

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING...

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

JOHN MCGONERIN, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his SPRING STOCK OF MATERIALS...

He earnestly requests those of his friends whose accounts have been of long standing, to call without delay and settle...

J. M. would also acquaint the Public that he has in his employ a first rate Turner, who will execute any business in his line with neatness and despatch.

A CARD.

The owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents...

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy, and discontinue the others.

ADVERTISERS ATTEND!

HURRA FOR SYLVESTER! On last Thursday, we had the pleasure of selling to one of our patrons...

AGAIN TRUMPHANT! In the Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 5...

To a Gentleman in Pennsylvania. Also, in the New York Consolidated Lottery, Class No. 3...

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Class No. 5 to be drawn April 8d, 1833.

SPENDING CAPITALS. \$40,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2 of 1,000, &c.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 6 to be drawn at Baltimore, on Saturday, March 30, 1833.

Tickets \$5, shares in proportion. Orders from any part of the U. States will receive the same attention...

For Annapolis and Easton. The Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore on Friday morning...

SHANNONDALE. This full blood horse, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Talbot county...

WANTED. AN APPRENTICE to the Saddlery and Harness making business...

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

The subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them...

PACKET SCHOONER

WRIGHTSON, GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT...

The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY.

N. B. The death of Capt. Thos. P. Townsend, who so advantageously known as packet master for the last two years...

Easton, march 9th, 1833. S. H. B.

CANTON SPECULATOR.

THE well known horse CANTON SPECULATOR, was sired by old Canton, his dam by the much admired horse Speculator...

CANTON SPECULATOR is now in first rate condition and will be at Easton on Tuesday the 26th inst...

CHARLES M. BROMWELL, Oxford, March 20th, 1833--mar 23

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentlemen who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton...

Seven dollars the Season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October.

EDWARD H. NABB, Chapel, Talbot county, March 15--23

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 31st day of February, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself JANE ANDERSON...

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick County, March 15--23

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 16th day of February, 1833, a negro man who calls himself DENNIS MILES...

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick County, March 15--23

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 28th day of February, 1833, a Runaway, a negro woman who calls herself REBECEY SMITH...

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick County, March 15--23

NOTICE.

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M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick County, March 15--23

General Agricultural & Horticultural Establishment.

COMPHISING A Seed and Implement Store. A General Agricultural Agency, and the Office of the AMERICAN FARMER...

The subscriber, proprietor of the above named establishment, respectfully informs farmers, gardeners, and the public generally...

Mr. President, if we are to receive the constitution as the text, and then to lay down, in its margin the contradictory commentaries...

IN SENATE, Friday February 16, 1833.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER OF MASS IN REPLY TO MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

On the bill "farther to provide for the COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS."

Mr. President, the nature of sovereignty, or sovereign power, has been extensively discussed by gentlemen on this occasion...

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of March, 1833...

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Baltimore city and county, on the 14th day of March, 1833...

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Baltimore city and county, on the 14th day of March, 1833...

BY virtue of a vendition exponas issued out of Talbot county Court...

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, by Thomas C. Nease Esq...

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what are their rights, and what their respective covenants and stipulations?— And where are their rights, covenants, and stipulations expressed? The States engage for nothing, they promise nothing in the articles of confederation; they did make promises, and did enter into engagements, and did plight the faith of each State for their fulfilment; but, in the constitution, there is nothing of that kind. The reason is, that, in the constitution, it is the people who speak, and not the States. The people ordain the constitution, and therein address themselves to the States, and to the Legislatures of the States, in the language of injunction and prohibition. The constitution utters its behests in the name and by authority of the people, and it exacts not from States any pledged public faith to maintain it. On the contrary, it makes its own preservation depend on individual duty and individual obligation. Sir, the States cannot omit to appoint senators and electors. It is not a matter resting in State discretion or State pleasure. The constitution has taken better care of its own preservation. It lays its hand on individual conscience, and individual duty. It incapacitates any man to sit in the Legislature of a State, who shall not first have taken his solemn oath to support the constitution of the United States. From the obligation of this oath no State power can discharge him. All the members of all the State Legislatures are as religiously bound to support the constitution of United States, as they are to support their own State constitution. Nay, sir, they are as solemnly sworn to support it, as we ourselves are, who are members of Congress.

No member of a State Legislature can refuse to proceed, at the proper time, to elect senators to Congress, or to provide for the choice of electors of President and Vice President, any more than the members of this Senate can refuse, when the appointed day arrives, to meet the members of the other House to count the votes for these officers, and ascertain who are chosen. In both cases, the duty binds, and with equal strength, the conscience of the individual member, and it is imposed on all by an oath in the same words. Let it, then, never be said, sir, that it is a matter of discretion with the States, whether they will continue the Government, or break it up by refusing to appoint senators and to elect electors. They have no discretion in the matter.—The members of their Legislatures cannot avoid doing either, so often as the time arrives, without a direct violation of their duty and their oath; such a violation as would break up any other Government.

Looking still further to the provisions of the constitution itself, in order to learn its true character, we find its great apparent purpose to be, to unite the people of all the States under one General Government, for certain definite objects, and, to the extent of this union, to restrain the separate authority of the States. Congress only can declare war—therefore, when one State is at war with a foreign nation, all must be at war. The President and the Senate only can make peace; when peace is made for one State, therefore, it must be made for all.

Can any thing be conceived more preposterous, than that any State should have power to nullify the proceedings of the General Government, respecting peace and war? When war is declared by a law of Congress, can a single State nullify that law, and remain at peace? And yet she may nullify that law, as well as any other. If the President and Senate make peace, may one State, nevertheless, continue the war? And yet, if she can nullify a law, she may quite as well nullify a treaty.

The truth is, Mr. President, and no ingenuity of argument, no subtlety of distinction, can evade it, that, as to certain purposes, the people of the United States are one people. They are one in making war, and one in making peace; they are one in regulating commerce, and one in laying duties of impost.—The very end and purpose of the constitution was to make them one people in these particulars; and it has effectually accomplished its object. All this is apparent on the face of the constitution itself. I have already said, sir, that to obtain a power of direct legislation over the people, especially in regard to imposts, was always prominent as a reason for getting rid of the confederation, and forming a new constitution. Among innumerable proofs of this, before the assembling of the convention, allow me to refer only to the report of the committee of the old Congress, July, 1785.

But, sir, let us go to the actual formation of the constitution, let us open the journal of the convention itself, and we shall see that the very first resolution which the convention adopted, was, "THAT A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED, CONSISTING OF A SUPREME LEGISLATURE, JUDICIARY, AND EXECUTIVE."

This itself negatives all idea of league, and co-compact, and confederation. Terms could not be chosen, more fit to express an intention to establish a National Government, and to banish forever all notion of a compact between sovereign States.

This resolution was adopted on the 20th of May. Afterwards the style was altered, and instead of being called a National Government, it was called the Government of the United States; but the substance of this resolution was retained, and was at the head of that list of resolutions which was afterwards sent to the committee, who were to frame the instrument.

It is true, these gentlemen in the convention, who were for retaining the confederation, and amending its articles; but the majority was against this, and in favor of a National Government. Mr.

Patterson's propositions, which were for continuing the articles of confederation with additional powers, were submitted to the convention on the 15th of June, and referred to the committee of the whole. And the resolutions forming the basis of a National Government which had once been agreed to in the committee of the whole, and reported, were recommitted to the same committee, on the same day. The convention then, in committee of the whole, on the 19th of June, had both these plans before them; that is to say, the plan of a confederacy, or compact between States, and the plan of a National Government. Both these plans were considered and debated, and the committee reported, "That they do not agree to the propositions offered by the honorable Mr. Patterson, but that they again submit the resolutions formerly reported." If, sir, any historical fact in the world be plain and undeniable, it is that the convention deliberated on the expediency of continuing the confederation, with some amendments, and rejected that scheme, and adopted the plan of a National Government, with a legislative, an executive, and a judiciary of its own. They were asked to preserve the league; they rejected it. They were asked to continue the existing compact between States; they rejected it. They rejected compact, league, and confederation; and set themselves about framing the constitution of a National Government, and they accomplished what they undertook.

If men will open their eyes fairly to the light of history, it is impossible to be deceived on this point. The great object was to supersede the confederation, by a regular government; because under the confederation, Congress had power only to make requisitions on States; and if States declined compliance, as they did, there was no remedy but war against such delinquent States. It would seem, from Mr. Jefferson's correspondence, in 1786, and 1787, that he was of opinion that even this remedy ought to be tried. "There will be no money in the treasury," says, "will the confederacy show its teeth;" and he suggests that a single frigate would soon levy on the commerce of a delinquent State, the deficiency of its contribution. But this would be war; and it was evident that a confederacy could not long hold together, which should be at war with its members. The constitution was adopted to avoid this necessity. It was adopted, that there might be a government which should act directly on individuals, without borrowing aid from State Governments. This is clear as light itself on the very face of the provisions of the constitution, and its whole history tends to the same conclusion.—Its framers gave this very reason for their work in the most distinct terms. Allow me to quote but one or two proofs, out of hundreds. That State, so small in territory, but so distinguished for learning and talent, Connecticut, had sent to the general convention, among other members, Samuel Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth. The constitution having been framed, it was submitted to a convention of the people of Connecticut for ratification on the part of that State; and Mr. Johnson and Mr. Ellsworth were also members of this convention. On the first day of the debates, being called on to explain the reasons which led the convention at Philadelphia to recommend such a constitution, after showing the insufficiency of the existing confederacy, inasmuch as it applied to States, as States, Mr. Johnson proceeded to say—

"The convention saw this imperfection in attempting to legislate for States in their political capacity; that the coercion of law can be exercised by nothing but a military force. They have therefore, gone upon entirely new ground.—They have formed one new nation out of the individual States. The constitution vests in the General Legislature a power to make laws in matters of national concern; to appoint judges to decide upon these laws; and to appoint officers to carry them into execution. This excludes the idea of an armed force. The power which is to enforce these laws, is to be a legal power, vested in proper magistrates. The force which is to be employed is the energy of law; and this force is to operate only upon individuals, who fall in their duty to their country. "This is the peculiar glory of the constitution, that it depends upon the mild and equal energy of the magistracy for the execution of the laws."

In the course of the debate Mr. Ellsworth said—

"In Republics it is a fundamental principle that the minority comply with the general voice. How contrary then to republican principles, how humiliating, is our present situation! A single State can rise up, and put a veto upon the most important public measure. We have seen this actually take place; a single State has controlled the general voice of the Union, a minority, a very small minority, has governed us. So far is this from being consistent with republican principles, that it is in effect the worst species of monarchy.

"Hence we see how necessary for the Union is a coercive principle. No man pretends the contrary. We all see and feel this necessity. The only question is, shall it be a coercion of law, or a coercion of arms? there is no other possible alternative. Where will those who oppose a coercion of law come out?—Where will they end? A necessary consequence of their principles is a war of the States one against another. I am for coercion by law; that coercion which acts only upon delinquent individuals.—This constitution does not attempt to confer sovereign bodies, States, in their political capacity. No coercion is applicable to such bodies, but that of an armed force. If we should attempt to enforce the laws of the Union, by send-

ing an armed force against a delinquent State, it would involve the good and bad, the innocent and guilty, in the same calamity. But this legal coercion, singles out the guilty individual, and punishes him for breaking the laws of the Union. Indeed, sir, if we look to all contemporary history, to the writings of the Federalist, to the debates in the conventions, to the publications of friends and foes, they all agree, that a change had been made from a Confederacy of States, to a different system; they all agree, that the convention had formed a Constitution for a National Government. With this result some were satisfied, and some were dissatisfied; but all admitted that the thing had been done. In none of these various productions, and publications, did any one intimate that the new constitution was but another compact between States in their sovereign capacities. I do not find such an opinion advanced in a single instance. Every where, the people were told that the old confederacy was to be abandoned, and a new system to be tried; that a proper government was proposed, to be founded in the name of the people, and to have a regular organization of its own. Every where, the people were told that it was to be a government with direct powers to make laws over individuals, and to lay taxes and imposts without the consent of the States. Every where it was understood to be a popular Constitution. It came to the people for their adoption, and was to rest on the same deep foundation as the State Constitutions themselves. Its most distinguished advocates, who had been themselves members of the convention, declared that the very object of submitting the constitution to the people was, to preclude the possibility of its being regarded as a mere compact. "However gross a heresy," say the writers of the Federalist, "it may be to maintain that a party to a compact has a right to revoke that compact, the doctrine itself has had respectable advocates. The possibility of a question of this nature, proves the necessity of laying the foundation of our national government deeper than in the mere sanction of delegated authority. The fabric of American empire ought to rest on the solid basis of the consent of the people."

Such is the language, sir, addressed to the people, while they yet had the constitution under consideration. The powers conferred on the new government were perfectly well understood to be conferred, not by any State, or the people of any State, but by the people of the United States. Virginia is more explicit, perhaps, in this particular, than any other State. Her convention assembled to ratify the Constitution "in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression."

It is this language which describes the formation of a compact between States or language describing the grant of powers to a new Government, by the whole people of the United States.

Among all the other ratifications, there is not one which speaks of the constitution as a compact between States. Those of New Hampshire and Massachusetts express the transaction, in my opinion, with sufficient accuracy. They recognize the divine goodness "in affording the people of the United States an opportunity of entering into an explicit and solemn compact with each other, by assenting to and ratifying a new Constitution." You will observe, sir, that it is "the people of all the United States." These conventions, by this form of expression, meant merely to say, that the people of the United States had, by the blessing of Providence, enjoyed the opportunity of establishing a new constitution founded in the consent of the people. This consent of the people has been called by European writers the social compact; and, in conformity to this common mode of expression, these conventions speak of that assent, on which the new constitution was to rest, as an explicit and solemn compact, not which the States had entered into with each other, but which the people of the United States had entered into.

Finally, sir, how can any man get over the words of the constitution itself—"WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH THIS CONSTITUTION." These words must cease to be a part of the constitution; they must be obliterated from the parchment on which they are written, before any human ingenuity or human argument can remove the popular basis on which that constitution rests, and turn the instrument into a mere compact between sovereign States.

The second proposition, sir, which I propose to maintain is, that no State can dissolve the relations subsisting between the Government of the United States and individuals; that no State can dissolve these relations but revolution; and that, therefore, there can be no such thing as secession without revolution. All this follows, as it seems to me, as a just consequence, if it be first proved that the constitution of the United States is a Government proper, owing protection to individuals, and entitled to their obedience.

The people, sir, in every State, live under two Governments. They owe obedience to both. These Governments, though distinct, are not adverse. Each has its separate sphere, and its peculiar powers and duties. It is not a contest between two sovereigns for the same power, like the wars of the rival Houses in England; nor is it a dispute between a government de facto, & a government de jure. It is the case of a division of powers between

two governments, made by the people, to which both are responsible. Neither can dispense with the duty which individuals owe to the other; neither can call itself master of the other; the people are masters of both. This division of power, it is true, is in a great measure unknown in Europe. It is the peculiar system of America; and though new and singular, it is not incomprehensible. The State constitutions are established by the people of the States. This constitution is established by the people of all the States.—How, then, can a State secede? How can a State undo what the whole people have done? How can she absolve her citizens from their obedience to the laws of the U. States? How can she annul their obligations and oaths? How can the members of her Legislature renounce their own oaths? Sir, secession as a revolutionary right, is intelligible; as a right to be proclaimed in the midst of civil commotions, and asserted at the head of armies, I can understand it. But, as a practical right, existing under the constitution, and in conformity with its provisions, it seems to me to be nothing but a plain absurdity; for it supposes resistance to Government, under the authority of Government itself; it supposes dismemberment, without violating the principles of union; it supposes opposition to law, without crime; it supposes the violation of oaths without responsibility; it supposes the total overthrow of Government, without revolution.

The constitution, sir, regards itself as perpetual and immortal. It seeks to establish a union among the people of the States, which shall last through time. Or, if the common fate of things human must be expected, at some period, to happen to it, yet that catastrophe is not anticipated.

The instrument contains ample provisions for its amendment, at all times; none for its abandonment at any time. It declares that no State may come into the union, but it does not declare that old States may go out.—The union is not a temporary partnership of States. It is the association of the people, under a constitution of government; uniting their power, joining together their highest interests, cementing their present enjoyments, and blending in one indivisible mass, all their hopes for the future. Whatsoever is steadfast in just political principles—whatsoever is permanent in the structure of human society—whatsoever there is which can derive an enduring character from being founded on deep laid principles of constitutional liberty, and on the broad foundations of the public will, all these unite to entitle this instrument to be regarded as a permanent constitution of government.

In the next place, Mr. President, I contend that there is a supreme law of the land, consisting of the constitution, acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it, and the public treaties. This will not be denied, because such are the very words of the constitution. But I contend further, that it rightfully belongs to Congress, and to the courts of the U. States, to see the construction of this supreme law, in doubtful cases. This is denied; and here arises the great practical question, *Who is to construe the Constitution of the United States?* We all agree that the constitution is the supreme law; but who shall interpret that law? In our system of the division of powers between different Governments, controversies will necessarily sometimes arise, respecting the extent of the power of each.—Who shall decide these controversies? Does it rest with the General Government, in all or any of its departments, to exercise the office of final interpreter? Or may each of the States, as well as the General Government, claim this right of ultimate decision? The practical result of this whole debate turns on this point. The gentleman contends that each State may judge for itself of any alleged violation of the constitution, and may finally decide for itself, and may execute its own decisions by its own power. All the recent proceedings in South Carolina are founded on this claim of right. Her convention has pronounced the revenue laws of the U. States unconstitutional; and this decision she does not allow any authority of the U. States to overrule or reverse. Of course she rejects the authority of Congress, because the very object of the ordinance is to reverse the decision of Congress; and she rejects, too, the authority of the courts of the U. States, because she expressly prohibits all appeal to those courts. It is in order to sustain this asserted right of being her own judge, that she pronounces the constitution to be but a compact, to which she is a party and a sovereign party. If this be established, then the inferior courts are supposed to follow, that being sovereign, there is no power to control her decision, and her own judgment on her own compact is all that is to be conclusive.

I have already endeavored, sir, to point out the practical consequences of this doctrine, and to show how utterly inconsistent it is, with all ideas of regular government, and how soon its adoption would involve the whole country in revolution and absolute monarchy. I hope it is easy now to show, sir, that a doctrine, bringing such consequences with it, is not well founded; that it has nothing to stand on but theory, and assumption; and that it is refuted by plain and express constitutional provisions. I think the Government of the U. States does possess, in its appropriate departments, the authority of final decision on questions of disputed law. I think it possesses this authority, both by necessary implication, and by express grant.

It will not be denied, sir, that this authority naturally belongs to all Governments. They all exercise it from necessity, and as a consequence of the exercise of other powers. The State Governments themselves possess it, except in that class of questions which may arise between them and the General Government, and in regard to which they have surrendered it, as well by the nature of the case, as by clear constitutional provisions. In other, and ordinary cases, whether a particular law be in conformity to the constitution of the State, is a question which the State Legislature or the State Judiciary must determine. We will know that these questions arise daily in the State Governments, and are decided by those Governments, and I know no Government which does not exercise a similar power.

Upon general principles, then, the Government of the U. States possesses this authority; and this would hardly be denied, were it not that there are other Governments. But since there are State Governments, and since these, like other Governments, ordinarily construe their own powers, if the Government of the United States construes its own powers also, which construction is to prevail, in the case of opposite constructions? And again, as the case now actually before us, the State Governments may undertake, not only to con-

strue their own powers, but to decide directly on the extent of the powers of Congress. Congress has passed a law as being within its just powers; South Carolina denies that this law is within its just powers, and insists that she has the right so to decide this point, and that her decision is final. How are these questions to be settled?

In my opinion, sir, even if the constitution of the United States had made no express provision for such cases, it would yet be difficult to maintain that, in a constitution existing over four and twenty States, with equal authority for the whole, this would seem a manifest impropriety—indeed, an absurdity. If the constitution is a government existing over all the States, though with limited powers, it necessarily follows that, to the extent of those powers, it must be supreme. If it be not superior to the authority of a particular State, it is not a national Government. But as it is a Government, as it has a legislative power of its own, and a judicial power co-extensive with the legislative, the inference is irresistible, that this Government, thus created by the whole, and for the whole, must have an authority superior to that of the particular Government of any one part. Congress is the Legislature of all the people of the United States; the Judiciary of the General Government is the Judiciary of all the people of the United States. To hold, therefore, that this Legislature and this Judiciary are subordinate in authority to the Legislature and Judiciary of a single State, is doing violence to all common sense, and overturning all established principles. Congress must judge of the extent of its own powers so often as it is called on to exercise them, or it cannot act at all; and it must also act independent of State control, or it cannot act at all.

The right of State interposition strikes at the very foundation of the Legislative power of Congress.—It possesses no effective legislative power, if such right of State interposition exists; because it can pass no law not subject to abrogation. It cannot make laws for the Union, if any part of the Union may pronounce its enactments void, and of no effect. Its forms of legislation would be an idle ceremony, if, after all, any one of four and twenty States might bid defiance to its authority. Without an express provision in the constitution, therefore, sir, this whole question is necessarily decided by those provisions which create a legislative power, and a judicial power. If these exist in a Government intended for the whole, the inevitable consequence is, that the laws of this legislative power, and the decisions of this judicial power, must be binding on and over the whole. No man can form the conception of a Government existing over four and twenty States, with a regular legislative and judicial power, and of the existence, at the same time, of an authority, residing elsewhere, to resist, at pleasure or discretion, the enactments and the decisions of such a Government. I maintain, therefore, sir, that from the nature of the case, and as an inference wholly unavoidable, the acts of Congress, and the decisions of the national courts, must be of higher authority than State laws, and State decisions. If this be not so, there is, there can be no General Government.

But, Mr. President, the constitution has not left this cardinal point without full and explicit provisions. First, as to the authority of Congress. Having enumerated the specific powers conferred on Congress, the constitution adds, as a distinct and substantive cause the following, viz:—"To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." If this means any thing, it means that Congress may judge of the true extent, and just interpretation of the specific powers granted to it; and may judge also of what is necessary and proper for executing those powers. If Congress is to judge of what is necessary for the execution of its powers, it must, of necessity, judge of the extent and interpretation of those powers.

