautiful language. The author
goes on to show that a system strictly tem-
perate with regard to food, and total abstinence
from all alcoholic or stimulating drinks, is re-
plete with blessings to those who adopt it. It
conduces to health and longevity; it softens
down the fierceness and turbulence of the ani-
mal passions and appetites; it promotes clear-
ness and vigor of intellect; it is eminently pro-
motive of cheerful, healthful piety; and greatly
increases a man's means of usefulness. Each
of these positions is ably supported by the tal-
ented author—and this production may be read
with advantage by every sect. We present our
readers with a few extracts:

"Many of the ancient philosophers, and es-
pecially the Pythagoreans, restricted them-
selves to a vegetable diet, with water alone for
drink, and experienced the health, longevity
and vigor of intellect, which such temperance
naturally brings along with it. The early
Christians, too, particularly those driven by
similar abstemiousness, were rewarded by sim-
ilar blessings. Many a modern biography, al-
so, of the great and good, affords a demonstra-
tive example of the truth of my position. But
the case of one who, living and dying, bore a
most beautiful testimony on this subject, is all
that can be here exhibited. 'I am now ninety-
five years of age,' says he, 'and find myself as
healthy and brisk, as if I were but twenty-five.
Most of your old men have scarce arrived at
sixty, but they find themselves loaded with in-
firmities; they are melancholy, unhealthy, al-
ways full of frightful apprehensions of dying;
Blessed be God, I am free from their ills and
torments—I hold that dying, in the manner I ex-
pect, is not really death, but a passage of the
soul from this earthly life to a celestial immor-
tal, and infinitely perfect existence. It cannot
be too frequently or too earnestly recommend-
ed, that as the natural heat decays by age, a
man ought to abate the quantity of what he
eats and drinks; nature requiring but very lit-
tle for the healthy support of the life of man,
especially of an old man. Would my aged
friends but attend to this single precept, which
has been so singularly serviceable to me, they
would not be troubled with one-twentieth of
those infirmities, which now harass and make
their lives so miserable. They would be light,
active and cheerful, like me, who am now near
my hundredth year. From these two evils
(sickness and death) so dreadful to many, I
feel as if I have but little to fear. For, as
said the Lord, I have a joyful hope, that the
change, come when it may, will be gloriously for
the better. And as for sickness, I feel but little
apprehension on that account, since by my di-
vine medicine, TEMPERANCE, I have removed
all causes of disease; so that I am pretty
sure I shall never be sick, except it be from
some intent of divine mercy, and then I hope
I shall bear it without a murmur, and find it
for my good. All who have a mind to live
long and healthy, and die without sickness of
body or mind, must immediately begin to live
temperately; for such a regularity keeps the
burners of the body mild and sweet, and suf-
ficient to the long drawing years, he sees
the period of his days drawing aghast, he is
not grieved nor alarmed—his end is sweet,
he expires like a lamp, when the oil is spent,
without convulsion or agony, and so passes
peaceably away, without pain or sickness, from
this earthly and corruptible, to that celestial
and eternal life, whose happiness is the reward
of the virtuous."

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"Is it the fruit of temperance that fills our
weekly, and even daily public journals, with
the details of intrigues, adulteries, thefts, per-
sonal contests, robbery and murder? The re-
cords of our courts of justice, and of our pri-
sons, testify unequivocally to the inseparable
connection between intemperance and crime.—
And the records of social life, the records of
every observing man's experience, give equal-
ly clear testimony to the amiable temper and
conduct of those who are temperate in all
things; who not only abstain from every intox-
icating mixture, but have a proper regard to
the quantity and quality of their necessary
food. Not only are they free from the grosser
vices, but they stand above all the thousand
petty contests, jealousies, and heartburnings,
that so frequently convert society into an arena
of battle, and fill it with hatred and suffering."

"If the functions of the brain be not in a
healthy and vigorous state, equally unhealthy
and inefficient must be those of the mind.
Now there is no organ of the body so easily af-
fected by irregularity and difficulty of diges-
tion and assimilation as the brain. Excess in
food, therefore, operates directly to cloud and
impede the movements of the intellect. This
is so well understood by literary men gener-
ally, that they never attempt any difficult in-
vestigations, nor powerful mental efforts, soon
after a hearty meal. Few, however, are aware
that even slight excesses at the table, produce
a permanent pressure and stupor of mind.—
But where such excess is habitual, the elas-
ticity of the mental powers is never sufficient
wholly to free them from the incubus that be-
rries them. Like the overloaded bodily or-
gans, the mind is gradually more and more
weakened, until great efforts are out of the
question, and the whole physical and intellec-
tual constitution sinks into premature imbecil-
ity. But rarely is a man aware of the difficul-
ty under which he labors, until he ceases to
overload his stomach;—then he finds such a
buoyancy, clearness and vigor of mind to be
the result, as to astonish and delight, while at
the same time it mortifies him, to find how long
his nobler part has been the slave of his animal
nature.

Most strikingly coincident with these views,
has been the history of intellectual greatness in
every age. Indeed, that history will bear me
out in asserting, that the highest and most suc-
cessful intellectual efforts have ever been asso-
ciated with the practice of those general prin-
ciples of temperance in diet for which I plead.
I am aware that there is a kind of literature,
and very popular too, that is often successfully
pursued by the man whose powers are subject
to the morbid excitement and horrid depres-
sion which intemperance produces. I refer to
works of imagination; to poetry and romance.
But success in these departments depends more
upon strong excitability, and a lively imagi-
nation than upon strength of mind, or patient
thought. Hence productions of this descrip-
tion are neither to be regarded as holding a ve-
ry high rank as intellectual efforts, nor as the
most successful or useful. It is the mighty
intellect that have grappled most successfully
with the demonstrations of mathematical, in-
tellectual and moral science, that stand highest
on the scale of mental acumen and power; and
it is such minds that have found strict temper-
ance in diet essential to their success.

"The philosophers of ancient times have
been already noticed, as illustrious examples
of temperance. The names of Hippocrates and
Galen among ancient physicians, of Demos-
thones and Cicero among the orators, and of
Pythagoras, Plato and Socrates among the
philosophers—men whose temperance not only
lengthened out their days, in most instances,
long beyond the term of three score years and
ten, but enabled them also to impress upon all
coming times their characters as prodigies of
intellect—must ever be regarded as standing
at the head of the temperance phalanx of Greece
and Rome. In modern times, also, the prin-
ciple of the intellectual world have almost all be-
longed to the same sacred band."

*Life of Cornaro, p. 29.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

A BANDIT DISCOVERED.—Through the
agency of HUNTINGTON, one of the most
vigilant of our police officers, the most exten-
sive band of robbers ever known in the United
States, has been discovered and some of the
prominent members of the gang arrested, and
in fair way to receive the punishment of their
crimes. For the circumstances which lead to
this extraordinary development, we are in-
debted to Mr. Huntington, and they are as
follows:

About two months since the schooner *James
Fisher*, bound hence for Philadelphia, and
laden with cargo, valued at eight thousand
dollars, was in a gale of wind cast away on the
beach at Barnegat Inlet, Monmouth county,
New Jersey.—The night after she went on
shore she was boarded by a gang of about one
hundred land pirates, who carried off the whole
of her cargo in small boats, as it now appears,
secreted the goods in their respective dwellings
near the beach, and in the interior of the coun-
try. The vessel was not insured! and notwith-
standing the utmost exertions of her command-
er, he was unable to discover a vestige of the
plundered property. Three weeks after the
wreck of the *James Fisher*, the schooner
Henry Franklin, with a full cargo, bound
from Boston to Philadelphia, was, under sim-
ilar adverse circumstances, wrecked at the same
place. This vessel was insured at the United
States and Commonwealth Insurance Office at
Boston. The morning after the disaster the Captain

went before Wm. Platt, Esq. a justice of the
peace residing near the spot where the vessel
was stranded, and made the statement and
protest usual on such occasions. In the night
following, during the absence of the captain a
band of pirates, numbering more than one
hundred, with faces blackened, and otherwise
disguised, made a descent on the straggling ves-
sel, ordered the mate and seamen to leave her,
and threatened them with instant death in case
they made any resistance. They then forced
the hatches and carried off 71 bags of coffee
and 35 barrels mackerel. The mate hastened
to find the Captain and communicated the
circumstances of the robbery. They instantly
armed themselves and furnished the crew with
weapons, and returned to the wreck, but in the
interim the plunderers had fled, and the vessel
remained unmolested. As soon as the insur-
ance companies at Boston received account of
the accident and subsequent robbery of the
vessel, they despatched an agent to the New
York police office. He made application to
Huntington for advice on the subject, and
furnished him with full power to proceed in the
affair, and authorized him to receive a reason-
able amount of money in order to recover the
property and bring the robbers to justice.—
Huntington being thus fully empowered, at
once commenced operations, and by the exer-
cise of that extraordinary tact with which
he is gifted, succeeded before night in discover-
ing and arresting one of the most prominent
leaders of the gang, Captain *Hulsehart*, who
was then on board his sloop, the *New-Jersey*
of Barnegat, lying in the North River. After
having lodged this fellow in Bridewell, he
sought out and secured two sailors also con-
cerned in plundering the *Henry Franklin*.—
One of them called himself *Hulcomb Earing-
ham*, but the other refused to give his name.
Huntington then applied to Judge Betts for
authority to remove the prisoners to N. Jersey,
which being granted, they were safely lodged
in Newark jail.

Immediately after the arrest of *Hulsehart*
became known, it was observed that most of
the Barnegat vessels which were lying in the
North River, hoisted sail and went to sea, and
what is most singular, not one of them has
been heard of since. Huntington next applied
to Garritt D. Walls, Esq. U. S. District At-
torney for New Jersey, in order to obtain
process for the arrest of several other robbers.

Having procured the necessary authority,
he in company with Gen. Davey, Marshal
of New Jersey, set sail in the revenue cutter
Alert, Capt. Gold, which was placed under
his direction by Mr. Stewart, Collector of
our port. On their way to Barnegat they fell
in with another leader of the pirates, Capt.
Edward Wainwright, who was coming to New
York in his schooner loaded with wood. They
arrested him, and proceeded on their voyage.
Having arrived at the Inlet, Huntington, with
a sufficient force, proceeded to a tavern kept
by one *John Allen*, Senior. The old culprit
had made his escape, but they succeeded in
arresting his three sons, *Isaac*, *Abraham*
and *John*, all members of the gang. They next
commenced searching the house, and found a
part of the cargo of the *James Fisher*, which
was known by the private marks furnished by
the merchant in *Barnegat*, another taw-
nkeeper, in whose house he also found goods
that were stolen from the *James Fisher*. The
officer and his associates then proceeded across
the bay to the main-shore and arrested *Joseph*
and *Thomas Bunnell*, storekeeper and farmer.
After this, their visit was to no less a person
than *William Platt*, Esquire (the identical
magistrate before whom the Captain of the
Henry Franklin had entered his protest.) in
order to arrest him and his son as participes
criminis, but the birds had flown.

In the house of this conservator of the peace
Huntington found a quantity of the property
which had been plundered from a vessel called
the *General Putnam*, wrecked on Barnegat
Island in the year 1833, at which time goods to
the value of \$30,000 were stolen by the wreck-
ers.—Although the great devil of the band,
and his son had escaped, they contrived to pre-
hend another pirate named <

THE INFIDEL MOTHER.

How it is possible to conceive that a woman can be an atheist? What shall I say to you...

The infidel wife has seldom any idea of her duties; she spends her days either in reasoning on virtue without practising its precepts...

How different is the lot of the religious woman! Her days are replete with joy; she is respected, beloved by her husband, her children and her household...

DISCOVERY OF ANTHRACITE COAL.

Most discoveries as well as inventions originate from accident or casual circumstances. Towards the latter part of the last century...

NAVAL COURTS MARTIAL.

A Naval General Court Martial was convened on board the U. S. Frigate Java, at Norfolk, Va. on Monday, 11th August, 1834.

ANECOTE OF AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

Mr. Dunlap, in his new work on Arts and Artists, relates the following strange anecdote of the late distinguished painter, G. Stuart...

After checking his laughter and pumping up a fresh flow of spirits by a large pinch of snuff...

While taking a glass at the inn, they begged leave to inquire of their pleasant companion in what part England he was born...

The following extract from Willis's last letter in the New York Mirror, indicates a very agreeable state of society.

A Turkish woman was sacked and thrown into the Bosphorus this morning. I was idling away the day in the bazaar and did not see her.

It is horrible to reflect on these summary executions, knowing as we do, that the poor victim is taken before the judge upon the least jealous whim of her husband or master...

Such tragedies occur every week or two in Constantinople, and it is not wonderful, considering the superiority of the educated and picturesque Greek to his brutal neighbor...

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

About two hundred of the most influential citizens of Cork, and a number of country gentlemen, entertained Mr. O'Connell yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

At an assembly here for the purpose of legislation for the public good, and whatever may have been the political complexion that distinguished us at home...

disrespectful conduct, breaking arrest, and upon an additional charge of disobedience of orders, and contempt for the authority of his commanding officer...

Midshipman Montgomery Hunt, Jr., late of the St. Louis, was tried upon charges of sleeping on watch, and negligently performing duty assigned him; and scandalous conduct...

Distressing wreck.—Nassau papers to the 13th December, received at Charleston, contain intelligence that the schooner Tarborough, Capt. CANFIELD, from St. Thomas, for New York...

A report had reached Nassau, from Cuba that some days previous, a Spanish vessel entering the port of Nixarra, by some accident ran foul of a boat which was passing...

On taking the Speaker's Chair on Tuesday, Mr. Blackstone addressed the House as follows: "Gentlemen of the House of Delegates: I rise for the purpose of returning you my sincere acknowledgements for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me...

The CHAIRMAN next proposed: "The County Representatives." Mr. O'Connor rose amidst great cheering; He said your guest has spoken of rumored changes; he says it is the commencement of the end. I hope so, but what is it to us who are in? We are entirely distinct people; we have no confidence in either party; to win men's minds, you must win men's hearts.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

At an assembly here for the purpose of legislation for the public good, and whatever may have been the political complexion that distinguished us at home, may I indulge the hope, that no party feuds, may mingle in our deliberations; but that as the members of one common family, the kindest feelings may be entertained, and that we may make one common cause in the preservation of the rights entrusted to our guardianship...

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liberator, and all mankind's friend." (Loud and enthusiastic cheers.) Mr. O'CONNELL rose and said, I have been told to-day of great events—that the ministry is dissolved. But what anxiety have I to know what ministry continues, or undergoes dissolution? What care I of what form of administration exists? (Cheers.)

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At least I have all the heat and the animation of longer days within me, and I can boast of as much zeal and energy now as I had thirty years ago. But what I wish to see consummated is our hopes to such a distance—(He takes the title of, & says that in three years) (cheers) good and effective service can be rendered to Ireland. In solemn seriousness, I say that three revolving suns will not turn their course before the People of Ireland will have obtained all their wishes and subdued all her enemies.

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that they are a minority in the State and in the Union, & that Poindexter stands no chance for re-election to the Senate.

It becomes daily more and more manifest, that the next Presidential contest will be, between a Democratic Republican, supporting the present national administration, and a man identified with the old Federal party, either by having been a member of that party, or by now holding their principles.

The Southern men could have given a consistent support to Judge White, because he is a States Rights Democrat; although, not a nullifier, and a firm and decided supporter of the present administration, his principles are not so repugnant to those of the States Rights party in the South, as to be a serious matter of objection.

That they will run a candidate we have little or no doubt, and that that candidate will be Daniel Webster, of Hartford Convention memory, we are daily becoming more and more convinced.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE. If the vote of Ohio can be given to Judge McLean, will it be to give it to the man who is the original anti-Jackson, the original Clay and Adams man. Are they prepared to engage with devoted zeal, for Judge McLean? No such conclusion can be drawn from the language of a large majority of their newspapers spoken since the result of the gubernatorial election in October.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL. We agree with the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, in the opinion that Mr. Clay is the strongest man by far, in the affections of the anti-Jackson party in Ohio; and that, at this time, he is the only one who could reasonably expect to obtain our electoral vote in opposition to Mr. Van Buren.

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most general support be selected—we care not in what way—and whether that individual be Henry Clay, John McLean, or any other statesman of undisputed patriotism and integrity, he shall, in our opinion, have no cause to complain that the whigs of Ohio have failed in the discharge of their duty to the country.

It is obvious, from a great variety of circumstances, that the people of this country are impatient for a nomination to the Presidency, in opposition to that of the office holders. To the question, "what shall the whigs do?" we think there is but a single honorable answer. Put at their head the best and strongest champion of their principles, and fight under his banner the battles of the Constitution.

The men among whom the lot is to fall are Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, John McLean, Martin Van Buren and Hugh L. White. Which of these individuals, under all circumstances, of the case, presents the strongest claims on the whig party? In seeking a reply to a question of so much interest and importance, we desire to be dispassionate, and interested; and so to present it to the consideration of our readers, as to bring home to them the conviction that we ourselves entertain.

With regard to Mr. Calhoun, he stands before the country in a position so peculiar and so embarrassing, that it is out of the question that he should receive any support for the Presidency. Out of South Carolina, it would be impossible for him to procure a nomination; and we hope therefore, that he will not permit his name to stand in the way of the opposition candidate.

Judge McLean stands next before us, and what are his pretensions to Whig support? He reformed the Post Office; he made a show of much purity in abandoning his seat in that Department, in consequence of an unwillingness to remove meritorious officers; by the author of those removals he was elevated to the Bench. By the view of Judge McLean's prospects, as given in the papers from his own State, do we find any such obvious popularity as will make his nomination merely on that account, expedient? At the last elections in Ohio, the Whig candidate for the gubernatorial chair was elected; and the papers of Ohio rest his claims prominently, not on his popularity at home, but his popularity out of his State.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

THE question then is narrowed down to the respective claims of HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER; great men both—able, elevated, patriotic, generous and high minded; worthy, either of them, to wear the highest honor that any people can bestow—and to wield the destinies of any nation that flourishes upon the globe. We entertain a most sincere, deep, and ardent attachment to Mr. CLAY; growing out of his eminent services, his distinguished powers, his personal generosity of character, self sacrifice in the cause of the country, and his unjust and unrelenting persecution of which he has been the object. As long as a stone of one of our manufactures stands, it will be a monument of what the enterprise, industry and prosperity of our common country owe to HENRY CLAY; and while the golden band that unites these States together shall remain unbroken, it will be a national memorial of his sagacity, ability, and patriotic spirit. But Mr. CLAY has been twice, and in a certain sense three times before the public in connection with the Presidency, and been defeated. His friends in the West are doubtful as to his strength. He is himself indifferent in regard to the issue. He is stated on the very best authority, that he will peremptorily decline being a candidate; and will lend his individual & ardent support to the regular candidate of the W. W. W.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Under all the circumstances should be the candidate of the great Whig party? We answer, without a thought of hesitation,—that man is DANIEL WEBSTER. He stands before the country with the highest claims to its favor and rewards. He stands before the friends of the Constitution, as the ablest expounder and champion of that sacred charter. He stands before the friends of free principles, as the advocate of liberal opinions—as the ardent, zealous, consistent advocate of freedom—at home and abroad—in the struggling nations of Europe—and in the devoted republics of South America—whenever Liberty could get a foothold, and raise her voice and banner to the people—she has heard a responsive signal from a distant land—a voice not altogether lost in the roar of a dividing ocean—and that voice has been the eloquence of Webster! In times of domestic dissensions, when the great Temple of our rights and liberties, whose key-stone was union, seemed tottering to its foundation—whose giant arm sustained the edifice with its individual strength! When the usurpations of an aspiring Executive had prostrated the outward bulwarks of the Constitution, who stood forth the leader of the Fortiori Hope, first among the gallant band which maintained the Citadel of the Senate, and spoke stern defiance to a haughty and imperious tyrant! And in times like the present, with such powers as the Executive has now concentrated in his hands, with the Treasury and the military force, the Purse and the Sword, a manaced and impending war with an old ally—to whom do the friends of the country, the cause, and the Constitution, turn, with the firmest faith, and most confident reliance?

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1835.

Since the commencement of the inclement weather on Sunday last, we have had no communication with the Western Shore, we are therefore wholly unable to give any further details of the proceedings of our State and National Legislatures.

On Monday last the Governor was to be elected, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, and on Tuesday, the members of the Executive Council.

We have heard of no opposition to Governor Thomas, and as the term of 3 years for which he is eligible, has not yet expired, he will, we presume, be re-elected. We have heard of no contemplated change in the council except in relation to Samuel Mass, the Democratic working man elected last Session by the Federal party. He, no doubt, will have to give place to a Federalist and a no-working-man.

JUDGE DUVAL.—We were sorry to see by a recent article in the Maryland Republican, published, apparently, by authority of Judge Duval's friends, that the report of his intended resignation was premature or unauthorized. No man can feel greater respect for the character, and talents of the Judge than we do. That he has been a sound lawyer, and an excellent man, all admit; but, that age and infirmity have made serious inroads upon his capacity to discharge the high official duties devolving upon him, must be self evident to every man, who for several years past, has witnessed the trial or argument of causes before him—By some, it may be thought uncourteous, thus to speak of the failing powers of one of our most respectable citizens; we, however, esteem it a lawful affectation in the conductor of a public press, to express his pleasure at seeing contradicted, the report of the resignation of a public officer, who is known to all the world, as having ceased to possess that activity & vigor of the mind and senses which alone can qualify an fit him for the station he occupies. The offices of the Republic are created for public good, not for the benefit of the individuals occupying them; and, for a member of the judiciary to cling to his office, when nature admonishes him that it is time to yield it up to the brighter and more vigorous intellect of middle life, is calculated to bring the tenure of judicial station into discredit, and to introduce a constitutional barrier, to avoid the unpleasant alternative of removal by the action of the Legislature.

From the Baltimore American.
FRENCH CLAIMS.

We have received, in separate parcels of great length, the speech of the Duke de Broglie, former minister of Foreign Affairs, before the French Chamber of Deputies, during the last session. Our claims upon the French Government are here very elaborately, and more impartially than could have been expected, presented to the Deputies. As the subject is becoming daily more interesting, we propose to condense from the speech a brief statement of the more important facts connected with it, together with such comments only as shall be essential to its elucidation. That these very numerous facts, condensed within the small space allotted us, should be intelligible, it is necessary to connect with them the remembrance of a dark period in our history, which the pride of every American would fain induce him to blot out from the record of the things which are past; a remembrance of injuries unequalled but by the insult, indignity, and contempt with which they were inflicted, and the patient forbearance with which they were endured.

It will be recollected that the Convention of Sept. 30th, 1800, put an end to serious difficulties which had sprung up between the Executive Directory of France and our own Government. Under their anarchical rules, pre-existing treaties between the two Governments had been infringing upon whenever an emergency made it convenient, and our commerce had suffered deprivations and injuries, which, however extensive in themselves, were but premonitory of the devastation it was afterwards to experience.

Under this Convention, however, amicable relations were restored, the claims of our citizens for indemnity for previous spoliations, were withdrawn in consequence of other advantageous clauses in the treaty (and transferred, as has been contended, upon our own Government) and all disputed points placed upon a footing of mutual good understanding. The laws of nations in regard to neutral commerce, as now universally acknowledged, were made special articles of this treaty, the general principles of which are sufficiently plain and obvious, e. g. that belligerent powers have no right to fetter the commerce of neutrals, which may frequent all the ports, harbours, or rivers of all countries—in time of peace, the merchant vessels of neutral powers retain, in time of war, the right of transporting, wherever they see fit, all kinds of merchandise, even those which come from countries belonging to the belligerent powers.

The acknowledged exceptions to this principle are, 1st—the case of a port actually blockaded by sufficient naval forces in a situation to dispute the entrance, when a neutral vessel, being duly warned, should depart, or must go in, at her own peril; and 2dly, a right of search, under certain conditions, for arms and munitions of war, which may always be seized by one belligerent power, if destined to be furnished to another.

During the war, which so soon succeeded the peace of Amiens, the French Government, not being in a situation itself to carry on its commerce with its own colonies, adopted the course of offering it to neutral powers. This the English Government by an order in council of the 21st June, 1807, interdicted. This was the first blow upon neutral commerce; the first violation of the laws of nations.

A succession of orders in council, announcing fictitious blockades, from this time till the 15th of May, 1806, may be in general characterized as advertisements to all nations that the English Government was determined to pirate on their commerce wherever it could be come advantageous to herself, or injurious to her enemies.

When the advantages of national buccaniering had become sufficiently apparent, Napoleon issued on the 21st of Nov. 1806, his Berlin Decree, declaring the whole British Islands in a state of blockade, and commenced a system of plundering and burning American vessels, absolutely without distinction or the form of

trial. Let us hear the Duke of Broglie:

"American vessels were not only seized in virtue of the Berlin Decree, but seized a long time before the news of its existence, that France could have reached the provokers, of something peculiar in relation to this Decree and to all the others of which I am going to speak, is, that they were put into execution the day after their date.

"And again—Indeed, the French squadrons had contracted a singular habit in their rare expeditions; they destroyed all the vessels they met with, whether friend or foe; whether they complied with or transgressed the decrees; they destroyed them for fear that they might apprise the English fleets of the course they (themselves) had taken."

It is not less extraordinary than true that the late Chamber of Deputies has alleged, as a justification of the Berlin Decree and the practical practices under it, "the right of reprisal;" that is that the British Government, having commenced the destruction of our commerce with France & its colonies, France had a right to destroy our commerce with the English possessions.

At the period of the promulgation of this Decree, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs being absent, the Count de Dacres, Minister of Marine, was charged by the Emperor with the relations of France with the foreign legations. General Armstrong, our envoy, "applied directly to him, and officially demanded his opinion in relation to the Berlin Decree, and whether it would be applied to American vessels. The Minister of Marine did not hesitate to reply officially that the convention of the 30th September would be respected, and that the Berlin Decree would not be applied to it; this official declaration being transmitted to the United States, was communicated by the President to the House of Representatives in a message of the 7th January, 1807."

After a lapse of a year, however, during which these spoliations continued, the imperial government decided that the Berlin Decree was applicable to American vessels as well as to those of other nations.

Having once entered upon this course, the two Governments went on unimpeded by that awkward sense of novelty which may be supposed to haunt the early career of robbery and violence.

The English Government, by three successive orders in council, dated 7th Jan., 23th June, and 11th Nov., 1807, declared in a state of blockade, first, all the ports of France, then all the ports of the allies of France, and finally, all the ports which chanced at the time to be occupied by French armies. Certain exceptions were admitted in favor of neutral vessels willing to submit to certain conditions, such as unloading their cargoes in English ports, and paying certain duties.

By way of retaliation, the French Government issued from Milan, 23th November and 17th December 1807, two decrees, declaring that any vessel which submitted to the conditions thus imposed, should forfeit the national character, and be deemed good prize.

Such then, was the state of things towards the close of 1807. On the one hand stood the French Government at the head of all the maritime powers of the continent; on the other was England alone, but more powerful at sea than all the continental powers together, and between these two belligerents the United States was placed as neutral. The English Government interdicted commerce between the United States and the Continental States of Europe; and the French Government interdicted commerce between the United States and the British Islands.

About this time, 20th September, 1807, our embargo was laid. This was purely and simply accepting the conditions to which the belligerents had subjected us, and was an act unmarked by hostility to any. It was followed by "an act of retaliation," on the part of France; an embargo, not upon her own shipping, but on our vessels then in the ports of France.

Our embargo, however, failing to accomplish the objects which it had in view, was repealed on the 1st of March, 1809, and our non-intercourse act, interdicting commerce with the ports of France and England, was substituted for it. This act contained a clause authorizing the seizure and condemnation of any French or English vessel which should enter any port of the Union after the 10th of May, 1809. No French vessel, however, was ever condemned under it.

It might well be supposed that the embargo, having caused much irritation to the Imperial Government, the non-intercourse act would occasion still more; but it did not. During the whole of the year 1809, and the first month of 1810, the French Government does not appear to have noticed it. In fact, during the whole of this time an indirect trade had been kept up through the medium of those ports which were in the temporary occupation of the French armies. These were St. Sebastian, Bilbao, and other ports in the vicinity, to which American vessels were invited expressly by General Tenaud, as appears by a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated 13th June, 1809.

Suddenly, by a decree of the 10th Feb. 1810, all vessels in these ports were seized, and by another decree, six weeks thereafter, were sold and the proceeds were deposited as "consignments."

The American vessels and cargoes before seized in the ports of France underwent the same fate.

It is to be observed, that this last decree, plainly retro-active in its application, carries on its face, at once, a consciousness of illegality, in providing, not that the proceeds of these sales should go into the public Treasury, but that they should be "deposited as consignments."

"Nevertheless," continues the Duke de Broglie, "the American Government did not seem determined to push things to the last extremity. The Non-Intercourse Law, enacted for a year on the first of March, 1809, expired on the first of March, 1810. The American Government did not renew it, but it published a proclamation, in which it apprized the Government of France and England, that the law would be again put in force on the first of March, 1811, if they did not revoke their decisions relative to neutrals."

"The Imperial Government met these advances, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a letter addressed to the Envoy of the U. S., on the 5th of August, 1810, pledging himself to repeal the Berlin and Milan Decrees, so far as concerned the U. S., from and after the first of November, 1810. Yet on the same day, by a decree dated at Trianon, the Imperial Government directed that all condemned American vessels should be sold, and that the proceeds of the sales should be deposited no longer as consignments, but placed in the public Treasury. The same decree directed, that the proceeds of the vessels already sold, should be withdrawn from that place of deposit, and conveyed to the public Treasury; that is to say, on the very day when it was stipulated to repeal the Milan and Berlin Decrees; an order was issued to condemn those American vessels, respecting which doubts had been entertained.

"And stranger still, this decree is based upon a report, in which it is stated that the decree was designed as a measure of retaliation for the Non-Intercourse Law; and the same report

so establishes, on the one hand, that the Non-Intercourse Law was no longer in existence, and on the other, that it was never applied to French vessels.

"The declaration of the French Government, that from and after the first of November, 1810, it would revoke, as respected the Americans, the Berlin and Milan Decrees, produced in the United States the effect that was to have been expected. Therefore, on the 2d of November, the President, by proclamation, declared that the Non-Intercourse Law was repealed for ever, so far as related to France.—The Americans had cause to expect that from and after the first of November, 1810, the seizures and condemnations would cease; but it was not so; they were continued in 1810; through the whole of 1811, and the three first months of 1812. The Envoy of the U. S. requested in vain, during that long space of time, that the engagement to his Government should be officially promulgated. It was not until the 10th of May, 1812, that he could obtain a communication of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, which converted the stipulations into an authentic act. I repeat, during eighteen months, the seizures and condemnations were persisted in."

Such is a concise history of the French spoliations upon our commerce up to April 1812. No defence of them seems to have been made in the French Chamber of Deputies which carries any show of reason. To state their arguments were indeed to refute them.

From the Baltimore American.
There is an extensive menagerie of wild animals now open for exhibition in each of the principal cities. The Boston Traveller, in the following article, relates the manner in which these collections are formed. The facts stated furnish a new and striking illustration of the enterprising and fearless character of our Yankee breeders.

Hunting Wild Animals.—Several of our friends having expressed a curiosity to learn how the wild beasts are obtained that are occasionally introduced among us, we have taken some pains to collect a few facts for the benefit of our readers generally. The company of individuals owning the very extensive collection at present exhibiting in this city, embraces not more than six or eight persons, who are, however, gentlemen of great intelligence and enterprise. They have a large amount of capital invested, a portion in animals in this country, and the remainder in Asia and Africa, where they have many men constantly employed in the business of hunting and securing the noblest as well as the rarest tenants of the forest. A ship is chartered each fall for the Cape of Good Hope, which is the gathering point for all Africa, and returns in the succeeding spring laden with the fruit of a year's toil and hardship.

Mr. Z. Macomber, one of the company, who was so successful last year in favouring several animals, never before seen, sails again in a day or two in the ship Susan, for the Cape, with the prospect of a richer freight in return, than has yet crowned their labors.

Late advices from three of their hunting parties in the interior of Africa, give the most flattering intelligence, and assure the owners that in addition to the animals usually caught, they will in the course of the season, be able to send down a Rhinoceros or two, and a Giraffe or Camelopard, one of the most extraordinary quadrupeds in the animal kingdom both in its form and habits. It partakes of the character of the deer and antelope, but has nothing of the camel or leopard, which is its English name. Its head is like that of the deer, with a neck of prodigious length, as great as that of an Arab steed, and large legs twice as long as the hind legs. When it stands up, as it does for hours together, without moving limb or muscle, or even winking the eyelids, its neck and back form nearly a perpendicular line, and the head reaches the astonishing height of near twenty feet.

The hunting parties set off from Cape Town, in the spring, usually about the first of May, and take different directions in the interior in pursuit of different animals. Mr. Lewan Hundy, one of the Boston owners who went out in 1833, leads one of the parties of the present season, and Mr. Bain, who succeeded some time ago in capturing the Giraffe sent to England, heads another. The party is small when leaving the coast, consisting of a few American or English persons with their interpreters, who protect many days' journey to the interior, until they arrive at the settlements of the Dutch, scattered over a large extent of country. Here they increase their force by enlisting the hardy boors and their fearless Hottentot slaves, to the number of 40 or 50, and proceed in rough bullock wagons, as far as the fire of the country will admit. They then sling their arms, baggage, &c. on horses, on which they mount themselves, and penetrate far beyond the habitations of men, to the forests ramed by the fiercest and most ferocious of its animals. Four or five months are occupied in reaching the hunting ground, during which time the party, under the heat of the broiling sun, and deprived of the common necessities of life, think they have endured all the hardship of which man is capable; but here they find danger added to toil, and extreme peril attendant upon physical suffering.

Zebra, Quagga, Gnu and similar animals, are started from their retreats and run down by deer horses, whose riders, when they have cornered the beasts in a jungle, entangle them by means of ropes ingeniously noosed and thrown among them—but the lions, tigers, hyenas, and animals of the fiercer class, are seized when young, or caught in large dens or traps, strongly made of stone for the purpose. The personal encounters with the wild beasts are not unfrequent; generally, no hurt ensues, but sometimes two or three of the party are wounded—a leg or an arm is lost, and sometimes a man is horribly crushed and torn in pieces before his comrades can come to his rescue.

The parties, in the course of six or eight weeks, are generally able to accomplish their hazardous enterprise, and with their spoils well secured, set their faces towards the Cape, where they arrive after an absence of about ten months. Letters have been received here from Mr. Hawley, who three months journey into the interior still Mr. Macomber expects to make the long voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and arrive their some time before the return of the parties.

LOST.
TAKEN from Mr. Lowe's Bar, it is supposed by mistake, a dark drab Peterborough Box Coat, with round lapels and pocket flaps; in the lining of the left skirt there were three spots. Any person having seen or found such a coat, will oblige the subscriber by leaving it at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig, or by giving notice of it.

TIN WARE.
THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet-Maker's Shop. He has employed an

EXPERIENCED WORKMAN,
from Baltimore, who makes "Gould things" as moist as gulls as new, and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, koon, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. **ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.**

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HATS,
which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell in the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10

BOARDING.
THE subscriber having removed to the large three story dwelling on Washington street opposite the residence of Thos. H. Dawson, would take three or four boarders by the month or year.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
L. W. S. wishes to employ a sober and industrious man as a ferryman at Miles River.
Jan 6

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND
WILL make her last trip for the season, to the Eastern Shore on Tuesday next, the 6th of January, inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the Spring, of which due notice will be given.
L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.
Jan 3

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

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 sorrel—Any person giving information where they can be found shall be rewarded for their trouble.
JONATHAN EVITTS.
Dec 30

[BY REQUEST.]
NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1835.

Lines composed by a Scholar in the Male Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Easton.

We hail with pleasure and delight,
Another New Year's day,
The old year has gone, it took its flight
And bore our friends* away.

He with whom we sweet converse held,
And talked of Jesus' love,
Has gone with Christ his Lord to dwell,
In those bright realms above.

By whom but some wise Providence
Have we been thus preserved?
Kept on the shores of time and sense,
Which we have not deserved.

If God our lives this year should spare,
Let us obey his rule,
Our minds for usefulness prepare,
Like scholars of a Sabbath School.

Help us, O Lord, to search thy word,
Its doctrines understand,
May it to us a light afford,
And lead us up to man.

And after death, may we be borne
By angels, up to thee,
Be re-united round thy throne
Through-out eternity.

*A. S. & W. P. two scholars who died in the faith during the past year, one of which was daily associated with the author, and had lived in the enjoyment of religion for more than twelve months.

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JAS. G. ELLIOTT,
Head of Wye.
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JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector
of Talbot county.
Sept 9

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 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

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

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CRANBERRIES, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers,
Fresh Buckwheat Flour,
Cranberries,
Almonds and Currants,
Fresh Bunch Raisins,
Fine and Course 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 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 observable 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 Carriage, with a parcel of new Cart, Gig, Dearborn Wheels, seasoned Gig and Cart Spokes, and timber for Fellows.
W. T.

Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon
Wright.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

BEST MATERIALS,
he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.
JOHN B. FIRBANK.
(G. east 3w)
Jan 6

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has discontinued his business, with the view of closing his concerns here, which he is anxious to do by the opening of Spring. Persons indebted to him are requested to settle the same without delay, as he has determined to place all accounts which remain unsettled on the 14th of February next, in the hands of officers for collection.
JAMES L. SMITH.

N. B. THE TAILORING AND SCOURING BUSINESS is now carried on at the stand recently occupied by the subscriber, near the Market House, by my brother **DAVID M. SMITH,** to whom I recommend my late customers and the public, feeling assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction.
J. L. S.
Jan 10

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 city; its readers are therefore driven to the necessity of taking the city papers, at higher prices, with greater charges per annum, or of losing much, which would be both amiss 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

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

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fully established 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 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 *Novels* for example; the *Chronicles of the Commonwealth* comprise 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 *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, Tracts, Sketches, Bio-graphy, &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 reprinted in our columns.

The publisher's responsibility 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 notions or whole-some 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 being not only 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;—there are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

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 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. Steward'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.

50 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.

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 much sooner 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 we will 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 yomanry of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinel 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 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 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 personal dissimulation, 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.

once sent to a subscriber the paper will not be returned (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 "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 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-err 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.

the editor is making preparations to enliven and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above 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 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 charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

7. 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 on 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 \$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 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 one dollar per annum. It will comprise—
Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and improvements; Landscape 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

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of January, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A | Catharine Arringdale | Wm. Hussey |
| B | John A. Clough | Caroline Hammond |
| C | Eliza E. Banning | Thos. H. Jenkins |
| D | Samuel H. Benny | Charlotte Jackson |
| E | Agnes Battee | Wm. H. Jones |
| F | John Burgin | Samuel H. Kinney |
| G | Margaret Benny | Ann C. Kirby |
| H | Frederick Bryan | J. M. Lloyd 2 |
| I | Joseph Bantum | Edward Lloyd 2 |
| J | Robert Brown | Daniel Lloyd |
| K | Henry Blanchard | Jane Martin |
| L | Rachel Bruff | John W. Battee |
| M | Samuel Banning | John Bell |
| N | Samuel T. Banning | Mrs. S. Coolidge 2 |
| O | John W. Battee | Jos. K. Carey |
| P | John Bell | J. B. Cottman |
| Q | Mrs. S. Coolidge 2 | Rev. John B. Carey |
| R | Jos. K. Carey | Cain Clark |
| S | J. B. Cottman | Wm. Corkrell |
| T | Rev. John B. Carey | Henry Cheers |
| U | Cain Clark | Coats' Lodge, No. 76, 2 |
| V | Wm. Corkrell | Anna Denny |
| W | Henry Cheers | Stephen Denny |
| X | Coats' Lodge, No. 76, 2 | Wm. Dulin |
| Y | Anna Denny | Robt. A. Dodson |
| Z | Stephen Denny | John Dawson |

Elizabeth Spencer
John Stevens
Amira Scull
P. Sackett 27
Wm. S. Sherwood
Turbot K. Slaughter
Edward Stuart
William Shaw
W. G. Tilghman
Dr. T. Thomas
P. F. Thomas
Wm. H. Tilghman
Wm. Townsend
Peter Todd
Deborah Turner
Henrietta Todd
Rebecca Wheatley
W. Walworth
James Weston
Lydia A. Wright
Isaiah Wood 2
Maria Williams
[137]

Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.
Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.
EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M.
Jan 3 Sw

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

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 equal for comfort, respectability, &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.
J. H. PAGE.
Baltimore,—dec 2 6m

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 if Easton Point.

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 WELLS, 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 if

A CARD.
A. WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give the most correct 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.

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND
WILL make her last trip for the season, to the Eastern Shore on Tuesday next, the 6th of January, inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the Spring, of which due notice will be given.
L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.
jan 3

P. F. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.
jan 3 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.

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 male (brown.) The two first are bright sorrel—Any person giving information where they can be found shall be rewarded for their trouble.
JONATHAN EVITT.
dec 30 3t

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 it & 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 if

\$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 chesnut coat, 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.
REUBEN PERRY,
Banbury, Talbot county.
dec 23 Sw

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

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore county on the 9th day of December, 1834, by J. Skillman, Esq., Justice of the Peace in 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

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 Reid, 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

Day and night, yet no winter summer were seen path w hour as the gentle surface curving then by er had the use to the absent ment then, not to "And find a not lone gotten not be impr and c cover think stance Hun cepte you and t he is tian c have tiding Th direct of his emen cour eyside for b see l long they near pace they

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate did not sit this day. The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Gamble.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House whether, in his opinion, it is practicable or convenient for that Department to collect, safely keep and disburse the public moneys of the United States without the agency of a Bank, or Banks; and if so, to report to this House the best mode in his opinion, by which that object can be accomplished.

Mr. Clayton of Georgia, said he wished to present to the consideration of the House, one or two views in favor of this colleague's resolution, which, in his opinion, seemed not only to justify, but to call loudly for its passage.

It will be recollected that we of the South are opposed to the Bank upon constitutional grounds, and, indeed, it must not be forgotten that a renewed charter has already met with Executive rejection upon that ground. Our principal argument is, that this Government has no right to grant charters of incorporation, for any purpose. Now, we contend that Congress has no right to do that indirectly, which it has not the power to do directly. If it cannot incorporate a Bank for a given purpose, it cannot, by law, use a similar corporation created by another distinct government, to the identical same object. Let me illustrate the idea. We say, and so says the Executive, you cannot establish a Bank in Philadelphia, or any where else, for the purpose of collecting and disbursing your revenue. Why? Because, by the Constitution, you have no right to create charters of incorporation. But here we depart with the Executive, and find it on the other side of the question maintaining, that, by law, you may take a Bank already incorporated to your hands, by the independent authority of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of collecting and disbursing your revenue. Now how can this be reconciled? Is not this accomplishing by indirection, that which it is acknowledged cannot be done by direct legislation.

The law which creates the charter of a State Bank, already cut and prepared, shall be held and taken as the authority of the Federal Government for the performance of certain acts, or more properly speaking, for executing some of its constitutional powers, cannot possibly, in principle, differ from a law that should create a charter of its own. The people of this country surely do not lack discernment as to be made to believe there is any difference. Let the collectors of the revenue deposit the public money where they please, holding them responsible for it, and perhaps as agents, the State Banks may effectually answer the purpose; but do not let the Government so fold its arms around them as to make them political machines.

But, sir, we are told, and, indeed, we are in the midst of the very fact, that the U. S. Bank and its twenty-four Branches, are incompetent to the fiscal operations of the government. Not from inability, either mental or pecuniary, for experience, the best of witnesses, gives a flat contradiction to that idea, but because its great money power is dangerous to the liberties of the country. Now, although this is not a sound argument against its capacity to perform the fiscal functions of the Treasury, yet it will be admitted to be a very sound argument against connecting it with the government, and applying as such much force against one Bank as another, against forty little members, the present number in use, as one big one with twenty-four wheels.

Mr. Chilton Allan said, that the resolutions calling upon the departments for reports and information, had not usually encountered such unyielding opposition as had been opposed to this. The reasons assigned for this opposition induced him (Mr. Allan) to believe that there existed some misapprehension as to the import of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Gamble,) and which is now under consideration. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Polk) maintains that this resolution was unnecessary, because we had now on our tables a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing precisely the information sought for by his resolution. It is very true, that we have a report upon the present system of collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public money through the agency of the State Banks. But the resolution now before you calls upon the Secretary to report to this House whether, in his opinion, it is practicable to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys of the U. States, without any Bank agency whatever; and if so, to report the best mode, in his opinion, by which that object can be accomplished.

Now, sir, the information required by this resolution is not furnished by the report referred to by the gentleman from Tennessee. The question whether it is practicable and convenient to conduct the fiscal operations of the Treasury of the U. S. without a Bank agency, was considered as settled by the unanimity of opinion maintained in the Treasury Department ever since the year 1791.

But of late, it has been affirmed that bank agency was not necessary. That all banks were incompatible with the public interests. That the legislation of Congress, and the administration of the Treasury, should be conducted with a view to lead the country back to the exclusive use of hard money. But, sir, instead of a report from the Treasury to show how that department could go prosperously on, independent of all bank assistance, we have a report showing the necessity of the services of some sort of bank.

It appears to me (said Mr. Allan) that the Treasury scheme of forming an alliance with so many banks—the contributions, encouragement, and aid thus given, will cause the number of banks to increase and greatly multiply the amount of paper money, and thus thwart all hope of returning to the use of gold and silver.

Sir: it is a remarkable fact, that at a time when the people were taught to believe that they would very soon have in their commerce the exclusive use of the precious metals, that paper money was increasing with unexampled rapidity. Yes, sir, paper money is at this very time multiplying faster than at any former period in the history of the U. States, under the present Constitution.

Then, as the Treasury scheme will destroy all hope of a hard money government, and fasten upon the country a depreciated paper currency of local value, and knowing the devotion of the gentleman from Tennessee for Eagles and Half Eagles, Mr. Allan said, he hoped he would withdraw further opposition.

Mr. Polk said, the time was, and not very remote, when it was contended here (at a Bank, and only one Bank could act successfully as an agent of the Treasury; but, now, when it was ascertained that other agents had succeeded in discharging the same duties, it was, for the first time, ascertained and asserted that no Bank was necessary.

Mr. Allan here remarked that he had not contended that no bank was necessary. As to

that he had given no opinion. He had said that it was contended by some that no bank agency was necessary.

Mr. Polk resumed. He would state, precisely, what was the information on this point, furnished in the report. There was a passage in the report which responded directly to the inquiry embraced in the resolution. He would read it, as follows:

"After the charter shall expire, no difficulty is anticipated in having any of these duties, which may then remain, discharged by State Banks. But if any should occur, it will become necessary to devolve these duties on some responsible receiver or collector already in office, or on some safe agent now in office, as has been the practice for years in this country in paying pensions at convenient places, near which there was no State Bank or branch of the U. S. Bank, and has long been the usage in some countries of Europe, by having the public revenue in certain districts chiefly received, kept and transmitted through private agents and brokers. This kind of personal agency, however, is, in the opinion of the undersigned, to be avoided, in all practicable and safe cases, under our present system of selected banks; because it would render the system less convenient, less secure, and more complex, if not more expensive. Hence it has not yet been resorted to.

"But it was considered proper to mention this contingency, in order that its effects, if ever should occur, need beforehand be duly weighed in the examination of the whole subject; and to add, that if this contingency be extended to the whole establishment of State Banks, as well as of the U. S. Bank, on the possibility that they may all cease to exist, or may refuse to receive and manage the public deposits, (however improbable the occurrence of such an event may be,) the fiscal operations of the Government could undoubtedly still proceed, through the personal agencies before mentioned. It is admitted, however, that it would be at some inconvenience, and some increase of expense, unless remedied in a manner that may hereafter be developed, and would not in the opinion of this department, and in the present condition of things, be so eligible a system as the present one. Because Banks, though exposed to some dangers and evils, and though not believed to be necessary for the fiscal purposes of any Government, and much less of one in the present happy financial situation of ours, are frankly acknowledged to be, in many respects, a class of agents, economical, and useful."

Here then was a full answer to the inquiry whether the public money could not be kept and disbursed without Banks. The Secretary says it is practicable, but that, in the present state of things, it is not advisable. In the bill reported on this subject, from the committee on Ways and Means, there was a provision in respect to the manner and place of keeping the public money, in case the depositories chosen should cease to exist. To pass the resolution would not only be unnecessary, but improper. We call it in for a plan which the Secretary has not recommended. He would not now enter into the controversy as to the employment of corporations of persons. But he would say that it did not involve the question of the power of the Government to incorporate a bank. Instead of employing collectors or commissioners, the Treasury could employ incorporated companies. He was not the advocate of banks of any kind; but looking at things as they exist, it was apparent that they were convenient agents.

Your finances, he would undertake to say, were as well managed by the agents now employed as they ever were; and when the time came, as soon as it would be proved, it should not be about to act on this great subject, for, in the ordinary course of business, it must soon come before us. This call would have the effect to delay the action. When the subject came up, any member might present his views and his proposition in regard to the mode of keeping and disbursing the public money. The condition of the local banks, and their competency to act as agents, would be before us. He did not rise now, nor did he yesterday, to oppose the resolution, but to call the attention of the House to the document containing the information called for, and which, he supposed might, amidst the lumber covering our tables be overlooked.

Mr. McKim said, as it was evident that all the information sought for was contained in the document already before us, he would move to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Gamble called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. E. Whittlesey moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day, which was negatived.

The question was then taken on laying the resolution on the table, and determined in the affirmative; yeas 106, nays 97.

Mr. Dickson moved a re-consideration of the vote of the House by which the bill for the relief of David Kilborne was, yesterday, rejected; and moved the postponement of the consideration of the motion till Friday next, which was agreed to.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Chilton was superseded, by the orders of the day:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the subject, and report their opinion to this House, of the most equal and just mode of applying the revenues of the country, to such works of public improvement within the respective States of this Union, as may be necessary for the facilitating of commerce with Foreign Nations, and among the several States. And that they moreover report their opinion of the best and most practicable mode of ascertaining and determining the nationality and importance of the improvements as may be proposed within the said several States.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Gamble:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, whether, in his opinion it is practicable or convenient for that department to collect, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys of the United States, without the agency of a Bank or Banks; and if so, to report to this House the best mode in his opinion by which that object can be accomplished.

