

John Catnip

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POETRY.

THE FAREWELL TO EARTH.

Must, must I die? leave all I've loved or known, Possess'd or cherish'd called and dream'd my own.

YOUTH'S flushing characters o'er paint my cheek, Round my bright path the glittering moments break.

How can I, poor, reluctant trembler, part From the beloved ones of my yearning heart?

Even now, warm southern winds are faintly flowing Through answering leaves and flowers of June's bestowing.

And Death is in the world, and oh his way Rushing like midnight, in its haughty sway;

And thus my home! Thy dim and antique towers, Must they no more, while glow noon's conjuring hours.

Shade me with wove veil of scented boughs, Through which no arrowy beam its pathway ploughs?

Thy singing birds shall yet haunt each loved bloom, While I am in the dark, unwhispering tomb!

Even now their full victorious joy is swelling; Through the green leafy precincts of my dwelling;

Far have ye journey'd! but my journeying lone, May not, like yours, with starry joys be strown;

Yet doth it haste towards cloudy vapour eve, No brilliant record, no bright trace to leave.

A correspondent of the Washington Globe, presumed to be the officer who had the party in charge, furnishes the annexed account of the tour of Black Hawk and his companions through a part of the United States, last summer.

MAJ. JOHN GARLAND of the U. S. Army received the formal charge of commanding Black Hawk and party through the United States, and of restoring them to their tribe, with instructions to impress upon them the nature of our institutions, the importance of our Military and Naval Establishments, and proceed to their villages on the Mississippi, as soon as the objects of the journey could be accomplished.

The party, consisting of Macomb, Macomb, or Black Hawk, Nashechuck, or Loud Thunder (his son), Wabechechick, or the Clear Day, known as the Prophet, Pawslick, the Fish Fin, the Prophet's brother, Powezick, the Strawberry, the Prophet's adopted son, Napope, or Strong Soup, known as the Warrior. They had been confined at Fort Monroe about ten weeks, when the unexpected intelligence arrived that they were to return to their tribe; although confined within the walls of a garrison, and separated from every sympathizing soul for nearly a year, they received the intelligence with apparent indifference, without evincing the least emotion, other than a faint smile.

They had become much attached to Fort Monroe, which arose no doubt from their disappointment; that instead of a gloomy prison as they anticipated, they enjoyed agreeable walks within the walls, and were treated with every kindness and attention. When on their route home they often spoke of "that village surrounded with walls," and of the civilities of Col. Easton, with much feeling and interest.

At Norfolk they visited the U. S. ship Delaware, they declared it to be the largest canoe they had ever seen, "it was like a village," they wished to take the "great chief" of it by the hand, he must be a "brave." When on board the steambark from Norfolk to Baltimore, money was missing among some of the