And in regard, sir, to the judiciary, the constitution is still more express and emphatic.—It declares that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the constitution, laws of the U. States, and treaties; that there shall be one Supreme Court, and that this Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction of all these cases, subject to such exceptions as Congress may make. It is impossible to escape from the generality of these words. If a case arises under the constitution, that is, if a case arises depending on the construction of the constitution, the judicial power of the U. States extends to it.—It reaches the case, the question; it attaches the power of the national judiciary to the case itself, in whatever court it may arise or exist; and in this case the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts whatever. No language could provide with more effecting precision, than is here done, for subjecting constitutional questions to the ultimate decision of the Supreme Court. And, sir, this is exactly what the convention found it necessary to provide for, and intended to provide for. It is, too, exactly what the people were universally told was done when they adopted the constitution. One of the first resolutions, adopted by the convention, was in these words, viz:—"that the jurisdiction of the national judiciary shall extend to cases which respect the collection of the national revenue, and questions which involve the national peace and harmony." Now, sir, this either had no sensible meaning at all, or else it meant that the jurisdiction of the national judiciary should extend to these questions, with a paramount authority. It is not to be supposed that the convention intended that the power of the national judiciary should extend to these questions, and that the judgments of the State courts should also extend to them, with equal power of final decision. This would be to defeat the whole object of provision. There were thirteen judicatures already in existence. The evil complained of, or the danger to be guarded against, was contradiction and repugnance in the decisions of these judicatures. If the framers of the constitution meant to create a fourteenth, and yet not give it power to revise and control the decisions of the existing thirteen, then they only intended to augment the existing evil, and the apprehended danger, by increasing, still further, the chances of discordant judgments. Why, sir, has it become a settled axiom in politics that every Government must have a judicial power co-extensive with its legislative power? Certainly there is only this reason, viz: that the law may receive a uniform interpretation, and a uniform execution. This object can be no otherwise attained. A statute is what it is judicially interpreted to be; and if it be construed one way in New Hampshire, and another way in Georgia, there is no uniform law. One Supreme Court, with appellate and final jurisdiction, is the natural and only adequate means, in any government, to secure this uniformity. The convention saw all this clearly, and the resolution which I have quoted, never afterwards rescinded, passed through various

modifications, till it finally received the form which the article now wears in the constitution. It is undeniably true, then, that the framers of the constitution intended to create a national judicial power, which should be paramount, on national subjects. And after the constitution was framed, and while the whole country was engaged in discussing its merits, one of its most distinguished advocates, (Mr. Madison) told the people, that it was true that, in controversies relating to the boundary between the two jurisdictions, the tribunal which is ultimately to decide is to be established under the General Government. Mr. Martin, who had been a member of the convention, asserted the same thing to the Legislature of Maryland, and urged it as a reason for rejecting the constitution. Mr. Pinckney, himself also a leading member of the convention, declared it to the people of South Carolina. Every where, it was admitted, by friends and foes, that this power was in the constitution. By some it was thought dangerous, by most it was thought necessary, but, by all, it was agreed to be a power actually contained in the instrument. The convention saw the absolute necessity of some control in the National Government over State laws. Different modes of establishing this control were suggested and considered. At one time it was proposed that the laws of the States should, from time to time, be laid before Congress, and that Congress should possess a negative over them.—But this was thought inexpedient and inadmissible; and in its place, and expressly as a substitute for it, the existing provision was introduced; that is to say, a provision by which the federal Courts should have authority to overrule such State laws as might be in manifest contravention of the constitution. The writers of the Federalist, in explaining the constitution, while it was yet pending before the people, and still unadopted, give this account of the matter in terms, and assign this reason for the article as it now stands. By this provision Congress escaped from the necessity of any revision of State laws, left the whole sphere of State legislation quite untouched, and yet obtained a security against any infringement of the constitutional power of the General Government. Indeed, sir, allow me to ask again, if the national judiciary was not to exercise a power of revision, on constitutional questions, over the judicatures of the States, why was any national judicature erected at all? Can an arm give a sensible reason for having a judicial power in this government, unless it be for the sake of maintaining a uniformity of decision, on questions arising under the constitution and laws of Congress, and insuring its execution? And does not this very idea of uniformity necessarily imply that the construction given by the national courts is to be the prevailing construction? How else, sir, is it possible that uniformity can be preserved?

Gentlemen appear to me, sir, to look at but one side of the question. They regard only the supposed danger of trusting a government with the interpretation of its own powers. But will they view the question in its other aspect; will they show us how it is possible for a government to get along with four and twenty interpreters of its laws and powers? Gentle men argue, too, as if, in these cases, the State would be always wrong, and the General Government always right. But, suppose the reverse; suppose the State were right, and since they differ, some of them must be wrong, are the most important and essential operations of the government to be embarrassed and arrested, because one State holds a contrary opinion? Mr. President, every argument which refers the constitutionality of acts of Congress to State decision, appeals from the majority to the minority; it appeals from the common interest to a particular interest; from the councils of all, to the council of one; and endeavors to supersede the judgment of the whole by the judgment of a part.

I think it is clear, sir, that the constitution, by express provision, by definite and unequivocal words, as well as by necessary implication, has constituted the Supreme Court of the U. States to be the appellate tribunal in all cases of a constitutional nature where the shape of a suit, in law or equity, is not the subject by reading the remarks made upon it by Mr. Ellsworth, in the Convention of Connecticut; a gentleman, sir, who has left behind him, on the records of the Government of his country, proofs of the clearest intelligence and of the deepest sagacity, as well as of the utmost purity and integrity of character. "This constitution," says he, "defines the extent of the powers of the General Government. If the General Legislature should, at any time, overleap their limits, the judicial department is a constitutional check. If the United States go beyond their powers; if they make a law which the constitution does not authorize; it is void; and the judiciary power, the national judges, who, to secure their impartiality, are to be made independent, will declare it to be void. On the other hand, if the States go beyond their limits; if they make a law which is a usurpation upon the General Government, the law is void, and upright, independent judges will declare it to be so."

And let me now only add, sir, that in the very first session of the first Congress, with all these well known objects, both of the Convention and the people, full and fresh in his mind, Mr. Ellsworth reported the bill, as is generally understood, for the organization of the judicial department, and, in that bill, made provision for the exercise of this appellate power of the Supreme Court, in all the proper cases, in whatsoever court arising; and that this appellate power has now been exercised for more than forty years, without interruption, and without doubt.

As to the cases, sir, which do not come before the courts, those political questions which terminate with the enactments of Congress, it is of necessity that these should be ultimately decided by Congress itself. Like other Legislatures, it must be trusted with this power. The members of Congress are chosen by the people, and they are answerable to the people; like other public agents, they are bound by oath to support the constitution. These are the securities that they will not violate their duty, nor transcend their powers. They are the same securities as prevail in other popular Governments; nor is it easy to see how grants of power can be more safely guarded, without rendering them nugatory. If the case cannot come before the courts, and if Congress be not trusted with its decision, who shall decide it? The gentleman says, each State is to decide it for herself. If so, then, as I have already urged, what is law in one State is not law in another. Or, if the resistance of one State compels an entire repeal of the law, then a minority, and that a small one, governs the whole country.

Sir, those who espouse the doctrine of nullification, reject, as it seems to me, the first great principle of all republican liberty; that is, that the majority must govern. It matters of common concern, the judgment of a majority must stand as the judgment of the whole. This is a law imposed on us by the absolute necessity of the case; and if we do not act upon it, there is no possibility of maintaining

any Government and is called a law with much cannot be What, they wish to see they wish the will the man's absolute language and to his ideas. A teach us found in must be say, sir, phrase, it as States jority of the concerned short car terminate. If this meant one of Govern and balance limitation; it, we of the U. provided ces. In and most power of people e but it is elected this resp fore, can city of the a majori also. A the peop States ma and the pomeddng com chosen to its number larger of jorities full and always to the sity of or majority strained are ches situation wely caution sist the con lawfulla powers, of Cong acts by Whom ment free Co strain their er, which than n. Do his ar retori genly chara pteac prece minor have or of up the rority man worthi, or have in serve abro their whic the o the of upon men disfr latio ble; alread ed; rec a fo socr emia know olut It appo M on t F est, exte fenc who parti Se o are may p wh argu Gov m asf the to pol

any Government but despotism. We hear loud and repeated denunciations against what is called a majority Government. It is declared, with much warmth, that a majority government cannot be maintained in the United States. What, then, do gentlemen wish? Do they wish to establish a minority government? Do they wish to subject the will of the many to the will of the few? The honorable gentleman from South Carolina has spoken of absolute majorities, and majorities concurrent; language wholly unknown to our constitution, and to which it is not easy to affix definite ideas. As far as I understand it, it would teach us that the absolute majority may be found in Congress, but the majority concurrent must be looked for in the States. That is to say, stripping the matter of its novelty of phrase, that the dissent of one or more States, as States, renders void the decision of a majority of Congress, so far as that State is concerned. And so this doctrine, running but a short career, like other dogmas of the day, terminates in nullification.

If this vehement invective against majorities meant no more than that, in the construction of Government, it is wise to provide checks and balances, so that there should be various limitations on the power of the mere majority, it would only mean that the constitution of the United States has already abundantly provided. It is full of such checks and balances. In its very organization, it adopts a broad and most effectual principle in restraint of the power of mere majorities. A majority of the people elects the House of Representatives, but it does not elect the Senate. The Senate is elected by the States, each State having, in this respect, an equal power. No law, therefore, can pass without the assent of a majority of the Representatives of the people, and a majority of the Representatives of the States also. A majority of the Representatives of the people must concur, and a majority of the States must concur, in every act of Congress; and the President is elected on a plan compounded of both these principles. But, having composed one House of Representatives chosen by the people in each State, according to its numbers, and the other, of an equal number of members from every State, whether larger or smaller, the constitution gives to majorities in these Houses, thus constituted, the full and entire power of passing laws, subject always to the constitutional restrictions, and to the approval of the President. The majority of one House may be controlled by the majority of the other; and both may be restrained by the President's negative. These are checks and balances provided by the constitution existing in the Government itself, and wisely intended to secure deliberation and caution in legislative proceedings. But to resist the will of the majority in both Houses, thus constitutionally exercised; to insist on the lawfulness, of interposition by an extraneous power; to claim the right of defeating the will of Congress, by setting up against it the will of a single State, is neither more nor less, as it strikes me, than a plain attempt to overthrow the Government. The constituted authorities of the United States are no longer a Government, if they are not masters of their own will; they are no longer a Government, if an external power may arrest their proceedings; they are no longer a Government, if acts passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, may be nullified by State vetoes or State ordinances. Does any one suppose it could make any difference, as to the binding authority of an act of Congress, and of the duty of a State to respect it, whether it is passed by a mere majority of both Houses, or by three-fourths of each, or the unanimous vote of each? Within the limits and restrictions of the constitutions, the Government of the United States, like all other popular Governments, acts by majorities. It can act no otherwise. Whoever, therefore, denounces the Government of majorities, denounces the Government of his own country, and denounces all free Governments.—And whoever would restrain these majorities, while acting within their constitutional limits, by an external power, whatever he may intend, asserts principles which, if adopted, can lead to nothing else than the destruction of the Government itself.

Does not the gentleman perceive, sir, how his argument against majorities might here be retorted upon him? Does he not see how cogently he might be asked, whether it is the character of nullification to practice what he preaches? Look to South Carolina, at the present moment. How far are the rights of majorities there respected? I confess, sir, I have not known, in peaceable times, the power of the majority carried with a higher hand or upheld with more relentless disregard of the rights, feelings, and principles of the minority; a minority, embracing, as the gentleman himself will admit, a large portion of the worth and respectability of the State; a minority, comprehending, in its numbers, men who have been associated with him, and with us, in these halls of legislation; men who have served their country at home, and honored it abroad; men who would cheerfully lay down their lives for their native State, in any cause which they could regard as the cause of honor and duty; men above fear and above reproach; whose deepest grief and distress spring from the conviction, that the present proceedings of the State must ultimately reflect discredit upon her: how is this minority, how are these men regarded? They are enthralled and disfranchised by ordinances and acts of legislation; subjected to tests and oaths, incompatible; as the conscientiously think, with oaths already taken, and obligations already assumed; they are prescribed and denounced, as recreants to duty and patriotism, and shrews to a foreign power; both the positive measures which emanate from that spirit, are harsh and oppressive, beyond all precedent within my knowledge, except in periods of professed revolution.

It is not, sir, one would think, for those who approve those proceedings, to complain of the power of the majorities.

Mr. President, all popular Governments rest on two principles, or two assumptions:

First, That there is so far a common interest, among those over whom the government extends, as that it may provide for the defence, protection, and good government of the whole, without injustice or oppression to parts.

Second, That the representatives of the people, and especially the people themselves, are secure against general corruption, and may be trusted, therefore, with the exercise of power.

Whoever argues against these principles, argues against the practicability of all free Governments. And whoever admits these, must admit or cannot deny, that power is as safe in the hands of Congress as in those of other representative bodies. Congress is not irresponsible. Its members are agents of the people, elected by them, answerable to them, and liable to be displaced or superseded at their pleasure; and they possess as fair a claim to the confidence of the people, while they continue to deserve it, as any other public officials.

If, then, sir, the manifest intention of the

convention, and the contemporary admission of both friends and foes, prove any thing; if the plain text of the instrument itself, as well as the necessary implications from other provisions prove any thing; if the early legislation of Congress, the course of judicial decisions, acquiesced in by all the States for forty years, prove any thing, then it is proved there is a supreme law and a final interpreter.

My fourth, and last proposition, Mr. President, was, that any attempt by a State to abrogate or nullify acts of Congress, is a usurpation on the powers of the General Government, and on the equal rights of other States, a violation of the Constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary. This is undoubtedly true, if the preceding propositions be regarded as proved. If the Government of the United States be trusted with the duty, in any department, of declaring the extent of its own powers, then a State ordinance, or act of legislation authorizing resistance to an act of Congress, on the alleged ground of its unconstitutionality, is manifestly a usurpation upon its powers.

If the State have equal rights, in matters concerning the whole, then for one State to set up her judgment against the judgment of the rest, and to insist on executing that judgment by force, is also a manifest usurpation on the rights of other States.

If the constitution of the U. S. be a Government proper, with authority to pass laws, and to give them a uniform interpretation and execution, then the interposition of a State, to enforce her own construction, and to resist, as to herself, that law which binds the other States, is a violation of the Constitution.

And if that be revolutionary which arrests the legislative, executive, and judicial power of Government, dispenses with existing oaths and obligations of obedience, and elevates another power to supreme dominion, then nullification is revolutionary. Or if that be revolutionary, the natural tendency and practical effect of which is to break the Union into fragments, to sever all connection among the people of the respective States, and to prostrate this General Government in the dust, then nullification is revolutionary.

Nullification, sir, is a distinctly revolutionary act; a secession; but I cannot say that the revolution which it seeks is one of so respectable a character. Secession, would, it is true, abandon the constitution altogether; but then, it would profess to abandon it.—Whatever other inconsistencies it might run into, one at least, it would avoid. It would not belong to a Government, while it rejected its authority. It would not repel the burden, and continue to enjoy the benefits. It would not aid in passing laws which others are to obey, and yet reject their authority, as to itself. It would not undertake to reconcile obedience to public authority, with an asserted right of command over that same authority. It would not be in the Government, and above the Government at the same time. But, however more respectable a mode secession may be, it is not more truly revolutionary than the actual execution of the doctrines of nullification. Both, and each, resist the constitutional authorities; both, and each, would sever the Union and subvert the Government.

Mr. President, having detained the Senate so long already, I will not now examine, at length, the ordinance and laws of South Carolina. These papers are well drawn for their purpose. Their authors understood their own objects. They are called a peaceable remedy, and we have been told that South Carolina after all, intends nothing but a law-suit. A very few words, sir, will show the nature of this peaceable remedy, and of the law-suit which South Carolina contemplates.

In the first place the ordinance declares the law of last July, and all other laws of the United States, laying duties, to be absolutely null and void; and makes it unlawful for the constituted authorities of the United States to enforce the payment of such duties. It is, therefore, sir, an indictable offence, at this moment, in South Carolina, for any person to be concerned in collecting revenue, under the laws of the United States. It being declared unlawful to collect these duties by what is considered a fundamental law of the State, an indictment lies, of course, against any one concerned in such collection, and he is, on general principles, liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment. The terms it is true, are that it is unlawful "to enforce the payment of duties;" but every custom-house officer, in discharging his duty while he detains the goods, is ordered to obtain such payment. The ordinance, therefore, reaches every body concerned in the collection of the duties.

This is the first step in the prosecution of the peaceable remedy. The second is more decisive. By the act, commonly called the replevin law, any person, whose goods are seized or detained by the collector for the payment of duties, may sue out a writ of replevin, and, by virtue of that writ, the goods are to be restored to him. A writ of replevin, is a writ which the sheriff is bound to execute, and for the execution of which, he is bound to employ force, if necessary. He may call out the posse, and must do so, if resistance be made. This posse may be armed or unarmed. It may come forth with military array, and under the lead of military men. Whatever number of troops may be assembled in Charleston they may be summoned, with the Governor, or commander-in-chief, at their head, to come in aid of the sheriff. It is evident, then, sir, that the whole military power of the State is to be employed, whenever necessary, in dispossessing the custom-house officers, in seizing and holding the goods, without paying the duties. This is the second step in the peaceable remedy.

Sir, whatever pretences may be set up to the contrary, this is the direct application of force, and of military force. It is unlawful in itself, to replevy goods in the custody of the collectors. But this unlawful act is to be done, and it is to be done by power. Here is a plain interposition, by physical force, to resist the laws of the Union. The legal mode of collecting duties is to detain the goods till such duties are paid or secured. But force comes, and overpowers the collector, and his assistants, and takes away the goods, leaving the duties unpaid.—There cannot be a clearer case of forcible resistance to law. And it is provided that the goods thus seized shall be held against any attempt to retake them, by the same force which seized them.

Having thus dispossessed the officers of the Government of the goods, without payment of duties, and secured them by the strong arm of the State, only one thing more remains to be done, and that is, to cut off all possibility of legal redress; and that, too, is accomplished, or thought to be accomplished. The ordinance declares, that all judicial proceedings, founded on the revenue laws, (including, of course, proceedings in the courts of the United States) shall be null and void. This nullifies the judicial power of the United States.—Then comes the test oath act. This requires all State judges and jurors in the State courts to swear that they will execute the ordinance, and all acts of the Legislature passed in pursuance thereof. The ordinance declares, that

no appeal shall be allowed from the decision of the State courts to the Supreme Court of the United States; and the replevin act makes it an indictable offence for any clerk to furnish a copy of the record, for the purpose of such appeal.

(To be concluded.)

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, April 2, 1833.

POSTAGE.—Persons having accounts for postage, are reminded that their quarter bills are now due.

We learn from some of the intimate personal and political friends of Mr. K. that he positively declines being a candidate for the next Congress.

We publish the following, with the view of calling to the attention of our citizens generally, but more particularly, the Town Commissioners. By prudential exertions, and the mercies of a Benevolent Providence, the calamity with which we, in common with other communities, were threatened, last summer, was, in a great measure, averted. Let us not fancy ourselves secure. The same precaution which availed us so much last year, it will be necessary for us constantly to observe, at least while this scourge remains in our land. We call upon the Commissioners, as the authorized guardians of our health, to see to this matter; and we trust we can promise the hearty co-operation of every citizen:—

"The Board of Health of the city and county of Philadelphia would respectfully request the attention of their fellow citizens to the following facts:—

"From the experience of every country where CHOLERA has at any time prevailed, there has generally been a recurrence of the disease on the return of the warm season, and this disposition to repeated attacks has continued even to the present time, in places where the malarial made its appearance several years since—every summer witnessing a return more or less fatal.

"It has also been ascertained that the second invasion of CHOLERA has been almost uniformly far more general and mortal than the first, and that its prevalence and fatality have been in nearly every instance, exactly in proportion to the FILTH and WRETCHEDNESS of the places thus attacked. This filth and wretchedness which renders this disease so dreadful, is not confined to the person and clothing of the inhabitants, but is found in their HOUSES, YARDS, PRIVIES, STREETS, &c. and the measure of the destructiveness of CHOLERA, has often been ascertained by knowledge alone of the cleanliness and purity of each place. The same effect of neglect and misery holds good in the extension and fatality of all MALIGNANT and CONTAGIOUS Diseases, and their mildness or severity has generally been in the exact ratio to the care used in the prevention and removal of every source of foul air.

"With this extensive information of the experience of so many countries, the Board consider they were remiss in their desire for the prospective health of their fellow citizens, if they delayed to call their earnest attention to the state of the city and districts. It is utterly impossible that the Board can do every thing. They have invoked the assistance of the different authorities to procure for them a knowledge of every nuisance that may exist, and they now call upon their fellow citizens to inform them of every subject of complaint, or that may become such, on the return of the warm season. There were many nuisances discovered the last summer, whose entire removal the heat of the weather prevented, but which were remedied by lime &c. and others, that by another season will become a fountain of disease. It is to every thing of the kind the Board would solicit the interest of the citizens, and if any remain unattended to, they request such information as will enable them immediately to take the measures that may be requisite."

From the Camden (S. C.) Journal.

VERY KIND.—The Richmond Whig is so related with the "fame" acquired by Mr. Clay in his contest with Mr. Calhoun, that he wishes him to die! The Editor says—"The friends of Mr. Clay wish that he should not entertain a better wish than that he should now die, when his name fills the trumpet of fame, and last peradventure something may hereafter occur to diminish its lustre."

This is a very clever wish, to be sure, and we dare say Mr. Clay will feel under great obligations to the Whig; but there appears to be some doubt as to whom the credit is due—while the friends of Mr. Clay give him all the glory, some of our nullifying brethren claim the victory for themselves. For our part, we believe there is very little "renown" gained in the affair for either of them; and if there is, we think it should be divided between them. Mr. Clay certainly deserves the thanks of the manufacturers for raising the duty upon woollens from five to fifty per cent and Mr. Calhoun merits the gratitude of the nullifiers for accepting the bill, and thereby affording them an opportunity of escaping from the awkward predicament in which they were placed.

SOMETHING GREAT.

In the proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, we find the following paragraph which shows a state of infatuation that one would scarcely look for in a State Convention.

Gen. Hamilton then offered a couple of resolutions, the purport of which was that Mr. Leigh, Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Virginia, be invited to a seat within the bar of the Convention, and the Resolutions having been read, Col. Warren moved to amend them by striking out the words "Commissioner," &c. for the purpose of inserting the words "Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, from the free, Sovereign and Independent State of Virginia, near the Sovereignty of South Carolina."—The President reminded Col. Warren that Mr. Leigh was simply designated in the Resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, Commissioner, &c. Col. Warren was indifferent what Virginia called Mr. Leigh; if she did not know how to christen her ambassador, he thought South Carolina did. This produced a burst of laughter at the expense of the member, but not intimidated, the Col. said that South Carolina was a Free, Sovereign and Independent Power, which recognized no authority on earth paramount to her sovereignty; and if the nation of Virginia was content to stile herself, after the foolish and old-fashioned manner; a plain Commonwealth, she ought to be corrected by the Sovereignty of South Carolina, in Convention assembled. Not

a few spectators thought the Colonel was joking, but he insisted that he was a regular Nullifier, and was determined to go the whole, and owed no allegiance to any authority except the Sovereignty of the State. The motion to amend, however, not being seconded, the Resolution of General Hamilton were unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to introduce Mr. Leigh.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

We copy from the Athens Banner of last Saturday, the following "fatal and melancholy transaction."