To which resolution the following amendment was offered by Mr. Ewing:

Resolved, That a Select Committee, to consist of one member from each State, be appointed to inquire into the expediency and report to this House, whether, in their opinion, &c. &c. The resolution and amendment were laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur and others, was taken up.

Mr. Vinton moved its postponement to Friday next.

Mr. Patton objected to the postponement, remarking that it was time for the House to come to a decision on the subject.

The question being taken on the postponement of the bill it was decided in the negative, yeas 65.

Mr. Gillet remarked that the House was familiar with the question, and was able to act upon it without further debate. He moved to lay the bill on the table.

motion would be decisive of the fate of the bill, he hoped the vote would be taken in a full House. He therefore moved a call of the House, which was rejected.

Mr. Hubbard called for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the bill on the table, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was determined in the affirmative—Yeas 96, Nones 90.

The bill for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull, was taken up. The question being on the amendment to the bill adopted in the Committee of the Whole, striking out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Ward spoke at some length against the amendment.

After some remarks from Messrs. Hardin, Reed, and Burgess.

Mr. Pearce took the floor, and speaking a short time, gave way, without concluding, to Mr. Clay, on whose motion

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1835. IN SENATE.

The Chair communicated a report from the Department of State, made in compliance with the resolution of the 30th June last, containing statistical tables of the property, population, taxes, &c. of the several states of the Union, not heretofore communicated.

Also, a report showing the number of patents granted by the Department of State for the year 1834, in compliance with the requisitions of the law passed for the encouragement of discoveries and useful inventions.

Mr. Leigh submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before the Senate a copy of any letter or letters from his department to the receivers of public money, or any of them, in the course of the last year, (if any such letter or letters have been written,) purporting to contain information and instructions to the said receivers, that for the mutual accommodation of the public officers and creditors in their neighborhood, of the receivers, and of the Treasury Department, he the Secretary, proposed thereafter to direct warrants in their favor to such receivers for payment, when required by them; and further, that it would be in the power of such receivers, also, before a warrant should be obtained by such public officers and creditors, and whenever such receiver should have confidence in their honesty and solvency, to take a draft or assignment by them in their own favor, of their supposed claim on the Treasury, to pay its amount, and on its being forwarded to the Treasury to receive a warrant in their own behalf for the sum due, and that all the warrants paid in the manner first stated, or received in the name of such receivers, would be ample vouchers in their behalf on a settlement of their accounts. And that the Secretary of the Treasury, in case such instructions and authority as are above mentioned, or any of like import, were in fact given by him to the said receivers of public moneys, be requested to communicate to the Senate the particular reasons, if any there were not mentioned in the letters themselves, which induced him to give the same; and to state moreover, to what receivers of public moneys such letters and instructions have been sent, and what has been the practice of such receivers, and of the Treasury Department in consequence thereof.

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of making an appropriation to compensate James Point, Marshal of the Western District of Virginia, for extraordinary services rendered by him to the public, in detecting, apprehending, and bringing to justice, a number of counterfeit money or bank notes, and to compensate George Smith, C. M. Varner, Peter Kosmer, and others, who aided the Marshal in rendering the said service: And that the said committee do call on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to this subject.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage; the circumstances which have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and that they have leave to report by bill, or otherwise.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the joint resolution giving the right of way through the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, to the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company; and, on motion of Mr. Hendricks, the bill was then taken up and considered, as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hendricks observed that a similar resolution, it would be recollected by the Senate, was passed at the last session, though with the condition annexed that the property of the United States should not be interfered with. It had been found, however, that the right of way granted to this Company would, in some degree, interfere with a portion of public property considered of little value, and this resolution proposed to obviate that difficulty.

The resolution was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Chair communicated a report from the War Department, made in compliance with a resolution of the last session, showing the number of Revolutionary & other pensioners of the United States; also, a report from the same Department in answer to the resolution of the 23d December last.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Kent on Friday last was considered and adopted.

The following bills were severally read the third time and passed.

The bill to provide for the enlistment of Boys in the Naval service; and

The bill to change the title of certain officers of the Navy.

EXEMPTION OF MERCHANDISE FROM DUTIES.

The bill to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances, from the operations of the act in alteration of several acts laying duties on imports, coming up for consideration.

Mr. Benton addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, and was replied to by Mr. Webster and Mr. Silsbee. After some further discussion, a motion to recommit the bill was agreed to.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order of the day, being the bill concerning French Spoliations previous to 1800.

Mr. Robinson then addressed the Senate at some length, in support of the bill. A report of his remarks will be given hereafter. When he gave way.

On motion of Mr. Knight, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various petitions and memorials were presented to day, among them was one by Mr. McKim, who said—I am requested to present the memorial of a number of citizens of Baltimore, praying that the Forts, recommended by a Board of Engineers many years since to be erected for the defence of Baltimore, may be commenced, or such other works as may be deemed necessary. Having the honor to be present, in part, the citizens of Baltimore on

this floor, I ask leave of the House to say a few words in explanation and support of the memorial.

It is, I presume, well known, that Baltimore is the emporium of the State of Maryland, and now ranks as the third city in the Union, in size and population. In the late war with Great Britain, her citizens supported the rights of the nation with all their energy; and when a powerful British army, under the command of a successful General, landed at North Point, in 1814, to capture the city, her citizens, both old and young, marched to meet the invading foe. A battle ensued—the commanding General of the enemy was slain, and Baltimore had to deplore the loss of a number of her brave citizens. The enemy retreated, without accomplishing the object for which they came—peace took place shortly after, and the Government appointed a board of Engineers to examine and report on such places as might require works of defence. The board reported in 1821, and, among others, recommended two works, of the first and second class, to be erected for the defence of Baltimore. The first class to be commenced as soon as possible, and the second at a later period. Thirteen years have passed since this report was made, and while a great number of the works recommended in the report have been commenced and nearly completed, I regret to state, that those mentioned for the defence of Baltimore have been entirely neglected. The cause, I know not, but the fact is so. Surely the lives and property of the citizens of Baltimore are as much entitled to protection from this Government as those in any other part of the Union. The entire property at risk in Baltimore may be estimated at one hundred millions of dollars, and only one Fort to protect the harbor, and that, as I am informed, not in as good a condition as present, at the close of the late war. The citizens of Baltimore place every dependence on the justice of Congress, and expect that the same protection will be afforded to Baltimore as has been done to the neighboring cities, and other points of the Union.

Mr. Lewis moved a reconsideration of the vote of the House, laying the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur on the table; and the table; and the further consideration of the motion was postponed to Friday next.

Mr. Ewing offered the following resolution, which under the rule, lies on the day:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to transmit, or cause to be transmitted to this House, copies of every circular letter of instruction, emanating from the Treasury or War Departments, since the 30th day of June last, and addressed either the receiving or disbursing officers, stationed in States wherein Land Offices are established, or public works are constructing, under the authority of Congress.

Mr. Gamble offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies on the day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to deposit, and prepare, and transmit to this House, a detailed plan by which the public revenues of the United States may be collected, safely kept and disbursed, without the agency of a bank or banks, either State or National.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of the survey made by authority of the United States for a canal from the Portage Summit, in the State of Ohio, to Kearney's line, so called, in the State of Pennsylvania, and a map of the route, and an estimate of the cost of said canal.

Mr. Gordon asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit a motion to print a report of the Committee on the subject of the bill regulating the deposits of public money in the local banks, which was objected to.

Mr. Gordon then moved the suspension of the rule, which was agreed to; and the amendment was submitted, read, and ordered to be printed.

The following resolution offered on Saturday, by Mr. Chilton, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the subject, and report their opinion to this House, of the most equal and just mode of applying the revenues of the country, to such works of public improvement within the respective States of this Union, as may be necessary for the facilitating of commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States. And that they moreover report their opinion of the best and most practicable mode of ascertaining and determining the nationality and importance of the improvements as may be proposed within the said several States.

Mr. Chilton rose an spoke in support of the resolution about half an hour, when he gave way to

Mr. Wise, on whose motion the House proceeded to the Orders of the Day.

PAY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill regulating and equalizing the pay of the officers of the Navy.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. R. M. Johnson, increasing the pay of passed midshipmen to \$750, when on service, and to \$600 when on duty; after a few words from Mr. Wise, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Grennell renewed the motion which he offered in the Committee of the Whole, for increasing the salary of Clerks of Navy Yards and Squadrons to \$1200.

Mr. Grennell made a statement of the nature and extent of the duties of these clerks, and insisted that they were fully entitled to the amount of compensation proposed by him.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. Allen of Virginia, rose and spoke at considerable length, in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Allen concluded with a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Mann moved, as an amendment to the motion, to add the following words: with instructions to report a bill to equalize the pay of the officers of the navy.

Mr. Mann said, if it was the pleasure of the House to proceed further in the debate to-day, he was prepared to say a few words on the subject. To test the disposition of the House, he moved an adjournment; which was agreed to. Yeas 90, nays 42.

The House then adjourned.

From the Portland Advertiser.

"I heard my wife, I should not have got into all this difficulty!"

Evidence in Trial of Convent Rioters.

How forcibly does this extract from the testimony of Spear in the case of Pond, now on trial at Cambridge, remind one of the influence of woman,—of the benign intention of Providence in so ordering our lot as to render such influence actually necessary to our comfort, convenience, and safety in life! How degraded does the wretched author of this confession, (wring from him by the agony of a situation from which he would have been spared, had he been subjected himself to such influence) appear in our eyes, while uttering the sentiment above quoted! And with how many parallel cases is experience constantly

furnishing us, tending to show that the ordination of the marital relation was wisely and most benevolently instituted by our Creator for the best of purposes. Had Pond, for instance, heeded the admonitions of his natural adviser and mentor, he would not have been upon trial for his liberty for life: he rejected her counsels, and led his danger.

The drunkard, who habitually leaves the wife he has sworn to cherish for the delusive pleasures of the convivial circle, sighs, as he reflects, in a momentary lucid interval, upon recollecting days gone by: he thinks of the tender advice of her whose comfort should have been his only study, and, when gone too far to recede from the devious path he has unmanly chosen to tread in, too late with Pond, exclaims, "oh dear! had I minded my wife, I should not have got into all this difficulty!"

The gambler, who prefers the midnight tinkle of the dice, the click of the billiard balls, or the shuffling of the cards, to the prattle of his children, or the smile of his confiding wife, looks back at length upon property dissipated, reputation forfeited, and peace of mind vanishing, and in the agony of his spirit exclaims with the wretched rioter, "oh dear! had I minded my wife, I should not have got into all this difficulty!"

The infidel, who, led astray by the sophistry of designing men, from the paths of duty in which his youthful footsteps had been taught to tread by the tender care and unceasing assiduity of Christian parents, looks back from a point of time, which he feels and knows is his last,—and, as he remembers the church whither, hand in hand with his parents, he has gone up to imbibe lessons of duty and religious obligation from the lips of the pious and benevolent pastor of a confiding flock,—and as he remembers that there too, she, whom afterwards, he had loved and prevailed upon to unite her lot with his, also worshipped in the innocent simplicity of a pure faith,—a faith, to the requisitions of which it had been her constant endeavor to keep him obedient, amid all his temptations to wander,—he bitterly exclaims,—alas, too late!—with the miserable criminal above mentioned, "oh dear! had I minded my wife, I should not have got into all this difficulty!"

Hold fast then to the duties which God and nature have made it at once so pleasant, so useful, and so necessary for you to perform. They may not be neglected without danger,—and their neglect MUST be ruinous.

KIDNAPPING.

The Norfolk Herald of the 31st ult. contains the following account of an attempt to sell into bondage a free colored man of this city. It is to be hoped that there is in store for the rascals, a chosen lot of justice.

Raising the Wind.—Three men were apprehended on the 22d inst. by two of our police officers, on a warrant from the Mayor, charged with an attempt to sell a free negro man, who appeared on their examination before the Mayor, that they were the owners and navigators of a sloop of about 25 tons burthen, called the Spinney, Lewis Jones, master; Samuel Spinney, mate, and Joseph Able, mariner. They took in a load of coal at Philadelphia, where they hired a colored man named Sam Minor, as cook, and sailed for Baltimore. Having sold their coal at Baltimore, they came down the bay and put into Hampton Roads, with the intention of purchasing a load of oysters, but probably being short of cash, they undertook to raise the where-withal by making sale of their cook. Unfortunately for the success of their rascally design, their first intimation of it was to the two police officers referred to above, who gave into it with seeming eagerness. One of them offered \$100, but this was refused by the Captain; the other then bid as high as \$150, which, after a little contest between the Captain and Mate, they agreed to take, remarking that it would be \$50 a piece. The policemen then craved a brief space of time to go out and get the money; but instead of that article the kidnappers were served with a warrant, upon which they were taken before the Mayor, who committed all three of them to jail, and held the negro also in custody to await the final issue.

From the Norfolk Herald.

A CHRISTMAS TRICK—OR, VILLAINY ON A SMALL SCALE.

The character of Simon Pure was, a few days ago, performed in a mimic style, in the drama of real life, on the boards of our old Borough. It seems there is a widow lady residing on Bush street, in tolerably good circumstances. She has a son who went to Louisiana about eight or ten years ago, and who has never returned. A letter was addressed by her to him some time last summer, containing the "news," and among other articles of information, detailed the situation, and circumstances of his relations, her own prospects, present residence &c. &c. and in which she expressed her great desire to see him once more on this side of the grave. As 'Christmas times' drew near, she had the joyful opportunity of casting her longing eyes upon the long absent object of her affection. It struck her, however, that it was a curious circumstance, that absence should have produced so great a change upon her person. She was ready to admit that time, the eddies of revolutionizer of circumstances, could do wonders in transfiguring the looks of a man, (nay, woman too, for the matter of that,) but the transfiguration was so conspicuous, as very innocently, to put her upon an inquiry as to the cause of it. She was very desirous, and (as he thought no doubt) rather inquisitive to know how it had happened that his eyes which when he left home were of the class called blue, had in the interim become quite dark; and although she was aware that old father Time made no scruple of turning black hair into white, yet the modus operandi employed on him turned his flaxen ringlets into those more allied in color, to the hue of the raven.—With great ingenuity all this was duly accounted for.—It seems that the effects of climate, by his account, had produced the surprising change in his visual organs, and as to his hair he readily specified the cause of that, by saying that he had been three times bald since he saw her, and every time his hair again grew out of a different color—these difficulties being disposed of, he adverted with great good humor to the tricks of his youth; reminded his mother and sister, how the latter had in days of yore pulled him out of 'the cherry tree' and broke his wrist, and called to mind various other matters and things which had long ago taken place.—He acknowledged the receipt of her kind letter, which with his money, &c. he was safely deposited in his trunk's down town. He further imparted to her the agreeable news that he had brought home seven hundred dollars to make her old heart glad. The good old lady animated on the one hand, with joy at seeing her dear son again, and on the other hand, startled in her cogitations on the contemplation of the handy works of Time, was in the meanwhile rather between 'hawk and buzzard' as to what she should say or think on the subject. It happened however, that preparatory to Mr. Pure's bringing up the seven hundred dollars, it became necessary to 'carry down' two dollars, which his kind mother promptly loaned him. What accident can possibly have befallen him, which prevented his return, is not satisfactorily ascertained, but so it is, he has

not returned as he promised to take his Christmas dinner with his new found relations, and we are inclined to think that he was not disposed to extend his acquaintance in town and had some particular objections to become acquainted with the Mayor, the limbs of the law, officers of justice, &c. and to avoid an introduction, has thought it best, as a Kentuckian would say 'to abscond.'

Since writing the above, we understand that the afflicted mother has succeeded in finding her son again and overcome his diffidence in relation to being introduced to public notice. It is thought that all her eloquence would probably have been insufficient to attain this desirable object, but being rained by the irresistible cogitation of some powerful friends, the modesty of the gentleman was subdued, and he was rather reluctantly induced to consent. The interview with the Mayor took place at the court house on Saturday morning, with all due respect and formality recommended him to the polite attention of Mr. Court, to be entertained at public expense, in a building in the rear of the court house, commanding a charming view of the whipping post and pillory, there to remain, until it can be considered "what is to be done to the man whom all honest people delight to honor."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

NORTH CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS.

The Instructions to Mr. Mangum have passed the Senate by a majority of five. The vote was 33 and 28—3 absentees. They had previously passed the other House by a majority of 12.

Every attempt is now making to shake the efficacy of the instructions, and to persuade Mr. Mangum to disobey them. The Fayetteville Observer "hopes that he will have the good sense to disregard the resolutions; for we do believe that the practice of instructing Senators out of their seats, would break down one of the first principles upon which the General Government was founded, and render the Senate even less of a barrier against hasty, impetuous, and partisan legislation, than the House of Representatives." The "Observer" also published a long letter from Mr. James Seawell, probably a member of the Senate, the object of which is to impugn the validity of any such instructions. The writer maintains, "1st. That the Legislature has no right to instruct, without being first instructed by the People. 2dly, that in exercising that unqualified right, without being previously instructed by the People, the Representatives, in assuming that right, have taken upon themselves the exercise of a power which the People by their written constitution have wholly and solely reserved to themselves."

These are indeed the days of revolution! Here is a principle on which Virginia, North Carolina, and indeed we believe, all the Southern States, have acted, since the foundation of the Commonwealth—the principle, that the constituents of the Legislature (the People) have a right to instruct their representatives (the Senators of the United States)—and it is now to be prostrated for the convenience of Mr. Mangum! North Carolina is to be flooded with such arguments as those which Mr. Seawell employs—precisely as Virginia was, in 1811, when Mr. Giles declined to recognize the right of the Legislature to instruct. This brought on the great question, during the session of 1812, when Mr. Leigh submitted his memorable report, asserting in the strongest terms the right of the Legislature to instruct and the duty of the Senator to obey. This report was then adopted by the Legislature, and the principles it professes have since been received as the creed of Virginia. The right of instruction in both its branches, viz. of the People to instruct their representatives in the State Legislature, and of the State Legislature to instruct their Senators, has never seriously been called in question, until the modern whigs, whose principles and practices are, we fear, too well calculated to bring that venerated title into odium, have shown a most "awful squinting" towards the opposite system. Leave it to them, and we should soon have the people slaves, and their representatives masters—a dependent people, and an independent representation. Even if the Whigs dare not openly assail the principle, they are sapping its efficacy by every sort of device. They came out at the manner of exercising the right, as if the people had not the perfect right of exercising their annual privilege in any manner which seems best unto themselves. Otherwise, how can the right be perfect? If the Delegates can set it at naught, by frivolous objections—if he can swell the votes to a factitious majority, which the actual polls of his country never did exhibit, or can by any sort of probability ever attain—if he counts every voter for him, who has not actually signed against him—whether he resides in the county, or has settled in a distant county—if he strike off names from his letters of instruction, upon the slightest color of consent from the party or his friends—if he says, that though he recognises the right itself, yet he objects to the manner in which it has pleased the people to exercise it, we may indeed lament the effects

State Legislatures, and retained by the people in their own hands. Therefore, the State Legislatures may exercise this act of sovereignty, this right of instructing their Senators, as properly as they may exercise any of those powers, which they exercise daily, without any doubt about their right, and which yet are not granted to them by any express delegation.

"Of this doctrine, the whole history of all the American Governments proves the justice. The State Legislatures sent deputies to the first Congress; they formed the old articles of confederation of the United States; they sent deputies to the Federal Convention that framed the present Constitution, and they called the Convention of the people which ratified that Constitution. Had they any express grant of power to perform those important acts? Yet, was it ever doubted, that they had a rightful power? All these great acts of sovereignty are much beyond the range of ordinary State Legislation, as is this power of instructing Senators.

"But this right of the State Legislatures to instruct their Senators in Congress, is yet more conclusively demonstrable from a view of the Federal Constitution, taken with its context, the old Articles of Confederation.

"The Articles of Confederation were certainly nothing more than a perpetual, solemn league and covenant between the State sovereignties. The Federal Convention was deputed to amend them. It, however, proposed a new system, which, in its construction, of the House of Representatives, departed from the principles of the league, and its clearly national; but in that of the Senate adheres to those principles and is clearly federal—federal as well in the equally of representation as in the mode of election. This was no more, in effect, than grafting so much of the former league upon the new constitution; making that branch of the Government, as the whole had formerly been, the Representative of the State sovereignties; and placing it like the Congress, under the articles of Confederation, under the influence of the State Legislatures. Now, the right of the State Legislatures to instruct their Delegates in Congress, under the Confederation, never was doubted. The Senators under the present constitution, stand in the same relation to the State Government. The Senate was designed, in trust, to form the balance of the new constitution; to check the consolidating tendencies of the other principles of the system, and to preserve the State Governments inviolate. Such was certainly the contemporaneous exposition of the subject."

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1835.

We learn, with much regret, that the dwelling of H. L. Edmondson, Esq. near Easton, was consumed by fire on Sunday night last. It is supposed to have taken fire from a spark from the chimney, at a late hour of the night, and was not discovered until the roof was in flames. A portion of the furniture we understand was saved, as also the kitchen and outer buildings.

The last accounts from Annapolis bring us the news of the re-election of Governor Thomas without opposition. The following gentlemen are elected to the Executive Council: George C. Washington, of Montgomery. John S. Martin, of Worcester. Thomas W. Veazey, of Cecil. Nathaniel F. Williams of Baltimore City. Gwynn Harris, of Charles.

The three first named are old members, the two last take the places of R. W. Bowie and Saml. Mass, Esqrs.

On Wednesday an election was had for U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Chambers. It resulted in the choice of R. H. Goldsborough Esq. We have understood from a source entitled to entire credit, that in the caucus, Col. Emory received 35 votes, and R. H. Goldsborough, Esq. 42; and at the election, that R. H. Goldsborough received 68 votes only, 9 less than the whole vote given in caucus. This, however, may be accounted for, in part, by the absence of three or four members, who were permitted to vote in caucus by proxy, if none of the votes of the Jackson party were thrown for the successful candidate.

It is unnecessary for us to make any comments on the result of this election, the political principles of the individual elected are too well known throughout the country to require it; suffice it to say, that he is one of the few blue light Federalists, who, during the last war with Great Britain, voted in the Senate of the United States against the appropriation to feed and clothe our hungry and naked soldiery on the Northern frontier—a man with whom PARTY has always been paramount to country; who, with Robt. Goodloe Harper, contended, that the British right of impressment, was a national right, which our government never could successfully resist. Such politically, is the Whig Representative of the State of Maryland, in the Senate of the United States; in his private life we are now, as we have ever been, ready to admit, that no man holds a higher rank as an honorable and polished gentleman.

It appears from our late papers, that Col. Denton has declined the nomination for the Vice Presidency, tendered him by the Democratic Convention of the State of Mississippi.

From the Richmond papers we learn, that there are now four vacancies in the Legislature of that State, the elections to fill which, are looked to by both parties with deep interest. Of these vacancies three of the late incumbents were Whigs, and one a friend of the administration. The result, will, most probably, be felt, even beyond the members elected. If in those counties where Whigs were elected last Spring, friends of the administration should now be returned, the influence, it is thought, will be felt by the instructed members, whom the Whigs have endeavored to persuade, that the alleged changes in public sentiment, were all a farce, and that the instructions did not speak the language of a majority of the legal voters. The re-election of Mr. Leigh appears to be

matter of great doubt. The opposition papers admit, his election may turn on the election to fill one of these vacancies.

We regret to learn, that the dwelling and kitchen, of Mr. Thomas Potts, near Centerville, were consumed by fire a few nights since.

It will be seen by the following extracts, that the intense cold which we have experienced during the last week has been felt, with even greater severity, at Washington and Baltimore, and we have no doubt has been very general.

COLD IN WASHINGTON.

UNCOMMON COLD WEATHER.—A resident in the neighborhood of Washington city, who has observed the thermometer with some attention, daily, for the last ten or twelve years, never saw it below zero before Sunday morning, though it has been within that period reported to have been seen lower in other thermometers than his. On Sunday morning, however, it stood at two degrees below zero. But, yesterday morning, it fell to thirteen degrees below zero, supposed to be the greatest cold ever observed in this part of the country. At Greenleaf's Point, (at the junction of the Potomac and Eastern Branch Rivers,) it was as low as 16, and at Alexandria from 13 to 15 below! The sensible cold was not greater than we think has been experienced with the thermometer at 5 or 10 degrees above zero. But it was not the less effective. It was, if we may use the expression, a still and silent cold. The Potomac froze over on Saturday night, and on Sunday night froze so hard that carriages might have passed over it yesterday. The cold still continues. Our navigation is probably closed for the season.—*Nat. Int.*

COLD IN BALTIMORE.

All the rigor of a Siberian winter temperature was experienced here yesterday. In the course of Friday night last the mild weather prevalent for some days before gave place to a colder temperature, which rapidly increased in intensity through Saturday and Sunday, until it reached its greatest extreme yesterday morning, when, at sunrise, the thermometers were down to five or six degrees below zero. An esteemed friend, who has been an observer of the weather and thermometer for sixteen years past, states in a note that this is by several degrees the coldest weather we have had during that time. One of the clearest indications of the extreme cold was shown in the volumes of vapor which arose from the gutters, where water had freshly escaped from the hydrants. It had precisely the appearance of steam thrown off by boiling water.

The harbor was covered yesterday morning by hard ice at least three inches thick, and we learn that the whole river to its mouth and as far out into the Chesapeake Bay as the glass can enable one to distinguish, is frozen over. The steamboat for Frenchtown did not attempt to leave the wharf. The Maryland started yesterday morning, for Annapolis, and in the afternoon had not yet got to the mouth of the river.

The tow-boat Relief works through the ice without difficulty. Yesterday morning she brought into the inner harbor the brig General Sumter, and afterwards the brig Angola. She will start for Annapolis this morning.—*Balt. Amer.*

PROGRESS OF THE STORM.—The Boston Courier of Thursday has the following announcement:

GENERAL SNOW has arrived at last, and in pretty good case. He had been preceded by Major Frost, and Colonel Below Zero. The General is rather coarse in some of his pastimes, though in the main a pretty good fellow. He pinches the ears, as Napoleon used to do, and he sometimes takes a man unawares by the nose. Whenever he comes he makes all cheerful, unless he stay too long, and his approach is hailed with the ringing of bells. The Portland Advertiser of Tuesday, the 30th ult. says:—"A furious snow storm from the N. E. commenced last night, and continued with unabated fury when our paper went to press this afternoon. Our streets are blocked up with snow drifts, and the wharves are overflowed with the tide. We have heard of no damage to the shipping."

ILLINOIS SENATOR.—Gen. John M. Robinson has been re-elected a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Illinois, for six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was for J. M. Robinson 47, R. M. Young 30, W. B. Archer 4.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

(Correspondence of the American.)

"ANNAPOLIS, 2d Jan. 1835. The House, to-day, granted the following leaves:

Leave to report a bill to establish the division line between Frederick and Montgomery counties—Leave to report a bill to increase the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace—Leave to report a bill to alter the mode of compensating the County Clerks and Register of Wills—Leave to report a bill to change the time of holding the general elections in this State—Leave to report a bill relating to the travelling on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Leave to report a bill supplementary to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

The following petitions were presented:—The petition of Mary Baldwin of Baltimore—the petition of Mary Sharp, of Queen Ann's—the petition of Wm. B. Everett, of Kent—the petition of Jacob Easterday, also of Washington, severally praying to be divorced—also, the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, praying the incorporation of the United Working Men and Women's Society.

The bill extending the benefit of the insolvent laws to Wm. B. Buchanan, was passed.

Mr. Dorsey of St. Mary's, presented the following order:—"Ordered that the Committee on Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of withholding the annual appropriation made by the Legislature, for the improvement of the harbor of Baltimore, and of transferring the same to the School Fund." When this order came to the question on its passage, it was found that it had but one solitary friend—its mover. Baltimoreans will feel no less surprised at the introduction of a proposition of this nature, than gratified at the cool reception which it met with. The improvement of the harbor of Baltimore is an object of public concern—it is not only a matter of deep interest to her citizens, but to the people of the whole State. She is the great commercial emporium of Maryland, and who, that has within him a spark of State pride, but feels anxious for her advancement in the scale of improvement. Blot out Baltimore from the map of our State, and what a picture would be presented! A large territory, having within its borders not a city or town, but those of little consequence. Why then should not the fostering and advancement of the Monumental City be a subject of anxious concern to the General Assembly of the State?

The vote on the foregoing order, is an evidence that the General Assembly view it as such a subject.

On motion of Mr. Pratt it was ordered that the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice report a bill to regulate the rate of allowance to widows, in all cases arising under the act of descent, and in all cases of sale of real estate under a decree in Chancery, when such sale is assented to by the widow.

It was ordered that the Governor and Council be requested to communicate all information in their possession in relation to the revision and collation of the laws of the State. It is thought by some that this order will be the means of inducing the legislature to act on the subject in such a way, as to expedite the completion of the "revised code."

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 3, 1835.

But little was done in the two houses to-day. A bill providing for the making an alphabetical index of the Land Records of Baltimore County, passed the Senate—and in the House the bills to incorporate the Howard Beneficial Society of Maryland and the Baltimore Beneficial Society were read the first time.

From the United States Gazette.

FROM CHARLESTON. The steamer Wm. Gibbons, Capt. Penoyer, brings Charleston papers to Saturday evening, 27th ult.

The minority of the Legislature of South Carolina, i. e. the Union men, have issued an Address to the constituents explaining their reasons for accepting the report of the joint committee on federal relations, on the amendment of the constitutional oath of office. The following is an extract:—

"When the Legislature had been in session a few days, the Bill to amend the Constitution of the state, which in the last Legislature had been proposed by a constitutional majority, was presented to a hasty reading, with the understanding that two thirds of the whole representation in both branches would pass it. At the same time, a bill was introduced to define treason, and notice was also given, that leave would be asked to bring in a bill to amend the judiciary system of the State. These measures led to the conviction on our minds, that the majority were determined, not only to pass the amendment of the constitution, requiring an oath of allegiance to the state, but to give it a construction, which we regarded as violating the Constitution of the United States; and to enforce that construction, without leaving us any of the ordinary peaceable means of resistance.

When, therefore, the amendment was finally passed in our respective houses, we gave notice, that we should enter on the journals our solemn protest against it. But before it became necessary to do so, a report was made by the joint committee of both houses on federal relations, on sundry petitions and memorials of citizens from various parts of the state, against the new oath of office, in which it was distinctly declared by that committee, that the allegiance required by the amendment, is that allegiance, which every citizen owes to the state consistently with the constitution of the United States." When that report was taken up, it was adopted in both houses, by large majorities of those who supported the amendment of the constitution. This we regarded as an offer of reconciliation, and a pledge that the bills defining treason and to amend the judiciary were not intended to be passed; and to show our confidence, that this was the course intended to be pursued by the majority, we immediately withdrew our notice of protest, and waited events. These have not disappointed our expectations. The bills to define treason and to alter the judiciary have not been pressed to a second reading, nor passed.

From the New York Journal of Commerce THE TRUE ANDREW JACKSON.—A man named Holbrook, whose family resides in Connecticut, but who has been himself some time residing in this city, is affected with insanity, and imagines that his real name is Andrew Jackson, and that he is the actual person whom the President of the United States purports to be. He says that when an infant, he was sent to nurse at the house of the mother of the person calling himself Andrew Jackson—and now President of the United States, and that this woman took some unaccountable dislike to her own child, and grew so fond of Holbrook, (the real Andrew Jackson as he says) that she kept him, and sent home her own child to his parents, and palmed him off upon them as their son, that they received him and reared him as such, and in due time he became President of the United States. Holbrook, alias the real Andrew Jackson, says that he lately discovered the cheat, and that as the people of the United States elected ANDREW JACKSON to be President, & as he is Andrew Jackson, he is consequently President, and not the other man, whose name is not Jackson, but Holbrook.

Having thus satisfied himself that he was no less a personage than the President of the United States, he considered himself at full liberty to remove the deposits whenever he wanted money, and accordingly went a few days since to the Branch Bank in this city, and presented a check for one hundred thousand dollars, drawn and endorsed by "Holbrook, President of the United States." The Bank refused to accommodate him with so large a sum, and he went away but subsequently called there at different times with drafts drawn in the same way for various amounts of from \$20,000 to \$10,000. Not one dollar however could the poor President get from the Bank, and having gone there yesterday with another draft, and being again refused payment, he lost all patience, and determined to remove the deposits without further ceremony. He accordingly watched until a sum of money was placed on the counter, when he instantly seized hold of it, and was marching off with it, when he was stopped and conveyed to the Police Office, where he is detained until his friends take him away.

Accident.—On Saturday evening, between six and seven o'clock, as the Locomotive engine cars on the Providence Rail Road were returning from Canton, it being quite dark, some obstruction was discovered on the road, which had been placed there by some evil disposed person. The engine came in contact with this and broke the tenders, without any other damage. The engineer in consequence slackened the speed of the engine, and soon after, while proceeding at a rate not exceeding four miles an hour, perceived a horse and sleigh advancing towards him, on the rail road track. Two men were riding in the sleigh. Every effort was made to stop the engine, but before it could be done, it struck the sleigh & one of the men was very seriously injured. The horse turned off from the track, so as to escape injury. The wounded man was placed in one of the cars and brought to the Hospital. The place where the accident happened was more than half a mile from the public road, the two men having driven that distance on the rail road.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel contains a formal nomination of JOHN McLELLAN as a candidate for the next Presidency, signed by a majority of the members of the Legislature of that State, and by various citizens assembled in Columbus from different parts of the State.—*Balt. Amer.*

Died in Delaware Co. Penn., on the 29th ult. Mrs. Susanah Smedley, 89. She had seen her great, great grandchild and her great, great grand children. She was the child alluded to when her great, great grandchild in the 95th year of his age, said to his daughter, "Arise daughter, go see thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter has a daughter.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Chevalier Du Pablo de Chacon, formerly Spanish Consul in Charleston, at Baltimore and Norfolk, and attaché to Mr. Onis' embassy, has been appointed by the Queen Regent of Spain, Consul General in the United States, vacated by the death of the Chevalier de Bernabeau.—*Balt. Amer.*

A QUAKER REMEDY.—Mr. Sergeant, in giving a Temperance lecture to the Bostonians a few evenings since, related the following anecdote:—

"A moderate drinking landlord, one who gave to almost every customer who came in, an example of moderate drinking, was harnessing the horse of a Quaker who had stopped at his house, and as he met with some difficulty in bucking a strap, complained of the badness of his eyes, which were covered by a pair of goggles: As the Quaker manifested an interest in his case, the landlord removed the goggles, and submitted the swollen and inflamed balls, to the examination of his customer, begged him to tell him what he had better do for them. "My advice, friend," replied the Quaker, "is that thou shouldst put thy brandy on thy eyes, and tie thy goggles over thy mouth."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. James Gannon, to Miss Leucina Kirby, both of Talbot County.

DIED.

On the 4th instant at his residence in the Chapel District in this County Mr. Richard Mills.

On the 9th instant, at her residence in this county, Mrs. Roe, wife of Mr. Edward Roe.

On the 11th instant, at his residence in this county, Mr. Henry Lloyd.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at the farm of Jonathan Clash, (adjacent to the farm of Dr. Theodore Deany, near Easton,) will be sold, on a credit of three months, the purchasers giving note with satisfactory security, household furniture, six valuable horses, steers, cattle, hogs, corn, farming utensils, a gig and harness, blades and the lease of the farm for the present year, fifty bushels of wheat and six bushels of rye, seeded. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Attendance given by the subscriber.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of December, 1834, by E. Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN GREEN, says he belongs to Col. Wm. Hamilton, near Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland—aged 33 years—height 5 feet 5 inches, has a scar on his right elbow, caused by a cut with a sword, a scar on his right leg, and a small scar on his right eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab cloth roundabout and pantaloons, blue kersey vest, cotton shirt, white yarn stockings, coarse shoes and old white 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.

Jan 13 3w

LOST.

TAKEN from Mr. Lowe's Bar, it is supposed by mistake, a dark drab Peter-sham Box Coat, with round lapels and pocket flaps; in the lining of the left skirt there were three spots. Any person having seen or found such a coat, will oblige the subscriber by leaving it at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig, or by giving notice of it to

JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Head of Wye.

Jan 10 if

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman, from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices. Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with as few articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. Jan 10 if

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market. Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices. ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 10 if

P. F. THOMAS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas. Jan 3 if

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 if

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 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 if

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. G. GOOME. dec 2 eow6t

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, Cyprus 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 applicable 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 if

Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon

Wright.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

BEST MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

JOHN B. FIRBANK.

(G eow3w)

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has discontinued his business, with the view of closing his concerns here, which he is anxious to do by the opening of Spring. Persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay, as he has determined to place all accounts which remain unsettled on the 14th of February next, in the hands of officers for collection. JAMES L. SMITH.

N. B. The TAILORING AND SCOURING BUSINESS is now carried on at the stand recently occupied by the subscriber, near the Market House, by my brother DAVID M. SMITH, to whom I recommend my late customers and the public, feeling assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction. J. L. S. Jan 10 3t

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 those 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

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 and most disseminated 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 desideratum in the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to take 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 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, 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 perusal, 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.

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.

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.

ADAM WALDIE, No. 207, Chesnut street, basement story of Mrs. Seward'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 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.

47-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.

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 much sooner 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 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 Sentinel 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 hour 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 spirit 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 his race.

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 great 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. (3) 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.

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 L. 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.

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 "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 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 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, 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.

4. Price of advertising—manner of subscribing and 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.

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 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 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 interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to give a new and improved Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above 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 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 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 Ohio Farmer is published twice a month at the very low price of \$1 a year, in advance, with an Index to each volume. This 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 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 Bewick Company. THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazines on 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 choicest 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 Bewick Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17—dec 13

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. I 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.

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

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

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

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of January, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

A Catharine Arringdale B Eliza E. Banning Samuel H. Benny Agnes Battee John Burgin Margaret Benny Frederick Bryan Joseph Bantam Robert Brown Henry Blanchard Rachel Bruff Samuel Banning Samuel T. Banning John W. Battee John Bell

C Mrs. S. Coolidge 2 Jos. K. Carey J. B. Cottman John A. Clough Rev. John B. Carey Cain Clark Wm. Corkrell Henry Cheers Coats' Lodge, No. 76, 2

D Anna Denny Stephen Denny Wm. Dulin Robt. A. Dolsen John Dawson E H. L. Edmondson Wm. Edmondson John Edmondson, Esq. J. Th. Erickson J. M. G. Emory

F Margaret Farland' Ariel Fogt Richard Feldeman G C. H. Goldsborough 2 Mrs. Gibbs H. M. Goldsborough Jos. G. Graham John Griffith Wm. F. Gee

H Rev. J. Humphries A. B. Harrison Susan Hamilton 2 Ann Hendley Margaret Hudnall George Hale 3 Clementine Hopkins James Hull Gabriel Humm

I Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due. Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.

EDWD. MULLIKIN, P. M. Jan 3 3w

Bout & Shoe making & repairing DONE BY SOLOMON MERRICK.

THE public's obedient servant, SOLOMON MERRICK. nov 4 1f

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

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-steelled, will do well to call. Having worked for a long time with WILLARD, 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

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

WILL make her last trip for the season, to the Eastern Shore on Tuesday next, the 6th of January, inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the Spring, of which due notice will be given.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt. Jan 3

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 sorrel.—Any person giving information where they can be found shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JONATHAN EVITTS. dec 30 3t

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 1f

BOARDING. THE subscriber having removed to the large three-story dwelling on Washington street opposite the residence of Thos. H. Dawson, would take three or four boarders by the month or year.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER. L. W. S. wishes to employ a sober and industrious man as a ferryman at Miles River. Jan 6 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

\$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 chesnut coat, 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, Hanbury, Talbot county. dec 23 3w

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES. All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXTERS' HOTEL, Water street, at which place the subscribers can be found, or at their residence on Gallows Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO. Baltimore. may 29

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

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 Reize, 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.

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore City and County Jail. dec 27 3w

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 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

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No. 4.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1835.

TERMS.
The semi-weekly printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning by
RICHARD SPENCER,
at four dollars per annum in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt. 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. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approval 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.

APPEAL FOR THE POOR.

God of the rolling year—thy power
Expands the lawn, unfolds the flower;
Matures, at last, the golden grain,
And then restores the iron reign
Of dreary winter, drearier still
To those whom age and penury chill.
The power of frost has locked the ground,
And streams in icy chains are bound,
Spare thou the heart of man below,
And bid the fount of pity flow,
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.
The board, w'ch costly viands spread,
The blazing hearth, the dowry bed—
God, thou art just—what mortal dare
Call those his own, for thine they are!
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.
The hand that won that orphan's bread,
Is laid to slumber with the dead.
The barefoot boy, 'mid winter skies,
From door to door his labors tries,
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.
Lo! howls the thorn, 'tis cold and late,
The shivering outcast tries the gate;
The backward steward of the poor
Turns down his light, and bars the door.
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.

THE FRENCH OFFICER.

"Well," said I to myself, getting into the diligence to go from Havre to Paris, "a pretty day I will have of it, to be crammed from sunrise till sunset in a jolting prison, face to face with a parcel of folks I have never laid my eyes on before."
To tell the truth, I was in a mood of grumbling, and on looking at my companions, I saw nothing to soften it. They were well dressed to be sure, but there was a general air of coldness, distance, restraint, that promised badly.
"What are you waiting for?" I inquired, rather pettishly, of the conductor.
"Only for Colonel Aubin, and it wants a few minutes of the time. Ay, yonder he comes."
Hardly was the word said, before a genteel, elegantly formed man, in a military dress and a blue Spanish cloak, made his appearance. In spite of large black eyes and mustaches, the smile on a handsome mouth, with ivory teeth, indicated habitual gaiety and good humor.
"Ah, gentlemen," said he, looking round on taking his seat, "I am glad to see we are all. A diligence is a dull affair, which nothing can make tolerable but good company."
The officer had made his remarks in such a pleasant tone, that it seemed immediately to banish the reserve and awaken the kind feeling of every one, and the next moment we were as merry as if we had been over a bottle of champagne. "The colonel was the life of the party; witty and easy, at the same time well informed and polite."
The diligence rolled on rapidly, and as we suddenly turned round a hill that overhung the river, one of the passengers cried out, "There is Candebach; what a beautiful landscape!" In a moment every eye was directed through the windows, and fixed in admiration. It was indeed, a lovely prospect.—The valley below, swelling in gentle undulations, was covered with wheat and rye fields in their tenderest green, and far away rose lofty hills in softened blue. Not a fence, or hedge, nor broke the wide spread sea of verdure, but here and there wooded spots with lofty trees like islands, and white cottages sprinkled over the scene almost like so many distant isles. Just at our feet glided on the river, broad, still, and silvery, which here making a bend, enclosed most of the valley in its semicircle. The day was one of the sweetest to give effect to picturesque beauty; clear, without being dazzling; with a few light, white clouds now and then skimming across the sun, and varying the tints of the landscape beneath. Our handsome officer, who had hitherto been the life of the party, by his wit, intelligence, and good humor, sunk back in his seat with his hand pressed over his eyes.
The diligence rattled on through the town, ascended a hill beyond, and entering a road, bordered on either side by formal rows of apple trees, the beautiful landscape disappeared behind us. Once, and only once, as our lumbering vehicle was passing through the town, the officer looked hurriedly out of the windows, and convulsively shivering back, resumed his former position. I know not how it was, but his sudden and incomprehensible taciturnity seemed contagious. From being as gay as a wedding party, we became as grave as the attendants of a funeral. The officer was the first to break the silence, and by his conversational powers, our former hilarity was restored.
"And now, Monsieur l'officier," said a passenger, "if he be not too bold, pray tell me why you were seized with such a fit of the blue devils—you, 'the gayest of the gay'! just when every one was enraptured with the finest view on the route?"
The officer's countenance fell, but he immediately regained an appearance of composure.
"I have no reason, gentlemen," said he, "to make any mystery, and perhaps my involuntary conduct requires an explanation. I was in that town once before, and the sudden mention of it brought to memory one of the most beautiful and awful scenes of my life, on which

I cannot even think of now without shuddering. I would detail what, after five years, has lost little of its original intensity, did I not fear to tire you."
We all begged him earnestly to proceed, as we well perceived it was no ordinary circumstance that had produced such enduring effects on one of his temperament.
"Five years ago, then," said the officer, "as I was on my way from Paris to Havre, to join my regiment, the diligence, in passing through Couten, took in an old gentleman and his daughter, whose whole air and appearance bore the stamp of birth and education. I occupied a back seat, and as they entered, I alternately offered it to both of them; but they declined, coldly, though polite. The other seats were filled with young officers, destined for the same place as myself. They were all strangers to me; yet, as there is a kind of familiarity among military men, conversation soon became general and unrestrained among us. The father and daughter seemed alone excluded from the common gaiety. It was not until after—perhaps an hour, that I thought me of the want of good feeling, not to say of politeness, in making these two individuals feel that they were the only strangers. I addressed some few indifferent words to the old gentleman; who replied rapidly and freely, and we soon got into a steady and interesting conversation. I, now, of his own accord, requested me as a favour to exchange seats, as riding back affected him. This change brought me alongside the daughter, not a little to my wishes, and especially those having any pretensions to beauty. I had not distinctly seen my fair fellow-traveller, on account of her veil and bonnet; but a fine form, and glimpses of sparkling black eyes, and a lovely complexion, were quite enough. Never in my life did I use so much exertion to render myself interesting, and never with less success. She always answered me intelligently, but politely, yet so very briefly, that after several attempts I desisted, and renewed my intercourse with the more sociable father. When we arrived at the hotel, in the town we have just passed, well-dressed and well-attended, the father and daughter withdrew to their apartments. Our supper was prolonged until pretty late in the night; but, as we had to depart at the break of day, we were at last separated to get a few hours repose. Whether it was the fatigue of the journey, mental excitement, or the effect of an extra glass, I know not, but I felt no inclination to sleep. I took books out of my trunk, novels, travels and poetry, but all to no purpose. My eyes glanced over the pages in a kind of vacancy, that left no distinct impression on the mind. I looked out at the moon, and peeped up and down the room with a vague feeling of impatience and uneasiness, for no assignable reason. It was so very still that the ticking of my watch struck me with a distinctness so painful that I stopped it.
"While in this state I was startled by a voice quite near me, which I immediately knew for that of my fair fellow-traveller, warbling exquisitely, in a soft under-tone, the beautiful air 'Nel Corpo' from the opera of *Idillio*. For a moment I experienced a thrill of satisfaction that a human being was awake, and so near me. On examination, I found that there was a door between my room and hers, apparently long nailed up and disused. Two or three times I was on the point of tapping, and of attempting a conversation, but the utter impropriety and indelicacy of such conduct as often struck me. As I was impatiently ruminating, she commenced in the same sotto voce the song from *Tribby Lutrin*. 'Ecoute.' I listened till she had concluded the first verse. Then taking up the tune, I sang, loud enough for her to hear, the second verse, where Tribby replies to Jenny. Her voice immediately paused, and after a few light foot-steps and gentle movements, I heard no further noise in her chamber. I listened long and eagerly, and then reflected with computation that I had taken an unwarrantable liberty in breathing one accent to a strange lady in her bed-room.
"It must have been very late, when wearied more in mind than body, I threw myself without undressing, on the bed. As for sleep, I had no expectation of it. I did sleep, however—a sleep I shall never forget. Frequently I was awakened by sudden starts, and when I awoke, I was surrounded by strange forms and faces, that stared frightfully at me, and shouted in my ear. My dreams eventually assumed greater distinctness on my senses. I seemed to hear tumultuous voices, the roaring of drums, the ringing of bells, and occasionally peals like thunder: I felt oppressed by the glare of light. Even now, I am conscious of having suffered much in the throes of that deep and feverish sleep. A noise like thunder, and a violent vibration startled me from my uneasy couch, and I sprang on the floor; I looked around me with half-started senses; my dreams still continued, for I heard the shouts and screams of hundreds of voices, the drums rolled their alarms as on the eve of battle; numerous belts clattered forth their jangling notes; and the room glared red with rapid flashes, as if illuminated by the bursting of a volcano. Accustomed to danger, I soon collected myself, I approached the window, and saw that the town was on fire, and that the conflagration was raging around the very spot where I was sleeping. It was the blowing up of a house in the vicinity that had suddenly aroused me. The wind blew high, and the flame, rolling on in broad sheets, was spread from house to house. My hotel was evidently burning. It may well be supposed that I did not gaze long; I rushed towards my door, but at the very moment I recollected the lady near me. I paused—I confess it—but it was only a pause—whether I should not save myself. "What, leave a helpless woman! never! I knocked violently at the door; that was not a time for ceremony—I tried with all my strength to force an entry; but in vain: the door resisted my utmost efforts. Meanwhile the light became more and more bright, and the noise of the crowd increased below, as if nearer and more numerous. I sprang to my door, and found it closed. I remembered well, locking it before going to bed, and taking the key out, but had utterly forgotten where I had put it. After attempting to burst it open with my foot, I essayed with a chair; and then a table, till both were shivered into fragments, without as much as shaking the solid fastenings. I relaxed my exertions, exhausted and bathed in perspiration.—Once more I went to the window to try to ascertain my exact situation. I discovered that the conflagration was rapidly becoming me, and that they were actively blowing the fire engines, and now had then blowing up houses to try to arrest its progress. As I could see by the light that the street below was crowded with people, I determined to call for

assistance. The window-sashes closed by a contraction that I did not understand, and my efforts to open them were unavailing. In my impatience, I dashed both hands through the panes of glass, and though severely cut by them, I felt no pain at the time. The smoke poured in so dense, and hot through the aperture, I had made, that I had to retire; but reaching the window a second time, I called loudly for aid. Amid the clamor of voices and the roaring of the flames, a cannon could scarcely have been heard. I hallowed till I was aware that it was in vain, and the stifling vapour drove me from my position.
The room began to be oppressively hot, and the floor parched my feet. I had faced death in a hundred battle fields, and feared it not; but to die thus amidst excruciating and protracted tortures! I sank down on my bed in despair. The black smoke that had dashed against my window was now mingled with gusts of dark red flame, that shivered the remaining panes, and covered the room with a murky cloud "Good heavens!" I exclaimed, "it is all over! I have nothing to do but the like a man." My eyes, irritated by the vapor, were filled with tears, and I could no longer distinguish objects; my body was scorching, & I panted for breath, inhaling, at every respiration a poisoned atmosphere. At this time a loud splash rattled through the shivered panes, and I was deluged with a shower of water. The fire engines were playing on the house and the streams penetrated my chamber. By the sudden effusion of cold water, I was restored to life, and with it hope. The air of the room was more clear and freshened. Once more I arose, resolved to make another effort at preservation. I seized the tongs and poker, and tried to force back the locks of the two doors. My strength seemed to increase with my desperation. I toiled till the skin was rubbed from my before lacerated hands, and they were bathed in blood. It was all useless and hope died thoroughly within me. Almost fainting, I staggered back against the wall. In that position I saw my reflection in a Psyche, and in spite of my absorbing situation, I was appalled at my appearance. My eyes were haggard and bloodshot, my hair, bedewed with perspiration, hung in dank spikes, my lips were blackened and parched, and the pallidness of my skin was frightfully contrasted with spots of soot, and streaks of gore from my bleeding hands.
"What I have related was but the events of a few minutes, for hours seemed compressed in the hurried thoughts and rapid actions of that horrid period. The consumption was rapidly approaching. A wooden portico covered with tin, just under my window, had long resisted the furious element, and had been kept below ignition by the engines, and at length, overcome by intense heat from the neighboring houses, it spouted up in a pyramid of fire, the woe borne by the wind, with whirls of smothering smoke, immediately into my room. My lungs were so overcome with the heated and deleterious air, that I felt choked; my head swam round, and my knees were shivering under me. I remembered to have heard that there is always in such cases a layer of pure air near the floor. I threw myself on my face. In fact I did breathe more freely there. I listened for human accents or movements in the house, but heard none. At all once the noise of the crowd below subsided, and from the few occasional shouts through speaking trumpets, I understood that the house was about to be blown up. I almost felt relieved to think that this would speedily terminate my dreadful fate. While thus extended on the floor, my eye caught the door key near me. I remounted upward having hung it on a nail just above, from whence it had fallen. A ray of hope rushed into my mind. I seized the key, and gained the door; but the dense, sulphurous medium into which I rose, overpowered my exhausted frame. I reeled round, and fell senseless. I only remember that as I sprang from the floor it seemed to me I heard something like footsteps and voices, and that as I fell a loud crash rang in my ears.
"How long I lay insensible I know not.—When I recovered, I found myself on a bed in a handsome room, a gentleman in black, who I afterwards discovered to be a physician, close by me, several servants around. As soon as I awoke, he begged me to remain quiet; and, indeed, I had no other inclination. I felt as if there was scarcely force in me to inhale or expire my breath. I had aching in my limbs and a soreness along my veins, especially in my arms; but the worst of all was a most insupportable nausea. The burns were considerable. My head was bathed in Cologne water, leeches applied to my chest, and iced water given me to drink, till finally the irritability of my stomach was allayed. It was, however, three days before I was restored to any thing like comfort. Even then I was as weak as a child, but the disease was conquered. I had made many attempts to question my attendants, and they as often positively refused to talk with me. When they saw I really was delirious, my queries were satisfied. How had I been saved? Who had thought of the stranger, when every one was intent on his own safety and that of his property? Who but woman, weak, timid woman; who careless to the impulses of ambition, perils all when she can serve humanity!
"My lovely neighbor had been awakened by her father a few minutes before, and hurried off to a place of safety. As soon as the inmates of the hotel were assembled, she saw that one was missing, that I was not there, she beseeched the firemen, the landlord, the officers, her old father to save me. They declared with one voice, that the attempt was useless—madness. Hardly had her father left her to look after his trunk, when again she begged and implored the fireman, until moved by her tears and a full purse, two of the strongest and most resolute offered to go. But who was to show them the way? Before the question could well be asked, she rushed before them, while a scream was heard from every one near her. She led the way to the room she had so lately occupied, now almost as dark as night with smoke. The firemen recoiled till they saw her still press on. A sturdy blow from their axes and the door flew in shivers. A fireman rushing in, raised my lifeless body on his shoulders while at the same time his companion had caught and bear off the heroic girl, who had sunk on the floor the moment she had seen my prostrate form. "And where is my preserver?" I exclaimed when I had heard the history. "She is in the same hotel where you are at present," said the physician; "but with her delicate frame her convalescence cannot be so rapidly as yours."
"The first year, you may rest assured, that made of my returning health, was to visit on

whom I owed every thing. With my ardent gratitude, I should have been fascinated and I found her less beautiful or less amiable; yet, with the details of what may seem to you a wishful love story of common romance.—"I like to my joy that awful night, which still makes my blood run cold, made me what I shall call—a happy husband."