"A rencontre between Col. Findlay Stewart and a Mr. Leonard, took place at Fayetteville, Fayette county, in this State, on Friday evening, the 1st inst. which terminated in the death of the latter. The following are the particulars of this unfortunate affair, as furnished by a private letter from Fayetteville. Col. Stewart, it seems, called at a tavern late in the evening to see some travellers who had just arrived, where he found Mr. Leonard. Shortly after his arrival, the conversation turned upon the subject of nullification, which became warm, and eventually personal. Mr. Leonard struck Col. Stewart with a knife, which Stewart warded off with his umbrella. He then raised a chair, and in the act of striking Stewart shot him dead! We have long been acquainted with Col. Stewart; he has always supported the character of a peaceable, temperate, and steady man. Mr. Leonard was, we understand, from South Carolina, and had only resided about a year in Fayetteville, where he had established himself in the profession of the law. Col. Stewart was admitted to the bar, and will probably be tried at the next Fayetteville court, which commences on Monday next."

SMALL PARAGRAPHS.

For hasty reading.

The Kentucky papers announce the acceptance by General McAfee, of the appointment of Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of New Grenada, (late Colombia,) in the place of Mr. Moore, who is expected to return home in the course of the summer, to be, it is said, a candidate for a seat in the next Congress. Mr. McAfee is the brother in law of Mr. Moore, and is, we believe, the author of a history of the late war between the U. States and Great Britain.

James Wallace, a native of Scotland, an old Revolutionary Soldier, arrived in Baltimore, the other day, on his way to Washington—he is 103 years of age. He carried Gen. Lafayette, when wounded off the field of battle at Brandywine.

The annual session of the United States Supreme Court closed on the 15th ult.

Among the recent deaths in England is that of General Carleton, so notorious during our revolutionary war for his partisan feats and ferocious mode of warfare in the Carolinas.—He was a favorite officer and intimate friend of Lord Cornwallis.

Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister to this country, has returned from a visit to England with the title of Baronet, granted to him, we presume, on account of his long services in the diplomatic line. Mr. Vaughan, we believe, has rendered himself highly popular in Washington by his frank and unassuming deportment and his social qualities.

The Pennsylvania State loan of \$2,540,661, bearing an interest of five per cent, and payable in 1858, was taken last week at Harrisburg, by Dr. J. A. Burden, at a premium of \$13,510 on the hundred dollars; the next highest offer, made by the Bank of Pennsylvania, was \$13,500.

Dr. Adam Clarke.—The Morning Chronicle of the 18th Feb. contains the following:—

The sale of the late Dr. Adam Clarke's library commences at Evans' this day. It is very remarkable that this celebrated Wesleyan Preacher, who states in his recent Auto Biography that he left his father's house with only three half pence, should have collected a library surpassing that of any of our Bishops.—It is rich in every department of Theology, and abounds in curious articles of Northern and Eastern Literature. The late Bishop of Durham entertained the highest esteem for Dr. Adam Clarke's learning, and presented him with one of the twelve copies of the Arabic Bible, on large paper, which the Bishop caused to be printed as presents to distinguished persons.

General Lafayette, in an able speech on the Election Law of France which he delivered in the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th of January last, made this remarkable observation:—

"I shall not speak of the Government of the United States, although I am one of those who pay it the just tribute of calling it the pattern government. But we are now told that what I should call republican institutions suit only a vast continent bounded on the one side by the ocean, and on the other by widely extended forests. Formerly, however, it was said that they suited only for an island—they are suited to every country where the citizens are intelligent and wish to be free."

The editor of the Alexandria Gazette tells the following good story about John Holmes. The loss of this facetious Senator will be great to the reporters and spectators, whatever his constituents may think.—Pennsylvania.

"A gentleman who heard the 'Explanation' of Mr. Clay in the Senate, by which he happily succeeded in reconciling the difference between Senators Webster and Poindexter, observes that in conclusion the two gentlemen approached each other and shook hands very cordially, upon which Mr. Holmes, patting Mr. Clay familiarly on the back exclaimed, 'Why, Harry, you are an astonishing fellow. You make peace all around the house. Could you dear sir, contrive to make peace between me and my constituents, so that they may send me back to this House for the next term? You would oblige me very much, and I have no doubt that my worthy friends, Sammy Smith and Dickerson, would also feel themselves exceedingly obliged if you would do the same good turn for them.'"

Several of the Knights Templars have been seen walking in the streets of Paris, with their white mantles, ornamented with a red cross.

Mr. Francis Baring, the member for Thetford has just afforded another instance of intermarriage between French and English families of consideration: He has married in Paris, Mademoiselle Claire, daughter of the Duke of Bassano, with whom, it is said, he has received a very considerable fortune.

A plant, called the *oxalis crenata*, has lately been introduced into England from South America, and is likely to be extensively cultivated, as decidedly preferable to the common potato.

In some parts of Germany a gentleman gives his right arm to his intended before marriage, and his left after marriage.

An instance of longevity is recorded by the Berlin State Gazette, Niemczyk; a pensioned schoolmaster at Lofkowitz, in Silesia, died lately at the great age of 103 years. He served through the seven years' war as private in a Prussian regiment of cuirassiers.

It is a very remarkable circumstance, that for the space of two centuries and upwards,

the throne of France has never been filled by the son of a King.

DIED.

On Sunday night last, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Thomas Farnum, of this town. Thus has passed through his earthly pilgrimage, one whose amiable disposition and retiring, unobtrusive virtue, had endeared him to the whole circle of his friends and acquaintances. Just beyond the threshold of manhood; but a short time since, and he bid fair for longer life. But alas! the destroyer came. Consumption, that insidious disease, secretly and slowly, but not the less surely, was preying upon his vitals;—its blight and desolation was upon him; and like a beautiful flower which droops and dies under the influence of a scorching sun, so our friend sickened, languished and died. But, thank God, "being dead, he yet liveth," for he failed not to "remember his Creator in the days of his youth." Before the evil day came, he had possessed himself of that faith in Christ, which enabled him to contemplate death not only without fear, but with composure and joy. May we not, then, say to his surviving friends in the language of an inspired Apostle, "But I would not have you to be ignorant brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so they also which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him." H.

On the 7th ult. aged 2 years, 5 months and 3 days, Emily Ann, only daughter, and on the 29th ult. aged 6 years, 6 months and 5 days, Mathew, only son of Thomas S. Jump, Esq. of Caroline County. Thus in the space of 22 days was an affectionate father and a doting mother, bereft of all the pledges of their mutual love.

The members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are particularly requested to attend at the Church in Easton, this evening the 2d of April, at seven o'clock, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting. A punctual attendance will be expected.

April 2

NOTICE.

The Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Easton on the 3d Wednesday, the 17th of (April) instant, to grant Licences to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

Per order of the Board.

THEODORE DENNY, Sec'y.

April 2 4w

SAMUEL OZMON,

CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Edward Mullikin, as the Post Office, and nearly opposite Mr. F. Nind's Bakery.

He has just returned from Baltimore, with a first rate assortment of WELL SEASONED MATERIALS in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice, into FURNITURE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and on the most reasonable terms.

All orders for COFFINS, will be thankfully received, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals by Mr. Thomas Oldson or myself, who can at all times be found at the shop.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

Easton, April 2d, 1833. if

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Easton, Md., on the first day of April, 1833,—which, if not taken up before the first of July, will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	Garrison Austin	M	Henry Mackey
B	Perry Akins	N	Mary Meginnis
C	Wm. Arringdale, 2	O	Margaret Menroe
D		P	N
E	Peter Barton, 2	Q	Thos. C. Nichols
F	Mary F. Barker	R	Anna M. Nicholson
G	James H. Benson	S	Ellen Newcombe
H	John Bennett	T	Albert H. Nelson
I	Francis Brooks	U	Ann G. Nicholson
J	Elizabeth Brooks	V	Ellen Nicholson
K	John W. Battee	W	O
L	Bennett Bracco	X	Henry A. Ogden
M	Henry Cliff, 3	Y	R
N	Rev. J. B. Carey	Z	James Ridgway
O	Henrietta M. Clayland		James Redman
P	Samuel Cox		Catharine Rollison
Q	Henry Catrup		Charles Rathell
R	Henry Cheers		Robert Rose
S	Thomas Clowd		Wm. C. Ridgway
T	Wm. H. Curtis, 2		Margaret Roy
U			S
V	Spry Denny		Wm. S. Sherwood
W	Ralph Dawson		Francis Skinner
X	Alexander Dobson		Elizabeth Skinner
Y	Ed		Eliza Spence
Z	John Edmondson		Samuel Satterfield
			Sainy Esq.
			John Stevens
			Henry Spencer, 2
			T
			James Goldborough
			Rebecca Ann Thompson
			or Chas. Goldborough, or J. Higbee
			Ardisley Trice
			Wm. Townsend
			Lt. T. Tighman, 2
			Zurannah M. Taylor
			R. T. G. Thomas, 2
			Mr. Travico
			V
			Margaret Valiant
			W
			Rosa Ann Wilson
			Rhody Wilson
			John Willis
			Susan Wilson
			EDWARD MULKIKIN, r. x.

April 2 5w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to any person who will take and deliver to my agent in Denton, Mr. Griffith, a Panther that made his escape from me at Northwest fork Bridge whilst showing my beasts at that place. He made his escape at night and was not heard of for several days, but we have been informed that on Saturday morning last, about day break, he was seen in 'Luckahoe' near the bridge, advance that along the German's branch, in Queen Ann's county; immediate pursuit was made after his escape, but without success. The above reward will be given if taken and delivered alive, as he is acknowledged to be the largest animal of his kind in any menagerie in this country. Animals of that sort are easily taken in pits, let the bait be put in the bottom of the pits and a heavy trap set over it.

STRICKLAND & JESSAULT.

April 2

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March 30th, 1833.

A Resolution of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governor of the different States, and the county and township officers, by this Department. The queries contained in these circulars, being answered but in comparatively few instances, the persons to whom they have been addressed, are earnestly requested to forward their answers without delay.

The printers of the laws of the U. States are requested to give this notice six insertions in their respective papers.

April 2 6w

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARPS ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, agent,
for Jos. W. Reynolds.

Easton, march 16

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 23d of April, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, the following property, belonging to Gerard T. Hopkins & Moore, of Baltimore, viz:

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on Cabinet street, in the town of Easton; formerly the property of John Tomlinson.

ALSO,

ONE HOUSE AND LOT, on Port street in the town of Easton, formerly the property of Joseph Chain.

The terms of sale are: one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, at the time of sale, one third in three months, and the remainder in six months from the day of sale, with interest on the two last payments, to be secured by bonds or notes with security to be approved by the subscriber. On the payment of the whole purchase money, good and sufficient deeds will be executed to the purchaser or purchasers. Attendance by

ISAAC ATKINSON, Agent.

Talbot county, March 30th, 1833.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons being in arrears on Executions, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangements with the plaintiffs, on or before the 9th of April next, otherwise their property will be immediately advertised for sale, without respect to persons.

I would also say to those persons indebted for officer's fees, that the books are now in the hands of the deputies, who are instructed to collect according to law.

Those persons who are indebted on executions, or for officer's fees, will please call and settle the same with Jos. Graham, who is duly authorized by me to receive the same. The Public's obt. serv't.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.

The Subscriber may be found at the office of Thomas C. Nichols, Esq. at most hours, every business day, where persons interested in the above notice, will please call and settle, without delay, as I am compelled to obey the instructions I have received.

JOH GRAHAM, D Shff.

Easton, March 30th, 1833. if

Valuable Lots for Sale.

The Subscriber will offer at Public Sale on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next, on the premises, a number of most valuable Lots of Land, of all sizes and excellent quality of soil. These lots are located on each side of Cabinet street extended, some of them are pleasantly situated on the water, a little above Easton Point, and well calculated for a summer residence.

On the same day will also be offered eight or ten very beautiful building Lots, lying immediately on the road leading from Easton to the Point, a short distance from the latter, and opposite the dwelling of Mr. E. N. Hambleton. This property will be sold on a very accommodating credit, upon the purchaser's giving bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, or at any time previous on application to the Subscriber,

HENRY HOLLYDAY.

March 23

NOTICE.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT, administrator of Wolmar Porter, deceased, informs all persons who purchased property, upon a credit, at the Public Sale of the personal-estate, that the notes will become due and payable on the 8th day of April next; punctual payment is expected. The administrator, is bound by law to close the estate,—those who neglect to make payment, must not blame him for proceeding according to law, as he has no discretionary powers.

Galloway, March 30th, 1833. 5w

THE PARTNERSHIP

hitherto existing under the firm of Rose & Spencer, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are most respectfully requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

ROBERT ROSE,
RICHARD P. SPENCER.

Easton, 23d March, 1833.

The business will be continued by Robert Rose, who is thankful for the patronage already received, and solicits a continuation of the same.

if

LYMAN REED & CO.

COMMISSION WOOL WAREHOUSE

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the market, will receive immediate attention.

March 23 7t

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Benjamin Roe, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby invited to exhibit their claims to Gouldsbury Price, Agent for Edward C. Harper.

Centreville, Feb. 16—march 19 3t

WANTED, A TEACHER,

to take charge of the School in the 33d district, Kent county, State of Delaware. To one who sustains a good character for probity, and a good English education, liberal compensation will be given.

JNO. LEE, Jr. Gk.

March 26 3w

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber on Blacksmith and Store accounts, are requested to come forward and make payment by the 10th day of April...

MARYLAND ECLIPSE

The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centreville and Easton...

ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this Spring, and possesses great strength and beauty...

Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Promises. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul...

JOHN J. HARROD, has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper, which contains many new, important and highly interesting views...

JOSEPH K. VAN MATER, The original Certificate of his performance at Poughkeepsie (where he ran) from the Secretary of the Club and of Mr. Van Mater...

PEDIORRE

MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the justly celebrated race horse "American Eclipse" formerly the property of Mr. Vanranst of New York...

400 Acres of Land for Sale. I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river...

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, DENTON, Maryland.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the estates of Thomas Perrin Smith, Henry Goldson rough, and William Clark, deceased...

NOTICE. The Commissioners for Talbot county, will, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. appoint Constables for Talbot county...

NOTICE. The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of the Company...

NOTICE. A Gentleman who can come recommended as a competent instructor in all the branches of an English education...

NOTICE. The firm of FLYNN & FOUNTAIN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent...

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS and STATIONERY which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices...

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior including his dissertations on converting Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham...

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and to which is added a life of the author—complete in 3 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Promises. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, a new and fine edition.

JOHN J. HARROD, has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper, which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church...

Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy, Folio Post, 4to Post and Cap PAPER, in quantity and well assorted.

A general supply of School, Miscellaneous and Medical BOOKS, in great variety. Family and Pocket BIBLES, assorted.

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THE CELEBRATED HORSE



IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel...

RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear.

100 NEGROES WANTED. I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families.

BOARDING. THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith...

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIR FACTORY. No. 21 Pratt Street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship...

OLD chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

AMONG WHICH ARE: Hydrated Oxide of Potash, Black Oxide of Mercury, Water, cury, Phosphorus, Prussic Acid, Quinine, Cinchonine, Strychnine, Chloride of Potash, Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colocyinth Comp.

AMONG WHICH ARE: Hydrated Oxide of Potash, Black Oxide of Mercury, Water, cury, Phosphorus, Prussic Acid, Quinine, Cinchonine, Strychnine, Chloride of Potash, Extract of Bark, Do. Jalapp, Do. Colocyinth Comp.

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

JAMES PARROTT, WM. H. GROOME, SAM'L T. KENNARD, SAM'L ROBERTS. Feb. 9th, 1833—Feb 12

REMOVAL

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street, (a few doors north of Pratt Street) where they will continue the GROCERY and COUNTRY PRODUCE BUSINESS, wholesale and retail.

100 NEGROES WANTED. I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 5th day of March, 1833, by J. A. Linberger, Esq. a Justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself SAMUEL HALL, says he belongs to James Moore, of Washington city, D. C.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 23d day of February, 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself ANN MARIA JOHNSON; says she belongs to Jonathan Forrester, living near Mr. Nathan Tudrow's mill in Harford county.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 23d day of February, 1833, by Thomas Bailey, Esq. a Justice of the peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored woman who calls herself ANN MARIA JOHNSON; says she belongs to Jonathan Forrester, living near Mr. Nathan Tudrow's mill in Harford county.

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A New, Cheap, and Popular Periodical,

ENTITLED THE SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Containing equal to Fifty Volumes for five Dollars

PROSPECTUS. 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 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 the trifling expense of two and a half cents; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in Ohio or Vermont may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of "The Select Circulating Library" such as to propose, it is only necessary to compare it to some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example, the Chronicles of the Cambrange occupy two volumes, which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in three numbers of this periodical, at an expense of thirty-seven cents, postage included.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that part of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the best Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need not 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 carrying on an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of obnoxious or wholesome mental aliment.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages &c. of a prospectus, 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.

The price is Five Dollars for fifty-two numbers—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 receive a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$25.00, 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 agents liberally.

Subscribers living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense. Our arrangements are all made for the convenience of our part of the contract.

Bank of Maryland, Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1832. A resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposits payable ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent. For deposits payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

PROSPECTUS

Of a New Paper to be issued ON SATURDAY, (at noon) in each WEEK.

THE GUARDIAN AND TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER.

UNDER THE EDITORIAL CHARGE OF FRANK HARTYHORN DAVIDGE, TO BE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SOUND MORALS, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, POLITICAL LITERATURE, &c. &c.

LONG established custom requires, that the commencement of every new periodical publication shall be advertised to the world, the subjects of which it will treat, and the principles by which its conductors intend to be governed.

As "The Guardian" will have been established under the immediate auspices of some of the most distinguished advocates of TEMPERANCE, wide a view to the advancement of the great cause, so essential to the permanence of our national institutions, and to domestic peace and individual prosperity, the PRIMARY object of the paper will be to extend the influence of its salutary principles.

In pursuing the course, the editor is fully aware that a paper devoted to one subject, however excellent, must become tiresome, and limited in its circulation; he therefore proposes to carry out the plan of a first rate family paper, in addition to the above, which, by the variety, taste, and sound sense exhibited in its contents, selected from the best literary sources, and mingled with the serious and useful with the pleasurable, will render it acceptable to every reader whose taste is not vitiated by the grossest dissipation.

The object of "THE GUARDIAN" will be, to refine the taste, enlighten the understanding, and elevate the morals of its readers, to the last of which special attention will be paid. Believing that knowledge and virtue will always go hand in hand, and that in proportion as the love of fame subsists, will be their increased love of information and ability to enjoy the rich and ever varying stores of knowledge, which human intellect is constantly eliciting from the workings of nature and of art, and so vice versa, that our capacity for the exquisite enjoyments that spring from a pure and elevated standard of morals, be expanded, the editor will direct any ability he may possess, to the advancement of the one and the other.

Having thus far hinted at what the editor intends to do, it may be proper for him to say what he will not do. He will not admit, under any plea whatever, SECTARIAN RELIGION, or PARTISAN POLITICS. He will not admit, knowingly, anything of a personal character, or calculated to bring the blush on the cheek of modesty, nor will he permit himself to be dictated to, as to what is accessible, and what is not, but will, so long as he is accountable for the contents of "THE GUARDIAN" accept or reject, according to his own pleasure.

The GUARDIAN & TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCER, will be published every Saturday, on paper of the best quality, a large size sheet, and with the best type, in folio form, and in order to bring it within the moderate pecuniary ability, at the small price of \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$3 if paid at the end of the year.

All persons obtaining and forwarding the subscriptions of ten subscribers will be entitled to a copy gratis.—Orders to be addressed, postage paid, to John Duer, Esq. who is authorized to receive the same.

The publication will be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained. The undersigned respectfully recommend this paper to the patronage of the friends of TEMPERANCE in particular, throughout the States, as a salutary and active exertion in obtaining subscribers.

STEVENSON ARCHER, President State Temperance Society. N. BUICK, President Baltimore Temperance Society. Subscriptions lists will be left at the Stores of Messrs. Conning & Son, Howard street, Market street, Coak & Lutell, Calvert street, Joseph N. Toy, Market st.

LAFAYETTE'S TOWNSHIP. The subscriber, having been appointed the agent of Gen. Lafayette, to dispose of his LANDS in Florida, is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of any portion not less than one acre, from the General's Township of land. At 5000 acres in the south west quarter of the Township, is reserved from sale. The terms of sale will be cash, or one-fourth in cash, and the residue in annual instalments, satisfactorily secured, with interest on the amount of each instalment from the day of sale. This Township of land adjoining the city of Tallahassee, and in reference to locality, health, fullness of climate, fertility and depth of soil to the culture of sugar, and cotton, is unequalled by any other Township of land in the Territory of Florida.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS, Tallahassee, Oct. 19th, 1832. nov 27—dec 11. DISSOLUTION. The firm of FLYNN & FOUNTAIN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to James H. Fountain, who is the only person authorized to receipt for the same. JOHN FLYNN, JAS H. FOUNTAIN, Hillsborough, March 12th, 1833. N. B. All persons having claims against the above mentioned firm will present them to the subscriber. JAMES H. FOUNTAIN, March 28 3w

John C. ...

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.--NO. 49.

EASTON, MD.--TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 257.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING...

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR...



BY AUTHORITY. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE 22D. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS

[PUBLIC No. 22.] AN ACT making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties...

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Shawanoes and Delawares...

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Senecas and Oneidas...

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

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To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

second article of the treaty, thirteen thousand dollars.

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

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To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

To carry into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

sum appropriated by the act of twentieth May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty...

For expense of removal and subsistence of Creek Indians...

For payment of improvements on ceded lands...

For expense of locating, surveying and bounding reservations...

For expenses of the Chickasaw Agent...

For the expense of a delegation from the New York Indians...

For the expense of removing the remaining Shawanoes...

For the expense of appraising the improvements...

For payment for two negroes, the property of George Fields...

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

For carrying into effect the stipulations of the Treaty with the Chickasaws...

more and Paymaster, seven thousand dollars.

For building a pay office and store at the same Army...

For enlarging and repairing the shop, for welding and boring musket barrels...

For the purchase of a site, and for erecting quarters and barracks...

For the purchase of a site, and for erecting quarters and barracks...

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For the purchase of a site, and for erecting quarters and barracks...

department of chemistry, nine hundred dollars.

Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses of the academy...