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
REPORT.

OF THE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.
Mr. CLAY, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, made the following Report.
According to order, had under consideration that part of the Message of the President of the United States which refers to the present state of our relations with France; and having attentively examined the correspondence which has passed between the two Governments, communicated to Congress, and deliberated on the whole subject with an earnestness commensurate with the high respect due to the views of the Chief Magistrate, and the magnitude of the interests involved, he leave now to submit the following Report:
The committee must, in the first place, express their entire concurrence with the President as to the justice of the claims of the citizens of the United States, for which indemnity is stipulated by the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831. They had their origin in a series of measures of the French Government, which violated the clearest principles of public law, and violated the most solemn engagements consecrated by pledges of national faith. The wrongs, which their enormity was attempted to be covered, of prior aggressions authorized or inflicted upon the neutral commerce of the United States, by the enemy of France, was no thin to create the slightest deception. Nothing, in the conduct of one belligerent, can justify the perpetration of an injury upon an innocent third party; but, even if an overruling necessity of self-preservation should, in any case, prompt the infliction of such an injury, nothing could excuse it but ample and immediate reparation. At the period when these aggressions were committed, the United States would have stood fully justified, in the face of the whole world, if they had appealed to arms to avenge their wrongs and vindicate their rights. And it is known to those who are conversant with the history of the times, that a resort to hostile measures against France was seriously considered and actually proposed in the councils of the United States. It was deemed expedient not to adopt them, but to declare war against the other belligerent. This selection of their enemy, by the Government of the U. S., did not proceed from any jealousy to the injuries of France, but was prompted by a conviction that a war with France, in the actual condition of things, would be attended with any practical consequences, whilst Great Britain, it was believed, might be made to feel the effects of her more violent and unjust measures.
Whilst, however, the Government of the United States felt itself constrained, by prudential considerations, to abstain from an appeal to arms at that period, against France, it resolved never to acquiesce in the injustice which citizens of the United States had experienced at the hands of France, but unremittingly to persevere in demanding the indemnity, to which they were justly entitled. It was due to ancient relations with France, to the interests of the two countries, and to the nature of the case, since the injuries were not resented when they were fresh, that redress should be first sought by friendly negotiation. As early as 1812, a distinguished citizen of the United States was deputed to France, when the power of the Emperor was at its greatest height, to demand satisfaction. His greatest and unexpected death probably prevented the accomplishment of the object of his mission. From that period, down to the signature of the treaty under consideration, every American administration, and every American minister at Paris, with the exception of a short period of forbearance, dictated by delicacy and friendly feelings towards France, have earnestly pressed for the indemnity to which we are entitled.
From the multitude and the nature of the aggressions committed by France, it is difficult to ascertain, at this day, their precise amount; and it never probably, can be exactly verified, even by judicial investigation, owing to the loss of evidence and other causes. But the committee concur, perfectly, with the President, in the opinion he has expressed in his message, that it is "absolutely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of damages and interest for detention." During the progress of the negotiation, and at the moment of signing the treaty, the American minister, who concluded it, had in possession authentic documentary evidence demonstrating that the measure of indemnity was far below the measure of wrong. The President is therefore fully justified in saying, "that the settlement involved a sacrifice, in this respect, was well known at the time." Although the commission which has been created to decide on the claims, has not yet closed its labors, enough has been already disclosed to establish that this sacrifice is even greater than that which the American minister ought to have known at the signature of the treaty.
Nevertheless, intelligence of the conclusion of the treaty was received in the United States by the people and their councils, with general satisfaction. Time blunts the force of injuries; the aggressor and his victim alike fall beneath the unsparring scythes; and the people of the United States saw in the treaty at least, a partial, though tardy, justice rendered to the injured parties, who yet linger behind, and to the descendants of those who died unredressed. Above all, the people of the United States saw in the treaty, the removal of the only obstacle to the restoration of that perfect harmony with France, which has ever been near their hearts. Never, on this side of the ocean, could the people of the United States believe, that a treaty which at least, upon its face, after its mutual ratification, bore all the solemnities of a perfect obligation of both parties, was to be violated on the other side. So confident was Congress in the faithful execution, that it hastened to pass the laws necessary to give France the full advantage of the stipulations inserted for her benefit, and to render the sums stipulated to be

paid to the American citizens as available as possible, Congress also provided by law that, when the instalments should be received they should be invested in a productive fund. It was, prior to this latter provision, that the Secretary of the Treasury made a draft, in favor of the Bank of the U. S. States, upon the Treasury of France for the first instalment that was protested. It might have been delicate measures to take, with a view to bring the differences between the two countries to a conclusion. The King proceeded to say that, since reading the President's message, he had "reiterated" against all unnecessary delays in the prosecution of the business, and assuring me that every thing should be done, on his part, to bring it to the earliest termination, notwithstanding the disastrous state of the finances."
The commission appointed to examine our claims, made their report. The majority of four rejecting our claims growing out of the Berlin and Milan decrees, as well as the Rambouillet and other special decrees, estimated the sum to which they supposed the U. S. to be fairly entitled, according to Mr. Rives, at between ten and fifteen millions of francs, a minority of two, admitting the claims, rejected by their colleagues, at thirty millions. In an interview between the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Rives, described in his despatch of the 23rd of April, 1832, the minister "spoke of the intrinsic difficulty of all money questions in a representative government, increased in the present instance by the almost unanimous report of the commission." In another interview with the President of the Council of Ministers, described in the same despatch of Mr. Rives, Mr. Perrier said: "He felt all the importance of cultivating good relations with the U. S.; and that he was sincerely desirous of adjusting this ancient controversy, but that their finances, as I saw, were exceedingly damaged; and that there would be great difficulty in reconciling the Chamber of Deputies to an additional charge on the national debt, for the purpose of making good the Government of France." In the same despatch, Mr. Rives reports "the King expressed, as he has always done, very cordial sentiments for the U. S.; said he had frequently called the attention of his ministers to the necessity of settling our reclamations; that they had always objected the embarrassed state of the finances, but he hoped they would yet find the means of doing justice."
In a despatch of Mr. Rives of the 7th May 1831, communicating the offer of twenty millions of francs, in full settlement of our claims, and his declining to accept it, he states the French minister to have replied "that the offer he had just made was one of extreme liberality; that it would subject the ministers to a severe responsibility before the Chambers, that he had been already warned from various quarters, that he would be held to a strict account for his settlement of this affair." In the same despatch, Mr. Rives details a conversation which he had with the President of the council respecting the amount of our claims, which he said "that it was particularly hard that the burden of their adjustment should now fall upon the existing Government, in the present crippled state of its resources, and when all of its expenses were upon war footing, and that it was certainly not the interest of either country to make an arrangement which the legislative authority here might refuse to carry into execution."
In another despatch of Mr. Rives, of the 29th May 1831, he relates a conversation in an interview with the President of the Council. "The Minister, Mr. Rives states, "then said, that but for the Chambers there would be less difficulty in arranging this question; but that he apprehended a very serious opposition to it on their part, which might even more seriously embroil the relations of the two countries, by refusing to carry into execution any arrangement which should be made." He added, "that two months, sooner or later, could not be of much importance in the settlement of this question, and asked me if there would be any objection to adjourning its decision till the meeting of the Chambers, when the ministers could have an opportunity of consulting some of the leading members of the two Houses." This postponement was objected to by Mr. Rives, and was not insisted upon.
During the progress of the negotiation, the principle of indemnity was early conceded.—The French minister first offered fifteen millions of francs. Mr. Rives demanded forty.—The French Minister advanced to twenty, to twenty five, and finally, with extreme reluctance, to twenty five. At the point of twenty five, Mr. Rives came down to thirty-two as the medium between the proposed amount of twenty-five the French Minister announced it as his ultimatum; and, in a despatch of Mr. Rives of the 14th June, 1831, he reports the French minister to have said, "that it was the opinion of the most enlightened and influential men, members of both Chambers, that the offer of twenty-four millions, heretofore made, was greatly too much; that and other leading members of the one Chamber or the other, whom he mentioned, had already expressed that opinion to him, and emphatically warned him of the serious difficulties to which this affair would expose ministers."
Thus, it appears that throughout this whole negotiation, the King manifested the most friendly feeling towards the U. S.; that he took a decided interest and exerted an unusual agency in the conduct of the negotiation; that the principle of indemnity having been acknowledged, the difficulty lay in the adjustment of its amount; but, that by far, the greatest difficulty arose from the apprehension that the Chambers, in consequence of the repugnance of the nation to the payment of any more indemnities, would not make the necessary appropriations to carry the treaty into effect; that Mr. Rives was reminded again and again, by more than one French minister of this anticipated obstacle; that he was told by the President of the Council, that he apprehended the opposition from the Chambers might be such as seriously to embroil the relations between the two countries, by refusing to carry into execution any engagement which should be made; and that a proposition to adjourn the negotiation for two months, until the Chambers should meet, when the ministers could have an opportunity of consulting some of the leading members of the two Houses, was successfully resisted by Mr. Rives.
The committee have not adverted to the negotiations, which terminated in the treaty of indemnity, for the purpose of drawing from it any justification for the failure of the Government of France, hitherto, to fulfill the solemn stipulations of that treaty. It affords no such justification. If anticipated difficulties, in the Cham-

mission, of the formation of which, I have already apprized you, has grown entirely out of this feeling."
On an occasion of an audience with the King, Mr. Rives, in his despatch of the 18th January, 1831, says that the King, in reply to his remark, "reiterated the sentiments he had heretofore expressed to me, and referred to the measures he had taken, with a view to bring the differences between the two countries to a conclusion. The King proceeded to say that, since reading the President's message, he had "reiterated" against all unnecessary delays in the prosecution of the business, and assuring me that every thing should be done, on his part, to bring it to the earliest termination, notwithstanding the disastrous state of the finances."
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having done a better service to the Republic by refusing to take, than I can ever do, by taking office.

Hoping, then, my dear sir, that the nomination of your Convention may have its full effect in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and that it may be entirely forgotten, so far as it regards myself, except in the grateful recollections of my own bosom.

I remain, most truly and sincerely yours,
THOMAS H. BENTON.
Major General Davis,
Manchester, Mississippi.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1855.

We commence on the first page of this morning's Whig, the publication of the Report of the Committee on foreign relations, to the Senate of the United States. This document is from the pen of Mr. Clay, and is a paper of which every American should be put in possession. In its general spirit and character we most heartily concur, we cannot but regret, however, that, with all the excellencies of this report, the strong feeling of patriotism which it breathes, is sometimes polluted by the bitterness of party.

We have never felt willing to see the suggestion of the President, in regard to the issuing of letters of mark and reprisal, carried into effect by the present Congress. Let us wait until all hope of redress by pacific means has failed, before we take any step of a hostile character; but, whenever that step shall have been taken, by the legitimate authorities of the nation, he, who will hold back, or attempt by writing, speaking or acting, to embarrass the administration of the government, is unworthy to be called an American citizen. Party feeling may be carried to the extent of moral treason, and that man, who permits it so to engross his faculties, as to pervert his judgment, and supersede his love of country, is a traitor to her constitution and laws.

From a late number of the U. S. Telegraph Duff Green appears to have been called to account, in an honorable way, for certain remarks in relation to a correspondent of the Winchester Virginian, by J. G. Bryce, of Washington City, who considers himself insulted by the remarks. Green declines giving the satisfaction required; saying, if the remarks were true, he (Green) had only done his duty, as an humble guardian of the freedom of the Press, if not true, as to Mr. Bryce, he was not justifiable in applying them to himself.

The General seems somewhat difficult to be brought to account.

We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of Col. Benton declining the nomination for the Vice Presidency, by the Mississippi Convention.

Let the friends of Democracy read, and weigh well the contents of this letter; coming, as it certainly does, from one of the most distinguished, as well as, one of the most consistent supporters of the principles of the party, it should command all the consideration which talents, uniformity of political faith, and exalted patriotism can elicit. Read it, and lend it to your Democratic neighbor.

It seems that Col. Crockett, not satisfied with his literary debut in the publication of his biography, now gives the public a specimen of his talent at Almanac making. Whether the Colonel be the veritable author of this last work, which bears the honor of his name, or, some calculating Yankee, aiming to fill his pockets at the Colonel's expense, we leave our readers to determine.

The following notice of it we copy from the Boston Morning Post.

We have received "Davy Crockett's Go-ahead Almanac" for 1855, which gives an account of his courting, hunting, electioneering, &c. &c. Davy's remarks upon the weather, and the incidents of different seasons, are original and amusing. "Jan. 14," he says, "Cattle kick"—"31, Friday cools quick"—"Feb. 1," "A pair of Hurricanes"—"March 9," "Crows grow black and girls grow ticklish about this time"—"May 2," "Good weather for plowmen"—"6," "Old ladies grow talkative"—"10," "Boys full of mischief"—"14," "Calves fat fast"—"June 19," "Fine weather for chickens"—"July 16," "A greasy drizzling"—"August 10," "Girls grow lovelick"—"Sept. 11," "Children troublesome"—"Oct. 20," "Chain lightning"—"Dec. 8," "Girls rather waspish"—"17," "Woman very cross."

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The following is a summary of that portion of the proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland, which we supposed would be interesting to our readers.

The following gentlemen compose the standing Committees of the two Houses.

IN SENATE.

On Finance.—Messrs. Morris, Chapman, Hughtlet, Page, Wilson.

On Judicial Proceedings.—Messrs. Mayor, Page, Pigman, Forrest, Groome.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Emory, Wootton, Montgomery, Hughtlet, Groome.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Wootton, Morris, Claude, Emory, Page.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Hughtlet, Morris, Montgomery, Groome, Osborne.

On Invalid Deeds and Defective Proceedings.—Messrs. Page, Mayor, Forrest, Pigman, Wilson.

On Insolvency.—Messrs. Pigman, Claude, Page, Hughtlet, Montgomery.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Wilson, Pigman, Montgomery, Mayor, Emory.

On the Library.—Messrs. Claude, Chapman, Mayor.

On Divorces.—Messrs. Groome, Morris, Emory, Pigman, Wootton.

On Colored Population.—Messrs. Emory, Chapman, Wootton, Wilson, Pigman.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following standing committees.

Committee on Elections and Privileges.—Messrs. Sotheron, Jones of Somerset, Wharton, Devinson, Ricard, Chover, Kent of Calvert.

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Merrick, Nicols, Gaunt, Cushing, McMahon, Gaither, Bruff.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Beckett, Drengle, Hughes, Roberts of Queen Anne's, Moores, Kersner, Dudley.

Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Turner of Calvert, Brengle, Scott, Dulaney, Key, Hambleton of Talbot.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Turner of Calvert, Brewer, Dashiell, Gaither, McMahon, Ridgely, Richardson.

Committee on Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Pratt, Wharton, Dudley, Cushing, Kent of Anne Arundel, Cottman, Burchenal.

Committee on Education.—Messrs. Cottman, Creighton, Scott, Wyse, Pratt, Gillis, Trundle.

Committee on Militia.—Messrs. Hood, Hearn, Duvall, Worthington, Ely, Ridgely, Nowland.

Committee on Insolvency.—Messrs. Dulaney, Dudley, Carter of Caroline, Bussey, Dorsey, Teackle, Shower.

Committee on Divorces.—Messrs. Johns, Sotheron, Gale, Beall, Bussey, Annan, Carpenter.

Committee on Crimes and Punishments.—Messrs. Brewer, Roberts of Frederick, West, Bevans, Hambleton of Talbot, Thomas, Turner of Caroline.

Committee on Indigent Persons by County Assessments.—Messrs. Sutton, Bruce, Welsh, Carter of Caroline, Iglehart, Larrimore, Welly.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Dashiell, Devinson, Hambleton, Queen Anne's, Harcastles, Harlan, Nelson, Williams.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Ely, Worthington, Iglehart, Mullikin, Roberts of Queen Anne's, Welly Beal.

Committee on Inspections.—Messrs. Gaunt, Fowler, Ford Harlan, Roberts of Frederick, Orrick, Gittings.

Committee on Lotteries.—Burchenal, Hughes, Harding, Hood, West, Welsh, Cottman.

Committee on Expiring Laws.—Messrs. Moores, Duvall, Kirby, Harcastles, Laveille, Larrimore, Bruce.

Committee on State Library.—Messrs. Wells, Wyse, Creighton, Jones of Baltimore, Kent of Anne Arundel, Mullikin, Hoarn.

Committee on Colored Population.—Messrs. Jones of Baltimore, Merrick, Kent of Calvert, Harding, Turner, of Caroline, Gillis, Sutton.

Committee on Corporations.—Messrs. Key, Kirby, Beckett, Teackle, Richardson, Thomas of Queen Anne's, Williams.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Kersner, Annan, Wells Ricard, Laveille, Orrick, Hambleton of Queen Anne's.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1855.

Mr. Mullikin presented a petition of the great and petit jurors of Talbot county, praying for an increase of compensation.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Mullikin, Hambleton of Talbot, and Mr. Leonard.

Also, presented a petition of Mary Leonard, of Talbot County, praying to be placed on the pension roll of said county.

Which was read and referred to the committee on pensions to indigent persons by county assessment.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, assenting to the free use of said bridge, for the citizens of Dorchester and Somerset counties, under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

Also, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying for the passage of a law to condemn a lot of ground, for the purpose of keeping in repair the public causeway, through the marsh, at the drawbridge, in said county.

Mr. Nicols presented a petition of sundry citizens of Vienna, in Dorchester county, praying the passage of an act, condemning a lot of ground in the vicinity of said town, for the repair of its streets, &c.

Also, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying the passage of an act, authorizing the Levy Court of said county, to levy upon the assessable property of said county, a sum of money, for the use of the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, for the free passage of its citizens over said bridge.

Which were severally read and referred to Messrs. Nicols, Creighton and Richardson.

On motion of Mr. Hughes.

Ordered, That the Governor and Council be requested to communicate to this house, any information in their possession relative to the progress made in the revision and collation of the laws of this state, as required by a resolution passed at December session 1853, No. 95, and what prospects there are of the early completion of said work.

MONDAY, Jan. 5th, 1855.

Mr. Wharton presented a petition of the great and petit jurors, and other citizens of Washington county, praying an increase of the salary of the chief justice of this state.

Mr. Hambleton, of Talbot, presented a petition of Ann Maria Robinson, of Talbot county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Robert Robinson.

Mr. Dorsey submitted the following order.

Ordered, That a select committee of five be appointed to ascertain the condition of the banking institutions of this State, and to report the amount of capital actually paid in by the stockholders in said corporations, the debts to, and from the same, the amount of public and private deposits, the amount of cash on hand, and the amount of notes in circulation, the amount of specie in their vaults, as also the amount of discounts granted by said banks; as also the amount of real property, and to ascertain also, whether said corporations confined their banking operations within their chartered limits, and whether any of said charters stand forfeited by a non-user or mis-user of corporate rights or chartered privileges.

Which was read, and

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Baltimore, ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Fowler.

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, authorizing any one judge of the several Superior Courts in this State, to hold court for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Burchenal.

Ordered, That the committee on claims, be instructed to enquire into the propriety of allowing Thomas E. Martin the usual compensation for publishing certain laws, passed at December session, 1853.

TUESDAY, Jan. 6th.

On motion of Mr. Roberts of Queen Anne's, Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message, as relates to the buildings within the public circle, and the wall around the same, be referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of Mr. Pratt.

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to report a bill, regulating the rate of allowance to widows in all cases arising under the act of Dec. 20, 1853, and in all cases of sale of real estate, under a decree of Chancery, where such sale is assented to by the widow.

M. Merrick also obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled an act, to alter the mode of

compensating Clerks of County Courts, and the Registers of Wills, in the several counties of this State.

On motion of Mr. Ely, the House resumed the consideration of the order submitted to him, in relation to the appointment of a select committee, to take into consideration the present constitution of Maryland.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, offered as a substitute for said order, the following:

Ordered, That a standing committee, to consist of seven members, be appointed by the Chair, and to be entitled the committee on the constitution, and be added to the standing committees of this house.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following order.

Ordered, That a select committee to consist of seven members, be appointed by the chair, to consider upon the propriety of establishing a State Bank, and to inquire into the expediency of assenting to the provisions of a bill reported in Congress, which contemplates the distribution of a national currency, and the deposits of the moneys of the United States, to institutions under the direction of the several States.

Which was read, and on motion of Mr. Bruff, ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed to count the ballots in the election of the Executive Council, reported, that

Thomas W. Veasey received 78 votes
Geo. C. Washington 77
N. F. Williams 72
John S. Martin 71
Gwynn Harris 71

WEDNESDAY Jan. 7th.

Mr. Wharton submitted the following order.

Ordered, That the anniversary of this state be directed to hoist the flag tomorrow, in honor of the glorious anniversary of the victory of the 8th of January, 1815, at Orleans.

Which was read.

Mr. Jones of Somerset, moved to lay said order on the table.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Gaunt offered as a substitute for said order, the following resolution.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to have hoisted on the steps of the state house, from and after Monday next, every morning during the present session, the flag of the United States.

Which was read.

Whereupon the chair propounded the question to the house, whether they would permit said resolution to be received as a substitute.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Dorsey, moved that the house adjourn, Determined in the negative.

Mr. Merrick then moved to lay the order, and substitute on the table.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Ely, the yeas and nays were ordered.—Yeas 42—Nays 28.

Mr. Dulaney obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled an act to extend to the High Court of chancery, and the several county courts, sitting as courts of equity, jurisdiction in cases of divorces.

Ordered, That Messrs. Dulaney, Iglehart, Scott, Pratt, and Ely, report the same.

On motion of Mr. Pratt.

Ordered, That the committee appointed upon the subject of the western boundary of this state, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the resolution of the last session, directing a suit to be instituted against the state of Virginia, in the Supreme Court of the United States.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8th 1855.

The House met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Bruff, presented a petition of Sarah Martin, widow of Doct. Ennals Martin, late of Talbot county deceased, praying that the pension allowed her late husband as a sergeant's mate in the Revolution, may be continued to her.

On motion of Mr. Thomas ordered that the Committee on pensions to indigent persons by county assessment" enquire into the expediency of placing Rebecca Hadder of Queen Anne's county, on the pension roll of said county.

Mr. Ely moved that the House take up the order submitted by Mr. Wharton on yesterday, in relation to hoisting the flag, in honor of the anniversary of the victory of the 8th January, 1815, at Orleans, and the substitute offered therefor by Mr. Gaunt.

Determined in the negative.—Yeas 22—Nays 24.

The appointments of Jas. A. D. Dalrymple, Register of Wills for Calvert county, and of Jas. F. Brown, for Kent county, were confirmed.

ILLINOIS.

Gen. John M. Robinson, the firm and decided friend of the administration, has been re-elected a Senator in congress by the Legislature of Illinois, now in session. The vote was J. M. Robinson 47, R. M. Young 30, and W. B. Archer 4. Mr. Archer, says an Illinois paper, "was the opposition candidate"—the other friend of the administration. Yet the yeas, at the late election in this state, carried all before them—elected their Governor, by an overwhelming majority, and "unquestionably a majority in the Legislature," as they asserted. This is the consummation of the sixth or seventh vic victory, in the western and southern states.—Del. Gaz. & Western.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, of the 24th ult. says a letter had been received in that city from Richmond, stating that Philip P. Barbour had consented to be a candidate for U. S. Senator, and it was ascertained he would be elected by a majority of four or five votes over Mr. Leigh. Should any portion of the instructed delegates obey their constituents, there is no doubt, this would be the result. The election takes place on the 27th inst. The result must be considered very doubtful.—ib.

WAR.—The New York Times of yesterday says—"We understand from undoubted authority, that a letter has been received in town within a few days from the distinguished house of Hottinguer & Co. of Paris inquiring as to the probability of French property in this country being endangered by any course our government might take in case the appropriation for indemnities were withheld; and expressing also the most positive conviction for reasons given, that the Chambers would not pass the law." The opinion of these gentlemen is entitled to great weight, on account of their connections and means of information.

A FOUNDLING.

A male child, expensively dressed was placed on Monday night, by its unnatural parents in the vestibule of the City Hall. It was discovered by one of the members of the corporation, and taken to the Alms house, where it was named after a well known gentleman of fortune, who was present, and promised should it live, to bequeath it on his demise the sum of \$10,000.

We are sorry to hear it. It is offering a premium to seduction, or adultery; it encourages people brazenly to expose their infants; it places the illegitimate child in advance of the infant born in honest wedlock. Such doings should never be thus encouraged, and the State

Prison should be the lot of the criminal exposing a helpless child to the mercy of the elements of this State.

At all events, a child thus exposed should always be sent to the Almshouse to be brought up among other orphans. No citizen should be permitted to bring it up, because it was left at his door or thrown in his way. If Providence has not blessed a man with children of his own, and desires to adopt one, let him go to the Poor House and select from the hundreds of unfortunate orphans thrown on public charity, a fine, healthy—if you please, a handsome child, and on that infant let his mercy and his bounty fall; not take some rich rick's spurious offspring, sentimentally packed in a basket, and a direction pinned to his cap. Marriage is a religious as well as a civil tie, and nothing should be done to bring its obligations into disrepute.—New York Star.

A desperate fellow, named Charles Wade, who had effected his escape from the goal in Columbus, Ohio, was shot to death a few days ago by the persons who attempted his arrest.

Among a variety of articles which he had stolen after his escape was a brace of horse pistols, one of which he fired at his pursuers and was about to discharge the other when he was shot down.—Balt. Amer.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. PETER GRACE, of Caroline county, to Miss REBECCA DYOVT, of Queen Anne's county.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 28th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Richard Mills, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils, among which are several fine yokes of work oxen, a quantity of corn by the barrel; likewise the lease for the present year, of the farm on which the deceased resided, with the wheat thereon seeded.

The terms of sale, will be a credit of six months with notes and approved security bearing interest from sale, on all sums over five dollars; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when further particulars will be made known, and attendance given by

JOSEPH TURNER, Ex'r.

jan 17

MILLINERY and Mantua Making.

MISS ELIZABETH MILLS, HAVING lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business, in the employment and under the instruction of a lady considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining country, in the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING generally. She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between it and the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, and the store of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.

jan 17

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at the farm of Jonathan Clash, (adjoining the farm of Dr. Theodore Denny, near Easton,) will be sold, on a credit of three months, the purchasers giving note with satisfactory security, household furniture, six valuable horses, steers, cattle, hogs, corn, farming utensils, a pig and harness, blades and the lease of the farm for the present year, fifty bushels of wheat and six bushels of rye, seeded. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Attendance given by the subscriber.

JAMES C. WHEELER.

jan 13

P. F. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas.

jan 3

LOST.

TAKEN from Mr. Lowe's Bar, it is supposed by mistake, a dark drab Peter-shu Box Coat, with round lapels and pocket flaps; in the lining of the left skirt there were also a coat. Any person having seen or found such a coat, will oblige the subscriber by leaving it at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig, or by giving notice of it to

JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Head of Wye.

jan 10

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again; he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Five of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10

BOARDING.

THE subscriber having removed to the large three story dwelling on Washington street opposite the residence of Thos. H. Dawson, would take three or four boarders by the month year.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

L. W. S. wishes to employ a sober and industrious man as a ferry man at Miles River.

jan 6

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties, at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannah's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "solid things" as good as new, and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount.

Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muck-rail, con, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; goose, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY.

jan 10

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 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

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, 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, CRANBERRIES, &c.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, 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

Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon Wright.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

BEST MATERIALS, he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

JOHN B. FIRBANK.

(G cow 3w)

jan 6

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has discontinued his business, with the view of closing his concerns here, which he is anxious to do by the opening of Spring. Persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay, as he has determined to place all accounts which remain unsettled on the 14th of February next, in the hands of officers for collection.

JAMES L. SMITH.

N. B. The TAILORING AND SCOURING BUSINESS is now carried on at the stand recently occupied by the subscriber, near the Market House, by my brother DAVID M. SMITH, to whom I recommend my late customers and the public, feeling assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

J. L. S.

jan 10

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of December, 1854, by E. Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN GREEN, says he belongs to Col. Wm. Hamilton, near Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland—aged 33 years—height 5 feet 8 inches, has a scar on his right elbow, caused by a cut with a sword, a scar on his right leg, and a small scar on his right eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab cloth roundabout and pantaloons, blue kersey vest, cotton shirt, white yarn stockings, coarse shoes and old white hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden, Baltimore city and county Jail.

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 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 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 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 new publications in 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 letter 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 other similar publications. Take the Weekly Novels for example; the Caricatures of the Liberator are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be really 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, 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 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.

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. Seward'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, 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.

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 much sooner 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 Sentinel 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 F. ENCKES.

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, 1854.

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.

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 \$6 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 "fillers 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, will be 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. 3. 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 quarto 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, trees, 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.

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-mentioned terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE Ohio Farmer and Western Horticulturalist.

Published at Batavia, Ohio, by S. Melroy. 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 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, 1855. 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 interests of the first vol-

ume, the editor is making preparations to enliven and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above 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 price 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 charge, however, is intended to be made for communications for a single publication, descriptive of lands, face, and health of the country, &c.

9. A List of Solvent Banks will be occasionally inserted, and of any important change in the markets fully 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 on 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. 1854.—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 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 is 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 of the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, will form an unending source of instruction and gratification; Engravings 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 Engraving Company, 47 Court st. Boston, July 17—dec 13

Supplement to the Globe.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The Congressional Globe, which we commenced publishing at the late 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 a double royal price, 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 TRAVELLERS.

HAVING taken upon myself the contract for the transportation of the Mjil 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 Hill 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.

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, —lec 2 6m

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of January, 1855, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

- A Catharine Arringdale Wm. Hussey Caroline Hammond B Elizabeth E. Banning Thos. H. Jenkins Samuel H. Benay Charlotte Jackson Agnes Batten Wm. H. Jones John Burgin Margaret Benny Samuel H. Kinney Frederick Bryan Ann C. Kirby Joseph Bantum J. M. Lloyd 2 Robert Brown Edward Lloyd 2 Henry Blanchard Daniel Lloyd Rachel Bruff M Jane Martin Samuel Banning N James Neall, Jr. Dwight Neelham John W. Batten P Thos. W. Overy John A. Clough Wm. Price Rev. John B. Carey Mrs. Pierce, (widow) Cain Clark Daniel Price Wm. Corkrell John H. Pennington Henry Cheers Commissary Price Coats Lodge, No. 76, 2

- Anna Deany Mrs. L. Rhodes Stephen Deany Mrs. Rodgers 3 Wm. Dulin Sarah Rhodes Wm. Griffin Thos. Robinson Robt. A. Dodson Robert Rose Dr. John Rodgers John Dawson Wm. Ridgway E Elizabeth Spencer H. L. Edmondson John Stevens Wm. Edmondson, Esq. Almira Scull Thos. Erickson P. Sackett 27 J. M. G. Emory Wm. S. Sherwood Margaret Farland Turbet K. Slaughter Ariel Foot Edward Stuart Richard Feldeman William Shaw T

- C. H. Goldsborough W. G. Tilghman Mrs. Gibbs Dr. P. Thomas H. M. Goldsboro P. F. Thomas Jos. Graham Wm. H. Tilghman John Griffith Wm. Townsend Wm. F. Geo Patot Todd Deborah Turner Rev. J. Humphris A. B. Harrison Susan Hamilton 2 Rebecca Wheatley A. M. Hendley Wm. Walworth Margaret Hudnall James Weston George Hale 3 Lydia A. Wright Clementine Hopkins Isiah Wood 2 James Hull Maria Williams Gabriel Human [137]

Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarterly bills are now due.

Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. Jan 3 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 shop 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. His 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

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

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 will be got old axes re-steeled, and will do well to call. Having worked for a long time with WILLARD, 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 any satisfaction. In the other branches of my trade, I am willing that my work should speak for itself.

JOHN RINGROSE. dec 27

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

WILL make her last trip for the season, to the Eastern Shore on Tuesday next, the 6th of January, inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the Spring, of which due notice will be given. L. G. TAYLOR, Capt. Jan 3

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

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 if Easton Point.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber having removed to the large three story dwelling on Washington street opposite the residence of Thos. H. Dawson, would take three or four boarders by the month or year. LAMBERT W. SPENCER. 1. W. S. wishes to employ a sober and industrious man as a ferryman at Miles River. Jan 6 if

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

\$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 chesnut coat, 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 is 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, Danbury, Talbot county. dec 23 3w

CASH and very liberal prices will at all times be given for SLAVES.

All communications will be promptly attended to, if left at SIXPENCE'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 29

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 price 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

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore

city and county on the 22d day of Nov. 1854, 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 Reiss, near Centerville, Eastern Shore of Md. Fanny is about 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, 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

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore

county on the 9th day of December, 1854, by J. Stillman, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in 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 according to law. D. W

TERMS. The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Friday morning by RICHARD SPENCER, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt. 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. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval 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.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. [CONCLUDED.]

The committee next felt it incumbent upon them to examine into the proceedings and discussions in the French Chamber of Deputies, of which a copy has been communicated by the Executive to the Senate, on the subject of the bill making an appropriation to carry into effect the treaty. The right of the Chamber freely to examine the treaty, and to grant or refuse the supplies necessary to execute it, appears throughout those proceedings, and discussions, to have been generally conceded, or at least never contested. On the presentation of the bill in June, 1833, the president of the Chamber remarked: "The right of the Chamber is expressly established; no treaty of the sort now presented to us is perfect, or can be carried into execution in any of its parts, until the Chamber has given the Government the means of executing it. Nothing can be considered as definitive which is subject to the vote of the Chamber."

Accordingly all the documents and papers connected with the negotiation were submitted to the committee to which the bill was referred, and was conveyed by me actually being done up as if by the right of the Chamber. On the construction of the provisions of the French charter, the committee do not feel it necessary, if they were competent, to express any opinion. Whether the Chambers have the right or not, they clearly possess the power to refuse an appropriation to carry the treaty into effect. The injury to us is the same in both cases, or varies only in degree. In either case satisfaction is withheld for claims of American citizens, which we believe to be founded in justice, and would have justified in their origin an appeal to arms; and these claims are admitted to be just by the Chamber of Deputies, and hearing upon its face all the testimony of a complete and perfect national compact.

The bill to carry into effect the treaty has been twice presented at previous sessions of the Chamber of Deputies, was again submitted to it on the 13th January, 1834, by the minister of finance. It was referred to a committee which, on the 10th of March following, made an elaborate and able report, concluding by recommending the adoption of the bill. The debate opened upon it on the 28th of March, and was continued until the 1st of April; when, by a vote of one hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and sixty-eight, it was rejected. It is not the intention of your committee to exhibit even a sketch of the facts and arguments brought forward, either in the report or the discussions, in which several of the King's ministers shared. But they do more than justice in rendering their humble testimony to the mastery ability and statesmanlike bearing exhibited by the minister of foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies. The minister immediately resigned his place, in consequence of the vote of the Chamber.

The committee has looked into these proceedings and discussions to discover, if they could, the causes of the rejection of the bill. The principle of indemnity seems to have been generally admitted. The diversity of opinion was chiefly as to the amount. But besides this, wide spread and deep rooted prejudices prevailed in the chamber. Some of the members appear to have thought that France was prey to the rapacity of foreign powers; that the United States owed her a debt of gratitude, growing out of her assistance to have restrained them from presenting any claim, or at least have greatly moderated their demands; that, the desire of France, out of which a large part of the claims spring, were no more than a just retaliation upon the belligerent edicts of Great Britain; that the claims were in the hands of a few speculators; that upon a fresh negotiation the amount of indemnity would be materially reduced; and that, as to eight of the twenty-five millions of France, the U. States were seeking a double satisfaction, first from Spain in the Florida treaty, and then from France in the treaty of 1831.

Your committee cannot but think that this last objection, utterly groundless and derogatory from our national honor as it is, exerted a considerable influence upon the chamber. It was suddenly sprung towards the close of the debate, and the supporters of the bill being taken by surprise, all the satisfactory explanations of which the Spanish treaty is susceptible, were not made. The controlling motive, however, of the majority is believed to have been a conviction entertained by them that the treaty stipulates the payment of a greater sum than is justly due from France.

Unfortunately we are, perhaps, not altogether free from the reproach of having contributed to make this unfavorable impression of the treaty on the mind of the French Chamber. In his despatch, under date the 9th July, 1831, accompanying the treaty, and addressed to the Secretary of State, after explaining some of its provisions, and referring to the opinion of Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Rives says: "If the opinion here expressed be correct, and certainly none entitled to more respect, the sum stipulated to be paid by the French Government will be amply sufficient to satisfy all the just claims of our citizens, of every description, comprehended in the scope of the negotiation." Again he remarks: "The result which has been achieved in the interest of the claimants has not been achieved without the greatest difficulty. The correspondence of Mr. Crawford, of Mr. Gallatin, and of Mr. Brown, with the Department of State (the unfavorable parts of which have, for obvious reasons, not heretofore been

given to the public) shows that they regarded this whole subject as almost entirely hopeless." And he further observes: "An arrangement which amid so many difficulties, has secured for claims of our citizens prosecuted in vain for the last twenty years, (and a large portion, if not the whole, of which has been considered as desperate) a sum sufficient in all probability, to pay every cent justly due, and nearly treble the amount pronounced to be due by the commission charged with their examination here; which has at the same time extinguished the claims of French subjects against the United States to the amount of near five millions of France, by a stipulation, to pay a million and a half; and has finally gotten rid of a most embarrassing claim (founded on the language of a treaty) of perpetual privileges in the ports of one of the States of the Union, by a temporary measure intrinsically advantageous to ourselves, and in the definite settlement of these unpleasant questions, has laid a lasting foundation of harmony and friendship between two countries having the most important common interests, political and commercial; an arrangement marked by these features cannot I trust, fail to be satisfactory, and to justify the responsibility which, under the discretionary powers the President has been pleased to confide to me, I have not hesitated to assume both in the progress and termination of this complex negotiation.

A treaty possessing these characteristics may be acceptable to one party; but it is not surprising that it should not be very much so to the other, if it be true that he has stipulated to pay every cent of claims believed to be hopeless and desperate; that he has received less than one third of that was due to his own subjects; and instead of an equivalent for perpetual privileges, has received only what is intrinsically advantageous to the other party. It is quite natural that the American negotiator should have commended to the favorable consideration of his Government, the work of his own hands. If he had magnified it, some excess might have been found in the complacency with which we too often contemplate our own achievements. But, perhaps, the feelings of the other party have not been duly consulted. It may not have been sufficiently considered, that what is won by skill in diplomacy on one side, might have been lost by the want of it, on the other; and the pretensions of superior sagacity on our side, was not likely to be soothing to the pride of the French nation, or to reconcile it to engagements, against which strong prejudices prevailed. It remains to be seen, whether harmony and friendship between the two countries, the lasting foundation of which Mr. Rives felicitates his Government with having been laid by him, shall, in the sequel, have been actually cemented.

Although the rejection of the bill of appropriation by the Chamber of Deputies could not have been entirely unexpected by the Executive of the United States, from the information which it possessed, the event produced very great surprise and much uneasiness with the people of the United States and with Congress. It appears, from a note of Mr. Livingston to the Count de Rigny, who had succeeded to the Duc de Broglie, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date the 25th July, 1834, that subsequent to the rejection of the bill, the King's Government had given him assurance "that no time should be lost in again submitting to the Chambers the law for giving effect to the convention with the U. States." On the 5th of June, 1834, the French Minister at Washington addressed a note to the Secretary of State, in which, after announcing that he had received, two days before the despatch which his Government had transmitted to him by the French brig LeCuirasseur, in consequence of his unexpected rejection of the law for granting to the King's ministers the funds necessary for the execution of the treaty, he proceeds to say: "I hastened to communicate to you, on the day after, the sincere regrets, the explanations, and the ulterior views of his Majesty's government on this subject, with the cordiality which has prevailed throughout this negotiation."

"The King's government still adheres inviolably to the treaty concluded between the two Governments, first because it has signed it, and also, doubtless, because it perseveres in believing it to be founded on right, on reason, and on the perfectly reciprocal interest of the two nations. The views and principles maintained with respect to the treaty, in the speech of the Duc de Broglie, on the 31st of March, are the views and doctrines of the whole cabinet.

"In examining sir, the report of the discussion which solemnly took place, on the subject of the treaty, in our Chamber of Deputies, you must have been convinced of the steady and enlightened firmness with which it was defended. However, the Chamber, making use of its constitutional power, and, moreover, from considerations of contested right and simple scruples, as the most special guardian of the public fortune, but not from any sort of hostility towards the U. States, refused, as appears by the debates, by a small majority, its consent to the financial execution of the treaty. The King's government, sir, after this rejection, has deliberated, and its unanimous determination has been, to make an appeal from this first vote of the present Chamber, to the next Chamber, and to appear before the new legislature with its treaty and its bill in hand. It flatters itself, that the light already thrown upon this serious question, during these first debates, and the exposition of the public wishes, becoming each day more clear and distinct, and finally, a more mature examination, will have, in the mean time, modified the minds of persons, and that its own conviction will become the conviction of the Chambers. The King's government, sir, will make every loyal and constitutional effort to that effect, and will do all that its persevering persuasion of the justice, and of the mutual advantages of the treaty will authorize you to expect from it. Its intention, moreover, is to do all that our constitution allows, to hasten, as much as possible the period of the new presentation of the rejected law.

"Such, sir, are the sentiments, such the intentions of his Majesty's government. I think I may rely that, on its part, the government of the republic will avoid, with foregoing solicitude, in this transitory state of things, all that might become a cause of fresh irritation between the two countries, compromise the treaty, and raise up an obstacle, perhaps insurmountable, to the views of reconciliation and harmony which animate the King's Council." The force of these assurances in regard to the views and purposes of the French Government, could not be resisted. The President yielded to it; and accordingly, in a note of the Secretary of State to the French Minister, under date of the

27th June, 1834, after stating that the note of M. Serrurier had been submitted to the President, and duly considered by him, the Secretary says: "Though fully sensible of the responsibility which he owes to the American people, in a matter touching so nearly the national honor, the President still trusting to good faith and justice of France, will manifest a spirit of forbearance, so long as he may be consistent with the rights and dignity of his country, and truly desiring to preserve those relations of friendship, which, coming in our struggle for independence, formed the true policy of both nations, and sincerely respecting the King's wishes, will rely upon the assurance which M. Serrurier has been instructed to offer, and will therefore await, with confidence, the promised appeal to the new Chamber.

"The President, in desiring the undersigned to request that his sentiments on this subject may be made known to his Majesty's Government, has instructed him also to state his expectation that the King, seeing the great interest now involved in the subject and the solicitude felt by the people of the U. States respecting it, will enable him, when presenting the subject to Congress, as his duty will require him to do, at the opening of their next session, to announce, at that time, the result of that appeal, and of his Majesty's efforts to procure it. It was not at Washington alone that the French Government was given by the Executive of the United States to understand the President's confidence in the assurances which he had received, with a view to the result of the renewed efforts to pass the bill of appropriation through the new French Chambers. Instructions were transmitted from the Department of State, under date the 27th of June, 1834, addressed to Mr. Livingston, in which, after referring to M. Serrurier's note, the Secretary says: "You will see that, although no explanation is afforded of the causes which led to the rejection of the bill by the Chamber, yet the assurances of the King's adherence to the treaty and of the determination of the king and his Government to take all constitutional means in their power, both to induce the Chamber to carry it into effect; and to hasten the time when it may be acted upon by the Chamber are so strong, that without imputing the grossest bad faith, it is impossible altogether to reject them.

It was moreover evident from the discussions in the Chamber, that the assurances which had been made to you of the sincerity of the ministers, were in a great degree at least, founded; indeed the speeches of the Duc de Broglie, in which the obligations of France to the subject were urged with an ability and frankness that reflect the highest honor on the eminent minister, were perhaps sufficient to remove all doubt on that point." In pursuance of these instructions, Mr. Livingston, in a note addressed to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date the 30th July, 1834, says: "Instructions which I had in some measure anticipated in my note to your excellency of the 26th instant, have since that day been received. They make it my duty (one which I perform with pleasure) to assure his Majesty's Government that the President feels the most perfect confidence in the assurances which have been given of his Majesty's desire to fulfill the stipulations of the convention of July, 1831, with the United States through this negotiation, and particularly in those contained in an official communication, made by M. Serrurier to the Secretary of State of the U. S., that the law for carrying the treaty into effect should be presented to the new Chamber, with the just hope that a more intimate knowledge of the justice of its provisions, and of the interest of the nations would induce its passage." In a subsequent note of Mr. Livingston, under date the 3d of August, 1834, in which he urges, with great earnestness, an early convocation of the Chambers for the purpose of again presenting the bill to their consideration, he declares that "the utmost reliance is placed in the assurances of his Majesty's ministers, and that not a doubt is entertained of the sincerity of their desire to pursue the means of executing the treaty."

The committee take pleasure in expressing their concurrence with the President and Mr. Livingston, in the belief of the anxious desire of the king and his government to execute the treaty. It is due to frankness and justice to declare that they have not seen any reason whatever to occasion doubts or distrust as to the sincerity of the king. It would be incredible that the king should not be desirous to execute a treaty, in the formation of which he had a personal and voluntary agency, which was concluded by his voluntary authority, and which had finally received his deliberate sanction. Independent of the obligations of justice and good faith, the head of the government would be prompted under such circumstances, by personal character and desire the success of a leading measure of his administration.

It having been thus arranged between the two governments, that they should await the issue of a renewed appeal to the French Chambers, for the requisite appropriation of funds to execute the treaty, the committee have examined into the causes which have induced the President to recommend to Congress the adoption of a measure of self-redress, in the contingency of their refusal to make the appropriation. The President states, in his message to Congress, that "The pledges given by the French Minister, upon receipt of his instructions were that as soon after the election of the new members as the charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them; that all the constitutional powers of the king and his cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object; and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session.

The President continues, "I regret to say that the pledges made through the minister of France, have not been redeemed. The new Chambers met on the 31st July last, and although the subject of fulfilling treaties was alluded to in the speech from the throne, no attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution." The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectation founded upon the assurances given; here, for there is no constitutional obstacle entering into legislative business at the first meeting of Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chamber, instead of being called to meet at so early a day that the result of their deliberations might be communicated to me, before the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to the 29th of the pre-

sent month—a period so late that their decision scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution. To avoid this delay our minister in Paris, in virtue of an assurance given by the French minister in the United States, strongly urged the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without success. It is proper to remark, however, that this refusal has been accompanied with the most positive assurances, on the part of the Executive Government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation, at the ensuing session of the Chambers." The pledge given by the French Minister, to which the President is presumed to refer, is contained in the following paragraphs of his note to the Secretary of State, of the 5th June, 1834: "The King's Government, sir, will make every loyal and constitutional effort to that effect, and will do all that its persevering persuasion of the justice and of the mutual advantages of the treaty authorize you to expect from it.—Its intention, moreover, is to do all that our Constitution allows, to hasten, as much as possible the period of the new presentation of the rejected law." In his answer to that note of the French Minister, the Secretary of State expresses the expectation of the President, that the king will enable him, when presenting the subject to Congress, as his duty will require him to do, at the opening of their next session, to announce, at that time, the result of that appeal, and of his Majesty's efforts for its success. If the French minister had, in reply to this note, assented to the expectation of the President, there would have been a positive and explicit engagement, and the subsequent omission to convolve the chambers in time to admit of the communication to Congress, at its present session, the result of their deliberations; would have been an indisputable violation of it; but he made no reply, or, if he did, it has not been communicated to the Senate.

At Paris the French Government was strenuously urged by Mr. Livingston, first, to submit the appropriation to the Chamber of Deputies, which assembled on the 31st July; and not being acceded to secondly, that they should be specially called early in autumn for that purpose. To these demands, Admiral De Rigny, the minister of foreign affairs, at first replied in his note of the 31st of July, 1834, to Mr. Livingston, "The King's government, I do not hesitate to repeat, will eagerly seize the first occasion again to submit to the deliberation of the Legislature the bill requisite for carrying into effect the convention of 1831; and will use every exertion in its power to obtain an issue to this important question conformable to the wishes of the two cabinets. But certainly it will not be requisite for me to explain the reasons which will prevent the subject from being brought before the Chambers during the short session which the King will open this day.

"The session, the only object of which is to give the Chambers an opportunity of organizing themselves, will be almost immediately prorogued, and it will be useless to demonstrate to you, sir, the impossibility of keeping a legislature assembled at a season of the year, during which in France, as in the U. States, and in most countries under a constitutional form of government, parliamentary labors are habitually suspended."

"I regret, then, that on this point his Majesty's Government is unable to accede to the desire which you have expressed to me. As to the demand that the Chamber should be convoked in the autumn, in order to determine on the subject of the bill which was presented during the last session, it would be equally impossible for the King's Government to enter upon any positive engagement to that effect. But as soon as they can be assembled you may be assured that among the subjects first submitted to their deliberations will be a treaty, all the stipulations of which we sincerely desire to obtain the means of executing." In reply to an intimation of Mr. Livingston, that the President could not avoid laying before Congress, at the present session, a statement of the position of affairs, nor under any circumstances permit the session to end on the 3d of March next, as it must, without recommending such measures as he might deem that justice and the honor of the country should require, Admiral De Rigny expresses the hope "that if the President of the United States should not consider himself at liberty to dispense with calling the attention of Congress to the state of this affair, he will only do so for the purpose of communicating the reasons for his confidence in the honesty of our intentions, and of countering any tendency to the adoption of measures, the more likely to be regretted, as they could only impede the settlement of a question, from which we are sincerely desirous to exclude any new difficulties."

Mr. Livingston having again in his note of the 3d August, urged, with great earnestness and force, the fulfillment of the pledges given by Mr. Serrurier, at Washington as he understood them. Admiral De Rigny, in his reply of the 9th of that month, finally says: "On reading over Mr. Serrurier's note, I am unable, I confess, to find in it any engagement or expression which is at variance with what I have had the honor to communicate to you myself.

"Then King's Minister at Washington has said nothing inconsistent with truth, when he spoke of our disposition to do all that the Constitution would permit, in order to hasten the period for the presentation of the rejected bill. But you are aware that the execution of this plan is subordinate to considerations, not to be lost sight of, for the sake of the very end which both governments are anxious to attain; and M. Serrurier never means any thing else in the part of his note which has thus been particularly regarded at Washington. You know, sir, the motive which would prevent the presentation to the Chambers of the project de loi respecting the convention of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, during the session which will be immediately prorogued. Reasons, equally peremptory and equally clear, would forbid assembling the Chambers before winter for the special purpose of voting on the question, and it is with regret, I repeat that we find ourselves unable to accede to the desire of the President of the United States on this point.

But, besides the impossibility of keeping the Chambers together at a time of the year during which parliamentary labors are habitually suspended, and when the deputies already appear impatient to return to their homes, there is another consideration applying to the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the importance of which cannot have escaped your attention. Placed, as you are, in a situation to judge of every thing here which could have relation to the question, you must have been con-

vinced with what circumspection (management) it has to be treated before the Legislature and the public: and your own observations on this point must have enabled you to appreciate the system of prudence and procrastination (ajournement) which the King's Government had prescribed for itself. The present, and without entering here into details, easily supply, it is to be doubted, I must say, whether in the actual state of things, an untimely (anticipatory) assembly of the Chambers for the purpose of securing, by their assent, the execution of the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, would produce those advantages which are at Washington expected from such a course.

"After these explanations, in which your Government will, I flatter myself, discover as much frankness as there is in the communications which it has instructed you to make, I repeat that as soon as the Chambers can be assembled, the project de loi, which they discussed in their last session, will be one of the first subjects presented to them, and this new delay, I hope, will be far from injuring the prospect of success of an affair in which the assistance of time has been usefully invoked." Admiral De Rigny concludes his note by observing, "The moderation of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of the United States is a new testimony of the nobleness of his character, and of the enlightened principles by which his policy is guided. He will continue, we doubt not, to display in this business a spirit of wisdom and reconciliation well calculated to second our efforts for a successful termination of the affair; and he must be well persuaded that the French Government, as it comprehends the extent of its engagements will fulfill them with that good faith which presides over all its actions."

treaty, and all that has followed it, the King of France has uniformly displayed a strong desire of a satisfactory accommodation of existing difficulties. And it is no more than a just tribute to his fidelity, to declare, after a careful perusal of the whole correspondence, the conviction of the committee, that, up to the date of the last note from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, in August last, he had invariably, on all suitable occasions, manifested an anxious desire, faithfully and honestly to fulfill the engagements contracted under his authority, and in his name. The opposition to the execution of the treaty, and the payment of our just claims, does not proceed from the King's Government, but from a majority of the Chamber of Deputies. In such a case, whilst the King and his Ministers are exerting their best endeavors to secure an appropriate and sound policy, requires that we should second them, strengthen them, and above all do nothing to impair their force and augment the opposition already prevailing against the treaty in the Chamber.

The refusal of one portion of a foreign government, whose concurrence is necessary to carry into effect a treaty with another; may be regarded in strictness, as tantamount to a refusal of the whole government. But when the head of that foreign government—the organ which conducts all foreign intercourse, avows its anxious desire, faithfully to execute the treaty, when it gives the strongest assurances of its determination to persevere with the co-ordinate branches of the government, to the accomplishment of that end; when, too, means of fulfilling the treaty have been but once refused by a majority of only eight voices, in an assembly composed of 344 members present; and when we reflect how often, in the annals of deliberative bodies, we find instances of measures which had previously failed, ultimately succeeding, the committee must think that the time has not yet arrived for entertaining considerations of the serious question whether the Congress of the U. States, ought to adopt any measure of self-redress. The civilized spirit of the age; the forbearance and moderation which have ever characterized the government of the U. States, and the obligations of Congress to the people of the U. States to avoid war, or measures tending directly to produce war, except in the last extremity, all seem to the committee to demand that we should await the result of the renewed exertions of the French King and his Cabinet, to secure the financial means to execute the treaty.

The committee agree with the President, that the U. States ought not to consent to going behind the treaty for any purpose of disturbing its mutual stipulations. It ought to be considered as having finally closed whatever it proposes to settle. But, for all other purposes, the door of negotiation ought to be considered as yet open. The object of negotiation is by adding facts, and urging arguments, and by appeals to reason to bring about a consensus of convictions and conclusions. In a previous part of this report it has been stated, that deep rooted prejudices, and great misconceptions of facts prevailed in the Chambers with respect to the treaty, and especially in regard to the amount of indemnity. There is reason to apprehend that these impediments to a just consideration and a fair execution of the stipulations of the treaty are not yet completely removed. Among the last acts of the French Government, which have been communicated by the Executive to the Senate, in a note from the French Minister of foreign affairs, under date the 8th August last, requesting information as to the proceeding of the commissioners appointed under the treaty with Spain of 1819; documents to prove that the owners of American vessels seized in Saint Salvador, and sold at Bayonne in 1819, have received no part of the indemnity allowed by that treaty; the report made to Congress by the board of commissioners at the last session of Congress for the distribution of the indemnity stipulated in the treaty of 1831; and the report to Congress of the indemnity for slaves allowed by England in the treaty of Ghent.

The object of this information and of these documents, sought for by the French Ministry, is no doubt to enlighten the French Chambers, and to carry into them the same conviction to which it has brought itself of the justice of our demands. It should be our wish and our aim, in future negotiation, to explain every thing that is dark or doubtful, and to afford the fullest and clearest elucidation on all points. We might, indeed, proudly and coldly hold up the treaty in our hand, and say to France, here is your bond, which we demand you immediately to discharge.—But we owe it to our character, to truth, to justice, to the dignity of the nation, to satisfy the French Chamber and the whole world, that although our demand is sanctioned and justified by the solemn obligations of a national compact, we would scorn to insist upon it, if it were not also sustained by the immutable principles of a moral justice.

In recommending adherence yet longer to negotiation, for the purpose indicated, the committee are encouraged by the past experience of this Government. Almost every power of Europe, especially during the wars of the French revolution, and several of those of the new states on the American continent, have, from time to time, given to the United States just cause for war. Millions of treasures might have been expended, and countless numbers of human beings sacrificed, if the United States had rashly recaptured themselves into a state of war upon the occurrence of every wrong. But they did not. Other and more moderate and better councils prevailed. The results attested their wisdom. With most of the powers, by the instrument of negotiation, appealing to the dictates of reason and justice, we have happily compromised and accommodated the difficulties.—Even with respect to France, after negotiations of near a quarter of a century duration; after repeated admissions by successive governments of France of the justice of some portion of our claims, but after various repulses, under one pretext or another, we have advanced, not retrograded.

France, by a solemn treaty, has admitted the justice and stipulated to pay a specified sum in satisfaction of our claims. Whether this treaty is morally and absolutely binding upon the whole French people we do not say, it is the deliberate act of the royal executive branch of the French Government, which speaks, treats, and contracts with all foreign nations for France. The execution of the stipulations of such a treaty may be delayed—postponed, as we have seen—contrary to the wishes of the King's government; but sooner or later they must be fulfilled, or France must submit to the degrading stigma of bad faith. Having expressed these views and opinions, (Concluded on fourth page.)

From the London Court Journal.
FEMALE HEROISM AND MAGNANIMITY.

We are assured that the following extraordinary narrative is strictly accurate in all its details.

The acceptance of a most splendid villa, furnished with costly comforts, presented to an English widow lady, by a French nobleman of high distinction, in gratitude for the preservation of his child by that lady during the revolution in Paris, in 1830, has been most firmly and positively refused. Since those days, every attempt had failed to discover the preserver of the child, and the only knowledge gained was, that an English lady, pale, exhausted, her dress much torn, and nearly drenched with blood, had, amidst a heavy discharge of cannon, silently entered the nobleman's apartment, and tenderly placing her little charge upon the sofa, bowed, and retired to her room.

A trivial circumstance a few weeks since led to the discovery of the lady's name and residence. Upon reading the document which put her in possession of the noble gift, she remained for a few moments silent and thoughtful, then, turning to the legal gentleman seated by the nobleman to witness her signature of acceptance, she addressed them in these beautiful words:—“Tell the father of the child, brooding in the hour of peril, I return his offering with grateful feelings—thanks are not due me, let them be given to that Being who, in the moment of danger, allowed no strength of mind to encounter the bloody scene. My reward claims no other notice than the inward consciousness I feel of having only performed a Christian duty; and tell him, the motto I rest upon to guide my actions, is to endeavor to do towards others, as I would have wished them to have done towards me, under similar circumstances.”

A magnificent painting is in preparation, representing the awful period of the child's rescue, from an accurate sketch drawn by the officer who rode the charger stopped by her heroic courage, and who obtained an interview a few days since to entreat her permission for its execution, which has been granted, provided her name remain undisclosed during her life time. And an eminent artist is now employed in taking her likeness.

The painting represents the lady in her widow's dress, on one knee, extracting, with her left hand; a lovely child from the dead body of his nurse, who had fallen a victim to the discharge of a musket. Her right hand firmly grasps the bridle, and arrests the progress of a powerful charger, whose four feet trampled on her dress. The mounted officer, impatient to proceed, appears withdrawing his sword from the wound he had inflicted on her arm, and from which the blood flows copiously. Near her stands a furious looking soldier, displaying on the point of his bayonet a remnant of the widow's cap, which he has torn, when directing his aim towards the child; and in the background is seen the nobleman's carriage broken by the populace. Underneath are inscribed the simple but effective words she addressed to the officer at the moment of receiving the wound.—“*Spare my arms, spare my arms, spare my arms to support this child.*”

During the officer's interview with the lady, he expressed a hope that she had not suffered much pain from the wound his sword had given; when she partly uncovered her arm, and assured him that the scar she wore, only reminded her of his humanity, and that she felt happy in the opportunity afforded her of thanking him for preventing the destructive weapon from inflicting severe injury. It is the intention of the nobleman to visit England with his child early in the spring, and to conduct the widow to his residence, where he intends to welcome the preserver of his child with princely splendor, and where the benevolence of this noble-minded woman will be prized.—*Court Journal.*

E. L. Bulwer, in a pamphlet on the present crisis in Great Britain, highly, and from the copious extracts we have seen, justly commended in the London papers, this draws a parallel between Marlborough and Wellington.—*Dal. Am.*

“It is the usual fate of fortunate warriors, that their old age is the sepulchre of their renown. No man has read the history of England without compassion for the hero of Annes's time. Marlborough in his glory and Marlborough in his dotage; what a saire in the contrast! With a genius for war, it may be equal; with a genius for peace, incontestably inferior; with talents far less various; with a knowledge of his times far less profound; with his cunning and his boldness, without his eloquence and his skill, the Duke of Wellington has equalled the glory of Marlborough,—is he about to surpass his dotage? Marlborough was a trickster, but he sought only to trick a court; has the Duke of Wellington a grander ambition, and would he trick a people?”

Slaying in Spain.—An Irish gentleman travelling through Spain, went into a barber's shop to get shaved. The man of foam with great obsequiousness placed his customer on the chair, and commenced operations by spitting on the soap and rubbing it over the gentleman's face. “Blood-and-sons!” was the ill-tempered remark of the Irishman, “is that the way you shave a gentleman?” at the same time preparing in his wrath to overturn the wig of the barber. “It is the way we shave a poor man, Sonor.” “Then how do you shave a poor man?” “We spit on his face, and rub the soap over that,” was the Spaniard's reply. “Oh, then, if I remember nothing else but the one thing, it'll be the Spanish barber's distinction,” and so saying, the Irishman rose, paid the demand, and departed.

Counterfeit.—Bicknell's last Reporter states, that counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, have been recently passed in Philadelphia.—“They are made payable to J. Patterson, letter B, dated July 4th, 1834, George T. Dunbar, Cashier, W. W. Taylor, President. Well executed, paper thin and greasy.”—*Dal. Chron.*

A very important movement has been recently made among the Cherokees in Georgia, the particulars of which are given in the Southern Recorder. On the 27th November, a Council of the Nation, composed of the Chiefs and Head men who are opposed to State jurisdiction and are in favor of removing to another country, was held at Running Waters. Elias Boudinot, who is, we believe, the most influential man among the Cherokees, presided.—The Council declared it to be their unanimous opinion, and a most sound and wise opinion it unquestionably is,—that their people “cannot exist amidst a white population, subject to laws which they have no hand in making, and which they do not understand.” Nay could they long exist even with entire political independence, where they are surrounded by whites, and consequently subject to their social and commercial influences.

Elias Boudinot, in a letter, an extract from which is given in the Southern Recorder, writes—“The meeting will have a powerful effect.—It seems to have inspired a new energy in our people, who are determined to get out of the jurisdiction of the States.”—*Dal. Amer.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship South America, Capt. Waterman, arrived about on Saturday afternoon, and about 8 o'clock we received our papers by express across the island, viz. London to the evening of Dec. 15th, and Liverpool to the 17th.

The new British Ministry was formed on the 15th. The advices from Paris are to Dec. 13th, evening. Nothing had transpired on the subject of the American Treaty.

In England much dissatisfaction was manifested in many places at the revolution in the Ministry; public meetings were being held almost without number; but no acts of violence had been committed.

London, Dec. 11.—The King held a Privy Council yesterday, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst), the Duke of Wellington, Marquess of Camden, Earl of Roslyn, Amherst, and Jersey, Lord Ellenborough, Cowley, and Maryborough, Sir R. Peel, Sir C. M. Sutton, Sir John Beckett, Sir H. Hardinge, Messrs. Goulburn and Herries—our future Reformers.

Sir R. Peel was sworn into office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and received the seals of office from the King. He will also be First Lord of the Treasury; but with respect to the latter some delay must take place.

Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from the 18th of the present month to Thursday the 15th of January. But this is a mere matter of form, as Parliament can be dissolved at any time. Nothing however, is yet known of the dissolution, though it is probable that the moment the Ministerial arrangements are completed it will take place.

London, Dec. 12.—To the amazement caused by the coup d'etat at Brighton, and the interregnum of the Duke, has succeeded a deep determined feeling of disgust and resentment at the impudent experiment now making of forcing back upon us the children and the claimants of the old abominable system—the Goulburns, the Herries, the Granville Somersets, the Billies Lowthers and Holmes, the Dawsons, the Hardinges, and Horace Twisses—the quarter-day apostate patriots, and all the offensive half-forgotten, who lorded it over us in the old boroughmongering days which we fully thought were never to return.

The people, we say, will not suffer these men to be their masters again. They will not bear them under their old master the Duke, and his colors; nor will they allow themselves to be cheated by them, under the false pretences of his demure deputy.

The election will soon decide the question, at once and for ever. Neither force nor fraud can give these impudent adventurers an increase in their present force of more than thirty or forty votes; and what will that strength be—not a fourth of the total number of the House! All the counties put together, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, return only 254 members, and if these so-called Conservatives had them all—what then? But some of these duped men say they have 280 or 300 secure. It is not true; but suppose it were—what then? In the one case, the smooth-faced gentleman on the Treasury Bench meets Parliament with a majority of 98; in the other, 53 against him. Did ever Minister do this before after a dissolution?

Has any man a right, with such prospects to make such an experiment? Has he a right to throw the country into confusion by the dissolution of a two-years Parliament? Where is the precedent for such conduct? We hope, and we believe, that the first day of the next session will not pass without a motion of inquiry as to who dared to advise his Majesty to dismiss his late Government—his Majesty to dismiss his late Parliament without cause of complaint against either the Government or the Parliament, and without any chance of administering the affairs of the country by other men, or with other measures. (Morning Chronicle.)

From the Globe, December, 15th.

“The very names,” says our friend L. Boring, “of Chandos, Murray, Knatchbull, Post, Goulburn, and Herries, afford a triumphant reply to the cavils and affected doubts of our ex-Ministerial cotemporaries.”

They do indeed. Scarcely itself could have no farther room for cavil. Charity the most befitting, can have not one compassionate doer. The impression made in town, wherever men do congregate, by the announcement of this batch of commoners is scarce greater enough to be termed contempt. It is sheer derision. It is scant belief that such a squad are actually in office—and total unbelief that they can keep office a couple of months.

We learn that Lord Stanley's answer to Sir Robert extended nearer two sheets than pages, and contained a full exposition of the reasons for which he neither could join or act with the Tories. One of the flying rumors of Lord Stanley has been, that of his hastening to town to confer with the Tories personally. Lord Stanley has selected his route in the opposite direction, and we hear that Sir James Graham left town last night by the Glasgow mail, to join his former colleague at the inaugural occasion at Glasgow.

The Tory organs have discovered that Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham are of very little consequence to them now that they are not to be had. We well believe there accession would have disgraced themselves, without serving their tempers; but their refusal not the less shows the nakedness of the land. We understand however, that Lord Warburton intends to embark with the sinking crew!

From the London Globe, Dec. 15th, evening.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

The following is a correct list of the New Cabinet Ministers appointed at the Council held this afternoon at St. James' Palace:

Sir R. Peel	First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Lyndhurst	Lord Chancellor.
Duke of Wellington	Foreign Secretary.
Lord Wharfedale	Privy Seal.
Earl of Aberdeen	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Lord Rosslyn	President of the Council.
Mr. Goulburn	Secretary of the Home Department.
Mr. Herries	Secretary of War.
Sir Henry Hardinge	Secretary for Ireland.
Sir G. Murray	Master General of the Ordnance.
Mr. E. Baring	President of the Board of Trade.
Sir E. Knatchbull	Paymaster of the Forces.
Lord Ellenborough	President of the Board of Control.

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

The Secretaryship for the Colonies and the Chancellorship for the Duchy of Lancaster are not yet filled up.

The following appointments have been made:

Sir John Scarlett	Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Sir E. Sugden	Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord Jersey	Lord Chamberlain.

London, Dec. 12.—Lord Stanley has refused to join the Duke's Administration, and the Tories now say that they will be better without him. This is the old story of the Fox and the Sour Grapes.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris dates bring nothing of interest. The chambers had not yet taken up the subject of the American treaty.

We learn with much pleasure that the Committee on Military affairs has reported to the U. S. Senate a Bill for the relief of Col. Eugene LITTESSDORFER.

We have taken the trouble to collect from several sources some account of the life of this extraordinary individual, and shall present our readers with a rapid sketch of it until it connects itself with a very interesting and little understood portion of our national history. His life will be characterized by our readers, as a most comfortable round a blazing hearth, as a romantic; but would probably be otherwise designated by himself; and he no doubt would have been often willing to resign many of the most thrilling incidents of his career to the experience of some poet who could justly appreciate and worthily describe them.

As to who were his parents, the Colonel has never been particular, and does not seem to have stood in need of a pedigree. The place of his birth is as little to the purpose; he has not travelled himself with local prejudices, and has contrived to make himself at home in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Educated for the priesthood, at the age of fifteen he betook himself to arms, and was cadet of hussars at the siege of Belgrade under Marshal Laidouin.

At the breaking out of the wars of the French revolution he served under Marshal Clairin in the Duke Charles on the retreat of Moreau. Then he served in Italy under Alvingi, Yurnastur and Melas. We postpone the details of these campaigns. Forced to quit the Austrian service for a duel with a brother officer, he commenced a career of transmutations and adventures, almost rivaling the fabulous wonders of the Arabian Nights. He who had fought as Colonel of Chasseurs at the battle of Marengo, became a pellar of watches in Switzerland, a Capuchin friar of Sicily, a pilgrim at Jerusalem and at Mecca, the keeper of a Caffe in Alexandria, a traveller in Egypt, Nubia and Abyssinia, a Turkish Dervise at Bagdad, and a physician at Trebizand. At length, still fighting on his feet, and fighting on his own hook, he found himself in Constantinople, took service in the Turkish army destined to Egypt to reduce the Mamelukes; and arrived at Grand Cairo in 1807. Dame fortune, finding her favorite Colonel degenerating into steadieness, here rolled him into an acquaintance with General WILKINS, an Ex-roy of the U. S. States, who was seeking for somebody to do what no man in his senses would have attempted.

General Eaton's enterprise was authorized by the Government. In the words of Mr. Benton of the U. S. Senate, his plan of co-operation with the naval attack on Tripoli, by a military movement from the interior, was the sanction of Mr. Jefferson's administration, and he was directed to execute it. The first step in this plan was to find out, and to bring into its views, the exiled Bashaw, Hamet Carimull, then a fugitive from this country, and wandering. It was not known where, in some part of Egypt. For this purpose General Eaton was carried to Alexandria in a national ship, and proceeding thence to Grand Cairo, there learnt that Hamet was in Upper Egypt, in the camp of Elly Bey, then at war with the Turks, and the Turkish troops occupying the intermediate country.—It was evident, that without the instrumentality of a faithful agent, who could pass both among the Turks and Mamelukes, his enterprise was at an end. Colonel Lottensdorfer, then in Grand Cairo, and in the Turkish service, became that agent, successful in the perilous undertaking, and returned with Hamet to Alexandria. There a expedition, saving more of romance than of history, was set on foot. About one hundred Christians, collected from the stragglers and adventurers of all nations; four or five hundred Moors and Arabs, a hundred camels to carry baggage and provisions; undertake to cross the desert of Libya, six hundred miles, to detourne the Bashaw of Tripoli, restore the rightful heir, and release four hundred Americans from the chains and dungeons of Tripolitan slavery. They were sixty-six days in the desert, suffering every thing incident to such a journey, and such a mixture of odious and religions. Twenty-five days they were without meat; fifteen without bread; and without water, and sometimes drinking it out of cisterns from which the ladies of inland meads had first to be hauled out. Almost every day the Arabs outlived, sometimes for more pay, sometimes for rations; always with threats to the Christians, who were constantly standing to their arms against their associates. At the end of two months, they arrived at Derne, captured it, augmented their forces to 12 or 15 hundred men, defeated the Bashaw's troops in the field, and had every prospect of marching as conquerors upon Tripoli. At this juncture, 13th of June, 1805, the United States frigate Constellation anchored before Derne, and every heart beat high, with the prospect of the promised naval co-operation, and the immediate march upon Tripoli. On the contrary, she came from Tripoli, brought news of the treaty of peace, and a family, just signed by Mr. Lear with the reigning Bashaw, and sent for General Eaton to come on board immediately, with his Christian followers, the exiles, survivors, and his principal officers, in conformity to the third article of the treaty, which bound the U. S. States to withdraw their forces immediately from Derne, and to give no aid to the rebel subjects of the Bashaw at that place. This was a thunderbolt to General Eaton; but he had no time for complaints. To escape, was the difficulty; to extricate the Christians and chiefs from their deserted associates, was as perilous as indispensable, and was effected by stratagem, under cover of the night, and by the aid of the unfortunate Hamet.

From a despatch of Gen. Eaton to Commodore Rodgers, we learn the manner in which this difficult and dangerous operation was effected. Several engagements had taken place which are not related in the extract from the despatch read by Mr. Benton to the Senate, particularly on the 21 and 10th of July, on which last occasion there were supposed to be not less than 5000 men on the field. General Eaton still kept up the idea of an attack on the enemy by sending a detachment and extra rations to the Moors and Arabs, and they were placed to stop intercourse between the town and his post. In the mean time all the Constellation's boats were laid alongside the wharf. The captain of the cannoniers embarked his company, and after them the Greek company. This was effected in silence, and the Bashaw, Hamet, immediately repaired to the fort with his retinue (about thirty persons including our Colonel), dismounted and embarked in the boats. The marines followed, and they had scarcely left the shore when it was crowded with the distracted soldiery and populace, who were thus abandoned to the mercy of the Turkish authorities. A massacre of course followed upon all who had not escaped during the night to the mountains and deserts. Hamet and his friends were carried to Syracuse, whence he addressed a pathetic appeal to the people of the United States. An act of Congress was immediately passed for the temporary relief of Hamet, terms which implied a determination

to make him a permanent provision, but his death intercepted the intended boon, and Christian honor remained unvindicated to the Muslim. Thus ended a gallant and romantic affair which is stated, in the official correspondence of the American Commissioners who negotiated the peace, to have had the effect of bringing the Tripolitans to terms.

But we have too long deserted Col. Lottensdorfer.—Dropped at Syracuse, penniless and a stranger, he turned his eyes to America, and received from Gen. Eaton one of the many testimonials which have been presented to the Senate, entitling him to the hospitality and justice of the American Government.

In 1811, a small and certainly inadequate provision was made for him.

He brings abundant proof of having been recognized as engaged in the capacity of Inspector General and chief Engineer in the service of the United States, with the pay of Colonel, in most useful, arduous and perilous expeditions; and considering the event of that affair, we cannot help regretting that our Government, by paying the pensioner his full pay, should put a stop to discussion which can reflect upon it no honor.

Mr. Bent, in advocating his claims, said that for nearly twenty years, he had known the pensioner.—Reproach had never been coupled with his name.

He lives now near St. Louis, en philosophe, as he calls it, working for his family and educating his children. He is much respected for his intelligence, speaks ten languages, and is familiar with the great events of his time, for twenty years of their most eventful history, have conversed Europe, Asia and Africa.

From the Pennsylvania.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OPPOSITION.

Nothing could have been more apparent than that the result of the late elections must discourage, dishearten, and, in a measure, dissolve the ill-sorted and incongruous opposition to the present popular republican administration. An observer unacquainted with the materials of which that opposition has been composed since the unnatural coalition between Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, and Webster, in the year 1832, might easily have believed, that the entire defect of that year would produce this result; but to those possessing this knowledge, so speedily a dissolution of the desperate party thus formed, was not anticipated. True, these leaders staked and lost their whole credit with the people in that contest. They had, however, other resources, upon which they and their friends placed more reliance than upon any remaining character to which they could lay claim, after that unblushing and unscrupulous and contradictory principles and rival feeling was consummated in the perpetration of an act as new to our history as disgraceful to the actors.

The Bank was directly in issue at the election of 1832, but what was supposed to be its irresistible and paramount powers were not brought into action upon that occasion. Its alluring features were presented to the weak and wicked; but its powers for evil to the country and its prosperity, were left untouchable. The dissonant line to members of Congress was extended to \$30,000,000, the accommodation to editors and publishers of newspapers, were profuse in amount, and unlimited in terms; the fees to attorneys and counsel, were liberal and frequent; donations for charitable and public objects, were multiplied and enlarged, and loans in the ordinary course of banking operations, were easy and abundant.

The issue before the people was compound. The rejection of the nomination of Martin Van Buren of New York, as a minister to England, was perhaps the most prominent point. That assumed a harsh and unpleasant aspect—it was an exertion of power without cause or reason, of dangerous result when the intelligent American People were the triers. The charter of the Bank stood second in order of the question; and it was necessary that the blunders of the past, should characterize it before this party, that mildness and beneficence, power and vengeance, should clothe this part of the issue; that the Bank should appear amiable and alluring—not fearful and proscriptionist. All did not do. The People discovered the real merits of both questions. The proscriptionist and vengeance in the one case, placed the object of those evil passions in the second office of the Government, while the alluring blandishments sought to be thrown around the other matter in issue, seemed to our plain citizens so much venality and corruption, not to say like bribery, that the Bank was doomed to a final close, with the expiration of its present charter.

Thus ended the contest of 1832, and with it the hopes of the conspirators, in the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, so far as their personal claims to the popular favor were concerned; and also the hope of wielding the people by the kindness of the Bank.

Another contest, however, was to precede the Presidential election of 1836. The Congressional election of 1834 and 1835 were to intervene, and the charter of the Bank extended to March 1836. This gave abundant time to bring out and fully develop to the country its powers for evil; and upon the first day of the last session of Congress, those hydra to posterity, “panic” and “pressure,” were sent forth from the capital, to pervade the whole land.—The Bank was the power, and the Chamber was the machine shop of the “experiment.” The promise was fair for a time and never was domestic industry more vigorously applied than in this instance, to spread dismay, and bankruptcy, and ruin, throughout the most fertile, and flourishing, and peaceful, and happy country in the world. The season was propitious, and the agents were powerful. The frosts of winter had locked up the channels of internal commerce of the whole country. A powerful moneyed institution had prepared itself for the crisis. Its smiles and favors upon the occasion, which we have before referred to, had extended its relations and strengthened its arm. Its aids were men who had, at various periods, stood high in the estimation of our citizens, for a superiority of talent, if not of patriotism; and however much recent events may have brought suspicion and distrust upon them, so far as the former property was concerned, they had never been supposed desperate or unprincipled enough to attempt the prostration of the trade and commerce, and business, and credit of their native land, to accomplish a selfish and sinister purpose of personal gain, or personal ambition.

The recollections of the last twelve months, however, will enable the free citizens of this favored and now happy country, to say how far the Bank and its supporters are obnoxious to this heavy verdict from the American People. The elections of 1834 have shown how far their conviction has been pronounced; and no one will be hardly enough to pretend that those which remain to take place in 1835, will change the character or weight of this important sentence.

What is to be the next movement of the opposition? This is a question we daily meet, and freely confess our inability to answer it, we propose to give our readers the rumors of the day, as they reach us from authentic sources.

Every republican will remember that each signal defeat of the federal party, since the year of 1812, under whatever name or appellation, or upon whatever pretence of principle the battle may have been fought, has been only a signal for renewed dishonourment for a new attempt to divide and distract the democratic phalanx; and for the formation of a new party, under a new name, and based upon a new declaration of principles.

As we view the defeat of 1834 as the most signal and annihilating of the whole series of those defeats, we have been looking for a renewal of the accustomed attempt to detach a portion of the democratic party, by a pretended adoption of some of their popular principles, or of some one of their popular men, as the nucleus of a new party. The rumors to which we refer, seem to justify our expectation, and to indicate the movements intended by the opposition. It is said that Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Webster, Mr. McLean, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Mangum, and all other whig coalition and Bank candidates, are to be laid upon the shelf, and that a candidate is to be sought from the Jackson ranks. The leaders of all grades are reported to be active in their researches after an individual, and in sounding the opinions of their party in the different sections of the country upon the proposed plan. Their first love is said to have fallen on Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky; but the Colonel, with his accustomed republican firmness, is reported to have promptly declined the honor of a defeat, as the successor of Gen. Jackson, or the benefit of the late whig party, and now nameless opposition.

Since this unkind rebuff from Col. Johnson, report says these disappointed politicians have centred their affections upon the Hon. Hugh L. White, Senator from the State of Tennessee, and that they affect to discover in this hitherto staunch supporter of the present administration, which they have so much decried, the man whom they shall delight to honor. The friends of the Judge are said to be daily pressed to place his name before the people as a candidate for the Presidency, in opposition to the candidate which a National Convention of republican delegates from the several States may select. This must be a mark of gracious favor, as unexpected to Judge White, as it is uncongenial with his principles and political course; and we will not admit that his silence is to be taken as evidence that he holds under advisement so unenviable a distinction; but assume that the kind intentions of these federalists in disguise, have not yet been laid before him in a manner to authorize a prompt declaration of the honor of being beaten for their benefit.

Time will show whether any republican has made the dupe of their designs, and the humble instrument of their insidious purpose to divide the democratic party.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

It will be a hard task, which its party leaders of the opposition will have to undertake, to induce the several parties, of which the opposition is composed, to act together, and to concentrate their support, not on one candidate against the candidate of the administration. One feeling, however, can accomplish this object, and this feeling is, an uncompromising hatred to the President and his administration. This feeling absorbs all other feelings. It has changed the political principles which had been entertained for years; it has made friends of enemies, and enemies of friends; it has produced a concert of action between men who, all their lives, had followed the banners of the democratic party, and others who had been the ardent supporters of our old nation and a splendid government. Such associations we have beheld, and such associations we will behold in the future to the present Administration. And what is inevitable, such associations must be formed to oppose the triumph of the presidential candidate of the friends of the Administration.

But, after all, can an opposition, thus constituted, be successful with the People of the United States? We believe not, and the reasons for our belief are obvious.

Should the candidate of the opposition for the Presidency be elected, what policy, and what principles would govern his administration? If this candidate is from that portion of the opposition which support the “American System,” how can he expect to please another portion, which have been so clamorous against the protective system by high duties on imports? If this candidate is from that portion of the opposition which admits the constitutionality of the Bank and Internal Improvements, and the expense of the public Treasury, how will he be able to retain the good graces of those who do not admit such constitutional powers? How will he be able to give a decided and uniform tone to the policy of his administration, and to obtain the sanction of a majority in both branches of Congress? The policy of his administration cannot assume, alternately, all the colors of the rainbow, to please the fancy of the various parties which will have combined to place him in the Presidential chair. Would the country be benefited by the adoption of such a policy? On the other hand, should the friend of the administration succeed in electing their candidate, the policy that he will pursue will be uniform and decided, and in accordance with the feelings and opinions of a large majority of those who will have contributed in elevating him to the Presidency. Of this the opposition must be well aware; and they must be well aware also, that the advantage of the candidate of the friends of the administration, cannot be met unless they can succeed in mutual concessions, in making all the parties in opposition subscribe to a uniform system, to the same policy, and to the same political principles.—Can they perform such a herculean task?

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

There are evident signs of division in the opposition ranks. The project, started at Washington, of taking a Jackson man for their candidate, meets but little favor from the Northern branch of the party. The friends of Daniel Webster, the High Priest of Federalism, think that his claims have been already long enough deferred, and they have nominated him for the Presidency, and seem determined to support him at all hazards. If he should be run, he would probably get the votes of Massachusetts. The allies are conscious of his weakness, and refuse to take the burthen of his name upon their shoulders. The difference is evidently approaching a crisis, and it would not be at all surprising to see Webster and Clay at sword's points ere long. We have been led to these reflections by an attack upon Mr. Clay in the House on Friday last, by Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island—the same man who thanked God that he was never a Democrat, and who is of course a particular friend of Mr. Webster. We say it is an attack upon Mr. Clay, because the “*compromise*,” which Mr. Burgess denounces as a “*FALSE and COVARTOUS ARRANGEMENT*,” was effected by Mr. Clay and forces in the Senate.—*The Age.*

THE SCHEME UNVEILED.

The Old Boston Central has come out at last, and recommended to the Federal party what we intimated a few weeks since, would probably be their mode of conducting the next Presidential canvass. It is in substance this, viz. to run in each State the candidate for President who will be likely to receive the most votes;—one candidate will not concentrate the entire strength of the party, the same electors are to be run on both Federal tickets—the

electors in each State are not to vote for the candidate for whom they are chosen, but for that ticket that shall appear to be the most popular on the eve of the Presidential election! The substance of the whole arrangement is to deceive the Federal party in each State, by getting their suffrages for a man whom they would have elected President, and then throwing the votes they have thus assigned for a candidate, who would, if proposed directly to them, never receive their votes! It is this system of deception, now openly avowed, that ought to awaken the attention of the honest Federalist to the desperate and unprincipled measures resorted to by his own leaders. The same course was pursued by the Nationals and Anti-masons in New York, during the last Presidential election. But the burst of indignation with which the development of that plan was every where received, had no effect to prevent a repetition of the offence.

We do not fear the success of any plan of conducting the campaign that the Federal party may adopt. The candidate of the Democratic National convention will doubtless receive the support of the friends of the principles and policy of the administration of Andrew Jackson. They have too often demonstrated their strength, to leave any doubt of the result in a direct encounter with Federalism in every form, and under every name.—*Eastern Argus.*

A scientific improvement in artificial teeth.—The following notice, though it refers to an useful art of only limited interest, has attracted public attention, as an instance of that which we always trace with much satisfaction, viz: the application of remote and scientific principles to the uses and purposes of life. The art to which we refer is that of remedying the loss or defects of the teeth which time or accident produce. On a subject on which so much pretension is used, it will, perhaps, be difficult for some people to believe, that is however very true, that the uses of teeth so far as regards appearance, the form of the mouth, speaking and even mastication can be restored, without any of the painful processes and disagreeable machinery hitherto employed. Messrs. Crawford's method proceeds, as it has been explained to us, on the scientific principles of the pressure of the atmosphere; it depends, therefore, for its results, in respect to the main difficulty of the art, viz: the support of the substitute teeth, solely on accurate air-tight fitting of the artificial piece into its place in the mouth, and is merely an application of the well known principle in physics, by which all surfaces fitting together, so as to exclude air, naturally cling together and cohere. To the simplicity and efficacy of the principle here stated it is owing that the method is unattended with pain, or the troublesome and injurious consequences which are now thought inseparable from the use of substitute teeth; the contiguous teeth instead of being worn away and dragged out by the constant action and attrition of metal clasps and springs, receive support; the contact with the soft and gums being equal, no pressure is created, and consequently no pain or irritation; and they can also be taken out for the purposes of accurate cleansing, and replaced, with perfect ease in a moment's time.—The tool being the production of art it can be made in the fitting in, to remedy any bad form or habit, which the loss of teeth may have occasioned to the mouth, and to restore it to its former state; the ultimate objects, articulation, mastication and appearance, are consequently accomplished on this principle in a higher degree than has yet been attained, and the wearing of artificial teeth rendered easy and convenient. All this, as well as the facility with which they stop decayed teeth by the MIXERALSUCCEEDANUM, Messrs. C. very willingly send and explain to persons interested on the subject, at their residence, No. 90, Walnut street, Philadelphia.—The certainty and efficacy of this method has, we understand, been confirmed by the experience of many years, unattended with any failure in respect to the power and scope of the art, as here stated.—*Penn. Inq.*

Pie-a-Fraud.—A few days since a fellow lately discharged from custody called on the jailer, as we are informed, and presented a pie for his fellow prisoners, who were still languishing in *durantia vite*. The humane and benevolent gentleman who presides over that establishment, thinking there could be no harm in regaling the prisoners with a Christmas offering, readily delivered them the pie, and they received with all due thanks and gratitude. The contents of the pie however, operated so powerfully upon the nerves of the rogues, that before the next day they had found it impossible to restrain their impatience to be free, and had winged their flight 'o'er the fields and far away.' On investigating the scene of their operations, it seems that a number of files had been served up in the pie, with which they soon severed the bars of their window and escaped. We understand that several rogues were stolen in this neighborhood on the same night, and have no doubt that the gentlemen availed themselves of the services of these useful animals, to assist the digestion of the Christmas offering.—*Detroit Courier.*

Cold Bathing.—Yesterday, about one o'clock, a man who had partaken freely of some warming potatoes, leaned himself against a stile on the pier above Peck slip, to enjoy the sun-inspiring revivings by which he had been so often lulled to happy forgetfulness. While in this position he became rather drowsy, and tumbled into the dock. A number of persons, who were at work in the vicinity hearing the splash, ran to the fellow's assistance, and got him out before he had drunk more than half water than he had taken of the “critter.” He was then leaned up against a wall where he stood dripping and smoking, preparatory to being sent to the Alms House.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

An Adventurer.—A large wildcat made its appearance, within three miles of our town on Sunday last, and was soon overtaken and killed by some of our farmers, with the assistance of a few dogs. It measured more than three feet in length and about seventeen inches in height. It must have been forced from its fastness in some of our western mountains, by the scarcity of sustenance and severity of the season—As it could not have been induced to undertake its perilous enterprise, by any ordinary wants or circumstances.—*Hagerstown Turchlight.*

A young lady's case.—Talking of age, the longer women live, the younger they grow. I know ladies who six years ago rated at 35, and who now stand at 29. It is not so impossible for a woman to get over 40. This is *monsieur's* opinion, at which the sex invariably stick. The only person I ever met with who confessed that she had passed (his barrier) was an old lady of 80.

The Coroner was called yesterday to hold an inquest at No. 51, June st., over an infant, two months old, which had the night previous been killed by its father while in a state of drunkenness. After a careful examination of the circumstances of the case, the jury returned a verdict, “That the child came to its death by being smothered in bed by its father, in a state of intoxication.”—*N. Y. Courier.*

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1835.

We have not found in the proceedings in Congress any thing of special interest to the public generally.

The bill providing indemnity for French Spoliations prior to 1800, had not been disposed of in the Senate on Tuesday last; on Monday Mr. Webster delivered a speech of some length in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Calhoun in opposition and Mr. Clay in favor.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the regulation of the pay of the officers of the Navy had not been finally acted on. The House had been chiefly occupied in local business.

The House of Representatives have ordered 50 thousand, and the Senate 20 thousand copies of Mr. Adams' oration on the life and character of Gen. Lafayette, to be printed, for distribution by the members.

We find the following paragraph in the Baltimore American in relation to the suit directed to be instituted in the Supreme Court against the State of Virginia, to ascertain and establish the Western and Southwestern boundary of Maryland.

"Mr. Merrick, chairman of the select committee appointed to consider the subject of our western and south western boundary, delivered a report, concluding with a resolution recommending the stoppage of further proceedings in the suit entered in the Supreme Court of the United States against the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the appointment of an agent, by the Governor and Council, who shall, without delay, proceed to Richmond, to negotiate with the constituted authorities of Virginia on the subject."

HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON. "Will you enforce me to a world of cares? Well, call them again; I am not made of stone, but penetrable to your kind entreaties."

On the 7th instant the Legislature of Delaware, in joint ballot, re-elected the Hon. Mr. CLAYTON, as U. S. Senator for six years from the 31 of March next. We learn from the National Intelligencer, that previous to the election, "The members refused to accept the resignation of Mr. CLAYTON, which he had tendered, to take effect on the 13th, and the entire Whig Delegation forthwith addressed him a letter on the subject, remonstrating against his retiring from his present situation in the strongest terms."

The nomination of JAMES M. WAYNE, (now Representative from the State of Georgia,) to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, vice Johnson, deceased, was, we hear, confirmed by the Senate on Friday last.—Nat. Intl.

The Baltimore American, speaking of the capacity of the steamboat Relief to keep open a track into the harbor of Baltimore, during the winter, uses the following language in reference to her performance during the intense cold of the week before last.

"The most remarkable performance of the Relief was on Friday last, after we had had a week of the most intensely cold weather experienced here for many years. About noon she started from the harbor with the brig Falcon in tow, and to the astonishment of all who witnessed it, made her way through ice a foot thick and of a flinty hardness. Every inch of her progress was thus impeded until she had traversed the whole length of the Patuxent, and reached the broad expanse of the Chesapeake Bay."

From the Farmer and Gardener.

SHEEP. Bakewell Breed.—These sheep are very large and of most beautiful form; their wool is long, suitable for combing and for coarse fabrics; the fleece weighing from 6 to 10 pounds, and even much higher, and the carcass is excellent for the shambles.

Average Prices.—Rams of the current year from \$25 to \$50. One year old and upwards \$50 to \$100, according to quality. Ewes—lamb \$20 to \$30; one or more years old \$25 to \$50. Lambs ought to be removed in the fall months.

Saxony, Merino and other fine woolled breeds. First rate individuals of these kinds for breeders can generally be obtained, costing nearly as high as those already mentioned, say \$25 to \$50 each.

Shock of an Earthquake at Hartford, Connecticut.—On Sunday evening, at 6 o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at Hartford. It continued for a few seconds, and passed off with a rumbling noise as of distant thunder.

A TALL MAN.—We saw a young man in town yesterday morning, whose height is six feet six inches and a half! The tallest man we ever saw, was six feet nine inches and a half.—The wanderer with me is, what men need do with their feet, these cold nights.—Dunstable [N. H.] Telegraph.

The wife of Mr. David Avery, of Westminister, Vt. has presented her husband with five children within fifteen months! Abiza Snow, of Brunswick, Me., was presented by his wife on Sunday last, with three boys, weighing 21 lbs., all well at last dates.

Incendiary rat.—While the owner of a soap factory in New York on Monday night was washing his hands, he observed a lighted candle placed by one of the workmen, carried off by a Rat, who dived into a hole. On darkening the premises the light was discovered through the crevice of the door, and on raising the floor the candle was found burning near some shavings, and in a few minutes more the whole

building would have been on fire. Great caution should be used not to leave candles lighted where rats can carry them off.—Bal. Rep.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1835.

The following Debate took place. Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred that report of the President's message on the subject of our Relations with France, made a voluminous report thereon, occupying one hour and a half in the reading of it.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the U. States the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, during the present session of French Chambers.

Mr. Clay then said that he should propose to make this report and resolution the special order for as early a day as might be agreeable to the Senate. He would say this day week. He then moved that the report be made the special order for this day week and printed.

Mr. Tallmadge rose and said, that he concurred in many of the views conveyed in the report; there were others, however, from which he dissented. He had no doubt that the Treaty was of binding obligation on France; and the refusal of the Chambers to make an appropriation to carry it into effect, was a violation of the implied faith of Nations. He could not concur with the Report in its views of the supposed effect of Mr. Rives' correspondence, on the deliberations of the Deputies. He had no doubt as to the right of Congress to act upon the subject at the present moment in the manner recommended by the President. With the full knowledge that the French Chambers would convene much earlier than was supposed by the President when he sent in his message it would have been better that the Committee had postponed their Report, and awaited the further action of France in relation to the treaty. Such had been his desire. He thought if the Report were made the order for this day two weeks it would be sufficiently early.

Mr. Clay replied, that it was very true that the report did not meet with entire concurrence in the Committee, nor did the resolution with which it concluded. But as had been very properly remarked by the Senator from New York, this was not the time to enter into that question, or to discuss the merits of the report. The only question now to be considered, was that of designating a proper day for making the report and resolution a special order. It was of the opinion that the sooner Congress expressed its opinions on the subject of our relations with France, and particularly as to the recommendations in the President's message, as well on account of the commercial interests of our citizens and the premiums of insurance, as the amicable relations which have so long subsisted between the two countries, the better it would be for all parties.—He was also of opinion that if Congress should not determine on authorizing reprisals against France, as recommended by the President, the sooner it was known on the other side of the water the better. He could not know, nor could any human being foresee, what would be the effect of the President's message when it should be known in France; or what France might do if she chooses, said Mr. Clay to take into a passion at once, she might do this, or that, but he would say, that it would not be the most prudent course for her to pursue; but if she listened to the dictates of prudence, she would wait until she saw what would be done by Congress, towards carrying out the views of the President.