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars...

For the purchase of arms for mounted rangers...

sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury...

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 27.] AN ACT for improving the navigation of certain rivers in the Territories of Florida and Michigan...

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 28.] AN ACT in relation to the Potomac Bridge...

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 29.] AN ACT to improve the navigation of the Potomac river between Georgetown and Alexandria...

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 30.] AN ACT in addition to the Act for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States...

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 31.] AN ACT to explain and amend the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports...

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 32.] AN ACT to explain and amend the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports...

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 33.] AN ACT making appropriations for the erection of certain Fortifications...

of the United States, shall be for three years; and that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers shall be as follows: viz: to each sergeant major, sixteen dollars; to each sergeant, twelve dollars; to each corporal, ten dollars; to each private, eight dollars; and that all enlistments in the Marine Corps, shall be for four years; and that the monthly pay of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in said corps, shall be as follows: viz: to each sergeant major and quartermaster sergeant, seventeen dollars; to each sergeant, fifteen dollars; to each corporal, thirteen dollars; to each private, nine dollars; to each musician, eight dollars; and to each private, seven dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That one dollar of the monthly pay of every musician and private soldier, shall be retained until the expiration of the two first years of their enlistment, when each shall receive the twenty-four dollars retained pay, which shall have so accrued: Provided, He shall have served honorably and faithfully that portion of the term of his first enlistment.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every able bodied musician or private soldier, who may re-enlist into his company or regiment, within two months before, or one month after, the expiration of his term of service, shall receive two months extra pay, besides the pay and other allowances which may be due to him on account of the unexpired period of any enlistment.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every able bodied musician or private soldier, who shall re-enlist into his company or regiment, as specified in the third section of this act, shall receive his full pay, at the rate of six dollars per month, without any temporary deduction therefrom.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no premium to officers, for enlisting recruits, nor bounties to recruits, for enlisting, shall be allowed after the passage of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That no person who has been convicted of any criminal offence, shall be enlisted into the army of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the seventh section of the act, entitled "An act making further provision for the army of the United States," passed on sixteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as it applies to any enlisted soldier, who shall be convicted by a general court martial of the crime of desertion.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PRACTICE NO. 33]

AN ACT making appropriations for carrying on certain works heretofore commenced for the improvement of harbors and rivers; and also, for continuing and repairing the Cumberland road, and certain Territorial roads. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for carrying on or completing certain works and roads heretofore commenced, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

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

For removing a sand bar at the mouth of Black River, Ohio, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For a pier head at Cunningham creek, Ohio, five hundred dollars.

For completing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, Ohio, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For completing the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania, six thousand dollars.

For completing the pier at the mouth of Buffalo harbor, New York, thirty one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For improving the entrance of Genesee river, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For removing obstructions at the mouth of Big Sodus bay, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the pier and mole at Oswego, New York, eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For the completion of the breakwater at the mouth of the Merrimack river, four thousand nine hundred dollars.

For repairing Plymouth Beach, six hundred dollars.

For the breakwater at Hyannis, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For improving the harbors of New Castle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn, in the Delaware, four thousand dollars.

For carrying on the improvement of Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina, sixteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For improving Cape Fear river, below Wilmington, North Carolina, twenty eight thousand dollars.

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

For continuing the road from Detroit to Saginaw bay, fifteen thousand dollars.

For completing the improvement of Saint Marks river and harbor in Florida, in addition to the unexpended balance of former appropriations, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the road from Detroit to Grand river of Lake Michigan, twenty five thousand dollars.

For continuing the road from Detroit to wards Chicago, in the Territory of Michigan, eight thousand dollars.

For payment of a balance due the commissioner under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, for making out a road to the confines of New Mexico, one thousand five hundred and four dollars and fifty four cents.

For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, twenty five thousand dollars.

For payment of balance due Joseph C. Brown, for running the western boundary of the State of Missouri, one hundred and forty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized, by and with the approval of the President of the United States, to change the location of the route of the Cumberland road, near Cumberland and Wills' mountain, according to the survey and report thereon of Captain Delafield, of the corps of Engineers.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

From the Baltimore American, April 9. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fine sup Spl did, Captain Fish, came up from Liverpool yesterday morning. The editors of the American are indebted to the politeness of Captain F for Liverpool papers to the 4th and London to the 3d of March, inclusive.

The proceedings of Parliament, and particularly those in reference to the affairs of Ireland, form the leading topic of interest in the papers before us. The Irish Suppression Bill was taken up in the House of Commons on the 27th February, and discussed on that and the two following days. The presence of spectators in the lobbies of the House of Commons had never been so great since the discussion on the corn bill. The order to clear the lobbies—a division being expected—could not be carried into effect by the officers of the House.

Rumors of dissension in the British Cabinet had been afloat, but the London Court Journal intimates that they are unfounded. On the other hand, the following paragraph from the London Standard of the 2d March, speaks with confidence that looks at least as if its editor had good ground for his assertion. It will be observed that the Globe and Courier have contradicted what we mentioned on Thursday, of Lord Althorpe's having tendered his resignation. Notwithstanding this contradiction, we still believe that Lord Althorpe did on Tuesday tender his resignation, and further that his resignation was neither absolutely refused nor absolutely refused, and that now his lordship holds office merely provisionally. Lord Brougham and Mr. Stanley being the only two ministers firm in their places.

The latest Continental advices are thus alluded to in the Standard of the 2d ult.

London, March 2. We have received, by special express, the Paris journal and our private letters of yesterday. From these we have some facts of great interest and importance; the first in interest, probably, is, that Viscount Chateaubriand, the editors of the Quotidien, Gazette de France, Courier de l'Europe, and some other royalists, who had been made the objects of a state prosecution, for writing in behalf of the Duchess de Berry, had been acquitted.

An express has arrived this morning from Holland, bringing the prices of Dutch stock about 3 8 per cent. higher. The new Dutch Ambassador was expected to embark, to day, for England; and letters from persons of great respectability state that Dutch affairs are at length likely to be amicably adjusted.

Prospects of Peace in Europe.—The Austrian and French troops respectively are about to be withdrawn from the Roman States. The Austrian army, particularly as respects the Bohemian regiments, is on the point of being considerably reduced. The garrison of Mayence is to be forthwith placed on the peace establishment.

Spanish Colonies.—The parent country, under the liberal and enlightened auspices of the Queen, is, it is said, acknowledging the independence of all her ancient possessions in the Western hemisphere—Cuba, of course, excepted, which would benefit greatly by opening a trade with the independent States.

A meeting was held in Liverpool on the 27th February, adverse to Lord Grey's bill of coercion for Ireland. It was numerously and respectfully attended, and seen a united, strong and decisive feeling on the subject. In three days upwards of thirteen thousand signatures were attached to the petition adopted on the subject.

The accounts from Turkey are extremely conflicting, as Ibrahim Pacha is represented by some of the advices to entertain the most pacific feelings; while on the other hand it is said he abstains from hostilities with much impatience and regret. It seems certain however, that a six weeks truce had been concluded with the Porte; and that the farther such possession of hostilities, at the end of that period, would be regulated by the intermediate orders received from the Egyptian ruler.

The French charge d'Affairs at Constantinople held a high tone with Ibrahim, and even intimated that this government would take strong measures in favor of the Sultan, were he driven to further extremities. Poverty and sickness prevailed, it is said, in the Egyptian camp, but that was not likely to have been the case, were Ibrahim commuted as we are inclined to believe.

London paper of the 31st ult. contains a report, the accuracy of which is never really doubtful, that the question of the East India Company's charter is to be settled on the following terms:

Three or five years are to be given to the Company to wind up their accounts, but the trade is at once to be thrown entirely open; the commercial capital is to go towards the liquidation of the Indian debt; the territorial possessions are to remain in the hands of the Company; the dividends of the proprietors are to be secured upon the territories of India for a certain number of years (ten is mentioned) and then the capital is to be paid off at 100; the directors are to be reduced to twelve, &c. &c.

IRELAND.

With the commencement of the five o'clock sitting began the third debate on the question, that the disturbances suppression (Ireland) bill be read the first time. Mr. H. Bulwer opened the resumed discussion, maintaining that no adequate grounds were laid for the bill, and that the existing powers and laws ought to be tried before such extraordinary powers as were now asked were demanded. Sir George Grey said, he should give his reluctant consent to this bill; but he did so because he believed it was absolutely requisite to strengthen the hands of the Government, if a like case could arise in England, or in any other country, which he could not admit the possibility of such a case, he prepared to support a similar measure for England. With respect to the provisions of the bill, however, he expressed an anxious hope that, in the committee, some means might be devised to sur-

perede the necessity of resorting to "court martial"—a sentiment that was very loudly and generally cheered. Mr. D. W. Harvey strongly condemned the bill, and declared that, if passed, twelve months would not elapse before a similar measure for England would be attempted. He contended, that a more judicious, instructed by their past errors, would constitute a better administration than that which could propose so detestable a bill, or experiment, as the one before the house.

Lord J. Russ I defended the bill.—Mr. H. Grattan opposed it. After a very able speech from Sir R. Peel, and several members, the question of adjournment was moved, and there were divisions on it, but the question was lost. Mr. Lloyd spoke at some length, and amidst much confusion; after which the adjournment was again moved. The Chancellor of the Exchequer acquiesced in it, and the debate was adjourned till Monday.—Some conversation afterwards took place, and the hope was expressed that the debate would be concluded on that day.

In the House of Lords on the 29th February, the trials (Ireland) bill—the measure that gives the power to change the venue, was read a third time, and passed.

POLAND.—The latest intelligence from this ill-fated country is contained in the following article.

Since the press in Germany is under the severe control of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, no information from Poland can be obtained with any great facility. I must add that the Russian government takes the greatest care that its cruel ukase should not be known in foreign countries. I find, however, the means of informing you that the establishment of the mint and its steam engine have been carried away to St. Petersburg, that the prisons are still full, and the fate of the imprisoned is not as yet known. Every thing indicates great poverty in the Russian finances. The increase of taxes, and the confiscations, without waiting for the sentence of the courts, is going on with greater vigour. Prince Czartorski's magnificent country seat at Pulawy has been announced in the Warsaw newspaper as confiscated, and offered for sale; and in Volhynia and Podolia the confiscations are almost general, without paying the mortgages on those estates. The system of transportation continues to carry away to Siberia, and the Caucasus the peasants and the small gentry. The measure which provoked the whole population was the violation of the church of Chensatow, held in the greatest veneration. There was in that church a miraculous image of the Holy Virgin. For many centuries, kings, princes, the wealthy, and the poor, resorted to that church their offerings in diamonds, gold, silver, and most rich ecclesia. It was respected during the invasions of Turks and Tartars, but not by the Russians. That rich treasure, amounting to millions, has been robbed and carried away to St. Petersburg. The annihilation of the Roman Catholic church—the introduction of the Greek schismatic religion—the total extinction of the Polish nation is openly declared and avowed! The most provoking circumstance is the audacity with which these barbarous cruelties, denials and confiscations are carried on in foreign newspapers.

Loss of the Erin Steamer.—We regret to remark that the loss of the Erin steamer, which is rendered almost certain by the accounts received at Lloyd's, which state that she was seen on the 24th ult., in great distress about 70 miles from Lundy Island, by the City of Wexford steamer, who could render no assistance. The crew of the Erin were seen in the afternoon of that day in the rugged, making signals with their hats, and the sails dragging in the sea. Part of the wreck has been washed ashore in the British Channel. It is supposed that there were not less than ninety persons on board, all whom have perished.

Two Infants united like the Siamese Twins.—A singular example of monstrosity is now in London, at Falcon Square, and has been seen by Sir A. Cooper, with many other distinguished members of the profession, it will be shortly exhibited to public view. This monster was born lately at Exeter, and presents two bodies united by the abdomen. A in all such cases, the sex is the same in both. It is feminine in this example.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES. From DOMINICA.—The schooner *Namoi*, Capt. Lubbock, arrived at this port yesterday, from Dominica, via Turks Island. Capt. L. has favored us with the *Colonist* of the former place, of the 9th ult. The only article of news we observe in this paper, is a detailed account of a number of shocks of earthquakes, which have been felt at St. Christopher's, throughout the island, and which have been heretofore noticed by us, at other parts.

The article follows:—*Christ*—The inhabitants of this town, a part of the island generally, have been kept in a dreadful state of alarm and anxiety since Friday night last, the 8th of February, by an awful and appalling visitation of Divine Providence. On Friday night, a few minutes after 8 o'clock, a tremendous shock of earthquake, resembling rather a violent explosion, was felt here, and such was its force and violence, and long continuation, as to create the most fearful anxiety in the minds of all for their safety, instant destruction being apprehended. This was succeeded, soon after, by two more shocks, of slight duration, and a third, not so severe, as the first; and during the whole of that night, with little cessation, the shocks continued to agitate the town, and to increase the alarm and fears of the terrified inhabitants, several of whom left their abodes to escape the imminent danger, which, from the rocking of the houses, particularly the stone buildings, they were threatened with, and remained in the open streets until morning—many others quitted their houses and repaired to the fields.

The distressing cries and deafening acreeches of the afflicted negroes—the terror of families who hastily assembled together—the shrieks of the prisoners in Jail, whose voices were distinctly heard among the confusion, an effect as baffles all description—the situation of all in fact can be better conceived than described. Early on the morning of Saturday, some more shocks were felt; but they having ceased for a few hours, the terror of the inhabitants had in some measure subsided; until about 4 o'clock; in the interval of a few seconds, each took place, the last very severe and about as violent as the second severe shock on the night preceding. This renewed the alarm—the stores, which had been opened, were immediately closed—and some of the inhabitants went on board the vessels in the harbor, preferring to trust their safety to the uncertain waves, rather than to remain on shore, fearing the latter more unsafe; others, preferring to follow their example, if shocks continued. No other was felt until about 8 o'clock, and another at four in the morning of Sunday. About a quarter after six on Sun-

day morning, a smart shock was felt, and during that day and night there were several slight. It is gratifying to be enabled to state that all the places of public worship, both on the forenoon and evening of Sunday, were thronged with immense congregations, among whom was a considerable number of the law officers, whose minds seemed to be deeply impressed with the awful visitation—all imploring that God, who in the midst of his judgments, always exercises his attribute of mercy!

Monday morning about half past three, another severe shock was felt, and from that time there having been several slight shocks, making a period of seven nights and seven days from the commencement of these appalling occurrences. The sea, during the whole period, was much agitated; there was a swell from the southward, and the noise from the sea, as well as that which preceded the shocks of earthquake, resembled the firing of cannon or the murmuring of distant thunder. Yesterday morning, the sea became perfectly calm, and we were blessed with a few light showers of rain—after which about half past eleven o'clock, a smart shock was felt, and at ten last night and four this morning, there was a slight shock, and during the last night, we had a few light showers of rain. We were again much alarmed by a smart shock, about eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The injury done to the Buildings in Basseterre is very great—there is scarcely a stone building of any size we think, that has not been injured in some degree; and several old walls and chimneys have been thrown down. The Church, the Wesleyan Chapel, the Jail, the Custom House, the Reading Room the Tavern, have all received damage, and several private dwelling Houses have been so shaken as to cause the walls to separate in many places. The Parish Church of St. Thomas, Middle Island, has suffered materially.

The works on several of the Estates have been much rent—particularly on the Spring Lodge, Otley's (Cayon), and Olives Estates, with many others that we have not yet had an accurate account of; and several chimneys, and walls were thrown down.

A considerable quantity of bottled liquor was destroyed, by the first shock of earthquake—the value, supposed to be some hundred pounds sterling.

At no period since the awful visitation of 1797, when a dreadful convulsion in South America, destroyed many cities, and buried in the ruins some thousands of persons, and which was severely felt here, have such severe shocks been remembered in this Island. We remember many shocks which caused a momentary alarm, but no injury was sustained, and there was no repetition of them, so as to create any apprehension.

The shocks of earthquake, we understand, were sensibly felt at Nevis. At Antigua, it is stated, they were very slight. By the Mail Boat from St. Thomas, and Tortola, we learn, that at those Islands they were not at all felt.

From the Philad. Daily Chronicle, April 8. ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Passengers from Bordentown, N. J. in the steam boat yesterday morning, brought the thrilling intelligence that a most singular, unlooked for, and inhuman murder had been perpetrated in that place, by a young man named Joel Clough, upon the person of Mrs. Mary Hamilton, an estimable young widow lady, consort of the late Dr. Hamilton. It appears that Clough had been for some time a boarder in the house of Milton Longstreth, Mrs. H.'s father, at the corner of the Main street, and the road leading to Trenton, where Mrs. H. also resided, in the course of which time, Clough had formed an ardent attachment to Mrs. H., and repeatedly offered to wed her. She, in the meantime, however, had favoured a rival suit, a highly respectable citizen of Bordentown, and it became rumoured that ere long they would be united. This was too much for the unfortunate Clough. About twelve days ago, he left Bordentown and went to New York; returned on Thursday, and on Saturday feigning sickness, retired to his room, and there prevailed upon the lady to enter his apartment, under the expectation of administering relief; when he suddenly sprang up, seized her by the arm, drew a dagger, and threatened her with instant death if she refused to marry him. She did refuse, and he instantly stabbed her; and before her screams brought assistance, she had inflicted eleven wounds upon her, each one of which would have probably killed her! A gentleman hearing her cries rushed up stairs, just as she had broken from the den a grasp and was descending them; the blood gushing from her mouth and wounds! She fell into his arms, and was thus carried into the parlour below. She lived about a minute, during which, she told her mother who had accompanied her, and why it was done, and died.

On examination, it was found that the weapon had entered her heart three times; seven times in her side, breaking a rib, and once in the left arm, which was also broken!

Mr. Clough, we learn, has parents or other relations, residing somewhere in England, and has hitherto borne an unassailed and amiable character. He has been an extensive contractor for some time, and has been very recently engaged on the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, at Bordentown.—After he committed the rash act, he swallowed a quantity of laudanum he had prepared, with the hope of destroying his own life; but a medical process soon frustrated that part of his purpose, and he was secured and committed to Mount Holly Jail, to await his trial at the next Court.

New York, April 9. FROM CONSTANTINOPLE DIRECT.—A letter from Constantinople of the 21st January, received by the Henry Eckford, in noticing the defeat of the Turkish army by Ibrahim Pacha, on the 29th December, an account of which has already been published, remarks, "This news has thrown every thing in this city into uncertainty, and even seems to threaten the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire, as the continued wars for some time past have completely exhausted the country of men and money. It will be impossible for the Turkish government to get another army capable of making any further resistance to the advance of the Egyptians. There is no late news from Ibrahim Pacha since his late victory, but it is reported he only waits for reinforcements to advance on this city.

"The stock of coffee in market is small, and prices have advanced to 8 40 to 8 60. All the opium in market has been taken at 108 piastres per cheque, and there is not now a single case even in second hands."—Gas.

DANVILLE, KY., March 16. Expedition for Liberia.—On Wednesday last thirteen manumitted slaves left this place for Louisville, from thence to embark, with other emigrants from the State, for the Western coast of Africa. About eighteen months ago the Society at this place was only able to send one emigrant, Mark Green, who has written to Mr. Lewis W. Green, his former master, and his friends, that he is free and happy, and does not wish to return to this country. Now the Society has sent thirteen, the expenses of whom she has paid, chiefly, from her own Treasury.

From the New York Gazette, April 10. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Editors of the Gazette received yesterday by the arrival of the ship Mary Howland, Captain Aiken, Liverpool papers of the 8th, and London papers of the 7th ult. Such of their contents as possess interest, will be seen by our extracts.

The violent gales on the English Coast the beginning of March, had proved very disastrous to the shipping. The shores were covered with pieces of wrecks, particles of cargoes, &c. We see no notice of the loss of American vessels.

Mr. Clay's bill, and the proceedings of Congress, which went out in the North America, appear in the English papers, with a variety of remarks and conclusions none of which have been exactly realized; but the majority of the London editor lean towards the belief that all would be amicably settled—(as it has been)

Talleyrand was busy at the English foreign office, on the 6th ult. His movements are watched, and every step he takes operates upon the funds.

A Brussels article of March 2, says that official intelligence had reached that city, that the Russian Envoy to Alexandria has succeeded in obtaining an order from Mehemet Ali, to stay the hostile movements of Ibrahim Pacha.

The Queen of the French, with the Duke of Orleans and the two elder Princesses, were expected at Brussels on the 10th.

There was a rumor at Brussels of a defensive alliance between France, England and Spain. One of the results of the arrangement to be that the Cortes' debt to be placed in activity. The most perfect tranquility pervaded Madrid and the whole of Spain at the latest dates.

The French papers were occupied with speculations in regard to the affairs of the Duchess de Berry, but we gather nothing of a definite character from them.

The Earl of Dudley died at Norwood on the 5th of March, aged 52. The Earlom and the Viscountess of Dudley and Ward died with his Lordship. The Baroness of Ward and Dudley go, with an entailed estate of about 4,000l. per annum, to his cousin, the Rev. Humble Ward. The Earl's estate, per annum, on the eldest son of Mr. Humble Ward.

The answer of the King of Holland to the English and French note signed by Lord Palmerston and Prince Talleyrand, has been received. It is a very long document, but does not throw much light upon the subject in dispute. It is however, distinguished by a rather more conciliatory spirit. Sanguine expectations are formed that the mission of M. Deleval will hasten the immediate agreement with Great Britain and France, after which the sanction of the other three powers will follow in course.

Ministers have it in contemplation to increase the number of English bishops, making provision for the increase by a diminution of the incomes of two or three of the largest sees.

The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser are indebted to Captain Aiken for files of London papers to the 7th of March, and Liverpool of the 8th.

ENGLAND. West India Question.—In the House of Commons on the 20th of February in answer to a question whether the Government contemplated any measure for the abolition of negro slavery, the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that at present he could not give any precise answer.

In the House of Lords on the 6th of March, Lord Suffield presented two petitions on the subject of Slavery in the West India Colonies, and said that he had several more in reserve, which he should defer the presentation of until a greater number of the Lords were present. He thought the period had arrived in which negro slavery must be finally abolished in the British Dominions.

In the House of Commons the morning business was again occupied with varied and lengthened discussions on the presentation of petitions—namely, on the observance of the Sabbath, and on the motives of those who forwarded petitions—on the non residence of the clergy—on the Irish coercive measures, &c. It was again remarked that little progress had been made with the presentation of petitions, owing to the discussions that arose on them. There were 415 names on the Speaker's paper, but only some 80 had been disposed of.

In the evening session, Lord Sandon, presented a petition on the subject of the trade with Brazil, complaining of the restrictions upon it, and praying for their removal.