It was with these impressions that he (Mr. C.) was of the opinion that it was the duty of the committee to report without delay, and to recommend to the Senate as early a day as possible for the consideration of the report. He did not know that there would be any discussion on the report. We (the Committee) are for doing nothing, at least for the present. If the gentleman (Mr. TALLMADGE) or his friends contemplated proposing any affirmative measure—any immediate action of Congress, be this as it may, he felt it his duty to resist a further postponement of the order of the day than the one he had named. He did not apprehend any delay of the printing of the documents.—He would engage that the printers would have them on the tables of the members in two or three days at the farthest.

The motion of Mr. CLAY to make the report and resolution the order of the day for this day week, was then adopted, and the papers were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Poindexter then moved that 20,000 extracts of the report and resolution be printed.

Mr. Clay said he would yield to the suggestions of his friends, and vote the larger number. Mr. Leigh said he should vote against the larger number solely because he entertained the opinion that if 20,000 copies were ordered they could not be printed and distributed in less than four months.

Mr. Preston said he most heartily concurred in the views thrown out in this report, as far as he could collect them from the more reading. From what he heard he was of opinion that the document should be as widely disseminated as possible. We ought unquestionably to avoid going to war with any nation by all honorable means, and he was more disposed to avoid a war with France than with any other Power. He was strongly impressed by the views taken by the Committee, and considered them sufficient to satisfy the people, as at present advised, that we can honorably and justly avoid war with France—that there was no present occasion for hostilities, or for those measures which would necessarily involve a state of war. He concurred most fully in the reasonable conclusion to which the Committee had come, not to act on a contingency which might occur or not, but to look to the state of things as they actually exist at present. He would not anticipate events, which, if unfortunately they occurred, might place the country in a condition in which it might be compelled to adopt an attitude of hostility. Whether we were brought into that condition, in consequence of a misconception of the Executive as to the true policy of the country, or by the exercise of the constitutional power which the Chamber of Deputies possessed to refuse an appropriation, it would be our duty to bring to the cause whatever energy and patriotism we possessed to defend the honor and the rights of the country, whoever may be the opponent and whatsoever the risk.

Concurring, as he did, in the sentiments of the Committee, and professing his profound respect for the wisdom exhibited in the report, he was anxious that documents should be spread through the country as widely as possible. But the largest number proposed would be more than Senators would be able to distribute. Thinking so highly of the report as he did, he would not have voted against the large number

without this explanation. Extracts would be published in the different papers, garbled to suit party views, and he would be glad if the Honorable Senator would modify his motion so as to make it 10 or 15,000.

MONDAY, JAN. 12th. On motion of Mr. Benton, the following resolutions concerning the Bank Charters in this District, which he held in his hand, were ordered to be printed.

The substance of propositions intended to be submitted to the consideration of the Senate by Mr. Benton, when applications for renewing or extending bank charters, or creating Banks in the District of Columbia shall come before the Senate:

I. That no application for a renewal of charter should be entertained in favor of any Bank, which has heretofore failed, or suspended payment, until after the circumstances attending such failure or suspension shall have been fully examined, and reported upon by the Committee of one of the Houses of Congress.

II. That Banks of circulation ought to be reduced in number, not increased.

III. That no charter be renewed, granted, or extended, except upon the following fundamental principles (among others): 1. The Bank to pay all its currency in gold and silver, the holder to have the right to require the one half in gold, and the other half in silver.

2. No paper currency to be issued, renewed, or paid out, of a less denomination than twenty dollars. 3. Stockholders for the time being, to be liable each to the amount of his stock, for the circulation and deposits, on the failure of the Bank to redeem its currency, or pay its deposits; with summary process for the recovery; and all sales and transfers of stock to be void which shall be adjudged, by a jury, to have been made with intent to evade this liability.

Mr. Clay said he would suggest 5000, thinking the number moved by the Senator from Mississippi too large to be distributed.

Mr. Calhoun said he should vote for the larger number proposed. He had heard the report read with the greatest pleasure. It contained the whole grounds which ought to be laid before the people, that every one might judge for himself. He desired that every thing connected with this important subject should be laid before the nation. Of all calamities that could fall on this country, he should consider a French war at this time, and on this question, the greatest and most to be deplored. Under these considerations, he should vote for 20,000 copies.

Mr. Poindexter moved that 20,000 copies of the report be printed for distribution by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Young presented a memorial for the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. Nathan Hale.

Mr. Young observed that the memorial was from the inhabitants of the town of Coventry, in Connecticut, the birth place of Captain Nathan Hale. He presumed the mere mention of the name would bring to mind the prominent event in our history, that which terminated his career, and signally marked him both a victim and martyr in the cause of our independence.

It will be recollected that his character, his services, and his fate bear a striking resemblance to those of the illustrious Major Andre. Both were young and highly accomplished officers—both brave, chivalrous and enthusiastic in honor and the glory of their respective countries—both were selected by their respective commanders to discharge a service most difficult and hazardous, and most important to the armies and nations to which they belonged—both, with address, had nearly accomplished their objects, and nearly reached the goal of safety, when they were recognised, arrested, and executed as spies.

Widely different, however, has been the regard which has been paid to their memories and names.

The character of Andre re-ovned throughout the civilized world, and his name became almost a symbol of honor and sympathy—while the name of Hale is almost forgotten even by his own countrymen.

And while poets and historians, even of our country, seem to vie with each other in celebrating the virtues and untimely end of the British Andre, the name of the American Andre—both are brought forward to show the connecting links and dependency of events, in the history of the time.

While pilgrimages are made to the spot where Andre met his fate, and to the grave where his ashes repose, and a proud monument to his memory expresses the gratitude of his country, not one stone has been laid upon another to tell where Nathan Hale was born, or where he died, or where his body sleeps; or to satisfy for what country he laid down his life, lamenting that he had not another life to lay down for it.

The neglect and forgetfulness of his countrymen to the worth and memory of Capt. Hale, and enhanced by this strong contrast continually before them and the world, have been deeply felt by his relatives. But they do not petition here.

The inhabitants of his native town, by their memorial, suggest that some national recognition of his services, character, and fate, is due to his memory, and the honor of his country, and pray, that, as the place of his interment is not known, some suitable monument may be erected, in the name of the nation, in his native town, in the burial place of his ancestors.

MARRIED. On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel Mr. Wm. Gardner to Miss Elizabeth Lundin, all of Talbot county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Humphries, Dr. James Dawson, to Miss Louisa, daughter of William Hambleton, Esq. all of this county.

DIED. In this town, yesterday morning, Emily Jane, daughter of Mr. Joseph Graham.

In this town, yesterday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Middleton.

PUBLIC SALE. IN PURSUANCE of an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 28th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of Richard Mills, deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils, among which are several fine yoke of work oxen, a quantity of corn by the barrel; likewise the lease for the present year, of the farm on which the deceased resided, with the wheat thereon seeded.

The terms of sale, will be a credit of six months with notes and approved security bearing interest from sale, on all sums over five dollars; for all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when further particulars will be made known, and attendance given by

JOSEPH TURNER, Exr.

COACH, GIG AND HARNESS MAKING.



MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they have received, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a planer's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

With a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages,

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GIGS, new and second hand,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of Steel Springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of Silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately, otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, with respect to persons. A. & H. Jan 29

The Eastern Gazette, Cambridge Chronicle, and Caroline Advocate, will copy the above.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, OF N. YORK.

PROPOSALS for publishing the Biography of this distinguished citizen, whose early habits of study, perseverance and application, united with his uprightnes and his unwavering democratic principles, have propelled him onward, from the humblest walks, to fill many important stations in his native State, as well as in the General Government, until, by his adherence to the cause of the People, they have raised him to the second office in their gift; and if I mistake not the American character, he is destined still further to receive their confidence by being placed by them in that chair now filled by the illustrious JACKSON, with so much honor to himself, emitting at the same time a ray of national glory that will endure and increase in splendor for ages after the names of his rivals shall be as dust, and to be heard of no more forever.

The work will make a neat volume of more than 100 pages, from the most authentic sources, including his masterly speech on the REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS OF THE WAR-WORN SOLDIERS, whose toil and sufferings secured the independence of the country.

The books will be ready for delivery prior to the adjournment of Congress; bound after the manner of the Biography of Col. R. M. Johnson, published by me. The price to be \$5 for 12 copies, or 60 cents single.

The various democratic friends into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will give additional circulation to the work by obtaining such subscriptions as may be procured within ten days, and return the same to the publisher, WM. EMMONS.

Washington, City, Jan. 9th, 1835. Democratic Editors copying the above, will receive two copies of the work.

A CARD.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has discontinued his business, with the view of closing his concerns here, which he is anxious to do by the opening of Spring. Persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay, as he has determined to place all accounts which remain unsettled on the 14th of February next, in the hands of officers for collection. JAMES L. SMITH.

N. B. THE TAILORING AND SCOURING BUSINESS is now carried on at the stand recently occupied by the subscriber, near the Market House, by my brother DAVID M. SMITH, to whom I recommend my late customers and the public, feeling assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction. J. L. S.

MILLINERY and Mantua Making.

MISS ELIZABETH MILLS, HAVING lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business, in the employment and under the instruction of a lady considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining country, in the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING generally. She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson and the store of Mr. Jas. Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial. Jan 17

P. F. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, has removed to the Office on Washington street, next door to the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Thomas. Jan 10

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE subscriber, having more leisure than adjustment and collection of accounts, generally, against persons residing in Talbot county. He will give particular and strict attention to all business confided to him, with as little delay as possible.

To his brethren of the type—the publishers of newspapers and periodicals—he offers his services, and hopes such as feel disposed to entrust him with their business, will give this advertisement two or three insertions, by which they will acknowledge him as their agent.

Being Post Master, the subscriber will possess facilities for the collection of accounts, especially those of publishers, not enjoyed by others; and all communications to him, by mail, will be without cost.

Persons residing in this county, also, who have accounts and business which they cannot conveniently attend to in person, and which they do not wish to place in the hands of officers, may find their advantage in employing the subscriber.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Post Master. Easton, Jan. 6th, 1835.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to a generous public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and informs them that he still carries on the above business in all its variety, at his old stand on Dorset street. He has now in his employ a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN,

and, in addition to the other branches of the business, he is prepared to make and repair all kinds of cast steel edge tools, and repair Common and Percussion Gun Locks, ON MODERATE TERMS.

He is also prepared for Horse-shoeing, to which strict attention will be paid, and in this line of his business he feels assured that he is excelled by none. He has now on hand an excellent assortment of

MATERIALS,

and every effort will be made to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. The public's obedient servant, WM. VAN DERFORD. Jan 6

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. Feather, Linsey and Kerseys will be taken in exchange for goods. nov 11

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 and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour, by the barrel. WM. H. & P. G. ROOME. dec 2

PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at the farm of Jonathan Clash, (adjoining the farm of Dr. Theodore Denny, near Easton,) will be sold, on a credit of three months, the purchasers giving note with satisfactory security, household furniture, six valuable horses, steers, cattle, hogs, corn, farming utensils, a gig and harness, blades and the lease of the farm for the present year, fifty bushels of wheat and six bushels of rye, sealed. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Attendance given by the subscriber. JAMES C. WHEELER. Jan 13

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozmond & Slannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "and things of the kind as good as new" and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and other skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

Country merchants or others buying to sell again, will be furnished with any articles they may order, as low as they can be furnished in Baltimore. ARTHUR J. LOVEDAY. Jan 10

Cart-wheel, Plough, and Wagon Wright.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the

BEST MATERIALS, he is prepared to execute all orders in the most and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices. JOHN B. FRANK. Jan 6

LOST.

TAKEN from Mr. Lowe's Bar, it is supposed by mistake, a dark drab Peterborough Box Coat, with round lappels and pocket flaps; in the lining of the left skirt there were three spots. Any person having seen or found such a coat, will oblige the subscriber by leaving it at the office of the Eastern Shore Whig, or by giving notice of it to

JAS. G. ELLIOTT, Head of Wge. Jan 10

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 the 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 34 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.

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 Magazine from the English Press, has led to preparations for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and tastes of the American public. While it will be the object of the proprietor 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 engaging 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

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.

the committee might content themselves and here conclude but they feel called upon to say something upon the other branch of the executive, stated in the outset, as having been presented by the President of the United States to the consideration of Congress. The President is under a conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty; and, in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress in their own hands. He accordingly recommends that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French Chambers. This measure he deems a pacific character, and he thinks it may be resorted to, without giving just cause of war.

It is true that the writers on the public law speak and treat of reprisals as peaceful remedy in cases which they define and limit. It is certainly a very compendious one, since the injured nation has only to authorize the seizure and sale of sufficient property of the debtor nation, or its citizens, to satisfy the debt; and it quietly submits to the process, there an end of the business. In this case, however, we should feel some embarrassment, as to the exact amount of the French debt for which we should levy—because, being payable in six instalments, with interest; computed from the day of exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, (February 1832) only two of those instalments are due.—Should we enforce payment of those two only, and resort to the irritating if not hazardous remedy of reprisals, as the others shall successively fall due; or, in consequence of default in the payment of the first two, consider them all now due and levy for the whole?

Reprisals do not of themselves produce a state of public war; but they are not unfrequently the immediate precursor of it. When they are accompanied with an authority, from the Government which admits them, to employ force, they are believed invariably to have led to war, in all cases where the nation against which they were directed, was able to make resistance. It is wholly inconceivable that a powerful and chivalrous nation like France, would submit without retaliation, to the seizure of the property of her unoffending citizens, pursuing their lawful commerce to pay a debt which the popular branch of her legislature had refused to acknowledge and provide for. It cannot be supposed that France would tacitly and quietly assent to the payment of a debt to the United States, by a forcible seizure of French property, which, after full deliberation, the Chamber had expressly refused its consent to discharge. Retaliation would ensue, and retaliation would inevitably terminate in war. In the instance of reprisals made by France upon Portugal, cited by the President, the weakness of this power, convulsed and dissolved by the ravages of civil war, sufficiently accounts for the fact of their being submitted to, and not producing a state of general hostilities between the two nations.

Reprisals so far partake of the character of war, that they are an appeal from reason to force from negotiation, devising a remedy to be applied by the common consent of both parties, to self-redress, carried out and regulated by the will of one of them; and, if resistance be made, they convey an authority to subdue it, by the sacrifice of life, if necessary.

The framers of our constitution have manifested their sense of the nature of this power, by associating it in the same clause with grants to Congress of the power to declare war, and to make rules concerning captures on land and water.

Without dwelling further on the nature of this power, and under a full conviction that the practical execution of it against France would involve the United States in war, the committee are of opinion that two considerations decisively oppose the investment of such a power in the President, to be used in the contingency stated by him.

In the first place, the authority to grant letters of marque and reprisal, being specially delegated to Congress, Congress ought to retain to itself the right of judging of the expediency of granting them, under all the circumstances existing at the time, when they are proposed to be actually issued. The committee are not satisfied that Congress can, constitutionally, delegate this right. It is true the President proposes to limit the exercise of it to one specified contingency. But if the law be passed, as recommended, the President might, and probably would, feel himself bound to execute it, in the event, no matter from what cause, of war, or of a state of hostilities, the fulfilment of the treaty by the French Chambers, now understood to be in session. The committee can hardly conceive the possibility of any sufficient excuse for a failure to make such provision. But, if it should unfortunately occur, they think that, without indulging in any feeling of unreasonable distrust towards the Executive, Congress ought to reserve to itself the constitutional right, which it possesses, of judging of all the circumstances by which such refusal might be attended; of hearing and of deciding whether in the actual posture of things, as they may then exist, and looking to the condition of the United States, of France and of Europe, the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal, ought to be authorized or any other measure adopted.

In the next place, the President, confiding to the strong execrations of the King's Government of its sincere desire to fulfil faithfully the stipulations of the treaty, and of its intention, with that view, of applying again to the new Chambers, for the requisite appropriations, very properly signified during the last summer thro' the appropriate organs at Washington and at Paris, his willingness to await the issue of this experiment. Until it is made, and whilst it is in progress, nothing, it seems to the committee, should be done on our part, to betray suspicions of the integrity and fidelity of the French Government; nothing, the tendency which might be, to defeat the success of the very measure we desire. This temporary forbearance is the more expedient, since the French Government has earnestly requested that we should avoid "all that might become a cause of fresh irritation between the two countries, compromitt the treaty, and raise up an obstacle, perhaps insurmountable, to the views of reconciliation and harmony, which animate the King's council."

The President seems to have been aware of the possibility of a misinterpretation of his message, and he has sought to guard, the committee hope with success, against its being viewed in the light of menace. But if his recommendation be followed up by the passage of a law of reprisals in Congress, it is much to be apprehended, that our purpose might be supposed to be one of intimidation. France would look at our acts, not our protestations.—And, in several situations, Congress would hardly consider it consistent, with its independence, and the freedom of deliberation, to pass an act of appropriation for a foreign Government, with a measure of self redress, denounced and anticipated over its head by that foreign government. If Congress declines authorizing reprisals, France will have no right to impute to the Government of the U. S. any design to appeal to her fears, and will be deprived of any pretext for refusing to execute the treaty. In that event, the message of the President will be regarded as the manifestation

of a lively sensibility to the honor and interests of his country, but his recommendation not being adopted by the only department of the Government competent to carry it into effect, it could afford no apology to France for disregarding the obligations of national faith and justice. It may, and probably will be asked, but suppose, contrary to all our just expectations, France should continue to fail to execute the treaty, what is then to be done? The committee will indulge no such supposition. They will not anticipate the possibility of a final breach by France of her solemn engagements.—they limit themselves to a consideration of the posture of things as they actually now exist. They will not look beyond the impenetrable veil which covers the future. At the same time, it cannot be doubted that the U. S. are abundantly able to sustain themselves in any vicissitudes, to which they may be exposed.—The patriotism of the people has been, hitherto equal to all emergencies, and if their courage & constancy, when they were young and comparatively weak bore them safely through all past struggles; the hope may be confidently entertained now, when their numbers, their strength, and their resources, are greatly increased, that they will, whenever the occasion may arise, triumphantly maintain the honor, the rights, and the interest of their country. Without, however, prematurely disclosing the mode of performing any duty which the Government of the U. S. may, in any contingency, hereafter be called upon to fulfil to the people of these States; without expressing any anticipations inconsistent with the honor and good faith, or announcing any purposes, wounding to the pride of France, the committee think it most expedient to leave Congress unfettered, and free to deliberate on whatever exigency may henceforward arise.

Entertaining these opinions and views upon the present state of our relations with France, the committee finally conclude by recommending to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for paying to the U. States the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers.

- LIST OF LETTERS**
- Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md., on the first day of January, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.
- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| A | Wm. Hussey |
| B | Caroline Hammond |
| C | J. H. Jenkins |
| D | Charlotte Jackson |
| E | Wm. H. Jones |
| F | Samuel H. Kinney |
| G | Ann C. Kirby |
| H | J. M. Lloyd 2 |
| I | Edward Lloyd 2 |
| J | Daniel Lloyd |
| K | Jane Martin |
| L | James Neill, Jr. |
| M | Dwight Netham |
| N | Thos. W. Overy |
| O | Wm. Price |
| P | Mrs. Pierce, (w. l. w.) |
| Q | Daniel Price |
| R | John H. Pennington |
| S | Commissary Price |
| T | Chas. L. Rhodes |
| U | Mrs. Rodgers 3 |
| V | Sarah Rhodes |
| W | Thos. Robinson |
| X | Robert Rose |
| Y | Dr. John Rodgers |
| Z | Wm. Ridgway |
- Anna Denny
Stephen Denny
Wm. Dulin
Robt. A. Dodson
John Dawson
- H. L. Edmondson
Wm. Edmondson
John Edmondson, Esq.
Thos. Erickson
J. M. G. Emory
- Margaret Farland
Ariel Fitch
Richard Feddelem
- C. H. Goldsborough 2
W. G. Thomas
P. F. Thomas
Wm. H. Tilghman
Wm. Townsend
Peter Todd
Deborah Turner
Henrietta Todd
- Rev. J. Humphris
A. B. Harrison
Susan Hamilton 2
Ann Hendley
Margaret Hudnall
George Hale 3
Clementine Hopkins
James Hull
- Gariel Human

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

CASH 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.
may 29 Baltimore.

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; 'tis 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 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* 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, Biographies, &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 lovers 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 preserved of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ross'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 commission 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. 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.

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.

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 much sooner 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 yocomanry of the land, we shall continue their trusty Sentinel on the shall continue to defend them from 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 errors, by exposing their objects, and holding up to view the individual who may be disposed, either from a personal distinction, 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 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, post paid, S. & J. N. HARKER, South Gay street, opposite the Exchange. Baltimore, Md., December, 1834.

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. Excellent Burgers, 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

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.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL make her last trip for the season, to the Eastern Shore on Tuesday next, the 6th of January, inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the Spring, of which due notice will be given.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

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 sorrel.—Any person giving information where they can be found shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JONATHAN EVITTS.

dec 30 3t

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10

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 Easton Point.

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

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.

dec 9

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of December, 1834, by E. Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN GREEN, says he belongs to Col. Wm. Hamilton, near Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland—aged 33 years—height 5 feet 6 inches, has a scar on his right elbow, caused by a cut with a sword, a scar on his right leg, and a small scar on his right eye. Had on, when committed, a coarse dark cloth roundabout and pantaloons, blue kersey vest, cotton shirt, white yarn stockings, coarse shoes and old white 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.

jan 13 3w

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. 63—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.

Advancements 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; partly politics and religious discussion, 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 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 city 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 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 unproven terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

dec 20

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First American, from the London Edition.

A HISTORY OF THE HORSE, in 11 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.

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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

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EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No. 6.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1835.

TERMS.
The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,
at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.
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.
No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages 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 Southern Rose Bud.
An English traveller has remarked, that when Americans speak of the relative character of England and their own country, right or wrong, they will have the last word. "Instinct is a great matter," and it is illustrated in the following thoughts, excited by Mrs. Hemans' beautiful and elevating verses to "The English Boy."

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Look up, my young American!
Stand firmly on the earth
Where noble deeds, and mental power,
Give titles more than birth.

A hallowed land thou claimest, my boy,
By early struggles bought,
Heaped up with noble memories—
And wide—aye, wide as thought!

On the high Alleghany's range,
Awake thy joyous song;
Then o'er our green savannahs stray,
And gentle notes prolong.

Awake it mid the rushing peal
Of dark Niagara's voice,
Or by thine osann rivers stand,
And in their joy rejoice.

What though we boast no ancient towers
Where "ivied" streamers twine!
The Laurel lives upon our soil,
The Laurel, boy, is thine—

What though no "minister lifts the cross,"
Tinged by the sunset fire?
Freely religion's voices float
'Round every village spire.

And who shall gaze on yon "blue sea"
If thou must turn away,
When free Columbia's stripes and stars,
Are floating in the day?

Who thunders louder, when the strife
Of gathering war is stirred?
Who ranges further, when the call
Of commerce's voice is heard?

And tho' on "Creasy's distant feld"
The gaze may not be cast,
While through long centuries of blood,
Rise spectres of the past.

The future wakes thy dreamings high,
And thou a note may't claim,
Aspiring, when in after times,
Shall swell the tramp of fame—

Yet scenes are here for tender thought—
Here sleep the good and brave!
Here kneel, my boy, and raise thy vow
Above the patriot's grave.

O! Matric's side, on Baker's height,
On Moanough's bested line,
On Eotaw's field, on Yorktown's bank,
Erect thy loyal shrine;

And when thou'rt told of "knighthood's shields,"
And English battles won,
Look up, my boy, and breathe one word—
The name of Washington. C. G.

THE WIDOW.

BY T. H. EAVLY.

There has always been to me a fascination about Old Women! Some may deem this a strange avowal—but why? It is the glory of man to avow admiration for the fairer, and alas! the weaker sex; and if woman, in bloom of youth, and pride of beauty, be weak and dependent on the attentions of manhood, how much more is she an object of interest and compassion when, sinking into the vale of years, we see her deprived of those who once loved and protected her, and no longer possessing the attractions which, while they last may win for the fortunate owner "friends in all theagad, and lovers in the young!"

I am no longer young myself, and this may perhaps account for the eccentricity of my partiality. But let not the reader imagine that I would marry an old woman, far from it. It is a respectable distance that I admire her, and the tender interest which I feel for her is of that nature, that when I look upon her loneliness, her poverty, her friendless condition—when I see her as she is, and think of what she may have been, spite of myself, my eyes will fill with tears.

I am aware that many sensitively sentimental persons, who would shed tears over the unreal distresses of an imaginary heroine in a novel, would ridicule my sympathy for my old woman; yet I cannot but think that my feelings are excited by a more legitimate cause than these.

I have recently lodged in a country town, occupying the first floor of a small house in the high street; and over my head on the second floor, lives Mrs. Saunders, the widow of a captain in the army. When I took my lodgings, I was told that I would find them very quiet, for Mrs. Saunders had no company, & was "a very regular genteel old lady." And so I found her; her step was noiseless, and her very cough, when she had one, was almost inaudible: she saw no company; and indeed, excepting when she addressed her maid, seldom heard the sound of her own voice. Well might they say that she was regular. It is in a cathedral town that she dwells, and regularly every day in the week she attends morning service; twice on every Sunday is she to be seen in her accustomed seat; her daily walk, her meals, her outgoings, her

incomings, nay her "down sittings, and her up-risings," seem regulated by clock-work. As she still wears the widow's "inky cloak," still cap, and deep-veiled bonnet, I at first concluded that she had but recently been deprived of her husband; but I afterwards learned that she had been a "lone woman" for thirty years! She is now upwards of sixty; and she was scarce a girl when he on whom her young heart had lavished all its affections—more so with sincerity, and "obeyed" implicitly, was suddenly snatched from her in the very flower of his age. She then thought it impossible to survive him—yet, thirty years have passed, since she knelt by his bedside, with his cold hand in hers; and she still lives, and may live for years!

There comes to many, a time when they can say with truth, "I shall never again be happy." But they who speak of "death" as the certain early termination of their sorrows, little know how long human nature may survive all its like poor old Mrs. Saunders, we may find them after a lapse of thirty years; withered indeed, and changed in appearance, but still, like her, in the full of her life; or, if that be thrown aside, still bearing in the widowed heart the memory of the past.

I have owned my predilection for Old Women; had it not existed, Mrs. Saunders and I would probably have been to this hour unknown to each other. Besides, all old women do not indiscriminately interest me: had the widow been a woman of ringlets and rouge; with a bonnet with a pink lining, short petticoats, and shoes with sandals, I should have hated the sound of her venerable trip, and should probably have done every thing in my power to annoy her.

But my old woman had none of these; deep was the crease upon her black bonnet, and often deeper were her sighs as she walked slowly down our little staircase. There was a dejection in her manner that interested me; and as I watched her from my bay window walking slowly down the street, I thought I never had seen a more sad, nor a more respectable looking old personage.

Loving old women as I had always loved them, this old woman appeared more lovable than any I had ever seen!

I was determined to make her acquaintance; but how to manage it without an appearance of impertinent intrusion was not easy; however, though no longer very young, I was twenty years her junior, and therefore hoped, that by an accident, we became on speaking terms, no imputation of an amatory nature could by any possibility be cast upon her, nor upon myself, even by the inhabitants of a country town.

The opportunity I had often sought at length occurred. I had long seen and admired a fair young girl, the daughter of a gentleman who was my opposite neighbour; for he it known that my due appreciation of old women has not by any means hardened my heart against, nor has it turned my head away from those who bear the advantages of being still young, and beautiful; but then, I believe I must allow, the consideration that they must certainly one day become old, and lose their beauty, and may possibly become sad and desolate, gives them, in my eyes, an additional interest.

My fair young neighbor was the belle of the place, and her youth, animation, and loveliness entitled her to the distinction: she was the pet of her father and mother, and the charm of her comfortable home; but though idolized by her parents, and admired by all the young beaux of the place, she was not spoiled. She laughed with them all, but smiled particularly upon none; she was well brought up, and too innocent, to trifle with the feelings of any.

Our town at length became more gay than was its wont; a regiment was quartered in the immediate neighborhood, and the officers, in the pride of scarlet cloth and feathers, daily paraded the high street. They were particularly fond of walking on my side of the street, and taking short turns immediately under my window; not that, participating in my love for old women, they were attracted by venerable Mrs. Saunders, but because it gave them an opportunity of looking at the opposite house, the residence of Mr. Mapletot, the father of our belle.

Mary Mapletot behaved herself exceedingly well, and did not look at the new arrivals more than young people may always be expected to look at novelties of any kind. One young man, however, subsequently joined the regiment, who brought a letter of introduction to old Mapletot; he was, therefore, asked to dinner, and day after day I saw him call; then join Mary in her walks, and then go at the dinner hour with something like a flute in his hand, or with a little volume resembling a music book. I began to hope that all would end well, as gentlemanly people always do, when they know nothing about the matter, and mean to hint that they fear the worst. It would have been a source of real annoyance to me had I discovered that the young lady over the way was a flirt, only secondary indeed to that which I should have experienced had I found out that the old lady up stairs had been guilty of a similar indiscretion.

I soon ascertained that all was going on prosperously. The officer now visited officially in his capacity of accepted lover, and the happy day was fixed.

What strange commotions did I see on the opposite side of the way! commotions to me (a bachelor) most inexplicable. The knockings and the ringings, and the lawyer-like looking man, with the boy after him, bearing a blue bag; and then the mantuamakers, with huge receptacles covered with oil-skin, and the sempstress and the shoemaker, and dozens of persons (whose calling were to me unknown) called daily at the Mapletots! It was a memorable time—the footman never had a moment's rest!

The day before the wedding, uncles, and aunts, and cousins, arrived from distant places; every room in the house must have been occupied, and where they could have stowed away the servants, to this hour I have never been able to conjecture.

I never left my window had a large family party at dinner; yet in the evening I saw the young couple steal out to walk together alone; and though it was the last day Mary was to pass in the home of her father, she could not resist bestowing an hour of that day upon him with whom she was to pass her life!

Whatever his merits may be, thought I, I am sure she is worthy of him; and it is worthy of her? or, however estimable his character, will their tempers, their dispositions, their habits, suit each other? Will they love in ten years hence as they love now?

This was an unanswerable reverie; and had it called for a reply, there was none to answer me. My eyes were dim with foolish tears. Though unknown to them, I silently blessed them; and ere I could again see distinctly, the closing door concealed them from my view.

The happy day arrived—the day which was to unite the young officer to his young bride, and to introduce me to my old woman!

Again I took my station very early at the window, and saw the carriages arrive which were to convey the bridal party to church. I then heard Mrs. Saunders leisurely ascending the staircase with her accustomed slow and dejected step; and thinking that the bridal procession would have departed before she could have reached her own chamber, I ran to my door, opened it, and with great civility requested that she would "do me the honor of walking in to see the sight."

I have no doubt that she thought a refusal would be ungracious and uncivil; for though at first she hesitated, she said "Thank you, sir—I will not refuse your offer, though the sight you invite me to see is, to my feelings, a melancholy one."

"A melancholy one?" said I.

But the bustle of departure commenced, and poor old Mrs. Saunders, with unaffected indifference, gave a chair to the widow.

Old Mapletot's carriage was first in the line of procession, one of fifteen years' standing and of the kind which bears the appellation of family coach; but he came as fast as gait and age permitted, and handed into the vehicle his own venerable helpmate. He was in his very best clothes, and his lady adorned with the roses of June, and the feathers from the tale of the ostrich. I must be excused for dwelling on her appearance, for she is one of my old women. She was in a terrible flurry, not knowing whether to laugh or to cry, to be happy or miserable. Mr. Mapletot then turned to the house, and led forth the bride, who, with her veil down, basily entered the carriage; then followed an older woman, an aunt; and to give due weight to the arrangement, slowly and surely did the old gentleman deposit himself by her side, and away went the carriage.

The next was a new chariot, built for the occasion, belonging to the bridegroom, who sprang into it with a brother officer, who acted as bridesman, and away they went.

The other carriages were to me insipidities. They followed, laden with relatives, and bridesmaids, white satin, and orange blossoms.

Mrs. Saunders rose to depart; "Will you not stay and see them come from church?" said I.

"I have not had my breakfast," she replied; "I thank you sir, for your civility, and shall be happy to see you, if you feel inclined to return the visit."

She left me; but what a point had I gained in one short quarter of an hour! My own old woman had called upon me, and had graciously condescended to say she would receive me in her apartment.

The procession returned from church, and the party partook of a dejeuner; and then I saw one solitary equipage standing at the door. It was the bridegroom's chariot with four post horses, and adorned with the customary bows of white riband. They will soon set off, thought I; and now I think of it, I am sure I should see much better from the room above; of course I should, so I'll go up, and knock at Mrs. Saunders's door.

I did so, explaining that I expected a better view from her elevation. She received me kindly; but seeing her handkerchief in her hand, and her eyes very red, I began to repent my intrusion.

"You will think me very foolish, sir, I fear, but you are welcome; pray bring your chair to the window: do not mind me. It is forty years since I was at a wedding—my own—and—and—I have always avoided being present at bridal processions, and these sad leave takings; but this happening so immediately opposite to me, and having seen the young bride daily under my window involuntarily interested for her, it would be folly to draw down the blind."

"Oh certainly," said I, pulling the one nearest to me up as high as it would go; "and see they are coming," I added.

The drawing-room windows were open, and the assembled party crowded into the balcony. The door opened, and almost carried between her father and her husband, came the bride in her travelling dress. Old Mapletot gave her one more hearty kiss, and then retreated to the step at the door, meaning to wave his handkerchief as the carriage drove off; but it would not do—the handkerchief went to his eyes, and he made a precipitate retreat. We had but a dim view of the interior of the carriage; but I distinctly saw the husband bending over her to offer consolation.

Mrs. Saunders's maid, who was standing behind us, exclaimed, "Laf dear lad what a shame to be sure, to make the young lady marry a man what she don't like!"

Mrs. Saunders gave her a look which silenced her; and as the carriage then drove off, she had seen all that she wanted to see, she went to put away the tea things.

Mary Mapletot was married to the man of her choice—the only man she had ever loved, and the deep feeling that she displayed, the natural tears she shed at leaving the home and the friends of her early years, the best surety she could offer to her chosen husband, that to him, and to the home to which he was conveying her, she would become fondly and devotedly attached. The smirking bride who leaves her parents and her home, thinking of her flounces, and the bows in her bonnet, will make a heartless wife.

But where was the mother all this time? Not at the door with her husband, not on the balcony with her guests! Did she not see the carriage drive away? Yes; and I detected her; and so did the old woman at my elbow. When the bustle of departure began, after kissing her dear Mary again and again, she mounted the staircase more nimbly than was her custom, and locked herself into one of the front bed-chambers—There she stood; and believing herself unseen by mortal, stretching from the windows to gaze after the last departing carriage, and shedding tears into the handkerchief which she was unconsciously trying to wave! It was in Mary's deserted chamber that she stood, and when they were quite out of sight, the blind was hastily drawn down, and I was glad I could not see her.

I am not one of those who can look on such scenes unmoved. I passed my handkerchief over my face, gave a nervous sort of cough, and then turned round to speak to Mrs. Saunders. She was in an agony of tears! I wanted to be civil, but she waved me away with her hand; and so I thought I would take no notice, and walked

away to the fire-place. Over the mantel-piece two miniatures were suspended; one represented a very handsome young man in regimentals, the other a very beautiful young girl in the costume of forty years ago, and to my astonishment it was the exact counterpart of a miniature which I remembered in the possession of my mother; and which, as a boy, I have been permitted to look at as a treat.

And a treat it certainly was, for boy or man—nothing could exceed the beauty of the face and figure; and there was an animation, a laughing expression about it, which would have well made a representative of Thalia.

As soon as the widow appeared equal to conversation, I told her that I had often seen the face of that miniature, and that I well remembered my mother's having said it was the picture of her early friend Lucy Summers.

"Your mother's maiden name was Fairfield?" said the widow.

"It was," I replied.

"She was the friend of Lucy Summers; and when Lucy was married she received as a gift the counterpart of the miniature you see there."

"You then," said I, "were also the friend of Lucy Summers, and for you that miniature was painted."

"No," said Mrs. Saunders; "it was not painted for me—she passed, and then added, "But I remember Lucy well, I remember her as she was when your mother saw her last. Is your mother living?"

"She is," I replied.

"And does she still remember Lucy Summers?"

"So well does she remember her," said I, "that I really think were I to meet her, I should know her from my mother's description. She has often talked to me about her, and always spoke of her as the most animated girl she ever knew, and one too whose lot in life had been most happy."

"Did she say more about her?" asked Mrs. Saunders.

"A great deal more," I replied; "and as you seem to be interested about her, I will try and remember it. Lucy was the most beautiful girl in the town where she was born; nay, my mother always said that she was allowed by every one to be the belle of the country: she was an only child, the idol of her father and mother, the favourite of all who knew her: her vivacity was contagious; her merry laugh so musical, and so truly from the heart. No party could be dull if Lucy Summers was present. Of course she was much admired by the men, and the offers which she was supposed to have had were not to be counted. I say supposed, because Lucy was not one of those who make a boast of her rejections. If any thing ever made her sad, it was the necessity of saying "No" to persons who declared to her that their whole chance of happiness in this life depended upon her saying "Yes." At length she was in love herself—a young soldier won her heart; so young a man indeed, that she being herself just "come out," it was decided that they could not be allowed to marry yet. He was to go with his regiment abroad; if on his return after a probation of two years both parties remained of the same mind, the marriage was to take place. The young soldier was in despair, but not so Lucy; she cried indeed most bitterly when he left her, but she did not doubt his constancy; and often has my mother seen her flying to the post office, and returning in triumph with a long expected letter. When at length her lover returned, he found her the same gay laughing beautiful Lucy he had left—only more maturely beautiful, and more gay when meeting him than ever. My mother said that her cheerfulness was of that buoyant nature, that it seemed calculated to resist the buffets of the world; and that if she be now living she is in all probability the most active, cheerful, smiling, round-faced, chatty old body that ever was seen."

"It is not improbable that your mother and she may yet meet," said Mrs. Saunders; "and then she will have an opportunity of judging for herself: I am acquainted with her present residence, and—but go on."

"I have said nearly all I know," said I.—"The young couple were married; and though Lucy deeply felt the separation from her parents, she was devotedly attached to her husband; and when my mother last saw her, it was at her own house, by the side of the husband she adored, and her face was beautiful and her laugh as merry as ever."

Mrs. Saunders was silent for a moment, and then said, "I was thinking of Lucy Summers's marriage this morning when you saw me so deeply affected. Like her the bride is married to a soldier—like her she wept at leaving her parents' roof. Oh that the similitude may end there! Lucy Summers became an early widow. For weeks, for months she watched by the bedside of a dying husband—without hope she saw him linger, and at length he died in her arms."

The old lady became much agitated, and when she paused, I said, "You kneed her well, it seems, and must sympathize with her. It is fortunate, however, that misfortune fell upon one of her cheerful disposition—so buoyant, so elastic, as my mother said, that though deeply afflicted by her loss, she doubtless has long since rallied."

The pale, wrinkled, dejected, desolate old woman before me, removed her handkerchief from her eyes and in a faltering voice exclaimed—"I was Lucy Summers!"

At a meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held in pursuance of the charter, on the 24th Dec. 1834, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.

BENJ. C. HOWARD, President.
Nicholas Brice,
Dr. Thomas E. Bond,
Nathl. Williams,
Luke Tiernan,
Solomon Etting,
Peter Hoffman,
Dr. Samuel Baker,
Charles Howard,
Charles C. Harper,
Wm. George Read,
Franklin Anderson,
Wm. G. Harrison,
George Kayser,
P. Rogers Hoffman,
Joseph K. Stapleton,
Saml. D. Walker,
Dr. John Forrester,
Capt. Wm. Graham,
ROBT. MICKLE, Treasurer.
Hugh D. Evans, Rec. Secy.
John H. B. Latrobe, Cor. Secy.
After which the Board elected as their agent, the Rev. William McKean; and Edward F. Carter as their clerk.

PETER HOFFMAN, Chairman.
JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Secy.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1835.

IN SENATE.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, concludes with the following Resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President authority for making reprisals upon French property, in the contingency of non-payment being made for paying to the United States the indemnity stipulated by the treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers.

The question being upon agreeing to the Resolution as reported—

Mr. Clay said, it was not his purpose, at the present stage of consideration of this resolution, and he hoped it would not be necessary for him at any stage, to say much with the view of enforcing the arguments in its favor, which are contained in the report of the Committee. In the present posture of our relations with France the course which had appeared to him and the Committee most expedient being to await the issue of those deliberations in the French Chambers which may even at this moment be going on, it would not be proper to enter at large, at the present time, into all the particulars touched upon in the report. On all questions connected with the foreign affairs of this country, Mr. C. said, differences of opinion will arise, which will finally terminate in whatever way the opinion of the people of this country may so tend to influence their representatives. But, said he, whenever the course of things shall be such that a rupture shall unfortunately take place between this country, (whether France or any other,) I take this opportunity of saying that, from that moment, whatever of energy or ability, whatever of influence I may possess in my country, shall be devoted to the carrying on that war with the utmost vigor which the arms and resources of the United States can give to it. I will not anticipate, however, such a state of things—nay, I feel very confident that such a rupture will not occur between the United States and France.

With respect to the justice of our claim upon France for payment of the indemnity stipulated by the treaty, Mr. C. said, the report of the Committee is in entire concurrence with the Executive. The opinion of the Committee is that the claims stipulated to be paid are founded in justice; that we must pursue them; that we must finally obtain satisfaction for them, and do so, unless, if necessary, employ such means as the law of nations justifies and the Constitution has placed within our power. On these points there was no diversity of sentiment between the Committee and the President; there could be no diversity between either the Committee or the President and any American citizen.

In all that the President has said of the obligation of the French Government to make the stipulated provision for the claims, the committee entirely concur. If the President, in his Message, after making his statement of the case had proposed that the French Government should recommend of any specific measure, there could not have been possibly any diversity of opinion on the subject between him and any portion of the country. But when he declares the confidence which he entertains in the French Government; when he expresses his conviction that the Executive branch of that Government is honest and sincere in its professions, & recites the promise by it of a renewed effort to obtain the passage of a bill of appropriation by the French Chambers, it did appear to the committee inconsistent with these professions of confidence, that they should be accompanied by the recommendation of a measure which could only be authorized by the conviction that no confidence, or at least, not entire confidence, could be placed in the declarations and professions of the French Government.

Confidence and distrust (said Mr. C.) are unnatural allies. If we profess confidence any where, especially if that confidence be but for a limited period, it should be unaccompanied with any indication whatever of distrust—a confidence full, frank, free. But to say, as the President, through our Minister, has said, that he will await the issue of the deliberations of the Chambers, confiding in the sincerity of the King, and this, too, after hearing of the rejection of the first bill of appropriation by the Chambers, and now, at the very moment when the Chambers are about deliberating on the subject, to throw out in a Message to Congress the President himself considered might possibly be viewed as a menace, appeared to the committee, with all due deference to the Executive, and to the high and patriotic purposes which may be supposed to have induced the recommendation, to be inconsistent to such a degree as not to be proper to be seconded by the action of Congress. It also appeared to the committee, after the distinct recommendation by the President on this subject, that there should be some expression of the sense of Congress in regard to it. Such an expression was proposed by the resolution now under consideration.

In speculating upon probabilities in regard to the course of the French Government, in reference to the Treaty, Mr. C. said, four contingencies might be supposed to arise; First, that the French Government may have made the appropriation to carry the Treaty into effect before the reception of the President's Message; Secondly, the Chambers may make the appropriation after the reception of the President's Message, and notwithstanding the recommendation on this subject contained in it. Thirdly, the Chambers may, in consequence of that recommendation, hearing of it before they shall have acted finally on the subject, refuse to make any appropriation until what they may consider a menace shall have been explained or withdrawn; Or, fourthly, they may, either on that ground, or on the ground of dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Treaty, refuse to pass the bill of appropriation. Now, in any one of these contingencies, Mr. C. said, after what had passed, an expression of the sense of Congress on the subject appeared to him indispensable, either to the passage of the bill, or the subsequent payment of the money, if passed.

Suppose the bill to have passed before the reception of the Message, and the money to be in the French Treasury, it would throw upon the King a high responsibility to pay the money, unless the recommendation of the Message should be explained or done away, or at any rate unless a new motive to the execution of the Treaty should be furnished in the fact that the two Houses of Congress, having considered the subject had deemed it inexpedient to act until the French Chambers should have an op-

portunity to be heard from. In the second contingency, that of the passage, a vote of Congress, as proposed, would be soothing to the pride of France, and calculated to continue that good understanding which it must be the sincere desire of every citizen of the United States to cultivate with that country.

If the Chamber shall have passed the bill, they will see that though the President of the U. S. in the prosecution of a just claim, and in the spirit of sustaining the rights of the U. States, had been induced to recommend the measure of reprisals, yet that a confidence in the measure in both branches of Congress had been entertained by a compliance, on the part of the French Government, with pledges it had given, &c. to that contingency, the expression of such a sentiment by Congress could not but have a happy effect. In the other contingency supposed, also, it was indispensable that some such measure should be adopted. Suppose the bill of appropriation to be rejected, or its passage to be suspended, until the Chambers ascertain whether the recommendation by the President is to be carried out, the passage of a law by Congress, a resolution like that which I have just mentioned, desired of the disposition of Congress.

If, indeed, upon the reception of the President's message the Chambers shall have refused to make the appropriation, they have put themselves in the wrong by not attending to the distribution of the powers of this Government, and informing themselves whether those branches which alone can give effect to the President's recommendation, would respond to it. But, if they take the other course suggested, that of suspending action on the bill until they ascertain whether the Legislative department of this Government coincides with the Executive in the measure recommended, they will then find that the President's recommendation—the expression of the opinion of one high in authority, indeed, having a strong hold on the affections and confidence of the people, wielding the Executive power of the nation—but still an inchoate act, having no effect whatever without the Legislative action—had not been responded to by Congress, &c. Thus under all contingencies happening on the other side of the water, and adapted to any one of those contingencies, the passage of this resolution could do no mischief in any event, but was eminently calculated to prevent mischief and to secure the very object which the President doubtless proposed to accomplish by his recommendation.

Mr. C. said he would not now consume any more time of the House by further remarks, but would resume his seat with the intimation of his willingness to modify the resolution in any manner, not changing its result, which might be calculated to secure, what on such a question would be so highly desirable, the unanimous vote of the Senate, in its favor. He believed it, however, all-essential, that there should be a declaration that Congress do not think it expedient, in the present state of the relation between the U. States and France, to pass any law whatever concerning them.

Mr. King said he agreed perfectly with the honorable Chairman of the committee, that a lengthy discussion was not called for, or perhaps justified. He also differed a little with the honorable Chairman on the subject of the report and resolution, that he should say but very little in favor of the trifling changes which he proposed to make in the form of the resolution offered for the sanction of the Senate. He had agreed in committee, and still agreed, to the report, with a few trifling exceptions in its details; and he had, and still agreed to the general conclusion to which the committee came, that it was inexpedient at this time to legislate on the subject of the treaty of 1831. The tone and tenor of the report, with the exception referred to, met his decided approbation. Though he had reserved to himself the right which he now exercised, of offering amendments to the form of the resolution, and expressing his dissent to a few of the details of the report itself.

Sir, said Mr. K. what is the tone and character of this report? He did not believe that it was intended by the Chairman who drafted it, as a party paper. It was not proposed to the committee, or by the committee adopted, as a party paper. It was not presented to the Senate as a report of that character, and he did not believe it would be received by the People of the United States as a party paper, unless the public press and party politicians of the country should wrongfully succeed in stamping upon it that character. As just observed by the honorable Chairman, it sustained the most important positions of the President throughout. The President was treated with the most entire respect. The motives of the President were treated with full respect, and even his recommendation was treated with respect. So much so that the intimation is clear in the report that the difference between the President and the committee probably arose from the difference of time and of circumstances under which they deliberated. From the remarks which he had made on the subject of the character of the report, the object of the part of the amendment was sufficiently obvious. It was to connect more closely the report and the resolution, and sustain the appearances of harmony between the two branches of the Government, by referring to the probably reason of the difference between the recommendation of the President and the action of Congress. There were, to be sure, several reasons that might be gathered from the report; but this was most prominent, and he selected it because it was the one most especially mentioned in the report. Mr. K. read from the report, page 18, "It is not improbable to suppose that the President would have abstained from any such recommendation, if he had known what recent intelligence from France shows, that, in point of fact, the Chambers assembled on the 1st of December, instead of the 26th, the day on which it was believed by the President they would meet."

The object of the latter part of the amendment was also obvious. He did not wish to stand committed, or hold out the idea to France that we would under no circumstances, take any step during the present session of Congress, however we might be justified by future information received. He was very far from wishing to commit himself or the Senate to any future specific mode of action, or to any action at all. At present, we agree that legislation was inexpedient. But he was unwilling to commit ourselves to the inexpediency of legislation at this session, provided future information, before the adjournment, should call for legislation upon the subject.