Mr. BAKER, at the evening sitting, moved for a committee of inquiry into the alleged facts of a petition from the inhabitants of Liverpool complaining of the corruption exercised there at the elections, &c. After a very extended discussion, the original motion was agreed to.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BISHOPS.—The Ministry of England have proposed to fix the income of the Archbishops of Ireland at £10,000. The French Chamber of Deputies have just fixed the stipend of the Archbishop of Paris the Catholic Primate of France, at 25,000 francs, or exactly £1,000.

IRISH SUPPRESSION BILL.

This bill was introduced to the House of Commons on the 27th of February. It was advocated by the Ministers and others, and warmly opposed as a death blow to the constitution by Mr. Shiel, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bulwer, and others. The debate continued five days, when a division took place, and there appeared for the first time 468, against it 80—majority for Ministers, 377. The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read again on the 8th of March.

Mr. O'Connell inquired whether the Irish Church Reform bill was likely to be introduced this week. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative. His Lordship was understood to state, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, that a bill on the subject of the law of debtor and creditor, in consequence of the report of a Committee 3 years ago, was under consideration.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, in answer to Lord G. Somerset's inquiry, that he could not state when there was likely to be any report from the Poor Law's Commissioners; but he would learn, if possible, from the Commissioners.

Mr. F. Buxton corrected an erroneous impression of what had resulted from remark of the Marquis of Chandos on a previous night. Mr. Buxton said he had not withdrawn his notice respecting the abolition of negro slavery. The original notice was conditional, to depend on the proceedings of Ministers; if they proposed no measure, he should not have proposed his motion. He declared that no measure would be effective that did not propose the immediate abolition of negro slavery. He observed that it was supposed that there was no end of the negotiations between the Ministers and the West India body; he trusted such was not the fact—he had some reason for

believing it was not; at the same time he implored that body not to lose this opportunity of settling the question, feeling persuaded that servile war must result from delay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards, in a Committee of Ways and Means, proposed the continuation of the sugar duties. The proposition called forth a good deal of conversation, but it was eventually carried, opposition being threatened on the bringing up of the report, which is to take place to-day.

The Solicitor General brought in four Bills relative to Law Reform, which were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next. The House adjourned.

Noah Pease Folger, formerly from Nantucket, who attempted to kill Mr. Mellich in the streets of London we formerly noticed, has been fully committed for trial, the evidence of insanity being insufficient for his defence.

From the Montreal Herald, April 3. The family and friends of the lamented young lady, Mrs. Dewey, attended her funeral remains to the silent tomb, yesterday morning, amid the sympathies and deep commiseration of a most numerous assemblage of our citizens who attended her funeral. A young lady, in the prime of youth and health and loveliness; a bride of only two short months, fondling, with endeared affection, in her husband, requesting his forgiveness of her friendly by her last breath, heaved from a broken heart, and while gasping on the borders of the grave; by that husband, has been suddenly, in the days when life has the most of love and happiness, to the bar of the Judge of us all. We contemplate such a scene with awe and terror; and feel the necessity in the all-wise dispensations of our Great Creator, appointing a Judgement Day where in He will adjust all things. Dewey has been arrested and committed to gaol at Plattsburg, New York. It appears that after he had cut his wife's throat, he proceeded to the carter's, in order to tell him to get ready, and appointed him a place where he ordered him to wait; but on returning home to obtain his trunk, in which were his clothes and money, turning from St. Vincent st. into St. Paul street, he saw a crowd around his door, and immediately ran back, jumped into the sleigh, and proceeded with the utmost haste to cross the river. On the route he exchanged his cloak for a capot, and purchased the censure of the carter's. The person who purchased his cloak observed to him, there were marks of blood on it; he said they were the marks of blood, but of red paint, a pot of which he had broken a few days before. At Champlain, he did not go to his relatives, but stopped at a tavern, asked for a glass of liquor, which was put before him; he rose and left it untouched, went to the bar and asked for another, and drank it off; asked for supper and bed, and went immediately to his room; on entering, blew out the light, and walked the room all night. Next morning the tavern keeper gave him a letter of introduction to his brother, who also kept a tavern at Plattsburg, to which place he walked, hired himself to him as bar keeper, and filled the situation till last Sunday morning, when a letter was received by the landlord, stating the circumstances, and that the young man with him was the individual accused. The letter was immediately read aloud in the presence of Dewey and several other persons, inhabitants of Plattsburg, when he confessed he was the man, and was subsequently committed to prison.

From the Baltimore American. The Cholera at Havana.—The schooner Fan Fan, at this port yesterday from Havana, brings advices to the 24th ult. The Gazette states that the accounts received by her represent the progress of the Cholera as truly appalling. From the 24th of February till the 23rd of March, five thousand (1,000 whites, and 4,000 blacks) had died of the disease—and on the day before the sailing of the Fan Fan, five hundred persons are stated to have been taken off, and nearly the same number had been buried each day for several days previously. The Captain General has issued an order, that all the artillery shall be fired at intervals each day, in the hope of purifying the atmosphere. The Board of Health of Havana have issued an order prohibiting the sale, by the Apothecaries, of any medicines under the name of specifics for the cure of the Cholera. Several of the Apothecaries have offered to furnish medicines gratis to the poor. The Superintendents of the Hospitals make the same complaints which were urged in this country, as to the patients being brought to the Hospitals in the last stage of the disorder, and absolutely incurable.

Since the above was in type we have received the following letter, dated "HAVANA, March 23d, 1833.

The Cholera is making such ravages among our population that business is almost entirely suspended and the clerks in commercial houses, brokers, cartmen, launchmen and day laborers are unwilling to work. Our daily list of deaths, publicly known, falls not far short of 500, but it is supposed that the number is greater. Strangers are not permitted to go outside the walls, lest they should discover the mortality.

One individual has lost 50 out of 200 slaves, and nearly the whole black population has been attacked.

We cannot change our quotations of produce since our last, for during the existence of the pestilence which, we hope will be of short duration, prices must be nominal.

London 1 per cent. discount, U. S. 10 per cent. discount Bills abundant, no takers—even Mexican dollars are 1 per cent discount against Doubloons at the fictitious value of 97.

The Editor of the National Gazette gives the following extract from a letter of a recent date, written at Rome, Italy.—*National (To) Banner.*

Bishop England is in high estimation here, though some weeks ago he got into a little difficulty, in consequence of something which he uttered in a sermon delivered by him at the request of the Americans then in Rome, upon the occasion of ceremonies being performed for the ears of an Englishman among his audience by whom a distorted account of them was reported to the Holy office as I think it is called, and an investigation took place, which however terminated in the Bishop's favor.

AVERY.—The trial of Ephraim K. Avery will commence at Newport on Monday the 6th day of May next.

We learn from the Salem Register, that Joseph S. Cabot, Esq. of that town, the unsuccessful Jackson candidate for Congress in that District, has been appointed by the President a Commissioner to settle the Neapolitan claim, one of the gentlemen before appointed having declined serving.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines, written upon perusing the 60th chapter of Isaiah, we do not remember to have met with before...

ISAIAH 60th ch. 1 v. Build ye for whom? our God divine In costly temples—dwells he there? A holier altar—purer shrine—

GERTRUDE.

GERTRUDE. "My God!" the beauty oft exclaimed With deep impassioned tone— But not in humble prayer she named

PACKET SCHOONER

WILLIAMSON, GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master. Being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th instant...

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Resolution of the Senate has called on the Secretary of State to obtain statistical information which is comprehended in certain circular addresses made some time since to the Governors of the different States...

SHANNONDALE

This full blood horse, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Talbot county the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday, 26th of March, instant, on which day he will be in Easton.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centerville and Easton, at the sum of twenty dollars the season...

ECLIPSE.

A dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this spring, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large and fine...

PEDIGREE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the justly celebrated race horse "An African Eclipse," formerly the property of Mr. Vanran...

INDEPENDENCE.

The excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentlemen who raised the fine mules owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq...

TERMS.

Seven dollars the season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1834...

THE CELEBRATED HORSE



RED ROVER.

IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows...

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 5th day of March, 1833, by J. A. Linberger, Esq. a Justice of the Peace...

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 16th day of February last, a negro man who calls himself DENNIS MILES...

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 26th day of February, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself REBECCA SMITH...

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 14th day of March, 1833, by H. W. Gray, Esq. a Justice of the Peace...

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 21st day of February, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself JANE ANDERSON...

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of March, 1833, by J. Walsh, Esq. a Justice of the Peace...

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 13th day of March, 1833, by J. Walsh, Esq. a Justice of the Peace...

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. appoint Constables for Talbot county. On Tuesday the 23 day of April, will appoint Overseers of the roads...

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given to any person who will take and deliver to my agent in Denton, Mr. Griffith, a Panther that made his escape from me at Northwest-fork Bridge...

STRICKLAND & JESSAULT.

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots...

400 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WILL sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge...

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARPS ISLAND...

NOTICE.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT, administrator of Wolman Porter, deceased, informs all persons who purchased property, upon a credit, at the Public Sale of the personal estate...

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c. the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith...

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches...

A CARD.

owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents...

LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION WOL WAREHOUSE.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE. N. B. Letters post paid requesting information respecting the state of the market, will receive immediate attention.

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER.

GENERAL assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY which he offers wholesale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash...

THE WORKS OF FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham...

THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF THE EGYPTIANS.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College...

THE HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Dr. Mosheim, Coates and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH HYMN BOOK.

Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Promises. Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.

100 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of will please give me a call...

REMOVAL.

B. J. & E. J. SANDERS, RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends, that they have removed to No. 46, South Frederick Street...

T. H. DAWSON & SON.

ARE now opening an additional assortment of very superior MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c.

J. ST. RECEIVED FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE OF SAMUEL W. SPENCER.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c. AMONG WHICH ARE: Dr. Scudder's Eye Water, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, P. p. perine, Oil of Cubebs...

CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE. THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore...

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Benjamin Ross, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby invited to exhibit their claims to Gualdbery Price, Agent for Edward C. Harper, Centerville, Feb. 16—march 19 31*

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

ALL persons being in arrears on Executions, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, or make satisfactory arrangements with the plaintiffs...

THE SUBSCRIBER MAY BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE OF THOMAS C. NICOLS, ESQ.

The Subscriber may be found at the office of Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. at most hours, every business day, where persons interested in the above notice, will please call and settle, without delay...

NOTICE.

The Medical and Chirurgical Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore, will meet at Easton on the 3d Wednesday, the 17th of April, instant, to grant Licenses to qualified applicants, to practice Medicine and Surgery in the State of Maryland.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of FLYNN & FOUNTAIN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to James H. Fountain, who is the only person authorized to receipt for the same.

BOARDING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a boarding house in the house formerly occupied by the late Thomas Perrin Smith...

100 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of will please give me a call...

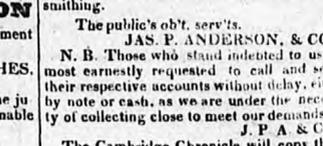
Coach, Gig, and Harness



MAKING.

THE Subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and numerous patrons, that they still carry on the above business in all its various branches...

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY.

No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE. THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore...

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Benjamin Ross, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby invited to exhibit their claims to Gualdbery Price, Agent for Edward C. Harper, Centerville, Feb. 16—march 19 31*

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. V.--NO. 50

EASTON, MD.--TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 258.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every **TUESDAY MORNING,** the residue of the year--by
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are **THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM,**
payable half yearly in advance.
No subscription discontinued until all arrears are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted **THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR,** and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion--larger advertisements in proportion.



BY AUTHORITY.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE 2ND. SESSION 22ND. CONGRESS

[PUBLIC No. 35.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the public Buildings and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of completing the buildings of raw materials to its support, the purchase of raw materials to be manufactured by the convicts, and as compensation to Thomas Carberry, who is hereby allowed one thousand dollars for his services in planning and superintending the erection of the Penitentiary, the sum of fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty six dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following sums be, and hereby are appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the following purposes, that is to say:
For dressing and laying the stone, procured for paving the terrace of the capitol, seven thousand dollars.
For enclosing and improving the public grounds north of the capitol, two thousand dollars.
For a pedestal wall, coping, railing, and footway at the north front of the President's House, ten thousand dollars.
For improving the capital square, including the gardener's salary, and lighting the lamps, two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.
For completing the regulation of the ground and planting, South of the President's House, four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.
For alterations and repairs in the capitol, one thousand dollars.
For alterations and repairs in the President's House, five hundred dollars.
For constructing reservoirs and fountains at the public offices, and President's House, and enclosing and planting the fountain square, six thousand seven hundred and twenty-three dollars.
For keeping in repair the fire engines belonging to the public buildings, two hundred dollars.
For furnishing the President's House, to be expended under the direction of the President, in addition to the proceeds of such decayed furniture, as he may direct to be sold twenty thousand dollars.
For an additional pavement for the Statue of Washington five thousand dollars.
For alterations in the Representatives Hall, to accommodate the twenty-third Congress, according to a plan recommended by a Select Committee of the House of Representatives of thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty two, thirteen thousand dollars.
For completing the public walk, and railing thereon, one thousand dollars.

A STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
HU L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
ANDREW JACKSON,
Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 34.]
AN ACT for the construction of a road from the Mississippi river to William Strong's on the St. Francis river in the Territory of Arkansas.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to cause to be permanently constructed, a road in the Territory of Arkansas, from a point opposite to Memphis, to the house of William Strong, on the St. Francis river, or towards such other on the same as the engineer appointed to report thereupon may recommend, for the purpose of establishing a constant communication from the point above named, towards Little Rock, in the said Territory: *Provided,* That the said sum be expended under the direction of such military engineer as the President may appoint: *And provided, also,* That no part of the said sum of money shall be expended until a careful survey and estimate shall have been made of the cost of the road by a competent engineer, and that the said survey and estimate shall have been previously submitted to, and approved by the Secretary of War, and the President of the United States.

[PUBLIC No. 35.]
AN ACT prolonging the Second Session of the Fifth Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan now in session, be, and is hereby authorized to continue its present session thirty days beyond the time now limited by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of defraying the incidental expenses, and for paying the members of said Legislative Council for the additional time employed as aforesaid, the sum of two thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 36.]
AN ACT in addition to, and in alteration of, an act entitled "An act vesting in the Corporation of the City of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company," and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Washington, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to aid them in fulfilling the objects and requirements of an act entitled "An act vesting in the Corporation of the city of Washington all the rights of the Washington Canal Company, and for other purposes; approved May thirty first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two: *Provided,* That the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, relinquish all title to the land vested in them by the eighth section of the act above named, and, also, relinquish all rights and privileges granted by the eighth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections of said act: *And provided, also,* That the sum herein granted shall be applied to pay and extinguish any debt which has been, or may be contracted in the purchase either of the Washington City Canal, or in the completion of the same, and shall not be applicable to any other object or purpose until said debts be extinguished.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the Commissioner of the Public Buildings is hereby authorized to cause all the open grounds belonging to the United States which in the original plan of the city, were reserved for public walks, lying between the Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenues, to be enclosed with a wooden fence, and to lay down the same, according to such plan for the improvement thereof as the President of the United States may approve, in grass, and intersect it by suitable paths and roads for intercourse and recreation. *Provided,* That there shall not be more than three streets or roads across the same to connect the streets on the north and south sides of said public grounds.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, for the purposes of the second section of this act, the sum of five thousand dollars.
Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 37.]
AN ACT establishing a Port of Entry and Delivery at the village of Fall River in Massachusetts, and discontinuing the office at Dighton.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall from and after the first day of April next, be established in the village of Fall River, near the mouth of Taunton Great River, in Massachusetts, a port of entry and delivery.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the office of the collector of the customs in Dighton, Massachusetts, shall, from and after the first day of April next, be discontinued.
Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 38.]
AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to exchange certain lands belonging to the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, for other lands contiguous thereto.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to execute a conveyance to the Corporation of the village of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, of the interest of the United States in certain lands forming a part of the navy yard at said village of Brooklyn, and designated in a petition from said Corporation to Congress, on condition that said Corporation convey a good title to the United States of such other property contiguous to said yard, and obtain releases to the United States of certain parts of said yard now in controversy, so that, in his opinion, the conveyances from said Corporation shall be equally beneficial to the United States as the property granted to said Corporation.
Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 39.]
AN ACT for the more perfect Defence of the Frontiers.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the battalion of mounted rangers authorized by the act of the 15th of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two there be a regiment of dragoons, to wit: one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one quartermaster sergeant, and two chief buglers, one adjutant, who shall be a lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one chief musician, and ten companies; each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, exclusive of the lieutenant who is to be adjutant of the regiment; four sergeants, one of whom shall act as quartermaster sergeant to the company, four corporals, two buglers, one farrier and blacksmith, and sixty privates.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, when mounted, be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as was allowed to dragoons during the war, and when on foot, the same pay and emoluments as are now allowed to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of a regiment of infantry; and that the farrier and blacksmith be allowed the same pay and allowances as are allowed to an artificer of artillery.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said regiment of dragoons shall be liable to serve on horse or foot, as the President may direct; shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, be recruited in the same manner, and with the same limitations; that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, farriers, and privates, shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, the same provisions for widows and children, and the same allowances and benefits in every respect, as are allowed the other troops constituting the present military peace establishment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be authorized to carry into effect this act, as soon as he may deem it expedient and to discharge the present battalion of mounted rangers, on their being relieved by the said regiment of dragoons.
Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum required to carry into effect the provisions of this act, is hereby appropriated, in addition to the appropriations, for the military establishment for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.
Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 40.]
AN ACT to create sundry new land offices, and to alter the boundaries of other land offices of the United States.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the lands ceded to the United States by the treaties made and concluded with the Choctaw tribe of Indians, near Doak's Stand, on the eighteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and at Dancing Rabbit creek, on the twenty seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as is situated north of the line dividing townships nineteen and twenty, and west of the line dividing ranges seven and eight, east, be, and the same is hereby established into a land district, to be designated as the north western district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the land ceded by the Choctaw tribe of Indians to the United States, by said treaty of the twenty seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, as is situated west of the basis meridian, and south of the dividing line between townships nineteen and twenty, north, be, and the same is attached to the Choctaw district, established by an act of the seventh of May, eighteen hundred and twenty two.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the lands ceded to the United States, by said treaty of the twenty seventh of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, as is situated north of the dividing line between townships seven and eight, east of the basis meridian, and south of the northwestern district, and the southern boundary of the lands of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, shall constitute a land district to be designated as the northeastern district; and the lands of the United States in the counties of Monroe and Lowndes, now subject to sale in the Choctaw district, shall, from and after the first day of May next, be subject to sale at the land office in the said northeastern district; and it shall be the duty of the Register at Mount Salus, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to transfer all such books, maps, records, field notes, and plats, or transcripts thereof relating to the surveys of the public lands in Monroe and Lowndes counties, to the Register in the northeastern district, as may be necessary to enable him to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the land ceded to the United States, by the said treaty of the twenty seventh of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, as is situated south of the dividing line between townships seven and eight, be attached to, and constitute a part of, the Augusta land district.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the disposal of the public lands in the northeastern and northwestern districts, a land office shall be established in each, at such convenient place as the President of the United States may designate; and, for each of said offices, a Register and Receiver shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall severally give bond and security, according to law, before entering on the duties of their respective offices. They shall receive the same compensation, fees, and emoluments, and shall perform similar duties, and possess the same powers, with all other Registers and Receivers of public moneys of the United States and shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws of the United States providing for the sale of public lands.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the Edwardsville land district as lies north and northwest of the Illinois river, between said river and the Mississippi, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the Quincy land district, in the State of Illinois; and that ranges one and two west of the third principal meridian embracing all townships from the base line to the southern boundary of the Sangamon land district, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the Vandalia land district in said State. The said transfer to be effected under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all the lands situated south of the district line, and south of the dividing line between townships twenty and twenty one, and north of the line dividing townships eleven and twelve, and west of the line dividing ranges nine and ten, west, to the west boundary line of the State of Alabama, shall constitute a land district, to be known and called the Demopolis district.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands of the United States, in the counties of Green and Marengo, now subject to sale in the Tuscaloosa, Cahawba, and St. Stephens land districts, are comprehended in the above described district: *Provided,* That the land district hereinafter created by the tenth section of this act, shall be bounded on the south by the line dividing townships twenty six and twenty seven, and on the east by the line dividing ranges six and seven, and the lands in said district now in market shall be subject to entry at the land offices at Crawfordville and Port Wayne as heretofore, until the first day of July next, and no longer, shall, from and after the first day of June next, be subject to sale at the land office in the said Demopolis land district; and it shall be the duty of the Registers at Tuscaloosa, Cahawba, and Saint Stephens, under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to transfer all such books, maps, records, field notes, and plats, or transcripts thereof, relating to the surveys of the public lands hereby added to the said Demopolis land district, to the Register of the Demopolis land district.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a Register and Receiver appointed for the said land district, with the same compensation, fees, and emoluments, and who shall perform all the duties usually performed by Registers and Receivers appointed to superintend the sale of the public lands of the United States.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That all that district of country, in the State of Indiana, lying west of the line dividing ranges seven and eight east of the second principal meridian, and north of the line dividing townships twenty four and twenty five, shall form a separate land district; and the land office for the sale and disposal of all the public lands in said district, shall be, and hereby is, established at Laporte; and for said land office, a Register and Receiver shall be appointed in like manner, and be subject to like rules and regulations, and receive the same salary, fees and compensation for their services as is designated and provided for in other cases by the fifth section of this act; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, as soon as it can be done to cause the necessary tract books, plats, maps, and surveys of the public lands in said district, to be filed in said office: *Provided,* That the President may, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest and the convenience of the people, require it, remove said office to a more central and suitable place a said district.
Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 41.]
AN ACT making provision for the publication of the Documentary History of the American Revolution.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is authorized to contract with Matthew St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force, for the publication of a work entitled "The Documentary History of the American Revolution," to be printed in octavo or folio, as may be agreed upon: *Provided,* That the rate of expense shall not exceed the actual cost per volume of the Diplomatic Correspondence now printing, or heretofore printed, under the direction of the Secretary of State, the same to be distributed and disposed of in the manner provided by the joint resolution of the 10th July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, for the distribution and disposal of Gales and Seaton's collection of American State Papers.
Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 42.]
AN ACT declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia hereinafter recited.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act concerning the Cumberland road," passed February the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two; such assent to remain in force during the pleasure of Congress: *Provided,* That this act shall not be construed as preventing the United States from resuming whatever jurisdiction it may now have over the said road, whenever, in its discretion, it shall deem it proper so to do, which act of the said General Assembly, be, and the words and figures following, to wit:
Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That wherever the Government of the United States shall have surrendered so much of the road, commonly called the Cumberland road, as lies within the limits of this State, the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to take the same under their care in behalf of this State; and to cause a gate or gates, and a toll house or houses, to be erected on said road: *Provided* the same shall not exceed two in number.

Be it further enacted, That a superintendent shall be appointed by the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, removable at pleasure, whose duty it shall be to erect said gate or gates, and toll house or toll houses, and to exercise all reasonable vigilance and diligence in the care of said road committed to his charge; to contract for, and direct the application of the labor, materials, and other things necessary for the repair, improvement, and preservation of said road; and he shall pay for the same out of the fund arising from the tolls; he shall have power to appoint and remove at pleasure, the collectors of tolls, and to take, from such collector or collectors, bond with good security, conditioned for his, her, or their faithfully discharging his, her, or their duty, and accounting for and paying over, to such superintendent or his successors in office, all moneys or tolls by him, her, or them received or received; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent every three months, before the county or superior court for Ohio county, or before some one by either of said courts appointed for that purpose, to render, under oath, an account of all moneys by him received or expended, particularly setting forth, in such account, the time when, and from whom, he shall have received such money, and the time when, and to whom, and on what account, the same shall have been disbursed or expended. He shall before he shall have entered on the duties of said office, take, before the county court of Ohio county, or some justice of the peace for said county, on oath, that he will faithfully, justly, and impartially discharge the duties of his said office, and he shall, also, before said court, enter into bond, with two good securities, at least, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for his faithfully performing, in all things, the duties of his office of superintendent, to account, as is before provided for, and also to pay over to his successor or successors in office, or to such person as the county court of Ohio may, for this purpose, name and appoint, all tolls by him received, and not expended, by virtue of the provisions of this act, all moneys by him received for tolls or otherwise, and the same as superintendent check for, as he may want the same in repairing, improving, or preserving said road. And in case of death, resignation, or removal from office, or from the State, any and all moneys standing to his credit in bank, as superintendent, shall fall or omit, for two calendar months, to render his accounts as is before required, he shall, for every such failure, forfeit and pay, for the benefit of said road, five hundred dollars; to be recovered as is after provided for; or, if he shall fail or omit to pay over all moneys in his hands as is before required, it shall be lawful, in the name of the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, to obtain judgment against him, his security or securities, his or their heirs, executors, or administrators, upon motion in the county or superior courts of Ohio county, upon giving ten days' notice to such superintendent, his security or securities, his or their heirs, executors, or administrators. In all motions, actions, or bills in chancery against such superintendent, his security or securities, his or their heirs, executors, or administrators, whenever judgment or decree shall be pronounced against the defendant or defendants, for any money by such superintendents wrongfully detained, such judgment shall be for the principal sum due, with interest thereon from the time at which the principal sum shall have been due, together with fifteen per centum damages thereon, to be made and levied in manner provided for by law. The said collectors shall monthly, or oftener if required by the superintendent, under oath, account for, and pay to the superintendent then in office, all moneys or tolls collected by him or them, and which shall remain, after deducting his or their commission, and if such collector or collectors shall fail herein, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, in the name of the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, to obtain judgment against such collector or collectors, his, her, or their security or securities, his or their heirs, executors, or administrators, by motion in the county or superior court for Ohio county, for the sum he, she, or they may be in arrear, with interest and damages as is above provided for in the case of defaulting superintendents: *Provided,* That such collector or collectors, his, her, or their security or securities, his or their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have had ten days' previous notice of such motion. When the said collector shall have paid over to the superintendent, the superintendent shall give him duplicate receipts therefor one of which he, the said collector, upon pain or forfeiting fifty dollars for every failure, shall file with the clerk of the county court of Ohio county. The bonds hereby required of superintendents or collectors shall be made payable to the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, and be deposited, for safe keeping, with the Clerk of the county court of Ohio. But all moneys and all fees and forfeitures, or other sums, or either of them, shall be collected and received by the superintendent, in office, or by such person as the county court of Ohio may appoint to receive the same. The said superintendent, and the said collector or collectors shall be allowed by the county court of Ohio county a reasonable compensation for their services; to be by them respectively retained out of said tolls, or the proceeds thereof: *Provided* however, That the compensation to the superintendent shall not exceed three hundred and thirty three and one third dollars per annum. And for the better order and management of the said fund, and the preservation of said road, the said superintendent and collector or collectors, shall observe and conform to such instructions as the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works may, from time to time, prescribe.

That as soon as the said gates and toll houses shall be erected, it shall be the duty of the said toll collector, or collectors, and they are hereby required to demand and receive, for passing the said gates, the tolls and rates hereafter mentioned; and they may stop any person riding, leading, or driving, any horse, cattle, sulky, chair, phaeton, cart, chaise, wagon, sleigh, sled, or other carriage of burden or pleasure, from passing through said gate or gates, until they shall have respectively paid for passing the same; that is to say: if there be but one gate, for every score of sheep or hogs, six and a quarter cents; for every score of cattle, twelve and a half cents; for every led or drove horse, three cents; for every mule or ass, led or driven, three cents; for every sledge or rider, six and a quarter cents; for every sled or sleigh drawn by one horse or ox, six and a quarter cents; for every bear or ox in addition, three cents; for every horse, six and a quarter cents; for every horse in addition, six and a quarter cents; for every cart, coach, carriage, stage, or phaeton, with two horses, twelve and a half cents; for every horse in addition, six and a quarter cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, by whatever name it may be called, the like sum, according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels do not exceed two and a half inches in breadth, twelve and a half cents; for each horse or ox drawing the same, four cents; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed two and a half inches in breadth, and not exceeding four inches, six and a quarter cents; and for every other cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed four inches, and not exceeding five inches in breadth, four cents; for every horse or ox drawing the same, two cents; and all other wagons or carts, whose wheels shall exceed six inches in breadth, shall pass said gates free and clear of all tolls: *Provided*, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to authorize any tolls to be received or collected from any person passing to or from public worship, or to or from a visit to a friend, or other place within the county in which he resides, or to or from any masters, elections, or courts, or to or from his common business on his farm or woodland, or to or from a funeral, or to or from a mill or school, or to or from his common place of trading or marketing within the county in which he resides including the wagons, carriages, and horses, or oxen drawing the same: *Provided*, also, That no toll shall be received or collected for the passage of any stage or coach conveying the United States mail, or horses bearing the same, or any wagon or carriage laden with property of the United States, or any cavalry, or other troops, army or military stores, belonging to the same, or to any of the States comprising the Union, or any person or persons on duty in military service of the United States, or of the militia of any of the States: *And provided*, further, That the superintendent may commute the rates of tolls with any person or persons by him or them a certain sum, annually in lieu of the tolls aforesaid: *And provided* further, If two gates shall be erected on said road, then only one half of the said rates or tolls shall be received or collected at each gate; and that the superintendent and three discreet freeholders of Ohio county, to be appointed for this purpose by the county court of Ohio county, shall determine the number of gates (not exceeding two as aforesaid) and the site or location of such gate or gates; and said superintendent and persons to be appointed by the county court as aforesaid, are duly authorized to purchase, for the purpose of erecting a toll house on said road, as much ground as they shall deem necessary and advantageous to said road fund; to be paid for out of the tolls aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That the moneys so collected, and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, accruing under this act shall constitute a fund, to be denominated the Cumberland road fund, and shall be applied by the superintendent to be appointed as aforesaid, solely and exclusively to the preservation, repair and improvement of said road, and expenses incidental thereto, and to no other purposes whatever.

Be it further enacted, That the General Assembly reserves to itself at any future session thereof, without the consent of Congress, to change, alter, or amend this act: *Provided*, That the same shall not be so changed, altered, or amended, as to reduce or increase the rates of toll hereby established, below or above a sum necessary to defray the expenses incident to the repair and preservation of said road, to the erection of gates and toll houses thereon, and for the payment of the fees or salaries of the superintendent, the collector of tolls, and of such other agents as may be necessarily employed in the preservation and repair of the said road, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Be it further enacted, That if any person shall purposely and maliciously deface, or otherwise injure any of the milestones, parapets walls, culverts, or bridges, or any masonry whatsoever, or any of the gates of toll-houses, or belonging to the said Cumberland road, in this State, as the same is now constructed, or may hereafter be constructed, every person so offending, upon conviction thereof, or judgment, information, or presentment, in the county or superior court of Ohio county be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the county not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall purposely fill, choke, or otherwise obstruct any of the side drains, valleys, gutters, or culverts of said road now made, or hereafter to be made, or shall connect any private road, or cartway with said Cumberland road, or if any surveyor of a county shall connect the same with the said Cumberland road, without making at the point of connection, a stone culvert or paved valley, or other good and sufficient fixture so as to secure a free passage for the water along such side drain where such private or country road or cartway connects with said Cumberland road, and so as to secure said Cumberland road from injury by reason of such county or private road, or way, being connected with said Cumberland road, every person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, be, for every such offence, fined in a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars; and if any person shall stand his wagon and team, or either of them, over night upon the pavement of said road now made, or which may hereafter be made, or shall at any other time stand a wagon and team, or either of them, upon the said pavement for the purpose of feeding, or if he shall, in any other manner, purposely and willfully obstruct the travel upon said road, or if he shall fast-lock, or lock either of the wheels of any wagon, coach, chaise, gig, sulky, carriage, or other two or four wheeled vehicle while travelling upon said road as now made, or as it may hereafter be made, (excepting, however, such parts of said road as may be, at the time of said locking, covered with ice,) every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than two, nor more than twenty dollars.

Be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, incurred under the provisions of this act, may be recovered by presentment or indictment in the county or superior courts of Ohio county, or by information or action of debt in the name of the Governor, for the use of said road fund, in the same courts; or, the said fines, penalties, and forfeitures, where the sum shall be less than twenty dollars, may be recovered by action of debt in the name and for the use aforesaid, before any justice of the peace for Ohio county; but an appeal may be had, as in other cases, to the next monthly court of Ohio county, from the judgment of any justice of the peace, when the sum shall be greater than five dollars, exclusive of costs; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent and collectors of tolls to prosecute all offences against the provisions of this act, and he or they shall not be liable for costs where the person or persons prosecuted shall be acquitted, unless the court of justice, will certify that the prosecution is groundless and without good cause.

Be it further enacted, That if more than one gate be erected upon said road, it shall be lawful for any person, desirous to do so, to pay the whole toll at any one gate, and, thereupon, the collector shall grant him a proper certificate thereof, which certificate shall be a sufficient warrant to procure his passage through the other gate.

Be it further enacted, That this act shall not have any force or effect till the Government of the United States shall assent to the same.

VERMILION, Richmond city, to wit:
I, George W. Munford, Clerk of the House of Delegates, and Keeper of the Rolls of Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an act concerning the Cumberland road, passed February the seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty two.

Given under my hand this thirteenth day of February eighteen hundred and thirty two.
Approved, March 2, 1833.

[PUBLIC No. 43.]
AN ACT to secure to mechanics and others payment for labor done and materials furnished in the erection of buildings in the District of Columbia.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all and every dwelling house, or other building, hereafter constructed and erected within the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, shall be subject to the payment of the debts contracted for, or by reason of any work done or materials found and provided by any bricklayer, carpenter, painter, plasterer, and ironmonger, blacksmith, plasterer, and lumber merchant, or any other person or persons employed in furnishing materials for, or in the erecting and construction of such house or other building before any other lien which originated subsequent to the commencement of such house or other building. But if such dwelling house or

ment or decree shall be pronounced against the defendant or defendants, for any money by such superintendents wrongfully detained, such judgment shall be for the principal sum due, with interest thereon from the time at which the principal sum shall have been due, together with fifteen per centum damages thereon, to be made and levied in manner provided for by law. The said collectors shall monthly, or oftener if required by the superintendent, under oath, account for, and pay to the superintendent then in office, all moneys or tolls collected by him or them, and which shall remain, after deducting his or their commission, and if such collector or collectors shall fail herein, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, in the name of the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, to obtain judgment against such collector or collectors, his, her, or their security or securities, his or their heirs, executors, or administrators, by motion in the county or superior court for Ohio county, for the sum he, she, or they may be in arrear, with interest and damages as is above provided for in the case of defaulting superintendents: *Provided*, That such collector or collectors, his, her, or their security or securities, his or their heirs, executors, or administrators, shall have had ten days' previous notice of such motion. When the said collector shall have paid over to the superintendent, the superintendent shall give him duplicate receipts therefor one of which he, the said collector, upon pain or forfeiting fifty dollars for every failure, shall file with the clerk of the county court of Ohio county. The bonds hereby required of superintendents or collectors shall be made payable to the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works, and be deposited, for safe keeping, with the Clerk of the county court of Ohio. But all moneys and all fees and forfeitures, or other sums, or either of them, shall be collected and received by the superintendent, in office, or by such person as the county court of Ohio may appoint to receive the same. The said superintendent, and the said collector or collectors shall be allowed by the county court of Ohio county a reasonable compensation for their services; to be by them respectively retained out of said tolls, or the proceeds thereof: *Provided* however, That the compensation to the superintendent shall not exceed three hundred and thirty three and one third dollars per annum. And for the better order and management of the said fund, and the preservation of said road, the said superintendent and collector or collectors, shall observe and conform to such instructions as the President and Directors of the Board of Public Works may, from time to time, prescribe.

That as soon as the said gates and toll houses shall be erected, it shall be the duty of the said toll collector, or collectors, and they are hereby required to demand and receive, for passing the said gates, the tolls and rates hereafter mentioned; and they may stop any person riding, leading, or driving, any horse, cattle, sulky, chair, phaeton, cart, chaise, wagon, sleigh, sled, or other carriage of burden or pleasure, from passing through said gate or gates, until they shall have respectively paid for passing the same; that is to say: if there be but one gate, for every score of sheep or hogs, six and a quarter cents; for every score of cattle, twelve and a half cents; for every led or drove horse, three cents; for every mule or ass, led or driven, three cents; for every sledge or rider, six and a quarter cents; for every sled or sleigh drawn by one horse or ox, six and a quarter cents; for every bear or ox in addition, three cents; for every horse, six and a quarter cents; for every horse in addition, six and a quarter cents; for every cart, coach, carriage, stage, or phaeton, with two horses, twelve and a half cents; for every horse in addition, six and a quarter cents; for every other carriage of pleasure, by whatever name it may be called, the like sum, according to the number of wheels and horses drawing the same; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels do not exceed two and a half inches in breadth, twelve and a half cents; for each horse or ox drawing the same, four cents; for every cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed two and a half inches in breadth, and not exceeding four inches, six and a quarter cents; and for every other cart or wagon, whose wheels shall exceed four inches, and not exceeding five inches in breadth, four cents; for every horse or ox drawing the same, two cents; and all other wagons or carts, whose wheels shall exceed six inches in breadth, shall pass said gates free and clear of all tolls: *Provided*, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed as to authorize any tolls to be received or collected from any person passing to or from public worship, or to or from a visit to a friend, or other place within the county in which he resides, or to or from any masters, elections, or courts, or to or from his common business on his farm or woodland, or to or from a funeral, or to or from a mill or school, or to or from his common place of trading or marketing within the county in which he resides including the wagons, carriages, and horses, or oxen drawing the same: *Provided*, also, That no toll shall be received or collected for the passage of any stage or coach conveying the United States mail, or horses bearing the same, or any wagon or carriage laden with property of the United States, or any cavalry, or other troops, army or military stores, belonging to the same, or to any of the States comprising the Union, or any person or persons on duty in military service of the United States, or of the militia of any of the States: *And provided*, further, That the superintendent may commute the rates of tolls with any person or persons by him or them a certain sum, annually in lieu of the tolls aforesaid: *And provided* further, If two gates shall be erected on said road, then only one half of the said rates or tolls shall be received or collected at each gate; and that the superintendent and three discreet freeholders of Ohio county, to be appointed for this purpose by the county court of Ohio county, shall determine the number of gates (not exceeding two as aforesaid) and the site or location of such gate or gates; and said superintendent and persons to be appointed by the county court as aforesaid, are duly authorized to purchase, for the purpose of erecting a toll house on said road, as much ground as they shall deem necessary and advantageous to said road fund; to be paid for out of the tolls aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That the moneys so collected, and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, accruing under this act shall constitute a fund, to be denominated the Cumberland road fund, and shall be applied by the superintendent to be appointed as aforesaid, solely and exclusively to the preservation, repair and improvement of said road, and expenses incidental thereto, and to no other purposes whatever.

Be it further enacted, That the General Assembly reserves to itself at any future session thereof, without the consent of Congress, to change, alter, or amend this act: *Provided*, That the same shall not be so changed, altered, or amended, as to reduce or increase the rates of toll hereby established, below or above a sum necessary to defray the expenses incident to the repair and preservation of said road, to the erection of gates and toll houses thereon, and for the payment of the fees or salaries of the superintendent, the collector of tolls, and of such other agents as may be necessarily employed in the preservation and repair of the said road, according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

Be it further enacted, That if any person shall purposely and maliciously deface, or otherwise injure any of the milestones, parapets walls, culverts, or bridges, or any masonry whatsoever, or any of the gates of toll-houses, or belonging to the said Cumberland road, in this State, as the same is now constructed, or may hereafter be constructed, every person so offending, upon conviction thereof, or judgment, information, or presentment, in the county or superior court of Ohio county be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the jail of the county not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and if any person shall purposely fill, choke, or otherwise obstruct any of the side drains, valleys, gutters, or culverts of said road now made, or hereafter to be made, or shall connect any private road, or cartway with said Cumberland road, or if any surveyor of a county shall connect the same with the said Cumberland road, without making at the point of connection, a stone culvert or paved valley, or other good and sufficient fixture so as to secure a free passage for the water along such side drain where such private or country road or cartway connects with said Cumberland road, and so as to secure said Cumberland road from injury by reason of such county or private road, or way, being connected with said Cumberland road, every person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, be, for every such offence, fined in a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars; and if any person shall stand his wagon and team, or either of them, over night upon the pavement of said road now made, or which may hereafter be made, or shall at any other time stand a wagon and team, or either of them, upon the said pavement for the purpose of feeding, or if he shall, in any other manner, purposely and willfully obstruct the travel upon said road, or if he shall fast-lock, or lock either of the wheels of any wagon, coach, chaise, gig, sulky, carriage, or other two or four wheeled vehicle while travelling upon said road as now made, or as it may hereafter be made, (excepting, however, such parts of said road as may be, at the time of said locking, covered with ice,) every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than two, nor more than twenty dollars.

other building or any portion thereof, shall have been constructed under contract or contracts, entered into by the owner thereof, or his or her agent, with any person or persons, no person who may have done work for such contractor or contractor, or furnished materials to him, or on his order or authority, shall have or possess any lien on said house or other building, for work done or materials so furnished, unless the person or persons employed by such contractor to do the work on, or furnish materials for such building, shall within thirty days after being so employed, give notice in writing to the owner or owners of such building, or to his or her agent, that he or they are so employed to work or to furnish materials, and that they claim the benefit of the lien granted by this act. And if such house or building should not sell for a sum sufficient to pay all the demands for such work and materials; then, and each of the creditors paid a sum proportionate to their several demands: Provided, always, That no such debt for work and materials shall remain a lien on the said houses or other buildings longer than two years from the commencement of the building thereof, unless an action for the recovery of the same be instituted, or the claim filed, within three months after performing the work or furnishing the materials, in the office of the clerk of the court for the county in which the building shall be situated; And, provided, also, That each and every person, having received satisfaction for his or her debt, for which a claim has been or shall be filed, or action brought as aforesaid, shall, at the request of any person interested in the building on which the same was a lien, or who has the same lien removed, or of his or her legal representative, on payment of the costs of the claim or action, and on tender of the costs of office for entering the satisfaction within six days after such request made, enter satisfaction of the claim in the office where such claim was or shall be filed, or such action brought, which shall forever thereafter discharge, defeat and release the same; and if such persons, having received such satisfaction as aforesaid, by himself or his attorney, shall not within six days after request and payment of the costs of the claim or action, and tender as aforesaid, by himself or his attorney, duly authorize, enter satisfaction as aforesaid, he, she or they, neglecting or refusing so to do, shall forfeit and pay unto the party or parties aggrieved any sum of money, not exceeding one half of the debt, for which the claim was filed, or action brought as aforesaid, to be sued for and demanded by the person or persons indemnified, in like manner as other debts are now recovered by the existing laws for the recovery of debts.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of lien created by this act, the person having a claim filed agreeably to its provisions may, at his election, proceed to recover it by personal action, according to the nature of the demand against the debtor, his executors, or administrators, or by scire facias against the debtor, or owner of the building; and where the proceedings are by scire facias, the writ shall be served in like manner as a summons upon the persons named therein, if to be found within the county and if not found within the county then by fixing a copy of the writ upon the door of the building against which the claim is filed; and upon the return of service and failure of the defendants to appear, the court shall render judgment as in the case of a summons; but if they, or either of them, appear, they may plead and make defence, and the like proceedings shall be had as in personal actions for the recovery of debts: Provided, That no judgment rendered in such scire facias shall warrant the issuing an execution, except against the building or buildings upon which the lien existed as aforesaid.

Approved, March 2, 1833.

From the New York Gazette, April 13.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

ISABELLA BARDEN vs JOHN W. PARKINS.

This was an action of SLANDER, brought by plaintiff against the defendant (who was formerly sheriff of London) to recover damages. The plaintiff is a widow, with several small children dependent on her for support, and has kept, since the death of her husband, a lodging-house for gentlemen, with breakfast and tea. She resided several years in Murray street, whence she removed to 26 Park Place, following the same occupation. Two or three years ago the defendant became a lodger in her house, and took a deep interest in her affairs. About this time, on the removal of a building at the corner of Cedar and Nassau streets, the skeleton of a man was found in the cellar, which was supposed to be that of a Mr. Glass, of Scotland, who had previously disappeared in a mysterious manner. The plaintiff and Mr. Glass were relatives, and it was known that the deceased had left a large estate in Scotland, a portion of which would fall to her. In order to prosecute her claim, she employed defendant to aid her, by procuring the necessary papers, and establishing her competence. He entered into the business with much zeal, and continued so engaged for a considerable length of time, and at one period offered her the loan of \$1000 to assist her, and take a mortgage on her furniture for security. This, by advice of counsel, was not done. He had, however, loaned plaintiff the sum of \$40, for which he took her note. She at length became dissatisfied with defendant's conduct, and entrusted the prosecution of the claim to another gentleman, who resided in her family. When this was communicated to defendant, he quit the house, and instead of remaining the friend of plaintiff, became a bitter enemy. It was several months before she could give her house and establishment a bad name, and herself a more worthless character. The epithets applied to her were of too gross and indicate a nature to repeat in a report of the case, and are therefore omitted in this notice. For the payment of the note held by defendant against plaintiff, he was afterwards very importunate and unyielding, although her situation would not allow her to cancel the debt. He also was in arrears for several weeks board, and would not allow that in offset. She was afterwards compelled to borrow the money to liquidate the claim. Several witnesses, who had been lodgers at the house of plaintiff, and who were gentlemen of high respectability, besides others, her acquaintances, testified to her excellence of character, her great moral worth, and exemplary course of conduct and life; and of her loss as being one of the first standing in the city. On the part of the defendant, he denied that he had ever traduced the character of plaintiff; or if he had, he had no knowledge or recollection of it; and offered no testimony in defence. An effort was never made on his part to impeach the character of one of the principal witnesses who testified against him. There had been a quarrel between plaintiff and this witness, and his character for truth was supported by several gentlemen who knew him intimately.