Mr. Clay replied that he was glad to see the honorable member from Georgia animated with the best spirit on this subject—that he was frank, open, and unreserved, in the expression

of his sentiments; and he was happy to find in his resolution that there was no ground for serious difficulty between them. But he thought the gentleman's resolution was objectionable in two of its provisions. The report was an argumentative document, and it was not usual in resolutions appended to such papers, to reiterate the reasoning in the report. His first objection to the resolution was, that it assigned one of the reasons contained in the report, for the adoption of the resolution, and he thought that not the strongest one. If one of the reasons in the report might be drawn down, he thought all might, and each Senator might require the introduction into the resolution, of the reasons which governed his vote. The French Minister had said, in a part of the correspondence, that a bill would be prepared for the appropriation, and submitted to the Chamber the next day; but the Committee came to the conclusion that we ought not to reproach them for not doing so, because they were the proper judges of what was the proper time for its presentation; he could not, therefore, assent to one of the reasons being introduced into the resolution. There was one other part of the resolution, "that it was inexpedient to act till further information should be received from France," an expression which he viewed in the light of a menace, and implied that if their further action was not of a satisfactory nature, then we were prepared to resort to the measure recommended by the President. Now he, Mr. C. would not say what he would do, if France should not make the appropriation at the present session of the Chambers: "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." Let us have all the circumstances before us. He was for having Congress free to deliberate upon war, open, undisguised war—upon commercial restrictions or reprisals, unfettered in the event of any contingencies. He was anxious for all the circumstances—whether the King had abandoned the claim, or intended to go on pressing it. But if we looked further, it would be seen that the propriety of this course was more apparent when we considered that this Congress terminated on the 3d March, when a new Congress would come in—that they ought to remain free when the awful alternative of a rupture or submission to wrong shall be presented; he therefore moved to strike out the parts of the amendment which he had indicated as objectionable. Mr. Webster thought that the importance of unanimity on this subject was so great, and the practical difference between the two resolutions was so small, that pains should be taken to throw them into a shape that the resolution could be adopted. The prevailing sentiment seemed to be a concurrence in the views of the President of the clear right of this country, and the utter impossibility that the councils of the United States can depart from the just expectation of a reasonable fulfillment of the stipulations by France. He thought there did seem to be an objection to the Hon. member's amendment, because it placed the action of the Senate on one of several reasons, and left the inference that on other reasons given in the report, the action of the Senate might be otherwise. It founded the action of the Senate upon a reason which might cease to exist to-morrow. Suppose the Chamber should reject the bill, and the Executive Government of France should, for that cause, dissolve the Chambers and call a new one; he did not wish to form an opinion what the Government of the United States might do upon such an event occurring. It was, therefore, desirable to leave this Government free from any indication or intimation of what its action might be, in any event. The sentiment of the country was, that we were right, and that France was wrong; and this sentiment was not likely to be altered. Mr. Buchanan said, I shall exceedingly rejoice if we can adopt any form of words in this resolution which shall unite the Senate in a vote upon it. I will go as far as any man, said Mr. B., to make concessions in any matter in which principle is not involved, so as to show us to the world a united nation. But I entertain one or two sentiments nearly allied with this subject, which I must express. I concur with the Hon. member from Georgia (Mr. King) that the report is a very proper paper; that in its tone, it is a most statesman-like paper—but what I do not like is, that there are many portions of it which are quite controvertible, and which I think I could controvert with entire success. In disputes between nations, there is a point at which diplomacy must be considered as exhausted, where negotiation must end, and where measures of a hostile nature must commence. I deny, said Mr. B., that it is a menace for one nation to inform another, in a friendly manner, that negotiation has ended, and that measures of a hostile character must commence, unless justice be done to our injured citizens. That is a point at which, when we come, it is necessary for the vindication of the good faith of the country, that we should speak out openly and explicitly.—France is wise as well as warlike; she is a chivalric nation, and experience shows that she is not to be terrified by any menace. The question is, whether for the sake of five or ten millions of francs, she will go to war, rather than pay a just debt to her ancient ally. Now, I do believe, and if this were the proper time, I think I could give the most conclusive reasons for so believing, that the very best course towards France would be to inform her of the fact of our determination. I do not myself believe the money will ever be paid.—I hope I may be mistaken.—until France shall be distinctly apprized that we have come to that conclusion. I am at a loss, sir, to perceive how, if the United States of America have a dispute with any other nation and diplomacy is exhausted, we are to be offended because that nation, in the spirit of frankness and candor communicates to us her final resolve, unless justice be done here. This is my opinion; I may be mistaken; but if I vote for the resolution in the amended form as it shall do it upon that principle. I think it might be demonstrated that there was a positive purpose or design on the part of the French government in hastening the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies. The Chamber was proposed till the 23th of December, and under this state of facts was it that the President made his recommendation to Congress. What he would have done had he received earlier information, I am entirely ignorant of, for I have not the honor of being acquainted with his determinations on that subject, but I will vote for any course of proceeding that will delay the consideration of this subject until we hear from the French Chamber, yet I will vote for no resolution that will announce to France either directly or indirectly, that we are prepared to negotiate further, in case France should assent to the rejection of the treaty. Mr. B. concluded by saying that he thought it necessary to explain the vote he intended to give on this question. Mr. Cuthbert said, he had not arisen to enter into any exposition of his opinions on this subject, but simply to suggest that such phrasing might be used as should unite the votes of every honorable Senator, now separated only by a slight shade of difference. Mr. C. read the resolution, and said, if it was so worded as to express that, "under existing circumstances," or, "the state of circumstances now ex-

isting," it might meet the views of all parties, and enable the Senate to pass its unanimous vote upon the subject. Mr. King, of Alabama, congratulated the Senate upon the spirit and temper which appeared on both sides and said, he was one of those who was not in favor of taking up this question at the present time; but the report having been made, it became necessary to act upon it. He wished for more information before any discussion should have arisen, and thus he was not prepared to say expressly what ought to be done, or what the Congress of the United States should do. What he desired now was, as far as practicable, to express an opinion in language that could not be misunderstood, either in this country or on the other side of the Atlantic, of our determination. Mr. K. had hoped that his honorable friend from Georgia, that they might vote explicitly on the ground, that at this time it was inexpedient to pass any act upon the subject. Mr. K. also expressed a hope that every gentleman would feel himself justified in voting for the proposed measure, so that it might go forth to the world as the unanimous voice of that body. Mr. Leigh wished to have both amendments read, in order that the Senate might see if there was any essential difference between them. [The amendments were read accordingly.] Mr. Leigh resumed, by saying that he could perceive no, or very little difference between the propositions of the Senators from Kentucky and Georgia, (Mr. Clay and Mr. King,) if any, it was trifling, and of the two, he preferred that of the former gentleman. Both, however, came exactly up to his (Mr. L.'s) idea of what was wise, politic, and just, for the United States, and respectful towards France. They had been told by the gentleman from Pennsylvania that he was well satisfied the true mode of negotiation with France would be to indicate distinctly, that unless she did justice, we would take the matter into our own hands, and seek that redress which she ought to grant. Mr. Buchanan explained. There was a period when negotiation must cease, and one or the other alternative must be adopted. Mr. L. continued. There was he to understand the gentleman, that there was a period in diplomacy, and that period, or crisis had arrived? If that be the gentleman's opinion, Mr. L. must beg to differ with him entirely and absolutely. He was not prepared, at that time, to adopt the President's proposition, so far as he had heard it, nor did he believe any one was. What, then, was the mode most likely to accomplish this object? Either force must be resorted to, or we must confide in the justice of the French nation. The latter was, in his opinion, the best. Mr. L. was, however, for making our expression as absolute and categorical as possible, and not to commit ourselves by declaring that there was no circumstances in which we will not hazard a war with France. On the contrary, he was for presenting a bold front. After some further remarks to the same purpose, Mr. L. said he concurred in the sentiment of the gentleman from Alabama, that it would be inexpedient to adopt any legislative measure "at this time," mark that "at this time," for in that consisted the main sum and substance of his affirmative to the proposition. Mr. C. then expressed a hope that the question would be taken without further discussion, and that the phrasing might be so amended as to meet the views of every gentleman, so that the voice of the Senate might be unanimous. Mr. King of Georgia, said that to various suggestions and propositions from different parts of the Chamber, he had only a word in reply. And that was that he was willing to accept any modification of the resolution that would unite the vote upon the subject. He would, however, while up, say a word in explanation of the amendment, and answer some objection which had been made to it. He said in answer to the Senator from Kentucky, he would say that he selected the one reason as that which separated the Committee from the President, not only because it was that mentioned in the report, but because it seemed to include all the rest. It had been said by the honorable Senator truly, that France had promised to do several things which she had not performed, besides an early assembling of the Chambers some of which might with equal propriety be referred to in general terms, as necessary for the performance of the other promises, and he would hope that the Chambers being now convened, the performance of all her other promises would follow. And he wished further distinctly to convey the idea to France, that as the Chambers had assembled, we expected that they would do all that was necessary before they were prorogued, to fulfill the execution of the treaty. It was objected, he said, to the language of the amendment, that we seemed by it pledged to action, when further information might be received from France. He had no such intention; and if such construction was found, he would be willing to change the language, and say, "unless further information from France shall justify legislation," &c. He said there was not a Senator in the hall more unwilling to commit himself or the Senate to specific action on this subject than himself, but whilst he did not wish to act, he did not wish to commit himself not to act, if action should be called for. He would not even at this time commit himself to hostile action, if there should be another appropriation. But he said there were a large portion of the people of the U. States who thought that France had already treated us with much indignity, and if there should be another refusal, coupled with an acknowledged insult, he would not say even then what should be done. It would be time enough to decide upon the mode of action, when action might be thought necessary. But for the present he would say, that the U. S. were now out of the nursery and although, as a nation, we may not have arrived at the years of maturity, we were at least in a condition to act for and take care of ourselves. He concluded by saying he had no material objection to the modification proposed, if it would unite both parties in the vote, and unless some gentleman objected, he should take it for granted that there was a general acquiescence. Mr. Cuthbert rose to explain the difference, in his own opinion, between the resolution proposed by himself, and that offered by his colleague, (Mr. King,) as amended. That resolution merely expresses the opinion, that it is inexpedient to pass a law on the subject at this time. It does not, said Mr. C. leave the Senate at liberty to change its opinion with a change of circumstances. If there be no difference, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Leigh) should have an objection to the amendment. He wished to have the subject presented in such form that no one could object. We should kindle in our bosoms, said Mr. C. the old American feelings that produced union amongst us—feelings that cure all the cankers of party strife. Whatever dissensions may divide us at home—however we may wrangle with each other—when the stranger steps in, let us be united; when the contest is with a foreigner, we should be one. Mr. Clayton said, that he was not willing

to adopt the amendment, proposed by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Cuthbert,) and under present circumstances it is inexpedient. He should vote for the resolution as amended by the chairman of the Committee, (Mr. Clay.) Mr. Clay rose again, he said, not to prolong the discussion. He wished to acknowledge the commendation of the report, made by the honorable Senator, (Mr. Buchanan.) He would not now attempt to defend the errors mentioned by the gentleman, but at some future time he hoped to be able to establish any thing advanced in the report. Mr. Buchanan said, he did not pretend to measure himself with the eloquent gentleman from Kentucky. But he was so well convinced of the truth and justice of the remarks in regard to the report, that he would not shrink from a contest, even with the distinguished Senator himself, rather than abandon the opinion he had formed. Mr. Tallmadge said he rejoiced to see the unanimity which seemed to pervade the Senate on the subject of our relations with France, and he was unwilling to introduce any topics into the discussion at this time, which would tend to interrupt the harmony which seemed to prevail. At the time the report was made to the Senate, he took the opportunity to express his approbation of some portions of it, and his dissent from other portions. He was then of opinion that it were better that the committee should not act on the report, and that Congress should not act on the subject till further information was received from France, and that the whole matter be left, where it was left by the President's message. He was still of opinion that would have been the better course. But the majority of the committee thought otherwise. The report is before the Senate, and must receive that consideration which is due to its importance. He was rejoiced to see the manifestation of a general disposition to adopt such a course as should tend to unite all parties on this question, as well as to present it. He rejoiced to see that however much we might differ about our own local and internal affairs, there was but one feeling when the honor of the nation was concerned. It was a gratifying spectacle to witness the interest manifested by the citizens, who, on this occasion crowd this chamber, and still more gratifying to believe and know, that but one sentiment pervades the whole. It is an American feeling which swallows up every other, when the question is one between our own and a foreign nation. No matter what may be our dissensions at home, the indications given here, this day assure us, that they cannot be extended abroad. Let our motto be, for our country always. Mr. T. said, in dissenting from some portions of the report, it was his intention, when a proper occasion presented, to enter fully and at large upon the discussion of those portions of it. He had supposed that this might be deemed a proper occasion, and was prepared to enter upon it at this time. But he was reluctant to do any thing to interrupt the harmony of the Senate on the important and leading matters of the report. He would, therefore, omit what he otherwise would have said, and reserve for a more fitting occasion, if one should offer, what he intended to have submitted to the consideration of the Senate at this time, under a full persuasion that he should be able to assign satisfactory reasons for his dissent from the majority of the Committee. Mr. T. said he approved the resolution under consideration, as it had been amended, and should give his support. He was desirous of leaving the whole matter open for the future action of Congress, when we should receive information from France to enable us to determine what that action should be. There was a difference of opinion as to what measures ought to be adopted, if France should refuse to do justice; but, it was best, that each individual Senator, and the Senate as a body, should be left free to act as should be deemed most expedient when the time should arrive, and we should be imperiously called upon to act. He would, therefore, detain the Senate no longer than briefly to remark upon the positions contained in the President's message and in the report of the committee. These documents agree entirely in the important points between the United States and France. They agree in the enormity of the aggression upon the rights of our citizens, and of the outrages upon our commerce, for which indemnity has long been sought. They agree in the fruitless efforts which have been made, for nearly a quarter of a century, to obtain redress of the grievances of which we have complained in vain. They agree as to the amount of our just claims upon France—that our just claims far exceed the sum stipulated to be paid us by the treaty of 1831. They agree, also, that we will not look behind the treaty for any liquidation of the amount of our demands, other than what is contained in the treaty itself. And above all, they agree that the stipulations of the treaty must ultimately be performed. That the idea of non-performance on the part of France, is utterly out of the question. These are the important points to which we must all, on all these, there is no difference of opinion; he believed, amongst the representatives of the American people, and he trusted no difference amongst the people themselves. The difference, then, said Mr. T., between the Message and Report is, comparatively, unimportant. This difference consists, first, as to the President's conclusion from the correspondence, that the French Government had engaged to present to the new Chambers, the bill making the appropriation to carry the treaty into effect, in time to enable him to communicate the result to Congress at the commencement of the present session; second, as to the remedy to be pursued in case the Chambers should again refuse. As to the first, the chairman supposes that if the French minister, when the Secretary of State expressed to him this expectation of the President, had expressed his assent to it, then engagement would have been complete. With all due deference, said Mr. Tallmadge, to the honorable chairman, he would take leave to say, that if, after the Secretary of State had thus communicated the President's expectation to the French Minister, and he did not express his dissent, then the engagement became binding on the French Government, and should have been performed. But, he said, he would not pursue this subject, as it was not his intention, at this time, to discuss it. How, then, does the matter stand? The President is required, by the Constitution, to make such recommendations to Congress as he shall think the interests of the nation require. In the difficulties between the U. States and France, he has, in a certain event, recommended reprisals on French property; to satisfy the demands which are acknowledged by solemn treaty, to be due to our citizens. In making this recommendation, he has discharged his duty. It remains for Congress to discharge theirs. The President leaves the whole matter ready, to be done by us, in the consideration and action of Congress. Mr. T. said, if he were to express his individual opinion, as at present advised, and from the best light now before us, he would be for adopting the measure recommended by the President in his message. But, said he, this is not the time

to consider that or any other measure. When further information should be received from France, and it shall be ascertained that the Chambers have deliberately determined that the stipulations of the treaty of 1831 shall not be carried into effect, he did not doubt, that the American Congress would adopt such measures as the interests of our citizens and the honor of the country require. In conclusion, Mr. T. said, he felt it his duty to remark to the honorable Chairman, that wherever the opportunity presented for acting upon the controversial points of the report, he would undertake to vindicate the conduct of Mr. Rives, the distinguished minister who negotiated this treaty. He had not been able to discover the propriety of introducing this gentleman's name into the report in the manner in which it had been done, and he regretted, extremely, that the Chairman should have felt himself under the necessity of doing it, when to almost every unbiased mind, the propriety of the step would seem so very unjustifiable. Mr. King then adopted the suggestion of Mr. Clay, with regard to his amendment. The question being upon the resolution as amended, to wit: Resolved, that it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France. Mr. Mangum asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and are as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bibb, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Cuthbert, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grunin, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King of Alabama, King of Ga., Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Nauhin, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Silabee, Smith, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggoner, Webster, White, Wright—45. So the resolution was unanimously adopted. The bill from the House concerning appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835, was read twice and referred. The Senate then adjourned.

to consider that or any other measure. When further information should be received from France, and it shall be ascertained that the Chambers have deliberately determined that the stipulations of the treaty of 1831 shall not be carried into effect, he did not doubt, that the American Congress would adopt such measures as the interests of our citizens and the honor of the country require. In conclusion, Mr. T. said, he felt it his duty to remark to the honorable Chairman, that wherever the opportunity presented for acting upon the controversial points of the report, he would undertake to vindicate the conduct of Mr. Rives, the distinguished minister who negotiated this treaty. He had not been able to discover the propriety of introducing this gentleman's name into the report in the manner in which it had been done, and he regretted, extremely, that the Chairman should have felt himself under the necessity of doing it, when to almost every unbiased mind, the propriety of the step would seem so very unjustifiable. Mr. King then adopted the suggestion of Mr. Clay, with regard to his amendment. The question being upon the resolution as amended, to wit: Resolved, that it is inexpedient at present to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs between the United States and France. Mr. Mangum asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and are as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bibb, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Cuthbert, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grunin, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King of Alabama, King of Ga., Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Nauhin, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Silabee, Smith, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggoner, Webster, White, Wright—45. So the resolution was unanimously adopted. The bill from the House concerning appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835, was read twice and referred. The Senate then adjourned.

refused the motion of counsel, which had been supported by an energetic address, and merely stated that "the Court do not see any sufficient reason for quashing the indictment," and took the counsel's exception.—Mr. Voris, who is a highly respectable counsellor of Sing-Sing, and who it seems had acted in the Grand Jury room as an assistant District Attorney during the necessary attendance of Mr. Nelson in Court, rose and said, "he trusted that whatever little character he may have acquired in the county, would be deemed by the court quite sufficient to repel the accusation of such an affidavit, from such a source." To which Mr. Hall rose and said, with great warmth of manner, "And I also trust that the opinion of the court will not be affected by such a remark from such a source," in words to that effect. The District Attorney then stated to the Court that for want of material witnesses to the prosecution of the cause, who were absent from illness, he wished it to be postponed to the next term of the Court. This was warmly opposed by Mr. Western, who required that the public prosecutor should make an affidavit of insanity, which he had learned was to be set up by the prisoner's counsel, to secure the attendance of persons who have known the accused for many years. After some further discussion the Court decided to adjourn the cause to the next term, which will be April next, when, if we may judge from private information of high authority, a development of facts will be made, more extraordinary than any yet recorded in the annals of imposition and delusion.—*Courier and Enquirer*

From the Farmer and Gardener. SWINE. Viewing this as one of the most important kinds of live stock for the Farmer, and convinced that the choice in breeds is very great and important, the proprietor has exerted himself, and is still doing so, to procure without regard to expense, the best that can be obtained. The grand object in view by the farmer should be to obtain at a given age of his best the greatest quantity of good meat at the least expense of feed. For this purpose the following breeds are recommended: The *Barnitz* breed, obtained by the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of Pennsylvania, by a cross of the celebrated Chester county pig with the China or grass breed. These swine are white, of beautiful form, with small ears, and will live and thrive on grass alone; requiring no other feeding except for a few days before slaughtering. Their average weight at twelve months old is from 250 to 300 lbs.—[See *Farm. vol. 14, p. 209, and vol. 15, p. 201.*] The *Norfolk* thin rind breed, was imported from England in 1830; they are found to be very valuable in New England whence they were obtained for this establishment in 1834. They are white or slightly spotted with black, very handsome, and like the *Barnitz* hogs, very easily kept. They weigh at 18 months old from 450 to 500 pounds.—[See *Farm. and Gardener, vol. 1, page 65.*] The *Mackay* breed was produced on the farm of Capt. John Mackay, of Massachusetts, who for many years sought and brought home from various parts of the world (he being a sea captain.) the finest specimens of swine he could find. These he crossed so judiciously as to produce a variety which for easiness to keep, aptitude to fatten at any age, large size and extraordinary beauty are unrivalled. The specific characteristics of this breed are, head short and small, chest very broad, back tolerably broad and rather falling below than rising above a straight line, feet very long, fairs above large, legs short and small, habits quiet and a variable color generally white. The competition for the premiums on swine of the Mass. Ag. Society, has for many years been chiefly between this breed and the great spotted W. C. breed, or Duke of Bedford breed; and of those premiums Capt. Mackay has taken on his breed within the last six years upwards of \$200. These hogs grow to nearly equal weight with the *Norfolk* thin rind breed—say 350 to 450 pounds.—[See *Far. & Gar. vol. 1, page 113.*] Last week, in Boston, it was announced and generally expected that the legislature of Massachusetts would soon and unanimously nominate Mr. Webster for the office of President of the United States. His intellectual qualifications and public services have already caused him to be nominated by the judgment and patriotism of most of the intelligent observers throughout our Union. Party-prejudice and clamor may, however, still the "inner voice" and decide for some one of those "glorious obscurities" who require to be nominated in order to be known.—What nomination causes multitudes to ask—"What is he?—What are his powers and opinions?—What has he done for the country?—Tell us the hitherto recalcitrant superlative deserts by which he has earned the highest distinction and function of the Republic."—*Philadelphia National Gazette.*

From the Farmer and Gardener. SWINE. Viewing this as one of the most important kinds of live stock for the Farmer, and convinced that the choice in breeds is very great and important, the proprietor has exerted himself, and is still doing so, to procure without regard to expense, the best that can be obtained. The grand object in view by the farmer should be to obtain at a given age of his best the greatest quantity of good meat at the least expense of feed. For this purpose the following breeds are recommended: The *Barnitz* breed, obtained by the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of Pennsylvania, by a cross of the celebrated Chester county pig with the China or grass breed. These swine are white, of beautiful form, with small ears, and will live and thrive on grass alone; requiring no other feeding except for a few days before slaughtering. Their average weight at twelve months old is from 250 to 300 lbs.—[See *Farm. vol. 14, p. 209, and vol. 15, p. 201.*] The *Norfolk* thin rind breed, was imported from England in 1830; they are found to be very valuable in New England whence they were obtained for this establishment in 1834. They are white or slightly spotted with black, very handsome, and like the *Barnitz* hogs, very easily kept. They weigh at 18 months old from 450 to 500 pounds.—[See *Farm. and Gardener, vol. 1, page 65.*] The *Mackay* breed was produced on the farm of Capt. John Mackay, of Massachusetts, who for many years sought and brought home from various parts of the world (he being a sea captain.) the finest specimens of swine he could find. These he crossed so judiciously as to produce a variety which for easiness to keep, aptitude to fatten at any age, large size and extraordinary beauty are unrivalled. The specific characteristics of this breed are, head short and small, chest very broad, back tolerably broad and rather falling below than rising above a straight line, feet very long, fairs above large, legs short and small, habits quiet and a variable color generally white. The competition for the premiums on swine of the Mass. Ag. Society, has for many years been chiefly between this breed and the great spotted W. C. breed, or Duke of Bedford breed; and of those premiums Capt. Mackay has taken on his breed within the last six years upwards of \$200. These hogs grow to nearly equal weight with the *Norfolk* thin rind breed—say 350 to 450 pounds.—[See *Far. & Gar. vol. 1, page 113.*] Last week, in Boston, it was announced and generally expected that the legislature of Massachusetts would soon and unanimously nominate Mr. Webster for the office of President of the United States. His intellectual qualifications and public services have already caused him to be nominated by the judgment and patriotism of most of the intelligent observers throughout our Union. Party-prejudice and clamor may, however, still the "inner voice" and decide for some one of those "glorious obscurities" who require to be nominated in order to be known.—What nomination causes multitudes to ask—"What is he?—What are his powers and opinions?—What has he done for the country?—Tell us the hitherto recalcitrant superlative deserts by which he has earned the highest distinction and function of the Republic."—*Philadelphia National Gazette.*

ELECTION OF SENATOR IN KENTUCKY. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Esq. is elected Senator in place of Mr. Bibb, (whose term expires on the 4th of March,) by a large majority. Mr. Crittenden is an eminent abilities—a wit as well as an orator—and his political feeling out of the question) is a liberal, hearty, polished—excellent—amiable gentleman. He was once a Democrat, but he studied Mr. Clay's inclinations more than his own, and has forfeited his claim to a popularity which might have enabled him to attain the dignity to which Mr. Clay has aspired in vain.—*Globe.*

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 matters 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 for 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 \$2 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 determination 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.

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 it 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 unexhausted 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

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
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.

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; 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 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 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 *Cronicles of the Caingate* 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 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 found in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

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 *Noels, 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 occasionally be reproduced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no need of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" to 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 the price of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of *Ros'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. *52—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 24 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, Chesnut street, basement story of Mrs. Stovall'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.

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 Sentinel on the 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 People. Our opponents have endeavored to give the general spring to those principles upon which our liberal institutions are founded, or in correcting those derogatory reports, 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 FREEDOM.

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 Letic 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. *52—These terms must be strictly adhered to.*

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favor 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.

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 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 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 interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to enliven and improve the Farmer by numerous Cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above 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 trending—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 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.

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 on 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 orders for exchange.
Batavia, O. P. Nov. 1834.—dec 27

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Easton, Md. on the first day of January, 1835, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|
| A | Catharine Aringdale | Wm Hussey |
| B | Eliza E. Banning | Caroline Hammond |
| B | Samuel H. Benny | Thos. H. Jenkins |
| B | Anna H. Battee | Charlotte Jackson |
| B | John Burgin | Wm. H. Jones |
| B | Margaret Benny | Samuel H. Kinney |
| B | Frederick Bryan | Ann C. Kirby |
| B | Joseph Bantson | L |
| B | Robert Brown | J. M. Lloyd 2 |
| B | Henry Hubbard | Edward Lloyd 2 |
| B | Rachel Bruff | Daniel Lloyd |
| B | Samuel Banning | M |
| B | Samuel T. Banning | Jane Martin |
| B | John W. Battee | N |
| B | John Bell | James Neall, Jr. |
| B | Mrs. S. Coolidge 2 | Dwight Needham |
| B | Jos. K. Carey | Thos. W. Overly |
| B | J. B. Cottman | P |
| B | John A. Clough | Wm. Pierce |
| B | Rev. John B. Carey | Mrs. Price, (widow) |
| B | Gain Clark | Daniel Price |
| B | Wm. Corkrell | John H. Pennington |
| B | Henry Cheers | Commissary Price |
| B | Cox's Lodge, No. 76, 3 | L |
| B | Anna Denny | Chas. L. Rhodes |
| B | Stephen Denny | Mrs. Rodgers 3 |
| B | Wm. Dulin | Sarah Rhodes |
| B | Robt. A. Doolson | Thos. Robinson |
| B | John Dawson | Robert Rose |
| B | H. L. Edmondson | Dr. John Rodgers |
| B | Wm. Edmondson | Wm. Ridgway |
| B | John Edmondson, Esq. | S |
| B | Thos. Erickson | Elizabeth Spencer |
| B | J. M. G. Emory | John Stevens |
| B | Margaret Farnold | Amira Scull |
| B | Richard Feldman | P. Sackett 27 |
| B | Ariel Foot | Wm. S. Sherwood |
| B | Richard Feldman | Turbot K. Slaughter |
| B | G | Edward Stuart |
| B | C. H. Goldsborough 2 | William Shaw |
| B | Mrs. Gibbs | T |
| B | H. M. Goldsborough | W. G. Tighman |
| B | Jos. Graham | Dr. T. Thomas |
| B | John Griffith | P. F. Thomas |
| B | Wm. F. Gees | Wm. H. Tighman |
| B | Rev. J. Humphriss | Wm. Townsend |
| B | A. B. Harrison | Peter Todd |
| B | Susan B. Hamilton 2 | Deborah Turner |
| B | Ann Hendley | Henrietta Todd |
| B | Margaret Hudnall | W |
| B | George Hale 3 | Rebecca Wheatley |
| B | Clementine Hopkins | W. Wheatley |
| B | Gabriel Human | James West |
| B | Persons indebted for Postage are reminded that their quarter bills are now due. | Lydia A. Wright |
| B | Those who have no regular accounts, but who are indebted for small amounts, are informed that they must settle without delay, if they wish to avoid the payment of costs to an officer. | Isaiah Wood 2 |
| B | EDWARD MULLIKIN, P. M. | Maria Williams |
| B | Jan 3 | [137] |

HINTS TO FARMERS.

This is another publication printed on a large 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 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 & 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

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

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. Hitchcock, and issued every Tuesday from this establishment on the following terms:

1. Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance. *52—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.

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 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 err 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. *52—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 this 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.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The very commodious STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Washington street, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackay, is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, buying or selling again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 10

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

A CARD.

A WOLFOLK 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.

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of December, 1834, by E. Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN GREEN, says he belongs to Col. Wm. Hamilton, near Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland—aged 33 years—height 5 feet 5 inches, has a scar on his right elbow, caused by a cut with a sword, a scar on his right leg, and a small scar on his right eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab cloth roundabout and pantaloons, blue horse vest, cotton shirt, white yarn stockings, coarse shoes and old white hat.

The owner (if any) of the above described negro man, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or otherwise he will be discharged according to law.
D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore city and county Jail.
Jan 13

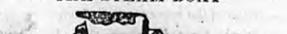
TO TRAVELLERS.



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.

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

WILL make her last trip for the season, to the Eastern Shore on Tuesday next, the 6th of January, inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No. 7.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1835.

TERMS.
The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning by RICHARD SPENCER, at four dollars per annum; if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt.
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.
No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval 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.

The following song was written by J. B. FARNCH, Esq. for the occasion of the Republican celebration of the payment of the National Debt, which took place at Washington on the 8th instant. It was sung with great applause.

THE ALTAR OF LIBERTY.
TUNE.—*Anthem in Heaven.*
From her home in the skies, when Liberty came,
And on earth, with the blessings of freedom descended,
A shrine was erected inscribed with her name,
And a stern band of heroes then swore to defend it.
Round that altar they knelt,
O'er the soil where they dwelt,
While the throbbing of life in bosom was felt,
They declared that the banner of Freedom should wave—
"Twas this land of our own—'twas this 'home of the brave.'"
Those men were our fathers—they faithfully kept
The high trust which they thus to each other confided,
Though prostrate in battle their brethren they wept,
Through their pledges, at home and abroad, were de-
clared,
Firm that altar still stood,
'Twas cemented with blood—
The life-blood of Freedom which copiously flowed!
Then green be the laurel that grows o'er the grave
Of each hero who fell for this 'home of the brave.'"
To us has the care of this altar been given,
And how sacred the trust! 'tis by millions surrounded,
'Tis the tie that unites us—may it never be riven,
But oh! may the land mark our ancestors founded,
Still stand firm in its place,
Until race after race,
Of those who succeed us, shall kneel at its base,
And swear that the banner of Freedom shall wave,
O'er this land of our own—o'er this 'home of the brave.'"
Now pledge we the Heroes, in bumper so bright,
Who fought for our Freedom, and lives to defend it;
We'll remember them all in our glasses to-night:
Then push round the wine cup! round, round, let us
cheer it!
Altho' years have gone by,
Since they fought in the sky,
That so long was their motto—"to conquer or die!"
They would fight to the last, that our banner might
wave
O'er this land of our own—o'er this 'home of the brave.'"
[From the Montgomery Journal.]
The following lines were written on being told by a
Lady,—"Go—forget me."
"GO—FORGET ME."
"Forget you!"—Does the sun forget
The appointed hour to rise,
Or do the stars forget the place,
Fixed for them in the skies.
"Forget you!"—Does the night forget
To follow after day,
Or when we're called to sleep in death,
Will we forget to obey?
No M—y, nor will I forget
The days I've spent with you,
Until my morning sun is set,
And death shall claim its due.
JONESBORO. LAFITTE.

FROM THE N.Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
THE HOLY CITY.
The following letter from a new correspondent for this paper, is, in our view, well worth reading. The description given by the writer of his visit to the Holy City, is well written and full of interest.

LETTER
From an Officer in the U. S. Navy to his friend in the City of Washington.
U. S. SCHOONER SHARK,
Mahon, 22d Oct. 1834.
Before our departure from Cairo, we revisited Cheops, and examined the Sphinx in its neighborhood. This Monument, you are aware, represents the colossal bust, or rather the head and neck of a female, to which tradition attaches the body of a lion couchant; but of this fact we have no satisfactory evidence, and the truth lies so deeply buried in the sand, that conjecture must long continue to supply the place of it. This extraordinary relic is about sixty feet in height, somewhat dilapidated, and supposed to be coeval with the most ancient of the pyramids.
I regret exceedingly that we were unable to explore the interior of Cheops, as I understand it is sub-divided into numerous highly finished apartments, embellished with the richest variety of marble, and some curious specimens of the rude sculpture of the times. Among the latter, the effigies of its royal founder, and his architect, are the most conspicuous.
After a hasty resurvey of the citadel, the co-metries, and the magnificent environs of the city, we embarked on the 4th of August for Alexandria, where we arrived in safety at the close of the fifth day, equally delighted with the novelty of our tour, and the generous hospitality of the high authorities of the empire.
A repetition of visits of this nature cannot fail to impress the Pasha with the power and enterprise of the United States, and finally promote the most amicable relations between the two countries.
On the 19th, we sailed from Alexandria for the coast of Syria, and landed at Jaffa, or Joppa, on the 13th of August. This ancient city, once the principal seaport of Judea, dates its origin almost as far back as the erection of the

Tower of Babel. At all events, it is said to have been built but two or three centuries after the deluge. Under an efficient government, its harbor would be cleared of the accumulated sand, which renders it inaccessible to barter vessels, and Jaffa might again become the active commercial emporium of the upper Mediterranean.
As Jerusalem had been recently captured and pillaged by the Bedouins, who are a wandering indolent race, bound by no social or political ties, and ever ready by mischief, the Commodore deemed it prudent to procure the escort of a guard before we set out for the sacred capital of ancient Judaea. Mounted on horses and mules, we passed through a highly cultivated and fertile country, and reached Ramah, the ancient Arimatea, at an early hour in the evening, where we lodged the first night.—This town is pleasantly situated on a gentle elevation, about twelve miles from the Holy City, and is only remarkable for its ruins, and, as some writers say, the tomb of St. George, the patron saint of the English crusaders. In the morning, we took leave of our holy entertainers at the Latin Convent, and after a perilous and fatiguing ride over the summits, and through the gorges of the mountains, we arrived under the lofty walls of Jerusalem, as the bright, full moon was wheeling over surrounding hills. With as little delay as possible, the gates were thrown open to us, and our numerous cavalcade was forthwith conducted to the Greek Convent.
Animated by an enthusiasm which the holy relics and the ground on which I stood were so eminently calculated to inspire, you may possibly conceive my emotions, but it is in vain for me to attempt to impart them on paper. Not as object within the enlarged boundaries of the city, but call up in the mind the memorable events of the Christian era, and invest the fallen "daughter of Zion," though now desolate and dark, with an interest far transcending all the cities of the East.
Jerusalem is situated in a mountainous region and rests on a sub stratum of soft white fire stone, but partially covered with red earth. It is supposed to have been founded by the high priest Melchizedek about 2000 years before the birth of Christ. He gave it the name of Salem or Peace, a name ill assorted with its destiny. It has been the victim of a thousand sieges and revolutions and her rocks and barren hills are still red with Christian blood. Its first conquerors, the Jebusites conferred upon it the name of Jerusalem, which it has retained ever since. The original Temple was destroyed in the year of the world 3513 or 500 years B. C., and about forty years after the crucifixion it was plundered and again overthrown by the Pagans. Although Constantine and his pious mother once rescued it from idolatry and degradation, the city has since passed through various calamities, and changes of government, and is finally humbled beneath the undisputed power of the Turk. The walls, which probably at an early period extended beyond the much beloved present limits, now embrace on the east, west and south, many of the interesting objects of sacred history, which were formerly without them.
Immediately after our morning meal we repaired to the church of the Holy Sepulchre, an immense structure, erected in the early part of the fourth century by Helena, mother of Constantine. It covers the summit of Mount Calvary, and encloses, and sanctifies the places of the Saviour's sufferings and degradation. The building has been more or less injured by time and revolutions; but is now in very good repair. Rich donations from Christian princes and devotees every where embellish it; but the Turks have control over all here, and until very recently, exacted a tribute from visitors and pilgrims to the Christian shrine. They however generally respect the motives that prompt to pilgrimages, and I must acknowledge, that, for Turks, they treated us with marked civility.
Among other sects, two or three Catholic Priests perform service in this church, which is opened at stated periods for the exercises of devotion, under the various religious rituals of its several possessors. Here the unbloody sacrifice of the mass is celebrated on the very spot, consecrated by the bloody sacrifice of which it is commemorative. You may well imagine that on entering this holy edifice, my feelings must have been powerfully affected. I was indeed overwhelmed with the awful sublimity of the place. There at the entrance of the vestibule was the stone on which the dead body of Christ had been placed for a moment after the crucifixion. Here the place of the passion; there the aperture in the rock in which the cross was set, now enriched by a massive plate of silver, embossed with allegorical illustrations of his death. Here we beheld "where the rock was rent;" and there the Holy Sepulchre.—This splendid Mausoleum stands in the centre of a rotunda, whose dome is crowned by a radiant cupola. It is superbly covered with damask hangings richly embroidered with gold. It faces the east, and immediately in front a small chapel has been erected to commemorate the spot where the angel is supposed to have appeared to the two Marys.—In advance of this is the vault where the Redeemer is said to have been temporarily interred. It is six feet square and eight feet high, entirely lined with marble, and hung with azure silk.—Flowers bejeweled with rose water, are strowed around the apartment, and over the slab where the body lay, are suspended forty or fifty ever burning lamps, wrought of gold and silver, of the finest workmanship. These are the gifts of distinguished individuals of the various sects of the Christian Church.
In the aisle north of the sepulchre, is the place where Christ is supposed to have appeared to the Magdalen, the tomb of Joseph of Arimatea, the place where he was tortured with the crown of thorns, and the pillar to which he was bound, while being scourged in the Court of the Judgment Hall. The mound on which the cross was planted, retains its original elevation, the surface having been sufficiently graded to admit of a smooth marble pavement. It is eighteen feet above the level of the floor, and is approached by a flight of twenty-one steps; over the altar, in front, are thirteen lamps, which are constantly burning. While we were there, crowds of votaries, of different sects, thronged the various altars of the church, in the performance of their several devotions. In passing the via dolorosa towards the Mount of Olives, the Monks pointed out to us the Dungeon in which our Saviour had been imprisoned, and the Hall where Pilate presided in the Judgment Seat. The ruins of the house of the Roman Governor now constitute a portion of a Turkish Saraglio.
From the top of the Mount of Olives, the

supposed place of the ascension, we had an extensive view of the Dead Sea, the river Jordan, and the country beyond. Immediately at our feet lay Jerusalem, the Garden of Gethsemane, the Sepulchre of the Virgin Mary, the brook Kedron, and the pools of Bethesda and Siloam, in the valley of Jehosaphat. The brook Kedron and the pool of Bethesda are nearly dry; but the pool of Siloam affords abundance of excellent water, which supplied the city and the suburbs. Here, as in Grand Cairo, Alexandria, and all Egypt and Syria, water is carried in goat skins on the backs of porters, or asses; and in larger skins on camels, which, when filled, resume the shape of the animals from which they may have been taken.
The tomb of the Virgin is a magnificent vault, spacious and tastefully ornamented, and preserved with the utmost care. The garden of Gethsemane is not only remarkable for the agony of Christ and the treachery of Judas, but is at this day distinguished for eight lofty olive trees, which, it is said, were flourishing at the birth of our Saviour; the fathers have a record of their existence, A. D. eight hundred, and some of them believe they were living at the period of the advent.
A splendid Mosque now occupies the site of the Temple. No Christian foot can enter there in safety. The rash intruder must either resign his life, or abjure his religion.
A short distance on the right of the Mount of Olives, is a smaller eminence, where it is supposed the Angel addressed the Apostles. A small chapel is erected on the summit. On the south side of the city is a deep valley or ravine, called Hinnin or Hinnom—probably the Valley of the son of Hinnom, spoken of in Holy Writ—where the offal of the town was cast and consumed by a constant fire; hence, in the opinion of many, the derivation of the word Hell.
The olive tree every where abounds in this country; among the rocks and on the sides of the Mount of Olives, they flourish luxuriantly. The valley of Jehosaphat is covered with them, and they add to the solemn seclusion of the tombs of Jehosaphat, Ahsalom, and Zachariah. These mausoleums are cut on the face of a solid rock, and appear to have had no entrance; at least two of them are constructed thus.
Bethlehem is built on a hill of a very uneven surface, and contains a population of 15000 or 20000. The stable, the birth place of Christ, is the construction of modern stables, containing stalls, &c., and one is pointed out by the monks as that in which he was born. It is out of the soft rock of the country after the fashion of the stables generally, and is no otherwise remarkable in its appearance, excepting the small embellishments with which it is surrounded. An extensive church and convent cover the place and the stall is decorated with the sumptuous trappings of devotion. At the convent we were entertained with great kindness. Thirty-eight of us partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by the venerable fathers, who all, save the superior, waited upon us with every attention during the repast. The Pasha and his son had recently been there, and, as we were informed, had frequently shared their hospitality. It is more than probable that he is indifferent about the Mahomedan faith.
In these countries where ins are unknown, convents supply their place; or rather continue to be used for one of the principal purposes of their establishment—the entertaining of the way-faring man, and especially the penniless stranger. The revolt in the city of Jerusalem, which had but a few weeks before our arrival, had been subdued, caused several thousand of the citizens to retreat for refuge into the principal Franciscan convent. So great a crowd produced the plague in the establishment, which kept it under quarantine during the three days we tarried in the town. We therefore had to put up with inferior accommodations at the Greek convent; but as Pilgrims to the Holy Land it was unbecoming in us to complain at trifling inconveniences; and so we thanked the monks for their courtesy, and wended our way to the ships again.

PALESTINE.
Ibrahim Pacha, who was at Jerusalem, behaved to me with the greatest attention: I dined with him, and was afterwards several times in his company. As I made continual excursions among the Arabs, and they conversed with me without reserve, I discovered that they were very discontented with the Pacha's government, particularly with his taking their young men for soldiers. They informed me that a widely extended conspiracy was on the point of breaking forth into rebellion, and that I should do well to quit Palestine. I accordingly made preparations for my departure; but in spite of all my diligence I was too late. No sooner did the Pacha depart for Jaffa, than the revolution commenced. The garrison of Herok and Solth were cut to pieces, and the Arabs from Samaria and Hebron marched on Jerusalem. The Pacha had left only 6000 men in Jerusalem, and the assailants were more than 40,000. As however, the walls were furnished with a few cannon, and the Arabs were armed with nothing but lances and muskets, we could have held out forever, had not the Arabs discovered a subterranean passage. They entered at midnight, and the soldiers, after a gallant defence, were obliged to retire to the castle. All the Christians fled to the different convents, and thus saved their lives. For 5 or 6 days the city was given up to plunder, and never did I witness such a heart-rending spectacle, to which they could retire, suffered very much; their houses were so pillaged that they had not a bed to lie on, many were slain, their wives and daughters violated, &c.; in fine, barbarities were committed too shocking to relate. From the hope of being well paid, or some other motive, these savages spared the convents. To add to our miseries, an earthquake, one of the strongest ever felt in Palestine, destroyed several houses, and threw down that part of the city wall which passes by the mosques of the temple. In Bethlehem the convent was rendered uninhabitable, and many inhabitants were buried in the ruins of their houses. For more than 10 days successive earthquakes continued to shake the city; none, however, were so strong as the first. The Pacha, on hearing our situation, hastened from Jaffa with 5,000 men. There are only 12 hours march from Jaffa to Jerusalem, and the Pacha was three days and a half before he could relieve us. More than 30,000 Arab peasants had occupied the passes of the mountains, and as the soldiers wound their way through the narrow ravines beneath, the rebels took murderous aim at them from behind the rocks, and sometimes rolled down on their heads enormous masses of stone,

thus crushing their enemies, and rendering the path impassable to the cavalry and artillery. The activity and courage of Ibrahim Pacha, however, overcame every opposition, and he at length entered Jerusalem in triumph.—Extract of a letter in the Plymouth Herald.

POLAND.
It is a fact strangely illustrative of the boasted march of liberalism that no nation of which we have record has suffered so much, or suffered so long from open wrong, as a Kingdom in the centre of refined Europe, and in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries. From the moment when the surrounding despots rushed like blood hounds upon and tore her to pieces—when
"O, bloodiest picture on the page of time!
Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime."
from that moment to the present her history has been one of gloom and bloodshed. Contending nobly for her ancient freedom, she has only wounded her manacled limbs, and corroded her chains with her blood in the ineffectual effort. Her gallantry has become a by-word. Among the chivalry that followed the eagle of Napoleon the Poles were the foremost. In the late struggle when they stood single handed against the colossal power of Russia, they fought with a lion hearted gallantry that has rendered even their defeat most glorious. But no virtue seems adequate to their Poland. Every effort of her sons renders her destiny more dreadful. Successive insurrections, have made her plains a desert. Of those who would have protected her, some now toil in the mines of Siberia others groan in the dungeons of the Autocrat, and the wretched residue wander about the earth, exiles and dependants. Even her children—her boys—are taken from her bosom, lest they should imbibe from the atmosphere of Poland, the hardy spirit of resistance, and her degraded valleys are colonized by the stupid serfs of Russia. By late arrivals, we learn that the country or rather its remains, suffers still from the oppression and brutality of the Russian troops. By a recent decree 260, persons have been condemned for political offences. To complete the miseries of wretched Poland, it would seem that the very elements have conspired against her. The weather has been so intensely cold that many persons have perished. Conflagrations have also been raging in several of the cities. From the Faubourg of Tzulis to Warsaw many houses had been burnt; the town of Gnesen had been utterly consumed. In Leczysz, Niescow, Dembska, Rymonow, and Sianawa, fires had been very prevalent. Two hundred houses had been reduced to ashes in the town of Opator, in the Palatinate of Sandomir, belonging to the family of Potocki. To sum up this catalogue of horrors, we may add that several shocks of earthquakes have been felt. On the 15th of October the city of Cracow and the celebrated springs of Wiczka, had sustained a shock which had caused great terror among the inhabitants who abandoned their dwellings in the utmost confusion. The subterranean excavations of Wiczka had sustained some injury, and two small houses were thrown down. Such is the fate of a country, once the barrier which protected Europe from the irraods of the powerful and grasping Turks—now the unpitied victim of the very nations she then so gallantly defended.

Man and Woman.—There is a moral depravity, a course licentiousness, in the nature of man, that is wholly foreign from the female character; and of which, nothing is a stronger proof, than the unvarying constancy with which women will adhere to the objects of their attachments, even after they excite nothing but disgust in every other bosom. Man, on the contrary, is seldom so permanently attached, but he can turn aside, and dally, through mere wantonness, with any wandering wail, who may cross his path; and the world only laughs at his folly. Woman shrinks with indignation from the libertine glance, and it is only from man, never from her own heart, that she learns to become at once, the object of his eager pursuit and his scorn! And no sooner does she see that "immediate jewel of her soul" self respect, than, to silence the sensitive consciousness of her nature, she plunges into the profoundest depths of vice. Man is differently affected. A cloud may darken for a period his mental vision, but the first ray that gleams from the sun of prosperity, or ambition, or any other leading motive of life, will dispel the gloom, and he proceeds in his career of business or pleasure, as if nought had occurred, to darken his moral horizon. A crushed heart, on which he has trod with a heel of iron, may be sobbing away its last breath in an atmosphere of pollution, and he heed it not. "Why did she not respect herself?" he triumphantly asks, "and then I would have respected her also." The world echoes the sentiment; and the self-condemned, self accused wretch, sinks away from the cold sneer of untiring virtue, to the oblivion of infancy; her murderer proudly stands in the hall of legislation, or the temple of justice, and his sycophants point him out as a godlike man.
Mrs. P. W. Ball.

Russian Calculating Boy.—In the "Memoirs of the Imperial University of Moscow," we find the following interesting details respecting a child who is said to display the most extraordinary genius for the solution of arithmetical problems. His name is Ivan Petroff, his age 11 years, and he is the son of a simple peasant of Kogozine, a village in the district of Kologrioff, government of Kostroma. He neither knows how to read nor write, but resolves the most complicated problems in arithmetic by the force of his imagination and memory alone. In the month of May last he was examined by the civil governor of Kostroma, when he answered every question put to him with the utmost exactness; and shortly after professor Prevostschikoff, on visiting the establishments of public instruction, had an occasion of witnessing the extraordinary feats in the way of calculation performed by this boy. An enumeration of the questions put to this precocious arithmetician is then given in the "Memoirs"; but as they are much the same in nature and difficulty as those which have been resolved in this country by calculating boys, we shall not weary the patience of our readers by transcribing them. It is said that he resolves these intricate questions with the greatest ease, and scarcely ever takes his eyes from the other children of the gymnastium who are playing around him. One of these problems is perhaps worth stating on account of its complexity. It was as follows:—A certain number of poods was purchased for 600 rubles, if three poods more had been bought for the same sum, it would have happened that each pood would

three cost three rubles less. The question then is, how many poods were purchased? On this being proposed the boy appeared embarrassed. He balanced one of his feet on the other, and turning his head aside, remained without moving for the space of seventeen minutes. He then replied "twenty poods." Astonished at the accuracy of the answer, the examiner asked him how he had arrived at this conclusion, but he could extract no satisfactory information from the child, but from what he said it appeared that he had arrived at a true knowledge of the true number by successive suppositions of numbers. The Emperor of Russia, on paying the gymnastium of Kostroma a visit, saw young Petroff, and had him examined in relation of his extraordinary faculty, ordered the civil governor to place the sum of 1000 rubles at interest for the benefit of the boy, and instructed the director of the gymnastium to have him taught to read and write in the Russian, German, and French.

HEALTH OFFICE.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 1st, 1835.
REPORT OF INTERMENTS
In the city of Baltimore, from the 1st of January, 1834, to the 1st day of January, 1835.

Months.	Interments.		Total.	Coloured.	Free.	Slaves.
	Males.	Females.				
January,	103	101	204	53	44	9
February,	123	103	226	54	43	11
March,	132	95	227	49	41	8
April,	99	87	176	55	46	9
May,	98	68	166	43	41	2
June,	135	84	219	62	46	7
July,	161	114	275	80	63	12
August,	168	150	318	78	68	10
September,	136	103	239	49	40	9
October,	107	78	185	55	49	10
November,	150	122	272	73	62	11
December,	123	117	240	70	53	17
Total,	1525	1222	2747	711	596	115

OF THE FOLLOWING AGES.
Still born, 147
Under one year, 616
Between one and two, 240
" two and five, 267
" five and ten, 117
" ten and twenty-one, 172
" twenty-one and thirty, 289
" thirty and forty, 299
" forty and fifty, 217
" fifty and sixty, 144
" sixty and seventy, 102
" seventy and eighty, 77
" eighty and ninety, 44
" ninety and one hundred, 10
Over one hundred, 6
Total, 2747
* A white woman aged 115, a white woman aged 104, a free colored man 110, a free colored woman 104, and two free colored women each 102 years old.

OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES.
Abscess, 1 " of the kidneys, 1
Apoplexy, 22 " of the liver, 1
Asthma, 8 " of the lungs, 16
Burn, 10 " of the stomach, 2
Cancer, 27 " of the throat, 1
Casualty, 25
Chicken Pox, 1
Child bed, 24
Cholic, cramp, 23
" bilious, 3
Cholera, 71
Cholera Morbus, 35
Cholera Infantum, 201
Consumption, 419
Coup de Soleil, 2
Croup, 46
Death by a stab, 2
Diabetes, 2
Diarrhoea, 1
Self by blows, &c. 2
Disease of the spine, 1
Dropsy, 32
Dropsy in the head, 44
Drowned, 31
Dysentery, 39
Dyspepsia, 2
Epilepsy, 1
Erysipelas, 1
Exposure to the cold, 1
Exposure to the heat, 1
" drinking cold water, 22
Fever, bilious, 86
" Catarrhal, 74
" Intermittent, 19
" Scarlat, 143
" Typhus, 31
Ulcer, 3
Gout, 4
Gravel, 7
Hemorrhage, 1
Hives, 1
Hydrophobia, 1
Inflammation of the bowels, 14
" of the brain, 35
Total, 2747
* Nearly all foreigners, recently arrived.
* The population of this city, according to the United States Census in 1830, was 80,990; of which number 18,907 were colored persons, 14,783 free, and 4,124 slaves. By order of the Board of Health.

DAVID HARRIS Socy.
Mr. Buckingham, the celebrated Oriental traveller, and who is now a member of the British Parliament, delivered at Liverpool, some time since, a lecture on temperance, in the course of which he made some curious statements. During his long voyages, in which he had experienced weather both hot and cold, he had never, he said, found any advantages in the use of ardent spirits. He had offered to seamen, in lieu of ardent spirits, coffee, tea, and other luxuries; and those who had accepted his offer, had experienced, even by the admission of their comrades, better health and spirits than themselves.
The officer always selected the abstainers, in preference to the others, in cases of difficulty or danger, finding from experience that they were more to be depended on. During his journeys by land; he had visited Cairo, Damascus, Aleppo, Ispahan, and other large cities; had traversed Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Arabia and had resided six years in Hindostan; and yet, in those Mahomedan and Pagan countries, in which he could not, from first to last, have seen fewer than three millions of people, he had not met with more than three hundred drunkards.—But he had not been three

hours in his native country on his return home, before he had seen fifty; this was at Portsmouth, the place of his embarkation. Not a single Englishman, he believed, was to be seen who had abandoned the sin of drunkenness, she would exhibit a brighter spectacle than any other country on the earth. The strongest race of men he had ever seen, were natives of the Himalaya Mountains, who came to Calcutta as warriors. They had been picked against British sailors and soldiers, all picked men; and it had been found that one of them had never drunk any thing stronger than milk. Mr. Buckingham said that he himself once travelled on horseback from Diarbekir to Bagdad, a distance of 800 miles when the thermometer ranged from 100 to 180 degrees. He had performed the journey in ten days, drinking water only, and yet was as fresh at the journey's end as when he set out.
We have selected the above particulars as being both interesting and valuable; for though this journal is not the organ of any Temperance Society, there appears no good reason why we should not occasionally lend our aid in the furtherance of a good cause. This country has been as much disgraced by drunkenness as perhaps any other in the world; so that it is well for our citizens generally to know that other countries, not blessed with Christianity, have yet in this respect not fallen to so low a state of degradation. Let us soberly reflect.
Who would fill a drunkard's grave—Ball. Gaz.

The Painter David & the Duke of Wellington.
—The cabinet de Lecture tells the following as an authentic anecdote of a visit paid by the Duke of Wellington in 1815 to the atelier of the painter David, in Brussels, where he was at the time in exile. We find that David, in his negligence at work when the Duke entered, as yet unannounced; the noise of the spurs of the English party having attracted the painter's attention, the following is said to have ensued;—turning round, David saw the uniform. "Gentlemen," said he, with a slight inclination of the head, whom have I the pleasure of addressing?" The foremost of the party replied, "I am the Duke of Wellington." David blushed at the name like a child, but immediately recovering, replied with an inexpressible coldness, "Sir, what can I do to oblige you?—what is there here at your service?" The Duke surprised at the icyness of his manner, replied, "I wished to behold an artist of so much celebrity, and as you have painted Buonaparte!" "You mean the Emperor," interrupted David with a haughty tone, and blushing again with rage, he took off his helmet, (which he invariably wore while painting; "Exactly," said the Duke; "I have come that you may take my portrait." David looked at him with a fixed gaze for some moments, and with an air of surprise, replied, "Sir, you must know I paint none but historical subjects." "I know it—yes," replied the Englishman, affecting a smile; "I am not a being of romance; you have rendered illustrious with your pencil the head of—this great man—his finger pointing to a picture of Napoleon, which he had just seen engaged when the party entered; "I will pay liberally for a portrait from so celebrated an artist." "Sir," was David's reply, "I have already told you that I paint none but historical subjects. And besides—I never paint Englishmen." The painter turned round to a picture on which he had been engaged, as if there was no one in the room besides himself, upon which the Duke went away as he had entered, unpaired by David.

The following remarks occur in a charge delivered to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia by Chief Justice Cranch:
It is more important to the welfare of society that crimes would be prevented than that they would be punished. Little can be directly by law done for the prevention of crimes.—Something, however, may be indirectly done by removing the temptation; by throwing obstacles in the way of the offender, and by the certainty, the certainty, and the duration of the punishment. More still may be done by the moral power of public opinion by the united voice and exertions of the wise and the good in favour of moral education, and the disuse of ardent spirits. To the use of ardent spirits may be attributed, it is believed, more than half the crimes which swell our dockets.—In general, there is little difficulty in tracing them directly or indirectly to that source.—The man who indulges himself in their use, 1. knows not when to stop. Each successive draught must be stronger than the last, or it is rapid to his taste. He soon loses the confidence of his fellow men.
2. His business fails; his friends forsake him; he becomes poor and wretched; his family suffers; he loses all self respect, and associates with the most abandoned—ready for the worst of crimes. The downhill path from intemperance to crime is steep and slippery. Few can stand and fewer still return. Intemperance, I fear, is the besetting, the prevailing sin of our country. In this respect the Hindus, the worshippers of Juggernaut, and the followers of Mahomet, put us Christians to shame. If, then, we would rescue our country from this serious imputation upon its character, if we profess to be patriots or Christians, let us unite our voices and our example against the use of ardent spirits.

From the United States Gazette.
DAVID EDITOR.—Last evening, after a fatiguing journey, I arrived in the city from the far famed emporium of the west.—What most particularly struck me in that great city, was the almost incredible quantity of the hog family that are there deprived of their lives in a single day. For curiosity's sake, I went myself when there, to one of the slaughter houses, belonging to a Mr. Manuel Miller, and was perfectly astonished at the agility the poor swine are taken from the world. On the day that I left the city, there was an army of whole hogs and nothing but hogs, from Main street to the Canal, upwards of one mile and a half.

Sir Robert and the Pope.—We have heard a curious report of Sir Robert Peel previous to his leaving Rome soliciting an interview with the Pope, to request support of the Wellington administration. His Holiness is said to have peremptorily refused the audience, ordering it to be intimated to Sir Robert "that he never interfered in English politics, but if he had any influence with the Catholics it would scarcely be expected to be exerted in favor of a ministry who uniformly opposed the emancipation of the Catholics till their relief became a choice between justice and rebellion."

THE PAINTERS' STRIKE.
The painters in this city, who have been engaged in a strike for some time, have at length returned to work. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the employers to pay the painters the full rate of wages. The painters had demanded an increase of wages, and the employers had refused to accede to their demands. The painters then went on strike, and refused to work for any employer who would not pay the full rate of wages. The strike has now lasted for several weeks, and has caused much inconvenience to the public. It is believed that the painters will continue to work on the same terms as before the strike.

THE FLOOD IN ENGLAND.
The floods in England, which have been raging for some time, have at length subsided. The water has receded to its ordinary level, and the country is again safe. The damage done by the floods is believed to be less than was first expected. It is believed that the floods were caused by a combination of causes, including a heavy fall of rain, and a high state of the sea. The floods have done much damage to property, and have caused the death of many persons. It is believed that the floods will not recur for some time.

THE FLOOD IN FRANCE.
The floods in France, which have been raging for some time, have at length subsided. The water has receded to its ordinary level, and the country is again safe. The damage done by the floods is believed to be less than was first expected. It is believed that the floods were caused by a combination of causes, including a heavy fall of rain, and a high state of the sea. The floods have done much damage to property, and have caused the death of many persons. It is believed that the floods will not recur for some time.

THE FLOOD IN GERMANY.
The floods in Germany, which have been raging for some time, have at length subsided. The water has receded to its ordinary level, and the country is again safe. The damage done by the floods is believed to be less than was first expected. It is believed that the floods were caused by a combination of causes, including a heavy fall of rain, and a high state of the sea. The floods have done much damage to property, and have caused the death of many persons. It is believed that the floods will not recur for some time.

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 amongst the established periodical publications of the country...

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may profess 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...

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 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...

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...

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.

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favor by giving this prospectus a few gratuitous insertions in their papers...

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.

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.

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

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.

CLUBS remitting \$10.00 receive five copies, with the cheapest reprint ever attempted in any country.

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 undertaken to issue a Weekly Edition of our Paper, on or before the first of February next...

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...

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...

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.

Editors with whom we exchange in this and the adjacent States, will confer a favor 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 names of their subscribers, will be entitled to a deduction of fifteen per cent, and a copy of the paper for one year for their trouble.

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 quality to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Ross's Cyclopaedia.

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...

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 with interest the 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.

Any gentleman desirous of seeing a specimen of the work, with a view to subscribing it, 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, 10% 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.

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.

Who will not take "Hints" on the above unprecedent terms? Let him who will, send his name and cash at once.

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.

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 is determined to persevere in his labors.

The 2d vol. of the Farmer will, therefore, be commenced on the first day of January, 1855. In continuing this publication, the editor feels that he may justly and appropriately attend 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.

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 interests of the first volume, the editor is making preparations to enlarge and improve the Farmer by numerous cuts, representing more clearly the subjects above 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 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 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 on solvent banks received. Payment may be made by mail, at our risk, free of postage.

Editors who wish to receive the second volume, will please publish the above, and forward their papers for exchange.

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.

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THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

WILL make her last trip for the season, to the Eastern Shore on Tuesday next, the 6th of January, inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

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.

ROBERT COOPER.

dec 30 N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

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 sorrel—Any person giving information where they can be found shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JONATHAN EVITS.

REMOVAL

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. J. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

HATS, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 10

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. WHEELEK, oct 14 Easton Point.

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.

JOHN HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county. sept 9

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

WAS committed to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 16th day of December, 1854, by E. Smith, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN GREEN, says he belongs to Col. Wm. Hamilton, near Port Tobacco, in Charles County, Maryland—aged 33 years—height 5 feet 5 inches, has a scar on his right elbow, caused by a cut with a sword, a scar on his right leg, and a small scar on his right eye. Had on when committed, a coarse drab cloth roundabout and pantaloons, blue jersey vest, cotton shirt, white yarn stockings, coarse shoes and old white hat.

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

D. W. HUDSON, Warden Baltimore city and county Jail. Jan 13

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. Robert 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.

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.

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers that he still continues to repair and manufacture TIN WARE in all its varieties at the old stand on Washington street, next door to Ozment & Shannahan's Cabinet Maker's Shop. He has employed an

Experienced Workman,

from Baltimore, who makes "auld things a'maist as gude as new," and at so low a price, that those who pay will never miss the amount. Old pewter, copper, brass, and lead; muskrat, con, rabbit, mink, and otter skins; geese, duck, and chicken feathers; sheep skins, wool, and old rags, purchased or taken in exchange at the highest cash prices.

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 Galloway Hill, near the Missionary Church—the house is white.

JAMES F. PURVIS, & CO. Baltimore. may 29

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

EASTON, MARYLAND.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1835.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS PERPETUAL VIGILANCE."

VOL. I.—No. 8.

TERMS.
The semi-weekly, printed and published every Tuesday and Saturday morning by
RICHARD SPENCER,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION,
at four dollars per annum, if paid in advance, three dollars will discharge the debt, and, the weekly, on Tuesday morning, at two dollars and fifty cents; if paid in advance, two dollars will discharge the debt. All payments for the half year, made during the first six 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. No subscription will be received for less than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approval 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.

MR. ADAMS'S ORATION

[CONTINUED.]

libel from his profession, and which he felt in common with many others. France, Germany, Poland, furnished to the armies of this Union, in our Revolutionary struggle, no inconsiderable number of officers of high rank and distinguished merit.—The names of Pulaski and De Kalb are numbered among the martyrs of our freedom, and their ashes repose in our soil side by side with the canonized bones of Warren and Montgomery.—To the virtues of Lafayette a more protracted career and happier earthly destinies were reserved. To the moral principle of political action, the sacrifices of no other man were comparable to his. Youth, health, fortune, the favor of his King; the enjoyment of ease and pleasure; even the choicest blessings of domestic felicity—he gave them all for toil and danger in a distant land, and an almost hopeless cause; but it was the cause of justice, and of the rights of human kind.

The resolve is firmly fixed, and it now remains to be carried into execution. On the 7th of December, 1776, Silas Deane, then a secret agent of the American Congress at Paris stipulates with the Marquis de Lafayette, that he shall receive a commission, to rate from that day, of Major General in the Army of the United States; and the Marquis stipulates, in return, to depart with and how Mr. Deane shall judge proper, to serve the United States with all possible zeal, without pay or emolument, reserving to himself only the liberty of returning to Europe if his family or his King should recall him.

Neither his family nor his King were willing that he should depart; nor had Mr. Deane the power, either to conclude his contract, or to furnish the means of his conveyance to America.—Difficulties rise up before him only to be surmounted. This day after the signature of the contract Mr. Deane's agency was superseded by the arrival of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee as his colleagues in commission; nor did they think themselves authorized to confirm his engagements. Lafayette is not to be dissuaded. The commission is extended nothing of the unpromising condition of their cause. Mr. Deane avows his inability to furnish him with a passage to the United States. "The more desperate the cause," says Lafayette, "the greater need has it of my services; and if Mr. Deane has no vessel for my passage, I shall purchase one myself, and will traverse the ocean with a selected company of my own."

Other impediments arise. His design becomes known to the British Ambassador at the Court of Versailles, who remonstrates to the French Government against it. At his instance, orders are issued for the detention of the vessel purchased by the Marquis, and fitted out at Bordeaux, and for the arrest of his person. To elude the first of these orders, the vessel is removed from Bordeaux to the neighboring port of Passage, within the dominion of Spain. The order for his own arrest is executed; but, by stratagem and disguise, he escapes from the custody of those who have him in charge, and, before a second order can reach him, he is safe on the ocean wave, bound to the land of independence and of freedom.

It had been necessary to clear out the vessel from an island of the West Indies; but, once at sea, he avails himself of his rights as owner of the ship, and compels his Captain to steer for the shores of emancipated North America. He lands, with his companions, on the 25th of April, 1777, in South Carolina, not far from Charleston, and finds a most cordial reception and hospital welcome in the house of Major Huger.

Every detail of this adventurous expedition, full of incidents, combining with the simplicity of historical truth, all the interest of romance, is so well known, and so familiar to the memory of all who hear me, that I pass them over without further notice.

From Charleston he proceeded to Philadelphia, where the Congress of the Revolution were in session, and where he offered his services in the cause. Here, again, he was met with difficulties, which to men of ordinary minds, would have been insurmountable. Mr. Deane's contracts were so numerous, and for officers of rank so high that it was impossible they should be ratified by the Congress. He had stipulated for the appointment of other Major General; and in the same contract with that of Lafayette, for eleven other officers from the rank of Colonel to that of Lieutenant. To introduce these officers, strangers, scarcely one of whom could speak the language of the country, in the American army, to take rank and precedence over the native citizens, whose ardent patriotism had pointed them to the standard of their country, could not, without great injustice, nor without exciting the most fatal dissensions, have been done; and this answer was necessarily given as well to Lafayette as to the other officers who had accompanied him from Europe. His reply was an offer to serve as a volunteer, and without pay. Magnanimity, thus disinterested, could not be resisted, nor could the sense of it be worthily manifested by a more acceptance of the offer. On the 31st July, 1777, therefore, the following resolution and preamble are recorded upon the Journals of Congress:

"Whereas, the Marquis de Lafayette, out of his great zeal to the cause of Liberty, in which the United States are engaged, and in his family and connexions, and, at his own expense, came over to offer his services to the United States, without pension or particular allowance, and is anxious to risk his life in our cause; Resolved, That his service be accepted, and that, in consideration of his zeal, illustrious

family, and connexions, he have the rank and commission of Major General in the Army of the United States."

He had the rank and commission, but no command as a Major General.—With this, all personal ambition was gratified; and whatever services he might perform, he could attain no higher rank in the American army. The discontents of officers already in the service, at being superseded in command by a stripling foreigner, were disarmed; nor was the prudence of Congress, perhaps, without its influence in withholding a command, which, but for a judgment premature "beyond the slow advance of years," might have hazarded something of the sacred cause itself, by confidence too hastily bestowed.

The day after the date of his commission, he was introduced to Washington, Commander-in-chief of the American Army. It was the critical period of the campaign of 1777. The British Army, commanded by Lord Howe, was advancing from the head of Elk, to which they had been transported by sea from New York upon Philadelphia. Washington, by a counteracting movement, had been approaching from his line of defence, in the Jerseys, towards the city, and arrived there on the 1st of August. It was a meeting of congenial souls. At the close of it, Washington gave the youthful stranger an invitation to make the headquarters of the Commander-in-chief his home; that he should establish himself there at his own time, and consider himself at all times as one of his family. It was natural that, in giving this invitation, he should remark the contrast of the situation in which it would place him, with that ease and comfort, and luxurious enjoyment, which he had left, at the splendid Court of Louis the Sixteenth, and of his beautiful and accomplished, but ill-fated Queen, then at the very summit of all which constitutes the common estimate of felicity. How deep and solemn was this contrast! No native American had undergone the trial of the same alternative. None of them, save Lafayette, had brought the same tribute, of his life, his fortune, and his honor, to a cause of a country foreign to his own. To Lafayette, the soil of freedom was his country. His post of honor was the post of danger. His fireside was the field of battle. He accepted with joy the invitation of Washington, and repaired forthwith to the Camp. The bond of indissoluble friendship—the friendship of heroes, was sealed from the first hour of their meeting, to last throughout their lives, and to live in the memory of mankind forever.

It was, perhaps, at the suggestion of the American Commissioners in France, that this invitation was given by Washington. In a letter from him, of the 25th of May, 1777, to the committee of Foreign Affairs, they announce that the Marquis had departed for the United States in a ship of his own, accompanied by some officers of distinction, in order to serve in our army. They observe that he is exceedingly beloved, and that every body's good wishes attend him.—They cannot but hope that he will meet with such a reception as will make the country and his expedition agreeable to him. They further say that those who ensure it as imprudent in him, do nevertheless applaud his spirit; and they are satisfied that civilities and respect shown to him will be serviceable to our cause in France, as pleasing not only to his powerful relations and to the Court, but to the whole French nation. They finally add, that he had left a beautiful young wife, and for her sake, particularly, they loved the Marquis, and his ardent desire to distinguish himself would be a little restrained by the General's [Washington's] prudence, so as not to permit his being hazarded much, but upon some important occasion.

The head quarters of Washington, serving as a volunteer, with the rank and commission of a Major General without command, was precisely the station adapted to the development of his character, to his own honor, and that of the army, and to the prudent management of the country's cause. To him it was at once a severe school of experience, and a rigorous test of merit. But it was not the place to restrain him from exposure to danger. The time at which he joined the camp was one of pre-eminent peril. The British government, and the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, had imagined that the possession of Philadelphia, combined with that of the line along the Hudson river, from the Canadian frontier to the city of New York, would be fatal to the American cause. By the capture of Burgoyne and his army, that portion of the project sustained a total defeat. The final issue of the war was indeed sealed with the capitulation of the 17th of October, 1777, at Saratoga—sealed with the subjugation, but with the independence of the North American Union.

In the Southern campaign the British commander was more successful. The fall of Philadelphia was the result of the battle of Brandywine on the 11th September. This was the first action in which Lafayette was engaged, and the first lesson of his practical military school was a lesson of misfortune. In the attempt to rally the American troops in their retreat, he received a musket ball in the leg.—He was scarcely conscious of the wound till made sensible of it by the loss of blood, and even then ceased not his exertions in the field till he had secured and covered the retreat.

This casually confined him for some time to his bed at Philadelphia, and afterwards detained him some days at Bethlehem; but within six weeks he rejoined the head quarters of Washington, near Whitemarsh. He soon became anxious to obtain a command equal to his rank, and, in the short space of time that he had been with the Commander-in-chief, had so thoroughly obtained his confidence as to secure an earnest solicitation from him to Congress in his favor. In a letter to Congress of the 1st of November, 1777, he says: "The Marquis de Lafayette is extremely solicitous of having a command equal to his rank. I do not know in what light Congress will view the matter, but it appears to me, from a consideration of his illustrious and important connexions, the attachment which he has manifested for our cause, and the consequence which his return in disgust might produce, that it will be advisable to gratify him in his wishes; and the more so, as several gentlemen from France, who came over under some assurances, have gone back disappointed to their stands in a favorable point of view; having interested himself to remove their uneasiness, and urged the propriety of their making any unfavorable representations upon their arrival at home; and in all his letters he has placed our affairs in the best situation he could. Besides, he is sensible, discreet in his manners; has made great

proficiency in our language, and, from the disposition he discovered at the battle of Brandywine, possesses a large share of bravery and military ardor."

Perhaps one of the highest encomiums ever pronounced of a man in public life, is that of a historian eminent for his profound acquaintance with mankind, who, in painting a great character by a single line, says that he was just equal to all the duties of the highest offices which he attained, and never above them.—There are in some men qualities which dazzle and consume to little or no valuable purpose.—They seldom belong to the great benefactors of mankind. They were not the qualities of Washington, or of Lafayette. The testimonial offered by the American Commander to his young friend, after a probation of several months, and after the severe test of the disastrous day of Brandywine, was precisely adapted to the man in whose favor it was given, and to the object which it was to accomplish. What earnestness of purpose, what sincerity of conviction, what energetic simplicity of expression, what thorough definition of character! The merits of Lafayette, to the eye of Washington, are the candor and generosity of his disposition—the indefatigable industry of application which in the course of a few months, had already given him the mastery of a foreign language—good sense—discretion of manners, an attribute not only unusual in early years, but doubly rare in alliance with that enthusiasm so signally marked by his self-devotion to the American cause; and, to crown all the rest, the bravery and military ardor so brilliantly manifested at the Brandywine. Here is no random praise; no unmeaning panegyric. This cluster of qualities, all plain and simple, but so seldom found in union together, so generally incompatible with one another, these are the properties eminently trustworthy, in the judgment of Washington, and these are the properties which his discernment has found in Lafayette, and which urge him to earnestly to advise the gratification of his wish by the assignment of a command equal to the rank which had been granted to his zeal and his illustrious name.

The recommendation of Washington had its immediate effect; and on the 1st of December, 1777, it was resolved by Congress that he should be informed it was highly agreeable to Congress that the Marquis de Lafayette should be appointed to the command of a division in the Continental Army.

He received accordingly such an appointment—and a plan was organized in Congress for a second invasion of Canada, at the head of which he was placed. This expedition, originally projected without consultation with the Commander in chief, might be corrected with the temporary dissatisfaction in the community at Congress, at the ill success of his endeavors to defend Philadelphia, which rival and unfriendly partisans were too ready to compare with the splendid termination, by the capture of Burgoyne and his army, of the northern campaign, under the command of General Gates. To foreclose all suspicion of participation in these views, Lafayette proceeded to the Seat of Congress, and accepting the important charge which it was proposed to assign to him, obtained at his particular request that he should be considered as an officer detached from the army of Washington, and to remain under his orders. He then repaired in person to Albany, to take command of the troops who were to assemble at that place, in order to cross the Lakes on the ice, and attack Montreal; but on arriving at Albany, he found none of the promised preparations in readiness—they were never elected. Congress some time after relinquished the design, and the Marquis was ordered to rejoin the army of Washington.

In the succeeding month of May, his military talent was displayed by the masterly retreat effected in the presence of an overwhelming superiority of the enemy's force from the position at Barren Hill.

He was soon after distinguished at the battle of Monmouth; and in September, 1778, a resolution of Congress declared their high sense of his services, not only in the field, but in his exertions to conciliate and heal dissensions between the officers of the French fleet under the command of Count d'Estaing and some of the native officers of our army. These dissensions had arisen in the first moment of cooperation in the service, and threatened pernicious consequences.

In the month of April, 1776, the combined wisdom of the Count de Vergennes and of M. Turgot, the French Minister and the Frenchier of Louis the Sixteenth, had brought him to the conclusion that the event the most desirable to France, with regard to the controversy between Great Britain and her American Colonies, was that the insurrection should be suppressed. This judgment evincing only the total absence of all moral considerations, in the estimate by these eminent statesmen, of what was desirable to France, had undergone a great change by the close of the year 1777. The Declaration of Independence had changed the question between the parties. The popular feeling of France was all on the side of the Americans. The daring and romantic movement of Lafayette in defiance of the Government itself, then highly favored by public opinion, was followed by universal admiration. The spontaneous spirit of the people gradually spread itself even over the rank corruption of the court; a suspicious and deceptive neutrality succeeded to an ostensible exclusion of the insurgents from the ports of France, till the capitulation of Burgoyne satisfied the existents of international law at Versailles that the suppression of the insurrection was no longer the most desirable of events; but that the United States were, de facto, sovereign and independent; and that France might conclude a treaty of commerce with them, without giving just cause of offence to the step-mother country. On the 6th of February, 1778, a treaty of Commerce between France and the United States was concluded, and with it, on the same day a Treaty of eventual Defence Alliance, to be effected only in the event of Great Britain's resorting by war against France, the consummation of the Commercial Treaty. The war immediately ensued, and in the summer of 1778 a French fleet, under the command of Count d'Estaing was sent to co-operate with the forces of the United States for the maintenance of their Independence.

By these events the position of the Marquis de Lafayette was essentially changed. It became necessary for him to reinstate himself in the good graces of his Sovereign, offended at his absenting himself from his country without permission, but gratified with the distinction which he had acquired by gallant deeds, in a service now become that of France herself. At the close of the campaign of 1778, with the

approbation of his friend and patron the Commander-in-chief, he addressed a letter to the present Congress, representing his then present circumstances, with the confidence of affection and gratitude, observing that the sentiments which bound him to his country would never be more properly spoken of than in the presence of men who had done so much for their own. "As long (continued he) as I thought I could dispose of myself, I made it my pride and pleasure to fight under American colors, in defence of a cause which I dare more particularly call ours, because I had the good fortune of bleeding for her. Now, Sir, that France is involved in a war, I am urged by a sense of my duty, as well as by the love of my country, to present myself before the King, and know in what manner he judges proper to employ my services. The most agreeable of all will always be such as may enable me to serve the common cause among the troops whose friendship I had the happiness to obtain, and whose fortunes I had the honor to follow in less arduous times. That reason, and others, which I leave to the feelings of Congress, engage me to beg from them the liberty of going home for the next winter.

"As long as there were any hopes of an active campaign, I did not think of leaving the field; now that I see a very peaceable and undisturbed moment, I take this opportunity of waiting on Congress."

In the remainder of the letter he solicited that in the event of his request being granted, he might be considered as a soldier on furlough, heartily wishing to retain his colors and his esteemed and beloved fellow soldiers. And he closes with a tender of any service which he might be enabled to render to the American cause in his own country.

On the receipt of this letter, accompanied by one from General Washington, recommending him to Congress, in terms most honorable to the Marquis, and in compliance with his request, that body immediately passed resolutions, granting him an unlimited leave of absence, with permission to return to the United States at his own most convenient time; that the President of Congress should write him a letter returning him the thanks of Congress for that disinterested zeal which had led him to America; and for the services he had rendered to the United States by the exertion of his courage and abilities on many signal occasions, that the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Versailles should be directed to cause an elegant sword, with proper devices to be made and presented to him in the name of the United States. These resolutions were communicated to him in a letter, expressive of the sensibility congenial to them, from the President of Congress, Henry Laurens.

He embarked in January 1779, in the frigate Alliance, at Boston, and on the succeeding 21st day of February, presented himself at Versailles. Twelve months had already elapsed since the conclusion of the treaties of Commerce and of eventual alliance between France and the United States. They had, during the greater part of that time, been deeply engaged in war with a common cause against Great Britain, and it was the cause in which Lafayette had been shedding his blood; yet, instead of receiving him with open arms as the pride and ornament of his country, a cold and hollow hearted order was issued to him not to present himself at court, but to consider himself under arrest, with permission to receive visits only from his relations. This ostensible mark of the Royal displeasure was to last eight days, and Lafayette manifested his sense of it only by a letter to the Count de Vergennes, inquiring whether the interdiction upon him to receive visits was to be considered as extending to that of Dr. Franklin. The sentiment of universal admiration which had followed him at his first departure, greatly increased by his splendid career of service during the two years of his absence, indemnified him for the indignity of the courtly rebuke.

He remained in France through the year 1779 and returned to the scene of action early in the ensuing year. He continued in the French service and was appointed to command the king's own regiment of dragoons, stationed in various parts of the kingdom, and holding an incessant correspondence with the ministers of foreign affairs and of war, urging the employment of a land and naval force in aid of the American cause. "The Marquis de Lafayette," says Dr. Franklin, in a letter of the 4th of March, 1780, to the President of Congress, "who, during his residence in France, has been extremely zealous in supporting our cause on all occasions, returns again to fight for it. He is infinitely esteemed and beloved here, and I am persuaded will do every thing in his power to merit a continuance of the same affection from America."

Immediately after his arrival in the United States, it was on the 16th May 1780, resolved in Congress that they consider his return to America to resume his command as a fresh proof of the disinterested zeal and persevering attachment, which he has justly recommended him to the public confidence and applause, and that they received with pleasure a tender of the further services of so gallant and meritorious an officer.

From this time until the termination of the campaign of 1781, by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown, his service was of incessant activity, always signalized by military talents unsurpassed, and by a spirit never to be subdued. At the time of the treason of Arnold, Lafayette was accompanying his commander-in-chief to an important conference and consultation with the French General Rochambeau, and then as in every stage of the war, it seemed as if the position which he occupied, his personal character, his individual relations with Washington, with the officers of both the allied armies, and with the armies themselves, had been specially ordered to promote a secure and harmonious and mutual understanding indispensable to the ultimate success of the common cause. His position too, as a foreigner by birth, a European, a volunteer in the American service, and a person of high rank in his native country, pointed him out as peculiarly suited to the painful duty of deciding upon the character of the crime, and upon the fate of the British officer, the accomplice and victim of the detested traitor Arnold.

In the early part of the campaign of 1781, when Cornwallis, with an overwhelming force, was spreading ruin and devastation over the Southern portion of the Union, we find Lafayette with means altogether inadequate, charged with the defence of the Territory of Virginia.—Always equal to the emergencies in which circumstances placed him, his expedients for encountering and surmounting the obstacles

which they cast in his way, are invariably stamped with the peculiarities of his character. The troops placed under his command for the defence of Virginia were chiefly taken from the Eastern regiments, unaccustomed to the climate of the South, and prejudiced against it as unfavorable to the health of the natives of the more rigorous regions of the North. Desertions became frequent, till they threatened a very dissolution of the corps. Instead of resorting to military execution to retain his men, he appeals to the sympathies of honor. He states, in general orders, the great danger, and difficulty of the enterprise upon which he is about to embark; represents the only possibility by which it can promise success, the faithful adherence of the soldiers to their chief, and his confidence that they will not abandon him. He then adds, that if, however, any individual of the detachment was unwilling to follow him, a passport to return to his home should be forthwith granted him upon his application. It is to a cause like that of American Independence that resources like these are congenial. After these general orders nothing more was heard of desertion. "The very cripples of the army preferred paying for their own transportation, to follow the corps, rather than to ask for the permission which had been made so easily accessible to all."

But how shall the deficiencies of the military chest be supplied? The want of money was heavily pressing upon the service in every direction. Where are the sinews of war? How are the troops to march without shoes, linen, clothing of all descriptions, and other necessities of life? Lafayette has found them all. From the patriotic merchants of Baltimore he obtains, on the pledge of his own personal credit, a loan of money adequate to the purchase of the materials; and from the fair hands of the daughters of the monumental City, even then worthy to be so called, he obtains the gold worthily to be used in the purchase of the materials.

The details of the campaign, from its unpromising outset, when Cornwallis, the British commander, exulted in anticipation that the boy could not escape him, till the storming of the twin redoubts, in emulation of gallantry by the valiant Frenchmen of Vionmesnil and the American fellow-soldiers of Lafayette, led by him to victory at Yorktown, must be left to the recording pen of History. Both redoubts were carried at the point of the sword, and Cornwallis, with averted face, surrendered his sword to Washington.

This was the last vital struggle of the war, which, however, lingered through another year rather of negotiation than of action. Immediately after the capitulation at Yorktown, Lafayette asked and obtained again a leave of absence to visit his family and his country, and with this closed his military service in the field during the Revolutionary war. But it was not for the individual enjoyment of his renown that he returned to France. The resolutions of Congress accompanying that which gave him a discretionary leave of absence, while honoring in the highest degree to him, were equally marked by a grant of virtual credentials for negotiation, and the trust of confidential powers, together with a letter of the warmest commendation of the gallant soldier to the favor of his King. The ensuing year was consumed in preparations for a formidable combined French and Spanish expedition against the British islands in the West Indies, and particularly the Island of Jamaica; thence to reënt upon New York, and to pursue the offensive war into Canada. The fleet destined for this gigantic undertaking was already assembled at Cadix; and Lafayette, appointed the chief of the staff, was there, ready to embark upon this perilous adventure, when, on the 30th of November, 1783, the preliminary treaties of peace were concluded between his Britannic Majesty on one part, and the Allied powers of France, Spain, and the U. States of America, on the other. The first intelligence of this event received by the American Congress was in the communication of a letter from Lafayette.

The war of American Independence is closed. The People of the North American Confederation are in union, sovereign and independent. Lafayette, at twenty-five years of age, has lived the life of a patriarch and illustrated the career of a hero. Had his days upon earth been then numbered, and had he then left his name behind, illustrious as for centuries their names had been, his name, to the end of time, would have transcended them all.—Fortunate youth! fortunate beyond even the measure of his companions in arms with whom he had achieved the glorious consummation of American Independence. His fame was all his own; not cheaply earned; not ignobly won. His fellow-soldiers had been the champions and defenders of their country. They reaped for themselves, for their wives, their children, their posterity to the latest time, the rewards of their dangers and their toils. Lafayette had watched, and labored, and fought, and bled, not for himself, not for his family, not, in the first instance, even for his country. In the legendary tales of chivalry we read of tournaments at which a foreign and unknown knight suddenly presents himself, armed in complete steel, and with the vizor down, enters the ring to contend with the assembled flower of knightlyhood for the prize of honor; to be awarded by the hand of beauty; bears it in triumph away, and disappears from the astonished multitude of competitors and spectators of the feats of arms. But where, in the rolls of history, where, in the fictions of romance, where, but in the life of Lafayette, has been seen the noble stranger, flying, with the tribute of his name, his rank, his affluence, his ease, his domestic bliss, his family—bearing his lessons to her foes; and not in the transient glory of a tournament, but in the possession of five years, sharing all the vicissitudes of her fortunes; always eager to appear at the post of danger—tempering the glow of youthful ardor with the cold caution of a veteran commander; bold and daring in action; prompt in execution; rapid in pursuit; fertile in expedients; unattainable in retreat; often exposed, but never surprised, never disconcerted; eluding his enemy when within his fancied grasp; bearing upon him with irresistible sway when of force to cope with him in the conflict of arms. And what is this but the diary of a hero, from the day of his rallying the scattered fugitives of the Brandywine, insensible of the blood flowing from his wound, to the storming of the redoubt at Yorktown?

Henceforth, as a public man, Lafayette is to be considered as a Frenchman, always active and ardent to serve the United States, but no longer in their service as an officer. So transcendent had been his merits in the common

cause, that, to reward them, the rule of progressive advancement in the armies of France was set aside for him. He received from the Minister of War a notification that, from the day of his retirement from the service of the United States as a Major General, at the close of the war, he should hold the same rank in the armies of France, to date from the day of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis.

Henceforth he is a Frenchman, destined to perform in the history of his country a part, as peculiarly his own, and not less glorious than that which he had performed in the war of Independence. A short period of profound peace followed the great triumph of Freedom. The desire of Lafayette once more to see the land of his adoption and the associates of his glory, the fellow soldiers who had become to him as brothers, and the friend and patron of his youth, who had become to him as a father, sympathizing with their desire once more to see him—to see in their prosperity him who had first come to them in their affliction, induced him, in the year 1784, to pay a visit to the United States.

On the 4th of August, of that year, he landed at New York, and, in the space of five months from that time, visited his venerable friend at Mount Vernon, where he was then living in retirement, and traversed ten States of the Union, receiving every where, from their Legislative Assemblies, from the Municipal Bodies of the cities and towns through which he passed, from the officers of the army, his associates, now restored to the virtues and occupations of private life, and even from the recent emigrants from Ireland, who had come to adopt for their country the self-emancipated land, addresses of gratulation and of joy, the effusions of hearts grateful in the enjoyment of the blessings for the possession of which they had been so largely indebted to his exertions—and finally, from the United States of America in Congress assembled at Trenton.

On the 9th of December it was resolved by that body that a committee, to consist of one member from each State, should be appointed to receive, and in the name of Congress, take leave of the Marquis. That they should be instructed to assure him that Congress continued to entertain the same high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe, which they had frequently expressed and manifested on former occasions and which the recent marks of his attention, to their commercial and other interests had perfectly confirmed. "That, as his uniform and unceasing attachment to this country has resembled that of a patriotic citizen, the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him."

And it was further resolved, that a letter be written to his Most Christian Majesty, to be signed by his Excellency the President of Congress, expressive of the high sense which the United States in Congress assembled entertain of the great talents and meritorious services of the Marquis de Lafayette, and recommending him to the favor and patronage of his Majesty.

The first of these resolutions was, on next day, carried into execution. At a solemn interview with the committee of Congress, received in their Hall, & addressed by the Chairman of their Committee, John Jay, the purport of these resolutions was communicated to him. He replied in terms of fervent sensibility for the kindness manifested personally to himself, and with allusions to the situation, the prospects, and the duties of the people of this country, he pointed out the great interests which he believed it indispensable to their welfare that they should cultivate and cherish. In the following memorable sentences, the ultimate objects of his solicitude are disclosed in a tone deeply solemn and impressive:

"May this immense Temple of Freedom," said he ever stand a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind; and may these happy United States attain that complete splendor and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their Government, and for ages to come rejoice the departed souls of its founders."

Fellow citizens! Ages have passed away since these words were spoken; but ages are the years of the existence of Nations. The founders of this immense Temple of Freedom have all departed, save here and there a solitary exception, even while I speak at the point of taking wing. The prayer of Lafayette is not yet consummated. Ages upon ages are still to pass away before it can have its full accomplishment; and, for its full accomplishment, his spirit hovering over our heads, in more than echoes talks around these walls. It repeats the prayer which from his lips, fifty years ago, was at once a parting blessing and a prophecy; for were it possible for the whole human race, now breathing of life to be assembled within this Hall, your Orator would, in your name and in that of your constituents, appeal to them to testify for your fathers of the last generation, that so far as has depended upon them, the blessing of Lafayette has been a prophecy. Yes! this immense Temple of Freedom still stands, a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind. Yes! with the smiles of a benignant Providence, the splendor and prosperity of these happy United States have illustrated the blessings of their government, and we may humbly hope, have rejoiced the departed souls of its founders. For the past your fathers and you have been responsible to the situation, the prospects, and the duties of the people of this country, he pointed out the great interests which he believed it indispensable to their welfare that they should cultivate and cherish. In the following memorable sentences, the ultimate objects of his solicitude are disclosed in a tone deeply solemn and impressive:

With this valedictory, Lafayette took, as he and those who heard him then believed, a final leave of the People of the United States. He returned to France, and arrived at Paris on the 25th January, 1785.

He continued to take a deep interest in the concerns of the United States, and exerted his influence with the French Government to obtain reductions of duties favorable to their commerce and fisheries. In the summer of 1786, he visited several of the German Courts, and attended the last great review by Frederick the Second of his veteran army—a review unusually splendid and specially remarkable by the attendance of many of the most distinguished military commanders of Europe. In the same year the Legislature of Virginia manifested the continued recollection of his services rendered to the People of the Commonwealth, by a complimentary token of Gratitude not less honorable than it was unusual. They resolved that two busts of Lafayette, to be executed by



that celebrated sculptor, Houdon, should be procured at their expense; that one of them should be placed in their own Legislative Hall, and the other presented in their name, to the municipal authorities of the city of Paris. It was accordingly presented by Mr. Jefferson, then Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in France, and, by the permission of Louis Sixteenth, was accepted, and with appropriate solemnity, placed in one of the Halls of the Hotel de Ville of the Metropolis of France.

We have gone through one stage of the life of Lafayette: we are now to see him acting upon another theatre—in a case still essentially the same, but in the application of its principles to his own country.

The immediately originating question which occasioned the French Revolution was the same with that from which the American Revolution had sprung—Taxation of the People without their consent. For nearly two centuries the Kings of France had been accustomed to levy taxes upon the People by Royal Ordinances. But it was necessary that these ordinances should be registered in the Parliaments or Judicial Tribunals; and these Parliaments claimed the right of remonstrating against them, and sometimes refused the registry of them. The members of the parliaments held their offices by purchase, but were appointed by the King, and were subject to banishment, at his pleasure. Louis the Fifteenth, towards the close of his reign, had abolished the parliaments, but they had been restored at the accession of his successor.

The finances of the kingdom were in extreme disorder. The Minister, or Comptroller General, De Calonne, after attempting various projects for obtaining the supplies, the amount and need of which he was with lavish hand daily increasing, bethought, himself, at last, of calling for the counsel of others. He prevailed upon the King to convoke, not the States General, but an Assembly of *Notables*. There was something ridiculous in the very name by which this meeting was called, but it consisted of a selection from all the *Grands* and Dignitaries of the Kingdom. The two brothers of the King—all the Princes of the blood, Archbishops and Bishops, Dukes and Peers—the Chancellor and Presiding Members of the Parliaments; distinguished members of the Noblesse, and the Mayors and Chief Magistrates of a few of the principal cities of the Kingdom, constituted this Assembly. It was a representation of every interest but that of the People. They were appointed by the King—were members of the highest Aristocracy, and were assembled with the design that their deliberations should be confined exclusively to the subjects submitted to their consideration by the Minister. These were certain plans devised by him for replenishing the insolvent Treasury, by assessments upon the privileged classes, the very Princes, Nobles, Ecclesiastics, and Magistrates exclusively represented in the Assembly itself.

Of this meeting the Marquis de Lafayette was a member. It was held in February, 1787, and terminated in the overthrow and banishment of the Minister by whom it had been convened. In the fiscal concerns which absorbed the attention of the Government, Lafayette took comparatively little interest. His views were more comprehensive.

The Assembly consisted of one hundred and thirty-seven persons, and divided itself into seven sections or bureaux, each presided by a prince of the blood. Lafayette was allotted to the division under the Presidency of the Count d'Artois, the younger brother of the King, and since known as Charles the Tenth. The propositions made by Lafayette were—

1. The suppression of Letters de Cachet, and the abolition of all arbitrary imprisonment.
2. The establishment of religious toleration, and the restoration of the Protestants to their civil rights.
3. The convocation of a National Assembly, representing the People of France—Personal Liberty—Religious Liberty—and a Representative Assembly of the People. These were his demands.

The first and second of them produced, perhaps, at the time, no deep impression upon the Assembly, nor upon the public. Arbitrary imprisonment, and the religious persecution of the Protestants had become universally odious. The establishment of religious toleration even in the hands of those who wielded them. There was none to defend them.

But the demand for a National Assembly startled the Prince at the head of the Bureau. What! said the Count d'Artois, do you ask for the States General? Yes, sir, was the answer of Lafayette, and for something yet better.—You desire, then, replied the Prince, that I should take in writing, and report to the King, that the motion to convoke the States General has been made by the Marquis de Lafayette.—“Yes, sir,” said the name of Lafayette was accordingly reported to the King.

The Assembly of *Notables* was dissolved—De Calonne was displaced and banished, and his successor undertook to raise the needed funds, by the authority of royal edicts. The war of litigation with the Parliaments recommenced, which terminated only with a positive promise that the States General should be convoked.

From that time a total revolution of Government in France was in progress. It has been a solemn, a sublime, often a most painful, and yet, in the contemplation of great results, a refreshing and cheering contemplation. I cannot follow it in its overhelming multitude of details, even as connected with the life and character of Lafayette. A second Assembly of *Notables* succeeded the first; and then an Assembly of the States General, first to deliberate in separate orders of Clergy, Nobility, and Third Estate; but, finally, constituting itself a National Assembly, and forming a Constitution of limited Monarchy, with an hereditary Royal Executive, and a Legislature in a single Assembly representing the People.

Lafayette was a member of the States General first assembled. Their meeting was signalized by a struggle between the several orders of which they were composed, which resulted in breaking them all down into one National Assembly.

The convocation of the States General had, in one respect, operated, in the progress of the French Revolution, like the Declaration of Independence in that of North America. It had changed the question in controversy. It was no longer the King of France, a concession on the part of the King, to tax the People without their consent. The States General, therefore, met with this admission already conceded by the King. In the American conflict the British Government never yielded the concession. They undertook to maintain their supposed right of arbitrary taxation by force, & then the People of the Colonies renounced all community of Government, not only with the King and Parliament, but with the British nation. They reconstituted the fabric of Government for themselves, and held the people of Britain as foreigners—friends in peace—enemies in war.

The concession of Louis XVI. implied in the convocation of the States General, was a virtual surrender of absolute power—an acknowledgment that as exercised by himself and his predecessors, it had been usurped. It was in substance an abdication of his crown. There

was no power which he exercised as King of France the lawfulness of which was not contestible on the same principle which denied him the right of taxation. When the Assembly of the States General met at Versailles in May 1789, there was but a shadow of royal authority left. They felt that the power of the nation was in their hands, and they were not sparing in the use of it. The representatives of the third estate, double in numbers to those of the clergy and the nobility, constituted themselves a national assembly, and as a signal for the demolition of all privileged orders, refused to deliberate in separate chambers, and thus compelled the representatives of the clergy and nobility to merge their separate existence in the general mass of the popular representation.

Thus the edifice of society was to be reconstructed in France as it had been in America. The King made a feeble attempt to overawe the assembly by calling regiments of troops to Versailles, and surrounding them the hall of their meeting. But there was defection in the army itself, and even the person of the King soon ceased to be at his own disposal. On the 11th of July 1789, in the midst of the fermentation which had succeeded the fall of the monarchy, and while the assembly was surrounded by armed soldiers, Lafayette presented to them his declaration of rights, the first declaration of human rights ever proclaimed in Europe. It was adopted and became the basis of that which the assembly promulgated with their Constitution.

It was in this hemisphere and in our own country, that all its principles had been imbibed. At the very moment when the Declaration was presented, the convulsive struggle between the expiring monarchy and the new born but portentous anarchy of the Parisian populace was taking place. The royal palace and the hall of the assembly were surrounded with troops and insurrection was kindling at Paris. In the midst of the popular commotion, a deputation of sixty members with Lafayette at their head, was sent from the assembly to treat with the King, and that incident was the occasion of the institution of the national guard throughout the realm, and of the appointment, with the approbation of the King, of Lafayette, as the General Commander-in-Chief.

This event, without vacating his seat in the National Assembly, connected him at once with the military and the popular movement of the Revolution. The National Guard was the armed militia of the whole kingdom embodied for the preservation of order, and the protection of persons and property, as well as for the establishment of the new monarchy. The double capacity of Commander General of this force, and of a Representative in the constituent Assembly, his career, for a period of more than three years; was met with the most imminent dangers, and with difficulties beyond all human power to surmount.

The ancient Monarchy of France had crumbled into ruins. A national Assembly, formed by an irregular Representation of Clergy, Nobles, and Third Estate, after melting at the fire of a revolution into one body, had transformed itself into a constituent Assembly representing the People, and assumed the exercise of the double capacity of Commander General of this force, and of a Representative in the constituent Assembly, his career, for a period of more than three years; was met with the most imminent dangers, and with difficulties beyond all human power to surmount.

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But during the same period, after the first meeting of the States General, and while they were in actual conflict with the expiring energies of the Crown, and with the exclusive privileges of the Clergy and Nobility, another portentous power had arisen, and entered with terrific activity into the controversies of the time. This was the power of popular insurrection, organized by voluntary associations of clubs, and impelled to action by the municipal authorities of the city of Paris.

The first movements of the people in the state of insurrection took place on the 12th of July, 1789, and issued in the destruction of the Bastille, and in the murder of its Governor, and of several other persons, hung up at lamp posts, or torn to pieces by the frenzied multitude, without form of trial, and without shadow of guilt.