Counsel for plaintiff, T. L. Ogden and Maxwell. For defendant, Staples and Seely.

At one period of the trial defendant asked permission of the court to address the jury himself, on the ground that he could do it more effect than his counsel.

Judge Thompson informed him what the rules of the Courts in this country were in that respect. It was not allowed that a client who had procured counsel, should himself plead his own cause. The cause must be managed solely by one or the other.

At another period, Mr. Staples informed the Court that his client's conduct towards him in the court room was of such a character, that he must abandon the cause altogether, or his client must be ordered to conduct with more propriety. He was about to quit the Court when the defendant promised no more interference.

The judge again admonished him. Told him, he had respectable counsel, who were conducting his cause with skill and judgment. Reminded him of the respect due to courts of justice. He observed, if his counsel now abandoned him, he would be obliged to manage the suit alone. That he had rights as a party, and those rights should be respected, but that the Court would be very strict that no impropriety of conduct on his part should be allowed.

We had written thus far, after the testimony had closed, which consumed the sittings of two days, preferring to make a simple statement, than to introduce the copious evidence of which was irrelevant to the case, and other parts of a character unfitting the public eye.

The summing up of the case occupied yesterday's sitting exclusively. On the opening of the Court, the Counsel for the defendant stated to the Court, that it was the earnest wish of their client that he might himself address the jury, and requested that he might be so allowed. He was accordingly indulged, with a strict injunction to confine his remarks to the testimony which had been adduced. The defendant then addressed the jury in a speech of two hours and a half, till he became exhausted with speaking, during which time he was frequently interrupted by the court, on account of his irregularity of manner. Mr. Maxwell followed for the plaintiff, in an eloquent and patriotic manner, touching the unprovoked, malicious, and long continued slander heaped on his client by the defendant. Judge Thompson, in charging the jury, observed that the course which the Court had pursued in indulging the defendant to wrest from his Counsel the management of his cause, was an unusual one; but inasmuch as he was a foreigner, unacquainted with our institutions, an impression might go abroad, if he was denied his request, prejudicial to our courts of justice, liberties were extended to him, which would have been denied our own citizens. The defendant had moreover been strictly forbidden to go, in his remarks, farther in latitude, than would have been allowed his Counsel. The jury had noticed how frequently he had been admonished, and how utterly impossible it was to restrain him;—they must therefore throw aside all consideration of his remarks beyond that which bore on the testimony before them. He then in a lucid and explicit manner stated the nature of the case of slander, and applied it to the account then under their consideration; recapitulated the testimony, and dwelt largely on the enormity of the offence of the defendant, which seemed to have no mitigating circumstance.

The jury retired at 3 o'clock, and at 4 returned into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff of SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS DAMAGES, and costs.

From the Baltimore Republican.

OUR POLITICAL PROSPECTUS.

What are those acts of the general government, which would be most likely to engender sectional strife, and oppression. It may be answered; that they are precisely the least important of all its functions, legal, or (disputed). The very acts, (certainly most of them) which it was the intention of the states, to reserve to themselves; for if we admit that government have the right to regulate local industry, by the acknowledged intent of its acts, in one case, it has the same right in all cases under the same broad plea of public good. Now I ask; what county or town, would be willing to permit the capricious, and ever changing policy, of an ever changing government, to regulate all its concerns? The character of this government, has not been well understood by Europeans; perhaps it is not sufficiently known, and appreciated by Americans; like many good things, whose value is learned, after they are lost. We must believe that its framers were not blind to the beauty of their own work; or unmindful of its principle; that merit is a novelty in government; it is a modern invention, for I cannot assimilate it, in all its parts, to the Grecian confederacy. The framers of our constitution, must have been conscious of the immense importance of separating as much as possible local from general agency. Yet this barrier is entirely broken down, if a majority in Congress can regulate all the industry of the states at pleasure.

Congress has the well expressed power, to regulate trade, among the States. Now suppose that one manufacturing state should complain to congress, against the unequal effects of its laws, between that state, and a neighboring state, also a manufacturer; and required the exercise of its powers, to equalize those effects? Certainly the power is there; and it is not improbable that some such demand will be made on congress, if this system continues. The states south of the Hudson have recently discovered, that the effects of the protective system are not so favorable to them, by far, as to the states north of that river. They may anticipate too, a rapid and unfavorable increase of that inequality. The middle states will soon begin to talk about the balance of trade between the states. If such be the case between these states, how can the southern states, including Maryland and Virginia; and the western states also, expect to compete with the states north and east of the Hudson?

Because Europe has extended her acquisitive powers over all the most minute vocations of society, shall we too with no possible excuse for the same intrusion, commit the same folly? Europe has some well defined and cogent reasons for taking all the actions and thoughts of her subjects, into the special care of rulers. But those reasons are not such as any politician, in America, dare avow, or make public. Yet every one must admit, that the same causes, must produce the same effects. If the people of England should ever be fairly represented in parliament they will be certainly break up those systems of regulation, and protection, whereby the great majority have been reduced to the lowest grade of misery. No one can doubt that this iniquitous, and ridiculous system would be abandoned; because, no government, which our people will bear, can execute it, constitutional, or not; and moreover, because the favored states themselves, will not be able to divide, equally, the plunder. Even now, some of the least favored among them, are kept quiet, only by the dust which is thrown into the eyes of Farmers, the working classes and traders, by a few leading men in those states, whose interests are promoted; although the state, generally, suffers by the inequality of the system.

If the states hold together, the remedy will be found, I have no doubt; but in the meantime, we are exposed to all the dangers of a revolution, to support, for a little while longer, a system, which all thinking men know, has within itself, the seeds of its own destruction.

COMMON SENSE.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

About one third of the population of a country are between the ages of three and sixteen; and of course are the proper subjects of a school education.

In the United States, more than four millions of children ought to be under the influence of schools.

In Maine the law requires that the inhabitants of every town pay annually, for the support of schools, a sum equal at least, to 40 cents to every person living in it. That amounts to \$120,000. Their expenditures are more than \$140,000.

million but complaints are made that it is not well applied.

Kentucky had a fund of \$140,000 but a portion of it has been lost. A report to the Legislature, from the Rev. B. O. Peers, says, that not more than one-third of the children between the ages of four and fifteen attend school.

In Ohio, a system of free schools similar to that of New England is established by law, but in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, no legislative measures for the support of schools have been adopted. All the schools are supported by private tuition.—Family Lyceum.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

At an early hour this morning, we received London and Liverpool papers to the 23d ultimo—being seven days later than had been reached us—brought by the packet ship George Washington, Captain Holdridge.

The Irish Coercion Bill passes slowly through the House of Commons; and although the majority increase in number, ministers seem to carry all the clauses, not without material modifications, however. That clause which gives power to bring persons to trial before courts martial, was carried by a majority of 140, but its provisions were confined, by an amendment, to civil offences alone. Mr. O'Connell has given notice of a motion to enquire into the expediency of inducing a system of poor laws into Ireland; of which measures he has hitherto been a strenuous opposer. His motion, therefore, caused much astonishment. One or two affairs had taken place with the police in Ireland, and some lives lost.

From Holland there is nothing decisive. It is asserted however, that an important change has taken place in public opinion, and that the mercantile community in particular are anxious that the Government should put an end to the difficulties under which the country labors. A Dutch vessel from China laden with tea belonging to the Dutch Trading Company, had been sent into England.

We copy an account of an attack made by the army of Don Miguel on Don Pedro's position at Oporto, which is said to have been successfully resisted, but it is proper to observe, that this account rests solely on the authority of a single letter written by an English Captain of Don Pedro's squadron; at any rate, the situation of the latter does not seem to be as desperate as former accounts represented.

I think if the matter is properly represented to them, they will do something for our distressed inhabitants. The loss is estimated at \$71,000 dollars.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, April 23, 1833.

The Post Master General has issued a Circular to all Post Masters throughout the United States, calling upon them to guard the department against imposition and loss, by the abuse of the franking privilege. Numerous complaints on this subject, have been made during the past winter, in the newspapers of various sections of the country. So far as we are acquainted with the facts—and we have as good an opportunity probably, as any individual on the peninsula, to form a judgment,—no instance has occurred of an attempt, so paltry in its nature, by any individual enjoying the franking privilege, in this section of Maryland. As in duty bound, however, we shall endeavour to conform strictly to the laws, and to the orders of the department.

STATE REFORM.—The subject of Reform in the Constitution and form of Government of the State of Maryland, is one of too great weight and importance, to be discussed under the influence of excited passions.

It is idle for us to attempt to shut our eyes to the fact, that reform, in some shape, is necessary, and will be accomplished, sooner or later. As we have before expressed it, we are greatly behind the age, in the science of government. In what does our present system differ from the recent borough system of England? The difference is hardly worth naming. And yet, when the reformers of England were contending for their rights, not a voice was raised here, but it was in prayer for their success. Why should we be anxious for the establishment of equal rights in the Eastern hemisphere, and refuse the enjoyment of them ourselves? "Physician heal thyself," might with great propriety, have been retorted upon every Marylander, who was heard to speak against the rottenness of the system of England.

Reform is necessary—absolutely necessary. It is a reproach upon us, to continue longer a constitution so unsuited to our wants and condition. But we are not prepared to make a surrender of our entire rights to an absolute majority, as Mr. Calhoun would express it. In whatever way we may reform our government, the establishment of ample checks, is indispensable to our happiness, and the perpetuity of our institutions.

It seems to be thought by some that any enlargement of the privileges of the larger counties and the city of Baltimore, must be regarded by the Eastern Shore as a curtailment of her rights. We cannot so view it.—We would not surrender any right; but at the same time, we would be just. In our love for this peninsula,—our birth place,—we acknowledge no superiority; but we would scorn the exercise of power, secured by law, but denied by justice and equity.

We have been led to these hasty remarks by the following extract from an Address of the Central Committee of the Reform Convention which met in the City of Baltimore on the 8th of January. In a convention, such as is proposed by the Committee, we think the Eastern Shore ought to unite—nay, we hope she will heartily unite:—

"The recent reunion of the friends of Reform in the House of Delegates, who have put forth the address, comprehending all the delegates from certain counties of the state without distinction of party, is understood to have been the result of a deep and unanimous conviction, that the action of all the friends of reform, in order to be successful, should hereafter be united and harmonious, and it is conceived by your committee to be their duty to respond in a spirit of conciliation to the invitation for joint exertions, held out in the address, and they now make known to you, that they approve of that course.

Your committee might perhaps stop here, but it occurs to them that it will be proper for the undersigned to designate the period of choosing delegates, as also the time and place of meeting of the New Reform Convention.—An opportunity has been afforded this committee of consulting upon these subjects with some of the delegates who signed the address, and other friends of the cause, and they now beg leave to recommend to you and to the friends of reform throughout the state, without distinction of party, to meet in the several election districts of the respective counties, in the several wards of the city of Baltimore, and also in the city of Annapolis, on or before the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to choose two delegates from each election district and ward, to meet in convention at Annapolis on the second Tuesday of June ensuing, to take into serious consideration the mode best calculated to ensure most speedily and certainly an improvement of our present form of government, and such reformation of the Constitution as will reconcile all the interests of the State," and it is further recommended by the undersigned, that in case it be found inconvenient to nominate two Delegates from a particular district or ward, that they be selected from any other part of the county or city in which said district or ward is located, and that each said Delegates be empowered to appoint a substitute in case of his own inability to attend.

The fire at the Treasury Department.—Immediately after the fire at the Treasury Department, the President instituted an examination, (by the heads of the departments, assisted by Judge Craun,) on the following points:

1. In what manner was the fire occasioned? 2. If accidental, how did it happen? Was it from any defect in the original construction of the building?—or was it occasioned by carelessness or negligence? And if by carelessness or negligence, to whom can either be attributed? 3. Were proper exertions used to preserve the books, papers and public property in the building, as well as to save the building itself?

In their report, the examiners state that they "have endeavoured in vain to trace the origin of the fire, and are unable to impute it to any particular cause."

In reply to the third query, they report: As soon as the fire was discovered, the proper exertions, were immediately made by the officers of the government and the citizens who assembled to save the books and papers. And the most active and praiseworthy efforts were used for that purpose; and, in some instances, the zeal of those engaged, exposed them to much hazard. The Secretary of the Treasury was early on the ground, and by his direction the books and papers were placed, as they were brought out under the care of the proper guards—and on the same day, at an early hour in the evening, they were deposited in a house that was immediately engaged for the temporary occupation of the Treasury Department.

We cannot at this time, undertake to state with precision, what papers and books have been destroyed; since those which were saved have not yet been all perfectly arranged. The Secretary of the Treasury has taken measures to obtain a prompt and accurate report from the heads of the Bureaux on this subject.—But we believe that very few papers have been lost that are of much importance to the government or to individuals, and that the great mass of the most valuable books and papers have been saved.

The CHOLERA has broken out at Matanzas—as will be seen by the annexed article from the New York Commercial Advertiser,—which also gives some details of its lamentable ravages at Havana. Besides Mr. SHALES, our excellent consul, we have accounts of the death of several enterprising American citizens.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states, that the brig Ariel, arrived at that port from Matanzas, brings lamentable news of the Cholera. It reached Matanzas about the middle of March, and although the papers are silent on the subject, private letters have been received that leave no doubt of the existence of the disease in that place. Great exertions have been made to arrest its progress, and it is believed that about 150 persons only have fallen victims to it.

At the Havana, it continued to rage with unabated violence. The average of deaths computed at from 350 to 500 daily, and on the 18th ult, it amounted to 600. The whole number of victims is estimated at more than 10,000!

In the melancholy catalogue, we regret to announce the name WILLIAM SHALES, Esq. Consul of the U. States at that place. He was well known in this community. Possessed of great energy of character, united with a high sense of honour and stern integrity, his loss is not only a private but a public calamity. He was formerly Consul General of the U. States, to the Barbary powers, and the author of a valuable work which was adopted by the French as a guide to their conquest of Algiers.

The Archbishop of St. Domingo, Dr. D. Pedro Valera, Y. Ximenes, died of the Cholera on the 16th March—he was the acting Bishop of Havana.

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For the Eastern Shore Whig. BIBLE SOCIETY.—The following Circular has been handed to our press, with a request to publish it, which we do with pleasure, and we recommend the subject not only to the members of Bible Societies every where, but also to all religious societies—thinking it would be well that every congregation in the State, of all denominations of Christians, should be represented in a Convention of this sort. We cannot well imagine a more becoming object of general attention, of universal regard—and we would beg leave to suggest that every Christian society, or congregation, that sends a delegate, should furnish him with an authenticated certificate from the Secretary, Clerk, Clergyman, or Elder, of that Society or Congregation, from which he goes. We hope to hear that meetings will be generally called, and immediately too, to appoint delegates.

Baltimore, March 2d, 1833. Dear Sir,—The Young Men's Bible Society of this city, in connection with other Societies, has recently commenced a second time to supply the destitute families in our State with the Bible.

In the general supply of the State a few years since, there was often found a great want of system in our operations; in consequence of which the work was not as thoroughly accomplished in all cases as could have been desired. Having learned something from the past, we are of opinion, that with a little timely attention and exertion, the errors of former experience may not only be avoided in the present undertaking, but a system devised which will insure a regular and permanent supply of the sacred scriptures hereafter to every destitute household in our State.

In view of this contemplated supply, it has been thought by some of the friends of the cause here, that it would be extremely advantageous to establish such uniform plan of operations throughout the State as would secure the harmonious and efficient co-operation of all. For this purpose it has been suggested that a Bible Convention for the State of Maryland be held in the city of Baltimore on the first day of May next, to which every Christian congregation and Bible Society in the State, and that part of the District of Columbia lying north of the Potomac shall be invited to send one or more delegates, without regard to age; as it is neither expected nor desired that the work should devolve exclusively upon the Young Men of Maryland. The Society we represent is but the organ of this call upon our brethren throughout the State, and we hope it will be heartily responded to by those of every age and condition in life—When infidelity dares boldly to show its hideous front, and stalk abroad among us in open day; or in its more deceptive, but not less dangerous shape, attempts to subvert those precious articles of our holy faith which are alike the refuge of the sinner and the consolation of the saint;—surely it behooves the Christians of America to take the alarm in time, and keep their land a land of Bibles.

Many important suggestions are expected to claim the serious attention of the Convention, and its proceedings cannot fail, we think, to be regarded with no ordinary interest. It will prove a salutary example to the sister States of our Confederacy, and by the Divine blessing, must give a powerful impulse to the Bible cause throughout the Union. It is believed that it will be numerous and ably attended, affording gratifying evidence to our brethren abroad how much the Christians of Maryland love the truth and simplicity of the Bible, and how deep is the anxiety they feel that others may possess the heavenly boon.—We feel assured that no Bible Society or congregation of Christians within its boundaries, can consent to remain unrepresented in a body assembled for the avowed and only object of consulting upon the great interests of man's salvation in the wide dissemination of the Sacred Scriptures. Let us then meet in the name of our common Lord and Saviour, and amidst the cordial interchange of our friendly greetings, present to our country and the world a spectacle so solemn, so sublime, and so instructive, as that of an assemblage of Christians, of every sect and denomination—sacrificing for a season their differences of opinion at the foot of the Cross—the circulation of the BIBLE, without note or comment, their holy bond of union!

It is respectfully requested that this letter be submitted to your Society, who are hereby invited to elect one or more lay-delegates to the proposed convention as early as convenient. You will oblige us by immediately communicating the result to our Corresponding Secretary.

In behalf of "The Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore," we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants, WM. P. LEMMON, President. WM. GWYNN JONES, Corresponding Secy.

Sixteen Savings Institutions were incorporated by the last Legislature. Twenty-four Divorces were granted, out of about fifty applications.

Mr. Audubon returned to this city yesterday. From him we learn, and it affords us pleasure to state the fact, that within the last six months more than fifty subscribers have been added to his list, for his great American Work on Ornithology. These at \$800 each, make the sum of \$40,000.—Philad. Her.

A letter from a person on board the U. S. ship Potomac, dated 4th January, states that she lost 24 of her crew by diseases contracted at Batavia and Canton.

Another Steamboat Disaster.—The Cincinnati Commercial Daily Advertiser of the 10th instant says that—News said to be from an authentic source, of the total loss of the steam boat Reeper reached that city the day before. The event happened near a place called White Hall, a few miles above New Orleans. Fifteen persons lost their lives in her. Other particulars not known.

Cobbett, in his speech on the Address to the King, said that not above forty families held all the Church property of Ireland, and asked whether it was the interest of English gentlemen to have their estates mulcted to the extent of two millions to maintain an army of soldiers to compel the payment of tithes for forty families. He said he was for totally and entirely abolishing and laying prostrate the Protestant hierarchy in Ireland—and that was what he considered necessary to the happiness and safety of that country.

MARRIED On Thursday night last, by the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Mr. STEPHEN HUSSEY to Miss ANN HARRISON, all of this town. On Thursday last by the Rev. Abraham JUMP, Mr. WILLIAM BAYNARD, to Miss ANN SWAN, both of Caroline county, Md. By the same on Tuesday, the 9th inst. JOHN WILLIAMS, Jun. Esq. eldest son of John Williams, Sen. Esq. of Caroline county, to Miss MARY, youngest daughter of Henry Cooper, Esq. late of Queen Anne's county, Md.

DIED In Baltimore on Wednesday last after a protracted illness, Mr. John Wesley Boardley, of Corsica, Queen Anne's county. Near Greenville on Saturday last, Mr. Charles Clannahan.