The Bastille had long been odious as the place of confinement of persons arrested by the arbitrary orders for offences against the Government, and its destruction was hailed by most as an act of patriotic magnanimity on the part of the people. The heroic fervor, in the murders was overlooked or palliated in the glory of the achievement of razing to its foundations the execrated citadel of despotism. But, as the summary justice of insurrection can manifest itself only by destruction, the example once set became a precedent for a series of years for scenes so atrocious, and for butcheries so merciless and horrible that memory revolts at the task of recalling them to the mind. It would be impossible, within the compass of this discourse, to follow the details of the French Revolution, and the extinction of the Constitutional Monarchy of France, on the 10th of August, 1792. During that period, the two distinct Powers were in continual operation—sometimes in concert with each other, sometimes at irreconcilable opposition. Of these Powers, one was the People of France, represented by the Parisian populace in insurrection; the other was the People of France, represented successively by the Constituent Assembly, which formed the Constitution of 1791, and by the Legislative Assembly, elected to carry it into execution.

The movements of the insurgent Power were occasionally convulsive and cruel, without mit-

igation or mercy. Guided by secret springs, prompted by vindictive and sanguinary ambition, directed by hands unseen to objects of individual aggrandizement, its agency fell like the thunderbolt, and swept like the whirlwind. The proceedings of the Assemblies were deliberative and intellectual. They began by grasping at the whole power of the Monarchy, and they finished by sinking under the dictation of the Parisian populace. The Constituent Assembly numbered among its members many individuals of great ability, and of pure principles, but they were overawed and dominated by that other representation of the people of France, which, through the instrumentality of the Jacobin Club, and the Municipality of Paris, disconcerted the wisdom of the wise, and scattered to the winds the counsels of the prudent. It was impossible that, under the perturbations of such a controlling power, a Constitution suited to the character and circumstances of the nation should be formed.

Through the whole of this period, the part performed by Lafayette was without parallel in history. The annals of the human race exhibit no other instance of a position comparable to his unintermitted perils, his deep responsibilities and its providential issues, with that which he occupied as Commander General of the National Guard, and as a leading member of the Constituent Assembly. In the numerous insurrections (devoted as victims, and almost the most imminent hazard of his own. On the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, he saved the lives of Louis the Sixteenth and of Treves King. He escaped time after time the dangers sharpened by princely conspiracy, on one hand, and by popular frenzy on the other.—He witnessed too, without being able to prevent it, the butchery of Foulon before his eyes, and the reeking heart of Berthier torn from his lifeless trunk, was held up in exulting triumph before him. On this occasion and on another, he threw up his commission as Commander of the National Guard; but who could have succeeded him even with equal power to restrain these volcanic excesses? At the earnest solicitation of the people, he saved and collected those who were well known that his place could not be supplied, he resumed and continued to command until the solemn proclamation of the Constitution, upon which he definitely laid it down, and retired to private life upon his estate in Auvergne.

As a member of the Constituent Assembly, it is not in the detailed organization of the Government which they prepared, that his spirit and co-operation is to be traced. It is in the principles which he proposed and infused into the system. As, at the first assembly of *Notables*, his voice had been raised for the abolition of the arbitrary imprisonment, for the extinction of religious intolerance, and for the representation of the people, so, in the National Assembly, besides the Declaration of Rights, which formed the basis of the Constitution itself, he made or supported the motions for the establishment of trial by jury, for the gradual emancipation of slaves, for the freedom of the press, for the abolition of all titles of nobility, and for the declaration of equality of all the citizens, and for the suppression of all the privileged orders, without exception of the Princes of the royal family.—Thus, while, as a legislator, he was spreading the principle of universal liberty over the whole surface of the State, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed force of the Nation, he was controlling, repressing, and mitigating, as far as it could be effected by human power, the excesses of the people.

The Constitution was at length proclaimed, and the Constituent National Assembly dissolved. In advance of this event, the sublime spectacle of the Federation was exhibited on the 14th of July, 1790, the first anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille. There was an ingenious and fanciful association of ideas in the selection of that day. The Bastille was a State prison, a massive structure which had stood four hundred years, every stone of which was saturated with sighs and tears, and echoed the groans of four centuries of oppression. It was the very type and emblem of the despotism which had so long weighed upon France. Demolished from its summit to its foundation at the first shout of freedom from the people, what day could be more appropriate than its anniversary for the day of solemn consecration of the new fabric of government, founded upon the rights of man?

I shall not describe the magnificent and melancholy pageant of that day. It has been done by able hands, and in a style which could only be weakened and dimmed by repetition. The religious solemnity of the mass was performed by a Prelate, then eminent among the members of the Assembly and the dignitaries of the land; still eminent, after surviving the whole circle of subsequent revolutions. No longer a father of the Church, but amongst the most distinguished laymen and most celebrated statesmen of France, his was the voice to invoke the blessing of Heaven upon this new Constitution for his liberated country; and he and Louis the Sixteenth, and Lafayette, and thirty thousand delegates from all the Confederated National Guards of the Kingdom, in the presence of Almighty God, and of five hundred thousand of their countrymen, took the oath of fidelity to the Nation, to the Constitution, and all save the Monarch himself, to the King. His corresponding oath was, of fidelity to discharge the duties of his high office, and to the people.

Alas! and was it all false and hollow? Had the oaths no more substance than the breath that ushered them to the winds? It is impossible to look back upon the short and turbulent existence of this royal democracy, to mark the frequent paroxysms of popular frenzy by which it was agitated, and the catastrophe by which it perished, and to believe that the vows of all who swore to support it were sincere. But, as well might the sculptor of a block of marble, after exhausting his genius and his art in giving it a beautiful human form, call God to witness that it shall perform all the functions of animal life as the Constituent Assembly of France could pledge the faith of its members that their royal democracy should work as a permanent organized form of government. The Declaration of Rights contained the frame of the edifice, and radically and irreparably defective. The hereditary Royal Executive was itself an inconsistency with the Declaration of Rights. The Legislative power, all concentrated in a single Assembly, was an incongruity still more glaring. Those were both departures from the system of organization which Lafayette had witnessed in the American Constitution: neither of them was approved by Lafayette. In deference to the prevailing opinions and prejudices of the times, he acquiesced in them, and he was destined to incur the most imminent hazards of his life, and to make the sacrifices of all that gives value to life itself, in faithful adherence to that Constitution which he had sworn to support.

Shortly after his resignation, as Commander General of the National Guards, the friends of liberty and order presented him as a candidate for election as Mayor of Paris; but he had a competitor in the person of Pethion, more suited to the party, pursuing with inexorable rancor the abolition of the Monarchy and the destruc-

* In the address to the young men of Boston, by Edward Everett.

tion of the King; and, what may seem scarcely credible, the remnant of the party which still adhered to the King, the King himself, and above all, the Queen, favored the election of the Jacobin Pethion, in preference to that of Lafayette. They were, too fatally for themselves, successful.

From the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, under the Constitution of 1791, the destruction of the King and of the Monarchy, and the establishment of a Republic, by means of the popular passions and popular violence, were the deliberate purposes of its leading members. The spirit with which the Revolution had been pursued, from the time of the destruction of the Bastille, had caused the emigration of great numbers of the Nobility and Clergy; and among them the two brothers of Louis the Sixteenth, and of several other princes of his blood. They had applied to all the other great Monarchies of Europe for assistance to uphold or restore the crumbling Monarchy of France. The French Reformers themselves, in the heat of their political fanaticism, avowed, without disguise, the design to revolutionize all Europe and had emissaries in every country, openly or secretly preaching the doctrine of insurrection against established Governments. Louis the Sixteenth, sister to the Emperor Leopold, were in secret negotiation with the Austrian Government for the rescue of the King and royal family of France from the dangers with which they were so incessantly beset. In the Electorate of Treves a part of the German empire, the emigrants from France were assembling, with indications of a design to enter France in hostile array, to effect a counter revolution; and the brothers of the King assuming a position at Colobenz, on the borders of their country, were holding councils, the object of which was to march in arms to Paris, to release the King from captivity, and to restore the ancient Monarchy to the dominion of absolute Power. The King, who, even before his forced acceptance of the constitution of 1791, had made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from his palace prison, was, in April, 1792, reduced to the humiliating necessity of declaring war against the very Sovereigns who were arming their Nations to rescue him from his revolted subjects. Three armies, each of fifty thousand men, were levied to meet the emergencies of this war, and were placed under the command of Luckner, Rochambeau, and Lafayette. As he passed through Paris, to go and take the command of his army, he appeared before the Legislative Assembly, the President of which, in addressing him, said that the Nation would oppose to his enemies the constitution and Lafayette.

But the enemies to the constitution were within the walls. At this distance of time, when most of the men, and many of the passions of those days, have passed away, when the French Revolution and its results, should be regarded with the searching eye of philosophical speculation, as lessons of experience to after ages, may it even now be permitted to remark how much the virtues and the crimes of men, in times of political convulsion, are mixed and characterized by the circumstances in which they are placed. The great actors of the tremendous scenes of revolution of those times were men educated in schools of high civilization, and in the humane and benevolent precepts of the Christian religion. A small portion of them were vicious and depraved; but the great majority were wound up to madness by that war of conflicting interests and absorbing passions, enkindled by a great convulsion of the social system. It has been said, by a great master of human nature—

“In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility; But when the blast of war blows in your ears, Then imitate the action of the tiger.”

Too faithfully did the People of France, and the leaders of their factions, in that war of all the political elements, obey that injunction. Who that lived in that day, can remember who, since born, can read, or bear to be told, the horrors of the 20th of June, the 10th of August, the 21st and 31st of September, 1792, the 31st of May, 1793, and of a multitude of others, during which, in dreadful succession, the murderers of one day were the victims of the next, until that, when the insurgent populace themselves were shot down by thousands in the very streets of Paris, and the military legions of the Convention, and the rising fortune and genius of Napoleon Bonaparte. Who can remember, or read, or hear, of all this, without shuddering at the sight of man, his fellow creature, in the drunkenness of political frenzy, degrading himself beneath the condition of the cannibal savage beneath even the condition of the wild beast of the desert and who, but with a feeling of deep mortification, can reflect, that the rational and immortal being, to the race of which he himself belongs, should, even in his most palmy state of intellectual cultivation, be capable of this self transformation to brutality?

In this dissolution of all the moral elements which regulate the conduct of men in their social condition—in this monstrous and scarcely conceivable spectacle of a King, at the head of a mighty Nation, in secret league with the enemies against whom he has proclaimed himself at war, and of a Legislature conspiring to destroy the King and Constitution to which they have sworn allegiance and support, Lafayette alone is seen to preserve his fidelity to the King, to the Constitution, and to his country.

“Unshaken, unsecluded, uninterfered, His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal.”

On the 16th of June, 1792, four days before the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly by the populace of Paris, at the instigation of the Jacobins, Lafayette, in a letter to the Legislative Assembly had denounced the Jacobin Club, and called upon the Assembly to suppress them. He afterwards repaired to Paris in person, presented himself at the bar of the Assembly, repeated his denunciation of the Club, and took measures for suppressing their meetings by force. He proposed also to the King himself to furnish him with means of withdrawing with his family to Compiègne, where he would have been out of the reach of that frenzied and blood-thirsty multitude. The Assembly, by a great majority of votes, sustained the principles of his letter, but the King declined his proffered assistance to enable him to withdraw from Paris; and of those upon whom he called to march with him, and shut up the hall where the Jacobins held their meeting, not more than thirteen persons presented themselves at the appointed time.

He returned to his army, and became thenceforth the special object of Jacobin resentment and revenge. On the 8th of August, on a preliminary measure to the intended insurrection of the 10th, the question was taken, after several days of debate, upon a formal motion that he should be put in accusation and tried. The last remnant of freedom in that Assembly was then seen by the vote upon nominal appeal, yeas and nays; in which four hundred and forty-six votes were for rejecting the charge, and only two hundred and twenty-four for sustaining it. Two days after, the Tuilleries were stormed by popular insurrection. The unfortunate King was compelled to seek refuge, with his family, in the hall of the Legislative Assembly, and escaped from being torn to

pieces by an infuriated multitude, only to pass from his palace to the prison, in his way to the scaffold.

This revolution, thus accomplished, annihilated the Constitution, the government and the cause for which Lafayette had contended. The People of France, by their acquiescence, a great portion of them by direct approval, confirmed and sanctioned the abolition of the Monarchy. The armies and commanders took the same victorious side; not a show of resistance was made to the revolutionary torrent, not an arm was lifted to restore the fallen monarch to his throne, nor even to rescue or protect his person from the fury of his inexorable foes. Lafayette himself would have marched to Paris with his army, for the defence of the Constitution, but in his disposition he was not seconded by his troops. After ascertaining that the effort would be vain, and after arresting at Sedan the members of the Deputation from the Legislative Assembly, set after their own subjugation, to arrest him; he determined, as the only expedient, left to him save his honor and principles, to withdraw both from the army and the country; to pass into a neutral territory, and thence into these United States, the country of his early adoption and his fond partiality, where he was sure of finding a safe asylum, and of meeting a cordial welcome.

But his destiny had reserved for him other and severer trials. We have seen him struggling for the support of principles, against the violence of raging factions, and the fickleness of the multitude; we are now to behold him in the hands of the hereditary rulers of mankind, and to witness the nature of their tender mercies to him.

It was in the neutral territory of Liege that he, together with his companions, Latour Maubourg, Bureau de Lury, and Alexandre Lenoir, was taken by Austrians, and transferred to Prussian guards. Under the circumstances of the case he could not, by the principles of the laws of Nations, be treated even as a prisoner of war. He was treated as a prisoner of state. Prisoners of State in the Monarchies of Europe are always presumed guilty, and treated as if entitled as little to mercy as to justice. Lafayette was immured in dungeons, first at Wesel, then at Magdeburg, and finally at Olmutz, in Moravia. By what right? By none known among men. By what authority? That has never been avowed. For what cause? None has ever been assigned. Taken by Austrian soldiers upon a neutral territory, handed over to Prussian jailers, and, when Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia abandoned his Austrian ally, and made his separate peace with republican France, he transferred his illustrious prisoner to the Austrians, from whom he had received him, that he might be deprived of the blessing of regaining his liberty, even from the hands of peace. Five years was the duration of this imprisonment, aggravated by every indignity that could make oppression bitter. That it was intended as imprisonment for life, was not only freely avowed, but significantly made known to him by his jailers; & while, with effected precaution, the means of terminating his sufferings by his own act were removed from him, the luxury of all usage, of an wholesome food, and of a postitive atmosphere, was applied with inexorable rigor, as if to abridge the days which, at the same time, were rendered as far as possible insupportable to himself.

Neither the generous sympathies of the gallant soldier, General Fitzpatrick, in the British House of Commons, nor the personal solicitation of Washington, President of the U. States, speaking with the voice of a grateful nation, nor the persuasive accents of domestic and conjugal affection, implored the Monarch of Austria for the release of Lafayette could avail. The unsophisticated feeling of generous nature in the hearts of men, was manifested by another form. Two individuals, private citizens, one of the United States of America, Francis Hugler, the other a native of the Electorate of Hanover, Doctor Erick Bollman, undertook at the imminent hazard of their lives to supply means for his escape from prison, and their personal aid to its accomplishment. Their design was formed with great address, pursued with untiring perseverance, and executed with undaunted intrepidity. It was frustrated by accidents beyond the control of human sagacity.

To his persecutions, however, the hand of a wise and just Providence lent its own time and its own way, prepared a termination. The hands of the Emperor Francis, tied by mysterious and invisible bands against the indulgence of mercy to the tears of a more than heroic wife, were loosened by the more prevailing eloquence, or rather were severed by the conquering sword of Napoleon Bonaparte, acting under instructions from the executive directory, then swaying the destinies of France.

Lafayette and his fellow sufferers were still under the sentence of proscription issued by the faction which had destroyed the Constitution of 1791, and murdered the ill-fated Louis and his Queen. But revolution had followed upon revolution since the downfall of the monarchy on the 10th of August 1792. The Federative Republics of the Grande Nation had been created by the Jacobin Republicans of the Mountain. The mountain had been subjugated by the municipality of Paris, and the sections of Paris by a reorganization of parties in the national convention, and with aid from the armies—Brisot and his federal associates, Danton and his party, Robespierre and his subaltern demons had successively perished, each by the measure applied to themselves which they had meted out to others, and as no experiment of political empiricism was to be omitted in the melody of the French revolutions, the hereditary executive, with a single Legislative Assembly, was succeeded by a Constitution with a Legislature in two branches, and a first elected Executive, annually one fifth, by their concurrent votes, and bearing the name of a Directory. This was the Government at whose instance Lafayette was finally liberated from the dungeon of Olmutz.

But, while this Directory were shaking to their deepest foundations all the Monarchies of Europe; while they were stripping Austria, the most potent of them all, piecemeal of her territories; were imposing upon her the most humiliating conditions of peace, and bursting open her dungeons to restore their illustrious countryman to the light of day and the blessing of personal freedom; and while they were exulting by internal combustion, divided into two factions, each conspiring the destruction of the other. Lafayette received his freedom, only to see the two members of the Directory, who had taken the warmest interest in effecting his liberation, outlawed and proscribed by their colleagues; one of them Carnot, a fugitive from his country, lurking in banishment to escape pursuit; and the other, Barthelme, deposed, with fifty members of the Legislative Assembly, without form of trial, or even of legal process, to the pestilential climate of Guiana. All this was done with the approbation expressed in the most unqualified terms of Napoleon, and with co-operation of his army. Upon being informed of the success of this Pride's purge, he wrote to the Directory that he had with him one hundred thousand men, upon whom they might rely to cause to be respected all the measures that they should take to establish liberty upon solid foundations.

Two years afterwards, another revolution on

directly accomplished by Napoleon himself, demolished the Directory, the Constitution of the two Councils, and the solid liberty, to the support of which the hundred thousand men had been pledged, and introduced another Constitution, with Bonaparte himself for its Executive head, as the first of the three Consuls, for five years.

In the interval between these two revolutions, Lafayette resided for about two years, first in the Danish Territory of Holstein, & afterwards, at Utrecht, in the Batavian Republic. Neither of them had been effected by means or in a manner which could possibly meet his approbation. But the Consular Government commenced with broad professions of republican principles, on the faith of which he returned to France, for a series of years resided in privacy and retirement upon his estate of La Grange. Here, in the cultivation of his farm and the enjoyment of domestic felicity, embittered only by the loss, in 1807, of that angel upon earth, the partner of all the vicissitudes of his life, he employed his time, and witnessed the upward flight and downward fall of the soldier and sports of fortune, Napoleon Bonaparte. He had soon perceived the hollowness of the Consular professions of pure republican principles, and withheld himself from all participations in the Government. In 1802, he was elected a member of the General Council of the Department of Upper Lovie, and in declining the appointment, took occasion to present a review of his preceding life, and a pledge of his perseverance in the principles which he had previously sustained. ‘‘Far, said he, from the scene of public affairs, and devoting myself at last to the repose of private life, my ardent wishes are, that external peace should soon prove the fruit of those mirages of glory which are even now surpassing the prodigies of the preceding campaigns, and that internal peace should be consolidated upon the essential and invariable foundations of true liberty. Happy that twenty three years of vicissitudes in my fortune, and of constancy to my principles, authorize me to repeat that, if a Nation, to recover its rights, need only the will, they can only be preserved by inflexible fidelity to its obligations.’’

When the First Consulate for five years, was invented as one of the steps of the ladder of Napoleon's ambition, he suffered Sieyès, the member of the Directory whom he had used as an instrument for casting off that worse than worthless institution to prepare another Constitution, of which he took as much as suited his purpose, and consigned the rest to oblivion. One of the wheels of this new political engine was a conservative Senate, forming the Peerage to sustain and the policy of Napoleon to conciliate, and he filled it with men who, through all the previous stages of the Revolution, had acquired and maintained the highest respectability of character. Lafayette was urged with great earnestness, by Napoleon himself, to take a seat in this Senate; but after several conferences with the First Consul, in which he ascertained the extent of his designs, he promptly declined. His answer to the Minister of War tempered his refusal with a generous and delicate compliment, allowing that the same in the wheels of this new political engine was a conservative Senate, forming the Peerage to sustain and the policy of Napoleon to conciliate, and he filled it with men who, through all the previous stages of the Revolution, had acquired and maintained the highest respectability of character. Lafayette was urged with great earnestness, by Napoleon himself, to take a seat in this Senate; but after several conferences with the First Consul, in which he ascertained the extent of his designs, he promptly declined. 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Has history a lesson for mankind more instructive than the contrast and the parallel of their fortunes and their fate? Time and chance, and the finger of Providence, which, in every deviation from the path of justice, reserves or opens to itself an avenue of return, has brought each of these mighty men to a close of life, congenial to the character with which he travelled over its scenes. The Consul for life, the hereditary Emperor and King, expires a captive on a barren rock in the wilderness of a distant Ocean—separated from his imperial wife—separated from his son, who survives him only to pine away his existence, and die at the moment of manhood, in the condition of an Austrian Prince. The Apostle of Liberty survives, again to come forward, the ever-consistent champion of her cause, and, finally, to close his career in peace, a Republican, without reproach in death, as he had been without fear throughout life.

But Napoleon was to be the artificer of his own fortunes, prosperous and adverse. He was rising by the sword; by the sword he was destined to fall. The counsel of wisdom and of virtue fell forever from his ear, or sunk into his heart only to kindle resentment and hatred. He sought no further personal intercourse with Lafayette; and denied common justice to his son, who had entered and distinguished himself in the army of Italy, and from whom he withheld the promotion justly due to his services.

The career of glory, of fame, and of power, which the consulate for life was the first step was of ten years continuance, till it had reached its zenith; till the astonished eyes of mankind beheld the charity scholar of Brienne, Emperor, King and Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, banqueting at Dresden, surrounded by a circle of tributary crowned heads, among whom was seen that very Francis of Austria, the keeper in his Castle of Olmutz, of the republican Lafayette. And upon that day of the banqueting at Dresden, the star of Napoleon culminated from the Equator. Thenceforward it was to descend with motion far more rapid than when rising, till it sunk in endless night. Through that long period, Lafayette remained in retirement at La Grange. Silent amidst the deafening shouts of victory from Marengo, and Jena, and Austerlitz, and Friedland, and Wagram, and Borodino, he was present at the confabulation of Moscow; at the passage of the Beresina; at the irrevocable discomfiture at Leipzig; at the capitulation at the gates of Paris, and at the first restoration of the Bourbons, under the auspices of the inveterate enemies of France—as little could Lafayette participate in the measures of that restoration, as in the usurpations of Napoleon. Louis the Eighteenth was quartered upon the French Nation as the soldiers of the victorious armies were quartered upon the inhabitants of Paris. Yet Louis the Eighteenth, who held his crown as the gift of the conquerors of France, the most humiliating of the conditions imposed upon the vanquished nation, affected to hold it by Divine right, and to grant, as a specific favor, a Charter, or Constitution, founded upon the avowed principle that all the liberties of the Nation were no more than gratuitous donations of the King.

These pretensions, with a corresponding course of policy pursued by the reinstated Government of the Bourbons, and the disregard of the national feelings and interests of France, which Europe was remodelled at the Congress of Vienna, opened the way for the return of Napoleon from Elba, within a year from the time when he had been relegated there. He landed as a solitary adventurer, and the nation rallied around him with rapture. He came with promises to the nation, of freedom as well as of independence. The Allies of Vienna proclaimed against him, a war of extermination, and reinvaded France with armies exceeding in numbers a million of men. Lafayette had been courted by Napoleon upon his return. He was again urged to take a seat in the House of Peers, but peremptorily declined, from aversion to his hereditary character. He had refused to resume his title of nobility, and protested against the Constitution of the Empire, and the additional act entailing the imperial hereditary Crown upon the family of Napoleon. But he offered himself as a candidate for election as a member of the popular Representative Chamber of the Legislature, and was unanimously chosen by the Electoral College of his Department to that Station.

The battle of Waterloo was the last desperate struggle of Napoleon to recover his fallen fortunes, and his issue fixed his destiny forever. He escaped almost alone from the field, and returned a fugitive to Paris, projecting to dissolve by armed force the Legislative Assembly, and, assuming a dictatorial power, to levy a new army, and try the desperate chances of another battle. This purpose was defeated by the energy and promptitude of Lafayette. At his instance the Assembly adopted three resolutions one of which declared them in permanent session, and denounced any attempt to dissolve them as a crime of high treason.

After a feeble and fruitless attempt of Napoleon, through his brother Lucien, to obtain from the assembly itself a temporary dictatorial power, he abdicated the Imperial Crown in favor of his infant son, but his abdication could not relieve France from the deplorable condition to which he had reduced her.—France, from the day of the battle of Waterloo, was at the mercy of the allied Monarchs; and, as the last act of their revenge, they gave her again to the Bourbons. France was constrained to receive them. It was at the point of the bayonet, and resistance was of no avail. The Legislative Assembly appointed a provisional Council of Government, and Commissioners, of whom Lafayette was one, to negotiate with the allied armies then rapidly advancing upon Paris.

The Allies manifested no disposition to negotiate. They closed the doors of their hall upon the Representatives of the people of France. They reelected Louis the Eighteenth upon his throne. Against these measures Lafayette and the members of the Assembly had no means of resistance left, save a fearless protest, to be remembered when the day of freedom should return.

From the time of this second restoration until his death, Lafayette, who had declined accepting a seat in the hereditary Chamber of Peers, and inflexibly refused to resume his title of nobility, though the Charter of Louis the Eighteenth had restored them all, was almost constantly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the popular branch of the Legislature. More than once, however, the influence of the Court was successful in defeating his election. At one of these intervals, he employed his talents in revisiting the United States.

Forty years had elapsed since he had visited and taken leave of them, at the close of the Revolutionary War. The greater part of the generation for and with whom he had fought his first fields, had passed away. Of the two millions of souls to whose rescue from oppression he had crossed the Ocean in 1777, not one in ten survived. But their places were supplied by more than five times their numbers, their descendants and successors. The sentiment of gratitude and affection for Lafayette, far from declining with the lapse of time, quickened in spirit as it advanced in years, and seemed to multiply with the increasing numbers of the People. The Nation had never ceased to sympathize with his fortunes, and, in every vicissitude of his life, had manifested the deepest interest in his welfare. He

had occasionally expressed his intention to visit once more the scene of his early achievements, and the country which had repaid his services by a just estimate of their value. In February, 1821, a solemn legislative act, unanimously passed by both Houses of Congress, and approved by the President of the United States, charged the Chief Magistrate of the Nation with the duty of communicating to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished for him by the Government and People of the United States, and of tendering to him a national ship, with suitable accommodations, for his conveyance to this country.

Ten years have passed away since the occurrence of that event. Since then, the increase of population within the borders of our Union, exceeds in numbers, the whole mass of that infant community to whose liberties he had devoted, in early youth, his life and fortune. His companions and fellow-soldiers of the war of Independence, of whom a scanty remnant still existed to join in the universal shout of welcome which he landed upon our shores, have been since, in the ordinary course of nature, dropping away; pass but a few short years more, and not an individual of that generation with which he toiled and bled in the cause of human kind, upon his first appearance on the field of human action, will be left. The gallant officer, and distinguished Representative of the People, at whose motion, upon this floor, the invitation of the Nation was given—the Chief Magistrate by whom, in compliance with the will of the Legislature, it was tendered—the surviving Presidents of the United States, and their venerable compeer signers of the Declaration of Independence, who received him to the arms of private friendship, while mingling their voices in the chorus of public exultation and joy, are no longer here to shed the tear of sorrow upon his departure from this earthly scene. They all preceded him in the translation to another, and we trust, a happier world. The active, energetic mind of the Nation, of whose infancy he had been the protector and benefactor, and who, by the protracted festivities of more than a year of jubilee, manifested to him their sense of the obligations for which they were indebted to him, are already descending into the vale of years. The children of the public schools who thronged in double files to pass in review before him to catch a glimpse of his countenance, and a smile from his eye, are now among the men and women of the land, rearing another generation to envy their parents the joy which they can never share, of having seen and contributed to the glorious and triumphant reception of Lafayette.

Upon his return to France Lafayette was received with a welcome by his countrymen scarcely less enthusiastic than that with which he had been greeted in this country. From his landing at Havre till his arrival at his residence at La Grange, it was again one triumphal march, rendered but the more striking by the interruptions and obstacles of an envious and jealous Government. Threats were not even spared of arresting him as a criminal, and holding him responsible for the spontaneous and irrefragable feelings manifested by the people in his favor. He was, very soon after his return, again elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and thenceforward, in that honorable and independent station, was the seat of that steadfast and inflexible party which never ceased to defend, and was ultimately destined to vindicate the liberties of France.

The government of the Bourbons, from the time of their restoration, was a perpetual struggle to return to the Saurian times of absolute power. For them the Sun and Moon had stood still, not, as in the miracle of an ancient story, for about a whole day, but for more than a whole century. Reseated upon their thrones, not, as the Stuarts had been in the seventeenth century, by the voluntary act of the same people which had expelled them, but by the arms of foreign Kings and hostile armies, instead of aiming, by the liberality of their government, and by improving the condition of their people, to make them forget the humiliation of the yoke imposed upon them, they labored with unyielding tenacity to make it more galling. They disarmed the National Guards; they cramped and crippled the right of suffrage in elections; they perverted and travestied the institution of juries; they fettered the freedom of the Press, and in their external policy lost themselves, willing instruments to crush the liberties of Spain and Italy. The spirit of the nation was curbed, but not subdued. The principles of freedom proclaimed in the Declaration of Rights of 1789, had taken too deep root to be extirpated. Charles the Tenth, by a gradual introduction into his councils of the most inveterate adherents to the anti-revolutionary government, was preparing the way for the annihilation of the charter and of the Legislative Representation of the people. In proportion as this plan approached to its maturity, the resistance of the nation to its accomplishment acquired consistency and organization. The time had been, when, by the restrictions upon the right of suffrage, and the control of the Press, and even of the freedom of debate in the Legislature, the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies had dwindled down to not more than thirty members. But, under a rapid succession of incompetent and unpopular Administrations, and the majority of the House of Deputies had passed from the side of the Court to that of the people.

In August, 1823, the King, resigning his Ministry by the appointment of men whose reputation was itself a pledge of the violent and desperate designs in contemplation. At the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly, an address to the King, signed by two hundred and twenty-one out of four hundred members, declared to him, in respectful terms, that a concurrence of sentiments between his Ministers and the nation was indispensable to the happiness of the people under his government, and that this concurrence did not exist. He replied, that his determination was immovable, and dissolved the Assembly. A new election was held; and so odious throughout the nation were the measures of the Court, that, of the two hundred and twenty-one members who had signed the address against the Ministers, more than two hundred were re-elected. The Opposition had also gained an accession of numbers in the remaining parts of the Deputations, and it was apparent that, upon the meeting of the Assembly, the Court party could not be sustained.

At this crisis, Charles the Tenth, as if resolved to leave himself not the shadow of pretext to complain of his expulsion from the throne, in defiance of the Charter, to the observance of which he had solemnly sworn, issued, at one and the same time, four Ordinances—the first of which suspended the liberty of the Press, and prohibited the publication of all the daily newspapers and other periodical journals, but by license, revocable at pleasure, and renewable every three months; the second annulled the election of Deputies, which had just taken place; the third changed the mode of election prescribed by law, and reduced nearly by one-half the numbers of the House of Deputies to be elected; and the fourth commanded the new elections to be held, and fixed a day for the meeting of the Assembly to be so constituted.

These Ordinances were the immediate occasion of the last Revolution of the three days, terminating in the final expulsion of Charles the Tenth from the throne, and of himself and his family from the territory of France. This was effected by an insurrection of the people of Paris, which burst forth, by spontaneous and unpremeditated movement, on the very day of the promulgation of the four Ordinances. The first of these, the suppression of all the daily newspapers seemed, as if studiously devised to provoke instantaneous resistance, and the conflict of physical force. Had Charles the Tenth issued a decree to shut up, all the bakerhouses of Paris, it could not have been more fatal to his authority. The conductors of the proscribed journals, by mutual engagement among themselves, determined to consider the Ordinance as unlawful, null and void; and this was to all classes of the People the signal of resistance.—The publishers of two of the journals, summoned immediately before the Judicial Tribunal, were justified in their resistance by the sentence of the court, pronouncing the Ordinance null and void. A Marshal of France receives the commands of a King to disperse, by force of arms, the population of Paris, but the spontaneous resurrection of the National Guard organizes at once an army to defend the liberties of the nation. Lafayette is again called from his retreat at La Grange, and by the unanimous voice of the people, confirmed by such Deputies of the Legislative Assembly as were able to meet for common consultation at that trying emergency, is again placed at the head of the National Guard as their commander-in-chief. He assumed the command on the second day of the conflict, and on the third Charles the Tenth had ceased to reign. He formally abdicated the Crown, and his son, the Duke d'Angoulême, renounced his pretensions to the succession.—But, humble imitators of Napoleon, even in submitting to their own degradation, they clung to the last gasp of hereditary sway, by transmitting all their claim of dominion to the orphan child of the Duke de Berry.

At an early stage of the Revolution of 1789, Lafayette had declared it as a principle that insurrection against tyrants was the most sacred of duties. He had borrowed this sentiment, perhaps, from the motto of Jefferson—"Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God." The principle itself is as sound as its enunciation is daring. Like all general maxims it is susceptible of very dangerous abuses; the test of its truth is exclusively in the correctness of its application. As forming a part of the political creed of Lafayette, it has been severely criticized; nor can it be denied that, in the experience of the French Revolutions, the cases in which popular insurrection has been resorted to, for the extinction of existing authority, have been so frequent, so unjustifiable in their causes, so atrocious in their execution, so destructive to liberty in their consequences, that the friends of freedom, who know that she can exist only under the supremacy of the law, have sometimes felt themselves constrained to shrink from the development of abstract truth, in the dread of the danger with which she is surrounded.

In the Revolution of the three days of 1830, it was the steady, calm, but inflexible adherence of Lafayette to his maxim which decided the fate of the Bourbons. After the struggles of the people had commenced, and even liberty and power were grappling with each other for life or death, the deputies elect to the Legislative Assembly, then at Paris, held several meetings at the house of their colleague Lafayette, and elsewhere, at which the question of resistance against the Ordinances was warmly debated, and aversion to that resistance by force was the sentiment predominant in the minds of a majority of the members. The hearts of some of the most ardent patriots quailed within them at the thought of another overthrow of the Monarchy. All the horrible recollections of the reign of terror, the massacre of the prisons in September, the butcheries of the guillotine from year to year, the headless trunks of Brissot, and Danton, and Robespierre, and last, not least, the iron crown and sceptre of Napoleon himself, rose in hideous succession before them, and haunted their imaginations. They detested the Ordinances, but hoped that by negotiation and remonstrance with the recent King, it might yet be possible to obtain the revocation of them, and the substitution of a more liberal Ministry. This deliberation was not concluded till Lafayette appeared among them. From that moment the die was cast. They had till then no military leader. Louis Philippe, of Orleans, had not then been seen among them. In all the changes of Government in France, from the first assembly of Notables, to that day, there never had been an act of authority presenting a case for the fair and just application of the duty of resistance against oppression, so clear, so unquestionable, so flagrant as this. The violations of the Charter were so gross and palpable, that the most determined Royalist could not deny them. The mask had been laid aside. The sword of despotism had been drawn, and the scabbard cast away. A King, openly forsworn, had forfeited every claim to allegiance; and the only resource of the nation against him was resistance by force. This was the opinion of Lafayette, and he declared himself ready to take the command of the National Guard, should the wish of the People, already declared thus to place him at the head of this spontaneous movement, be confirmed by his colleagues of the Legislative Assembly. The appointment was accordingly conferred upon him, and the second day afterwards Charles the Tenth and his family were fugitives to a foreign land.

France was without a Government. She might then have constituted herself a republic; and such was, undoubtedly, the aspiration of very large portion of her population. But with another, and yet larger portion of her People, the name of Republic was identified with the memory of Robespierre. It was held in execration; there was immediate danger if not absolute certainty, that the attempt to organize a Republic would have been the signal for a new civil war. The name of a Republic, too, was hateful to all the neighbors of France; to the Confederacy of Emperors and Kings, which had twice replaced the Bourbons upon the throne, and who might be propitiated under the disappointment and mortification of the result, by the retention of the name of King, and the substitution of the semblance of a Bourbon for the reality.

The People of France, like the Cardinal de Retz, more than two centuries before, wanted a descendant from Henry the Fourth, who could speak the language of the Parisian populace, and who had known what it was to be a Plebeian. They found him in the person of Louis Philippe, of Orleans. Lafayette himself was compelled to compromise with his principles, purely and simply republican, and to accept him, first as Lieutenant General of Kingdom, and then as hereditary King. There was, perhaps, in this determination besides the motives which operated upon others, a consideration of disinterested duty, which could be applicable only to himself. If the Republic should be proclaimed, he knew that the Chief Magistracy could be delegated only to himself. It must have been a Chief Magistracy for life, which, in his age, could only have been for a short term of years. Independent of the extreme dangers and difficulties to himself, to his family, and to his country, in which the position he would have occupied might have involved them, the inquiry could not escape his forecast, who,

upon his demise, could be his successor? & what must be the position occupied by him? If, at that moment he had not spoken the word, he might have lost his career with a Crown upon his head, and a withering blast upon his name to the end of time.

With the Duke of Orleans himself, he used no concealment or disguise. When the Crown was offered to that Prince, and he looked to Lafayette for consultation, "you know (said he) that I am of the American School, and partial to the Constitution of the U. States." So, it seems, was Louis Philippe, "I think with you," said he. It is impossible to pass two years in the U. States without being convinced that their Government is the best in the world. But do you think it suited to our present circumstances and condition?" No, replied Lafayette. They require a Monarchy surrounded by popular institutions. So thought, also, Louis Philippe; and he accepted the Crown under the conditions upon which it was tendered to him.

Lafayette retained the command of the National Guard so long as it was essential to the settlement of the new order of things, on the basis of order and freedom, so long as it was essential to control the stormy and excited passions of the Parisian People; so long as it was necessary to save the Ministers of the guilty but fallen Monarch from the rash and revengeful resentments of their conquerors. When this was accomplished, and the People had been preserved from the calamity of shedding in peace the blood of war, he once more resigned his command, retired in privacy to La Grange, and resumed his post as a Deputy in the Legislative Assembly, which he continued to hold till the close of life.

His station there was still at the head of the phalanx, supporters of liberal principles and of constitutional freedom. In Spain, in Portugal, in Italy, and, above all, in Poland, the cause of liberty has been struggling against the band of power, and, to the last hour of his life, they found in Lafayette a never-failing friend and patron.

In his last illness, the standing which he held in the hearts of mankind was attested by the formal resolution of the House of Deputies, not to make inquiries concerning his condition; and, dying, as he did, full of years and of glory, never, in the history of mankind, has a private individual departed more universally lamented by the whole generation of men whom he has left behind.

Such, Legislators of the North American confederate Union, was the life of Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, and the record of his life is the delineation of his character. Consider him as one human being of one thousand millions, his contemporaries on the surface of the terraqueous globe. Among that thousand millions seek for an object of comparison with him; assume for the standard of comparison, all the virtues which exalt the character of man above that of the brute creation; take the ideal man, little lower than the angels; mark the qualities of the mind and heart which entitle him to his station of pre-eminence in the scale of created beings, and enquire who that lived in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries of the Christian era, combined in himself so many of those qualities, so little alien to a virtuous life, which belong to that earthly vesture of those in which the immortal spirit is enclosed, as Lafayette.

Pronounce him one of the first men of his age, and you have not yet done him justice. Try him by that test to which he sought in vain to stimulate the vulgar and selfish spirit of Napoleon; class him among the men who, to compare and seat themselves, must take the compass of all ages; turn back your eyes upon the records of time; summon from the creation of the world to this day, the mighty dead of every age and every clime and where, among the race of merely mortal men, shall one be found, who, as the benefactor of his kind, shall claim to take precedence of Lafayette.

There have doubtless been, in all ages, men whose discoveries or inventions in the world of matter or of mind, have opened new avenues to the dominion of man over the material creation; whose increased his means or his faculties of enjoyment; have raised him in nearer approximation to that higher and happier condition, the object of his hopes and aspirations in his present state of existence.

Lafayette discovered no new principle of politics or of morals. He invented nothing in science. He disclosed no new phenomenon in the laws of nature. Born & educated in the highest order of feudal nobility under the most absolute monarchy of Europe, in possession of an affluent fortune, and master of himself and of all his capabilities at the moment of attaining manhood the principle of republican justice and of social equality took possession of his heart and mind as if by inspiration from above. He devoted himself, his life, his fortune, his hereditary honors, his towering ambition, his splendid hopes, all to the cause of liberty. He came to another hemisphere to defend her. He became one of the most effective champions of our Independence, but, that our country should be divided into two parts in the controversies which have divided in the forms of policy which we have adopted for the establishment and perpetuation of our freedom, Lafayette found the most perfect form of government. He wished to add nothing to it. He would gladly have abstracted nothing from it. Instead of the imaginary Republic of Plato, or the Utopia of Sir Thomas More, he took a practical existing model, in actual operation here, and never attempted or wished more than to apply it faithfully to his own country.

It was not given to Moses to enter the promised land; but he saw it from the summit of Pisgah. It was not given to Lafayette to witness the consummation of his wishes in the establishment of a Republic, and the extinction of all hereditary rule in France. His principles were in advance of the age and of the nation, which he lived in, and it is not for us to scrutinize the title by which he reigns. The principles of elective and hereditary power, blended in reluctant union in his person, like the red and white roses of York and Lancaster, may postpone to alternate the last conflict to which they must ultimately come. The life of the Patriarch was his whole political system. Its final accomplishment is in the womb of time.

The anticipation of this event is the more certain, from the consideration that all the principles for which Lafayette contended were practical. He never indulged himself in wild and fanciful speculations. The principle of hereditary power was in his opinion, the bane of all republican liberty in Europe. Unable to extinguish the Chief Magistracy of the nation, he was content with the satisfaction of seeing it abolished with reference to the Peerage. An hereditary Royal strip of the support which may derive from an hereditary Peerage, however compatible with Asiatic despotism, is an anomaly in the history of the Christian world, & in the theory of free government. There is no argument producible against the existence of an hereditary Peerage, but applies with aggravated weight against the transmission from sire to son, of an hereditary Crown. The prejudi-

ces and passions of the people of France rejected the principle of inherited power, in every station of public trust, excepting the first and highest of them all; but there they clung to it, as did the Israelites to the savory diets of Egypt.

This is not the time or the place for a disquisition upon the comparative merits, as a system of government, of a Republic, and a Monarchy surrounded by republican institutions.—Upon this subject there is among us no diversity of opinion; and if it should take the people of France another half century of internal and external war, of dazzling and delusive glories; of unparalleled triumphs, humiliating reverses, and bitter disappointments, to settle it to their satisfaction, the ultimate result can only bring them to the point where we have stood from the day of the Declaration of Independence—to the point where Lafayette would have brought them, and to which he looked as a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Then, too, and then only, will be the time when the character of Lafayette will be appreciated at its true value throughout the civilized world. When the principle of hereditary dominion shall be extinguished in all the institutions of France; when the Government shall no longer be considered as property, transmissible from sire to son, but as a trust committed for a limited time, and then to return to the people, whose it came as a burdensome duty to be discharged, and not as a reward, to be abused; when a claim, any claim, to political power by inheritance shall, in the estimation of the whole French people, be held as it now is by the whole people of the North American Union—then will be the time for contemplating the character of Lafayette, not merely in the events of his life, but, in the full development of his intellectual conceptions of his fervent aspirations, of the labors and perils and sacrifices of his long and eventful career upon earth; and thenceforward, till the hour when the trumpet of the Archangel shall sound to announce that Time shall be no more, the name of Lafayette shall stand enrolled upon the annals of our race high on the list of the pure and disinterested benefactors of mankind.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1835.

We offer to our readers in this morning's Whig Mr. Adams' oration on the life and character of General Lafayette. Wishing to give this most interesting production in one paper, we have been compelled to omit almost every other matter. It will be found a rich repast for intellectual enjoyment, alike worthy of the head and heart of its distinguished author.

The New Orleans Courier of the 2nd, contains the following:—A rumor is current here, that a schooner from Port au Prince, now in the river, brings information that a French fleet was off that island, and that the object was to compel the Haytian Government to pay immediately the indemnity due by that government to France. From this it would seem that the French consider it a legitimate mode of obtaining in lenities.

Inquiry is now making by the Society of Friends throughout England as to the average length of life of persons belonging to their Society, as compared with that of other individuals. The result is generally highly favorable to the superior longevity of the Quakers, but in Chesterfield particularly so, as the following plainly shows. The good effect of living with temperance and frugality could not be more plainly demonstrated.—United ages of 100 successive burials in Chesterfield Church yard, ending 16th November, 1834, 2516 years 8 months, averaging 25 years 2 months, of whom 2 reached the age of 80 years and upwards, and 12 reached the age of 70 years and upwards.—United ages of 100 successive burials of members of the Society of Quakers, in Chesterfield monthly meeting, ending 27th November, 1834, 4700 years 7 months, averaging 47 years and upwards, and 30 reached the age of 70 years and upwards.—Harrisburg Chronicle.

The American Institute have procured a beautiful work box and writing desk. It was made for and will be presented to the lady of Mr. Justice BALDWIN, (who delivered the Address at the late Fair) as a New Year's gift. It is made of mahogany, and is in perfect proportion and fine taste. For convenience and beauty it is surpassed by few things of the kind. It is inlaid with rosewood, and our native curled maple. It contains, if we counted correctly, of seventeen apartments. Some of them secret drawers which we doubt whether Columbus himself would have discovered without a hint from the manufacturer. We should never have found them without breaking it up. It is also sundry little conveniences, such as a gold-thing, pencil cases, &c. suitable for a lady.—New York Com. Adv.

Refinement of the Age.—It is stated in the papers that Celeste, a Young French danseuse, and melo-dramatic actress, cleared lately at the Bowers Theatre in New York six thousand dollars; and in Philadelphia, in twelve successive nights three thousand dollars more! This is flourishing one's heels to some purpose and is a proof of the greater degree of value which is attached in this country to amusements, which minister to the senses only, than those which tend to cultivate the intellect or improve the morals.—Boston Journal.

Family Devotion.—It is a beautiful thing to behold a family at their devotions. Who would not be moved by the tear that trembles in the mother's eye, as she looks to heaven, and pours forth her fervent supplications for the welfare of her children? Who can look with indifference upon the venerable father, surrounded by his family, with his uncovered locks, kneeling in the presence of Almighty God, and praying for their happiness and prosperity? In whose bosom is not awakened the finest feelings, on beholding a tender child, in the beauty of its innocence, folding its little hands in prayer, and imploring the invisible, yet eternal Father, to bless its parents, its brothers and sisters, and its playmates.

SIXTY-FIVE YOKE OF OXEN AND TEN HORSES were employed yesterday to bring the huge block of Granite lying opposite the New Court House, in Court street, to its destination. It was safely deposited on the sleepers at 9 o'clock, and is intended, when fashioned by the workmen, for one of the pillars of the Portico of the New Edifice. Its weight is estimated at fifty tons.—Boston Transcript.

CHOLERA.—The Merchantile of this morning, on the authority of a letter from a correspondent at Marseilles under date of Dec. 10th says:—"The Cholera still rages on board the American men of war at Mahon. The Delaware had, on the 29th of November, about 150 cases on board, and had lost about thirty men, but no officers. The authorities still keep them in quarantine, notwithstanding that several cases are daily declared in the town."—Balt. Gazette.

[COMMUNICATED.]
Died at her residence in the Bay Side, on Tuesday morning last, 27th inst., Mrs. M. A. W. WRIGHTSON, in the 69th year of her age. For many years a member of the Methodist Church, her life affords an example of practical piety, her death another bright evidence of the triumphs of faith over decaying mortality. In this town on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. MATILDA DAVID.

The Thorough-bred Race Horse

UPTON,
SIX YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING,
WILL make another season at the same stands—terms \$8 and \$12. For his pedigree in full, and extraordinary performance as a three year old, running his mile in 1m. 53s., 1m. 52s., 1m. 53s., 1m. 57s., 1m. 66s., against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (run as Col. Selden's b. c.) See Am. Turf Register and Sporting Magazine, vol. 6.—vol. 5, page 54—do. no. 9, (cover) v. 2, p. 252—v. 4, p. 151 and 544, &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON,
T. TILGHMAN,
jan 31

PUBLIC SALE.
IN PURSUANCE of an order from the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 11th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the residence of the late Henry M. Lloyd, deceased, in Landing Neck, all the personal property of the said dec'd., consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, a valuable stock of horses, cattle, (among which are several fine yoke of work oxen) sheep and hogs, a quantity of corn by the barrel, corn blades, top fodder, husks and straw; likewise the lease for the present year, of the farm on which the deceased resided, with the wheat thereon seeded.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on notes with approved security bearing interest from sale, for all sums over five dollars; for all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when further particulars will be made known, and attendance given by
NICHOLAS MARTIN, Adm'r.
jan 31

The Farmer's and Citizen's

RETREAT.
THE Subscriber, having removed to the above named Establishment on Washington street, adjoining the Office of Samuel Hambleton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite the store of Mr. James Wilson, and directly opposite the Office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends and customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to accommodate gentlemen and their horses, and intends always to keep, while in season, OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, WILD FOWL, &c. &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by diligence and attention to business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.
HENRY CLIFT.
jan 31

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by
H. C.

CAMBRIDGE FERRY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he keeps a Ferry between his place, (which is situated but a short distance below the former ferry) and Cambridge, and is supplied with first-rate boats and accommodating and experienced hands; he also gives his personal attention to the business. There is a finger board, marked "BOWDLE'S FERRY," at the road, which leads to the subscriber's house. Having kept the ferry for many years, to the perfect satisfaction, as he flatters himself, of the public, he solicits a continuation of their favors, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to merit the same.

The public's obedient servant,
THOS. BOWDLE.
jan 31 31pl.

SIX CENTS REWARD,
BUT NO THANKS, will be given for the apprehension and delivery to me of my indentured apprentice (white boy) named CURTIS BEACHAM; who ran away in September, 1834.
JAS. M. STANTON,
Stanton's Landing, Caroline county.
jan. 31, 1835. 3t

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

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