The Rector of St. Michael's Parish intending to leave the county for a few weeks, Divine Service will not be held in Miles River neck before Sunday the 25th May, on which day, as it will be Whit Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

An active and intelligent boy, of good family, will be taken as an apprentice, at this office. One from the country, having a good English education, would be preferred. April 23

Agricultural Notice. THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of JAS. LLOYD CHAMBERLAINE, Esq. on THURSDAY next, the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock.—A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. By order MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y. April 23

Orphans' Court Sale. BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at public sale on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May next, at the late residence of William P. Fountain, deceased, King's Creek, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, and some Corn Blades. Terms of sale: Six months credit on all sums over \$5, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; all sums of and under \$5, cash, previous to the removal of the property.— Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. ANN FOUNTAIN, Adm'x of Wm. P. Fountain, deceased. Talbot county, April 23 3w

COLONIZATION MEETING THE Citizens of Talbot are invited to attend at Easton, in Public Meeting at the Court House, on Tuesday 7th day of May, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the Rev. Mr. McKenney, Colonial Agent for the State and State Society of Maryland, will deliver an address upon the highly interesting subject of African Colonization. April 23 3w

SPRING FASHIONS. Millinery and Mantua Making. MRS. RIDGAWAY RETURNS her grateful acknowledgments, to the ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, but more particularly to those of Easton, for the very liberal encouragement she has received from them since she commenced the above business in Easton, and takes pleasure in announcing to them her return from Baltimore in the last Steam Boat, with a general assortment of Millinery and fancy articles, which she is disposed to sell on the most accommodating terms for cash. She would also state, that having received a polite invitation from Mrs. Fenby (one of the most fashionable Milliners in Baltimore) to view her assortment of spring fashions; that she availed herself thereof, and obtained all her most fashionable patterns. She also visited Mrs. Broadbent at her elegant fashionable store and viewed her new patterns, and will receive by next packet a pattern bonnet of the latest fashion. She therefore respectfully invites her customers, and the ladies generally to call and view them, at her new stand on Washington Street, a few doors below Dover. April 23 3w

Bill in Caroline county Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY, March Term, 1833. Ordered by the Court, that the report of Giles Hicks, Trustee for the sale of the Real estate of Philemon Plummer, late of Caroline county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the second Monday of October next—provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, before the second Monday of October next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$3180 00. WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE. True copy, Joseph Richardson, Clerk. April 23 3w

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, and delivered by the clerk thereof against James W. Abbott, at the suit of William Bullen, administrator of Thomas Bullen, and the other at the suit of William Bullen, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, the following property to wit: all the right, title, interest and claim of James W. Abbott, of in and to, the farm where he now resides near the Trappe, be the quantity of acres what it may, also 2 head of horses, 2 cows, and 1 cart, taken as the property of the above named Abbott to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writs of fieri facias and the interest and cost due and to become thereon, attendance by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, and delivered by the clerk thereof against John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at Public Sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Millis in the Chapel District in Talbot county, on which Levin Millis, jr. resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land to wit:—part of a tract of land called Fork, part of a tract of land called Hensley, and containing 190 acres of land more or less—also, an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land, more or less—and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff. April 23 4w

By the House of Delegates, March 21st, 1833. BE it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the resolution passed on the 14th day of March, 1832, be and the same is hereby suspended in its operation, for the period of four months, so far as relates to the removal from commission of such officers as may not have reported themselves agreeably to the requirements of that resolution, and that all the said officers be allowed until the 1st day of June next, to report themselves, as required by said resolution. Resolved, That the Adjutant General be and he is hereby directed, to issue his General Order, requiring all officers who have not reported, as directed by the resolution of the 14th March, 1832, to report themselves to his department, on or before the 1st day of June next. By order, G. G. Brewer, Clk. By the Senate, March 22d, 1833—Assented to. Jos. H. Nicholson, Clk. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. ANNAPOLIS. The Officers of the Militia are required to give due attention to the above resolutions. By order, RICHARD HARWOOD, (of Thos.) Adjutant General Md. Ma. The Editors of the Maryland Republican, Annapolis; American, Baltimore; Citizen, Bell-Air; Press, Elkton; Enquirer, Chestertown; Times, Centerville; Chronicle, Cambridge; Whig, Easton; Herald, Princess Anne; Messenger, Snow Hill; Advocate, Cumberland; Torch Light, Hager's Town; Examiner, Frederick; Journal, Rockville; Banner, Upper Marlboro'; National Intelligencer, Washington, will publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward their accounts.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Joseph P. Harris, at the suit of John Leelis Kerr, and one writ of fieri facias against same, at the suit of Wm. Moore, will be sold at the front door of the Court House in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. of the said day, the following property to wit: all that farm or tract of land at the Hole-in-the-wall, formerly the property of James Cwin and now in the possession of said Harris, be the quantity of acres what it may, also—4 cows, 3 young steers, 2 heifers, 20 head of sheep, 1 yoke of oxen, 2 carts, 1 negro boy Frisby, 1 negro man John, 1 negro boy Basil, 1 girl Ann and 4 head of horses, all taken as the property of the aforesaid Joseph P. Harris, to pay and satisfy the above named executions, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Samuel Tennant, at the suit of John Dorgan, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Merchbunt—will be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M. all that right, title and estate, of him the said Samuel Tennant, to a House and Lot in the town of Easton, the property of Wm. Moore, deceased. Also, on the same day and at the same place, between the hours aforesaid, will be sold at public sale, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed against John Graham, security of the aforesaid Samuel Tennant in the case of John Dorgan, 3 head of cattle and 3 head of horses—the above named property seized in both cases, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the balance due and to become due on the above mentioned venditioni exponas. Attendance given by E. N. HAMBLETON, former Shff. April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of E. N. Hambleton use of Anthony Smith, use of George Nabbs, against Fiddeman Kulle, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court House door in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, the farm on which the said Fiddeman Kulle now resides, near St. Michael's, 2 head of Horses, and five head of cattle, to pay and satisfy the balance due on the aforesaid venditioni. E. N. HAMBLETON, former Shff. April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, both at the suit of Gerard T. Hopkins and Benjamin P. Moore, against Joseph Chain, will be sold at Public Sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that lot or parcel of ground called Clifton, situate on Dover Road, near Dr. Theodor Deany's Farm, containing ten acres of land, more or less. Also, a lot of land on Dover road containing half an acre of land more or less, taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff. April 23 4w

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, against Levin Millis, at the suit of John Arringdale, use of Nicholas Hammond, will be sold at Public Sale for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. the following property, to wit:—all that farm or plantation of him the said Levin Millis in the Chapel District in Talbot county, on which Levin Millis, jr. resides, consisting of the following tracts or parts of tracts of land to wit:—part of a tract of land called Fork, part of a tract of land called Hensley, and containing 190 acres of land more or less—also, an adjoining tract of land called Forrest and Dike, containing 113 acres of land, more or less—and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by WM. TOWNSEND, late Shff. April 23 4w

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Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, and delivered by the clerk thereof against William Hughtell, against Jesse Delahay, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit:—all the right, title, interest and claim of Jesse Delahay, of in, and to, a farm in Oxford Neck, now in the possession of said Delahay, also 4 Head of Horses, 1 gig, 1 ox cart, 1 horse cart, 1 yoke of oxen and eight head of cattle; all taken as the property of said Delahay, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and costs due and to become thereon. Attendance given by J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. April 23 4w

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Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of

POETRY.

From the London Atlas. STANZAS. "Pass on, relentless World," Swifter and swifter day by day...

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE subscriber, grateful for the numerous and continued favours of a generous public, begs leave to inform them, generally, and his friends and customers in particular, that his

PACKET SCHOONER



WRIGHTSON, GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

being now in complete order, will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 13th instant, leaving Easton Point, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY. N. B. The death of Capt. Thos. P. Townsend, who was so advantageously known as packet master for the last two years, has made it necessary to appoint another for this schooner.

FANCY AND WINDSOR



CHAIR FACTORY, No. 21 Pratt street, Between Charles and Hanover Streets, BALTIMORE.

THOMAS H. SEWELL, begs leave to inform his friends of the Eastern Shore, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture, of superior materials and in the best style of workmanship,

FANCY AND WINDSOR CHAIRS, of the most approved and fashionable patterns.

Orders from his Eastern Shore friends and customers are attended to with the utmost punctuality—and the furniture, (securely packed,) delivered on board vessels, agreeably to directions.

N. B. Old chairs repaired and re-painted on reasonable terms. aug 25 1 year

THE GREAT CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$20,000

As our paper is just going to press, we have only to announce the following gratifying intelligence.

DRAWING OF THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 6, for 1833, drawn March 26th.

29 1 21 53 3 60 53 20 11 9 Combination 1 21- 28

The Grand Capital Prize of \$20,000

Was sold by SYLVESTER to Mr. James Bennett, of Baltimore, who has kindly permitted us to announce his name to the public—

which is never given without the express permission of the fortunate holder.

Our country patrons are requested to forward their orders early and secure the future Capital.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 8 for 1833—66 No. Lottery, 10 drawn balls. To be drawn April 27.

\$25,000 for 86—1 prize of 25,000 0 000, 1, 200, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500 20 of 250, 50 of 150, &c. amounting to \$218,800—Tickets \$6

A Package of 22 whole tickets, by certificate, will cost \$75, half and quarter packages in proportion.

100 Prizes of a \$1000.

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 15—to be drawn Wednesday, May 29, \$20,000, Highest Prize.

\$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 10 of 3,000, 100 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. Amounting to \$366,080.

Tickets \$10, Shares in Proportion.

A package of 22 whole tickets, by certificate cost \$124—package of Halves, \$62—package of Quarters, \$31—Eighths, \$15 50.

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Class No. 6, to be drawn on Wednesday, May 1st, \$25,000, Highest Prize.

Tickets \$6, Lowest prize \$7.

\$25,000, 5,000, 1,000, 3,000, 10 of 1,000, &c. Amounting to \$238,800

A package of 22 whole tickets by certificate, \$75.

NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class No. 10—to be drawn April 17th, 1833.

HIGHEST PRIZE \$20,000

\$20,000, 5,000, 4,000, 1,335, 5 of 1,000, 5 of 500, 5 of 400, 10 of 300, &c. Tickets \$5

A package of 22 whole tickets will cost \$62.

* For capital prizes, orders from the country must be addressed to S. J. SYLVESTER, Baltimore, Md. april 9

GILLINGHAM & JESSOP, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, No. 10 Pratt street, a few doors above Light.

JOHN J. HARROD, PUBLISHER, BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER.

No. 172, MARKET STREET, Baltimore, His constantly on hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS AND A STATIONERY which he offers whole sale and retail at the lowest market price for Cash, or on time for approved acceptances.

Amongst others in quantity are the following:—Professor Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, the most popular work now extant.

The works of Flavius Josephus, that learned and authentic Jewish Historian and celebrated Warrior, including his dissertations concerning Jesus Christ, John the Baptist, James the just, and God's command to Abraham—complete in one volume.

The celebrated Sermons of the Rev. James Saurin, translated from the French, by those eminent translators, Robinson, Hunter and Sutcliffe—the whole complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Watt's much admired work on the improvement of the mind—a new and fine edition.

The Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes and Persians, Macedonians and Grecians, by the eminent Charles Rollin, formerly Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and late Principal of the University of Paris, to which is added a life of the author—complete in 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. Mosheim, Coles and Gleig's Complete History of the Christian Church, from the earliest period to the present time, carefully printed from the English edition, and now published in 2 royal 8vo. volumes.

Watson's very popular Theological Institutes, or a view of the Crendences, Doctrines, Morals and Institutions of Christianity.

The Methodist Protestant Church Hymn Book, in a variety of Binding.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart.

The Methodist Protestant Church Constitution and Discipline.

Dr. Clarke's admired collection of Scripture Promises.

Dr. Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul—a new and fine edition.

Harrold's Collection of Camp and Social Meeting Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

Fool of Quality abridged by the Rev. John Wesley.

Death of Abel by Gesner, translated by Mary Collier, with wood cuts.

Dr. Mann on Self Knowledge.

150 different sorts of premium Books, for Academies, &c.

The Academical Reader, a very popular School class Book.

The two first volumes of the Methodist Protestant, a popular weekly Religious paper—The third volume is now publishing.

This periodical is furnished with contributions from many distinguished Ministers, and other writers.

JOHN J. HARROD, Has just published a Treatise on the Lord's Supper—which contains many new, important and highly interesting views of the Christian Church—by the Reverend James R. Williams.

—ON HAND—Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demj, Family Post, 40 Post and Cap PAPER, in quality and well assorted.

Day, Cash, Sales, Bank, Check, Journals, Ledgers, and other BLANK BOOKS, in a great variety.

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVEN that the Subscribers, appointed by Talbot County Court, at the last November Term thereof, Commissioners to divide or value &c., the lands of Thomas Perrin Smith, Esq. late of Talbot county deceased, will meet at the late Dwelling house of said deceased, on Wednesday the first day of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. to proceed in the execution of the said commission.

JAMES PARROTT, WM. H. GROOM, SAM'L T. KENNARD, SAM'L ROBERTS. Feb. 9th, 1833—Feb 12

400 Acres of Land for Sale. I will sell, at private sale, FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situated upon the borders of Choptank river, nearly opposite Cambridge.

The land is of good quality, with an abundance of timber; the dwelling and out houses in tolerable repair.—Fish and Fowl in their seasons. A further description is deemed unnecessary.—Persons disposed to purchase will call upon Mr. E. Kirby, living upon the premises, or the subscriber.

PETER WEBB. oct. 4 1f

A GREAT BARGAIN.

I WILL Sell at a very reduced price, and on a long credit, that very valuable TRACT OF LAND, called SHARP'S ISLAND, if application be made soon.—Persons wishing to make a profitable investment, would do well, to embrace this offer.

THEODORE DENNY, agent, for Jos. W. Reynolds. Easton, march 16

PETER W. WILLIS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, AND GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, DENTON, MARYLAND.—Will repair at the shortest notice, Chronometers, Levers, Lepines, Horizontal, Duplex, Repeating and Vertical Watches, Weekly and Daily Brass and Wood Clocks.

N. B. In consequence of an arrangement with one of the principal houses in Baltimore, P. W. W. can furnish to order any kind of time piece on the most accommodating terms, and at the shortest notice. march 23 1f

100 NEGROES WANTED

I WISH to purchase ONE HUNDRED NEGROES, of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will please give me a call, as I am determined at all times to give higher cash prices than any other purchaser in this market.

All communications directed to me, in Easton will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton. THOMAS M. JONES. Easton, February 2, 1833. 1f

350 NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase three hundred NEGROES of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, and 50 in families. It is desirable to purchase the 50 in large lots, as they are intended for a Cotton Farm in the State of Mississippi, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give me a call, as I am permanently settled in this market, and will at all times give higher prices in CASH, than any other purchaser who is now, or may hereafter come in to market.

All communications promptly attended to. Apply to JOHN BUSK, at his Agency office, 48 Baltimore street, or to the subscriber, at his residence, above the intersection of Annapolis st. with the Harford Turnpike Road, near the Missionary Church. The house is white, with trees in front. JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore. may 29

A CARD.

AS 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 them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy this one, and discontinue the others. oct 9

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED to the jail of Frederick county, on the 17th day of March last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself PATRICK LYLE. He is about 50 years of age, five feet eight inches high; he has a scar on his forehead, and has lost some of his upper teeth. Had on when committed, a grey frock coat, Fittsburg cord pantaloons, and white hat—says he is free, and last from Washington county, Maryland.—The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. april 5—16 8t

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 23d day of March, 1833, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself ISAAC JEFFREYS, but was committed by the name of JOHN ISAAC WILLIAMS.—Says he is free and was brought up by his grandfather Isaac Jeffreys, living at Cecil rd. Cecil county Md. Said colored person is about 18 years of age; 5 feet 1 inch high, has a scar on the left shoulder, occasioned in a fight. Had on when committed a coarse drab coat and pantaloons grey casimere vest; muslin shirt; black seal skin cap, and coarse lace boots.

The owner of the above described colored person 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. april 5—16

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 21st day of February, 1833, a negro woman who calls herself JANE ANDERSON, charged with being a runaway, but says she is free and that she was last from Washington county. She is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, and of large stature. Had on, when committed, a cross-barred liney frock, and old shoes and stockings.

The owner, if any, is hereby directed to come forward and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law. M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick County. March 15—23 8t

NOTICE. WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 16th day of February last, a negro man who calls himself DENNIS MILES, who says he was sold to a negro trader about seven years ago, by Henry Mankin, of Suffolk, Virginia, from whom he ran away. He is of a dark complexion; is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and slender made—no perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a bottle green frock coat, grey pantaloons, and white fur hat.

The owner of the said negro is requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law. M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. March 15—23 8t

NOTICE. WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 26th day of February, 1833, as a Runaway, a negro woman who calls herself REBECEY SMITH, and says she is free and came from Pennsylvania; had on when committed, a Blue cotton Frock, sun bonnet, coarse shoes and stockings. She is about thirty years of age, five feet six inches high.

The owner if any, is requested to come and have her released, she will otherwise be discharged according to law. M. E. BARTGIS, Sheriff of Frederick county. March 15—23 8t

The Washington Globe, and the Easton Whig will publish the above advertisements once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore city and county, on the 25th day of March, 1833, by James B. Bosley, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the city of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself RUBIN BANKS, says he was born free and lived with David Higgins, in Cambridge, E. Shore of Md Said colored man is about 28 years of age; 5 feet 11 inches high; has a large scar on the left arm above the elbow, from being scalded; a small scar on the forehead, down look when spoken to. Had on when committed, coarse dark over coat; blue pantaloons and vest; coarse linen shirt; old black fur hat and coarse shoes.—The owner of the above described colored 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. april 5—16

RATCLIFFE.

A beautiful bay with black legs, mane and tail, five years old, this spring and 16 hands in height, will stand at Easton this season on Tuesdays, the residue of the week at the stable of the subscriber. He will be let to mares on the following terms, viz.—8 dollars the Spring's chance, 12 to ensure and 4 the single leap; in each case 50 cents to the groom. As to bone, figure and action, it is believed this horse is excelled by none in the country; the public however, will judge for themselves upon these points. Ratcliffe was sired by Mr. Randolph's fine horse Rinaldo, his dam by Wm. R. Stewart's Messenger (who obtained the prize at the Easton Cattle Show) he by the celebrated horse imported Messenger; Ratcliffe's grand dam was a thorough bred mare raised by John Edmondson, Esq. (see certificate below.) Thus it appears that he is descended from the finest blood in this country. Sir Archy on the part of his sire, and imported Messenger on the side of his dam. Talbot county, April 16th, 1833.

HENRY HOLLIDAY, CERTIFICATE. I certify that the bay mare sold by me to Henry Holliday, Esq., was sired by Cockfight (raised by Gen. Stewart of Charles county, and afterwards sold to Col. Edward Lloyd), her dam by Venitia, her grand dam by Figure, raised by Benjamin Ogle of the city of Annapolis, from the imported Figure, her great grand dam by Paolet, imported before the Revolution.

JOHN EDMONDSON. Talbot county 6th April, 1833.

The stock of horses on the dam side from which this mare was descended was more highly prized and valued by my Father than any other from which he had ever bred, both for their speed and invincible spirit. J. E.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE RED ROVER.

IS now in fine stud condition, and will stand the ensuing spring in Talbot county, Maryland, viz. Easton, St. Michaels, the Trappe and Chapel. The prices on which the services of Red Rover will be rendered are as follows, to wit: Six Dollars the spring's chance, Twelve Dollars to insure a mare in foal, Three Dollars the single leap; with twenty five cents cash to the Groom in each case. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th January, 1834; the money for the season to be paid by the 20th August next; the money for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are in foal, the persons putting will be held accountable for the insurance money.

RED ROVER, is now nine years old, of the best blood in the country, as by reference to his pedigree published in hand bills will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, grand bone and strong neck, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges. Red Rover it is believed possesses more of the Medley blood than any other horse on this shore, or even in this State, as due reference to Turf Register for sire and dam, will appear. Red Rover is now in Easton, and will remain here until the 20th inst. at which time he will commence his season. For stands, time of standing, pedigree, certificates, progeny, &c. see hand bills and Turf Register. J. M. FAULKNER. (G) March 19

Seven dollars the Season, to be discharged by five, if paid by the 25th October. Insurance \$10, but \$8 will be received in full, if paid by the 1st of April 1834. Insurance can only be made by special contract with the subscriber. Twenty five cents to the groom in each case. EDWARD H. NABB. Chapel, Talbot county, March, 1833. } march 23

SHANNONDALE

This full blood horse, being in fine stud condition, will stand in Talbot county the ensuing season, which will commence on Tuesday, 26th of March, instant, on which day he will be in Easton.

—TERMS—\$6 the Spring's chance; \$12 to ensure; and \$3 the single leap. Particulars will be given in future advertisements. JAMES BARTLETT. March 16

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse, will be let to mares this spring, at the stands of Centreville and Easton, at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, twenty five dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap, payable before the mare goes to the horse, season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal. If the mare be sold, the person putting her to the horse will be held liable for the amount of insurance. The season will commence on the first day of April next at Centreville, where the horse will remain during the week, and on Monday following at Easton, and remain there also a week, and then alternately at Centreville and Easton, a week at each place during the season, which will close on the first of July.

ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut sorrel, near 16 hands high, nine years old this Spring, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large and fine, and those upon the turf give evidence of great speed, as yet however, few have been trained, the oldest of his colts, being only three years old last season. One of his colts bred by the proprietor and sold to a gentleman in N. York, was trained and tried last season, and proved to be a successful racer, running his mile in one minute and fifty one seconds, both heats, and beating four others, with great ease. Eclipse was trained for the first time, and ran in the Spring of 1830, (being the two preceding years on the stand as a Stallion) in the State of New Jersey, a mile and repeat, and won with great ease, beating three other horses; he was afterwards carried to Poughkeepsie, and entered against the celebrated race horse Sir Lovel, and although beaten, yet it is said, this race was run in as short, if not a shorter time, with the same weight, than was ever run in the United States, the first heat was run in 3 minutes 47 seconds, and the second heat in 3 minutes 46 seconds, two miles and repeat—Sir Lovel after this race, was taken to New York, and matched against Mr. Johnson's celebrated race mare Arietta, (which had a short time before beaten Ariel two miles, in a match for \$5000) Sir Lovel distanced Arietta the second heat in 3 minutes 49 seconds, thereby proving that Eclipse was a better racer than Arietta. After the race at Poughkeepsie, Eclipse was turned out and trained in the fall following, and gave greater promise of speed, than on his first trial, but in his exercises received an injury in one of his sinews, and was withdrawn from the turf without further trial. Subjoined is the Certificate of the gentleman who trained him, and voluntarily tendered:

Colt's Neck, New Jersey, Nov. 30, 1830. I certify that for the last thirty years and upwards, I have been in the yearly practice of training race horses, and have had up my possession, some of the reputed best horses in the country; for the last year I have had Maryland Eclipse, with others under training exercise, and give it as my opinion that for any distance I have tried him, this was never more than two miles, he is the fastest horse I have ever trained. (Signed) JOSEPH K. VAN MATER.

The original Certificate of his performance at Poughkeepsie (where he ran) from the Secretary of the Club, and of Mr. Van Mater, are in the possession of the proprietor, and can be seen upon application.

PEDIGREE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE was got by the justly celebrated race horse "American Eclipse," formerly the property of Mr. Vanrats of New York; dam of Maryland Eclipse, the "Lady of the Lake," she by Mr. Badger's Hickory; got by the imported "Oak;" Hickory got by the imported "Horse Whip;" the dam "Dare Devil," his grand dam by "Wildair" who was got by the old imported mare "Kitty Fisher," Fearnought by the Godolphin Arabian, his great grand dam by the imported horse Clockfast, his great great grand dam was the dam of the celebrated horse Buccapham and Lady Teazel. Whip was got by Saltram his dam by Herod, his grand dam by Matchem, out of Gimcrack's dam &c. The Maid of the Oaks, was sired by "Spread Eagle," her dam by the old imported horse Shark, her grand dam by Gen. Nelson's Rockingham, her great grand dam by True Whig, her great great grand dam by Col. Biler's horse Galant, her great great great grand dam by the imported horse Regulus, her great great great great grand dam by the imported horse Diamond, American Eclipse was sired by Duroc, dam of Miller's Damsel, she by Messenger, Duroc was sired by old Damsel, his dam Amanda, by Grey Diomed &c. Messenger was got by the English horse Mambromo, &c. The dam of the Mill-rs Damsel was the English Mare Pot 8 O's sired by Pot 8 O's, and Pot 8 O's by the celebrated horse "Eclipse." For further particulars of American Eclipse's Pedigree

See Turf Register vol 1 page 269 For same of Hickory's vol 2 page 261 For same of Maid of Oaks vol. 2 page 265 For same of Messenger vol. 3 page 49 For same of Duroc vol. 1 page 57 For same of Spread Eagle vol. 1 page 116

JAMES SEWALL, Proprietor. march 26th, 1833.

N. B. Those who desire to put mares to this horse, are requested to call upon William K. Lardin, Esq. at Easton.

INDEPENDENCE.

THE excellent young Jack INDEPENDENCE, raised in Kentucky, by the gentleman who raised the fine mares owned by Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. and of the same stock, will stand the ensuing season at the Chapel, on every other Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at the Subscriber's farm, the remainder of the time. Being young he will be limited to 20 mares.

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