passengers; as soon as Black Hawk heard of it, he insisted upon being searched and all his party. "The white men, he said, might steal, but he would let all know that the Sac was honest. At Baltimore curiosity was on the tip toe, the wharves and vessels were crowded with people, and in every direction could be heard vociferated, Black Hawk, Black Hawk. The old man as well as the rest of the party, were a little intimidated, as they had never encountered such a crowd; they were apprehensive that the multitude and confusion arose from some hostile feeling towards them. It seemed incredible that they were the cause of such an assemblage, and equally as incredible to the old man that he was so important a personage. While there, he had an interview with the President; the Hawk was set for a long speech, but from the fatigues which the President had undergone during the day, was unable to hear him through. Black Hawk said, "he had much to say to the 'great father,' as his heart was big." Since their interview with the President at Washington, they had entertained for him the highest respect. Hearing of him in their own country as "the great counselor of the Americans," and a "wise chief," they expected to meet him in all the paraphernalia of military; but instead of that, they met him as a plain citizen, whose fine dignified countenance, and grey head, and cordial treatment, won for them their most profound respect and admiration. The ladies of Baltimore honored them with their attentions, and with many a cordial shake of the hand; on them must devolve the responsibility of first convincing Black Hawk's son that he was a "fine looking man," well proportioned, "a handsome young man." He had heard those words so often repeated during his stay, that he very inquisitively asked the interpreter the signification; and was ever after not less than an hour and a half at his toilet. The weather being extremely warm they remained a few days at Fort Mifflin, where they enjoyed the hospitality of Col. Walbach, and fresh air, and escaped the crowd, which the landlady in Baltimore, declared was so great, that they had carried away his banisters, windows, and would soon transport his house if they remained. They visited the theatre, circus, and other places of interest. The monument they said was "Manitou" of the white men, all refused to ascend it when Napope said he would go. Black Hawk then remarked "that they had better all go, as there would be no more danger in ascending, if it should fall, than there would be to remain where they then were," at its base. The monotony of a play was extremely irksome to them; after one of the actors had gone through a labored recitation, the Prophet proposed that he should have a tumbler of water as his throat must be dry. The circus pleased them more than any amusement in the United States. The fine, and well trained horses, and the dexterity of the females excited their astonishment and admiration. The Prophet said they could hunt buffalo better than the Sac or Foxes. The many settlements, and the great number of people assembled at public houses, rail roads and steam boats, induced the party to believe that Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York were one great village. Powezick, who was the wag of the party, possessing more wit, intelligence and good feeling, than is often found in an Indian, would shake his red blanket from the stage window, for the purpose of drawing the inmates of every house to the door, to ascertain the number of children, which he would notch upon a stick. He positively asserted (much to his amusement) that the largest number in one family was twelve. At Philadelphia they were received with more of the spirit of hospitality than curiosity, although on their arrival, and during their stay, immense crowds surrounded them; yet from the efficiency of the police they could proceed to any part of the city on foot, without being annoyed by the pressure of the multitude, which maintained the long acknowledged reputation of Philadelphia for order and decorum. On the day of their arrival, the President was escorted through the city by about five thousand uniformed troops, which made quite an imposing appearance. The party gazed at them intently from the window nearly two hours. It seemed incredible that their "great father" had so many "braves." They wished to know if they were the same who marched into their country last summer. The vast multitude which followed the President, and their plaudits, as he passed, tended to impress upon the party the importance of their "Great Father," and the regard which the white men entertained for him. During the evening when terminating upon the fatigues of the day, Black Hawk said, "I have seen the bones of our Great Father, and many white men to day—we have all seen them; before to day I thought the Americans were like musquitos, to be found at certain places, and at certain seasons; but now I am convinced they are like spears of grass, they grow every where." They visited all places of amusement and interest. The coming of money at the U. S. Mint, and the deposits in the U. S. Bank, led the party to believe that it was at the disposal of all the "white men"; and expressed their surprise that men should be toiling in their country to obtain their furs and money; when it lay in those places in such profusion. When in Philadelphia, Black Hawk was presented with a hat, the first he had ever worn. He seemed to appreciate its usefulness, if not for its protecting his head, which had been scorched by sixty seven summers, it was for displaying it to the multitude; as he rode through the city, wherever he saw a squad of men women or boys, he would hold on to his spectacles, off hat, and commence, and continued bowing, until he had bowed himself completely out of sight.

The strength of Fort Monroe, was but for the defence of that spot; it could not be transported to their country; but here, were arms prepared to be placed in every man's hands, when occasion required it. The Prophet enquired for the men and horses for the field pieces. The nature of the establishment was explained to him, which put the old Hawk into a set speech to the gentlemen who had charge of it; declared "that his heart was good towards the Americans; that the Great Spirit knew his heart was good; any thing that convinced him of our power, or made an impression upon his feelings; he was ripe for a speech; always, however, of the same purport.

The ladies of New York were as anxious to pay their respects, as those of other cities. They, however, were compensated for the many affectionate grips, by bestowing upon them trinkets. The amount of presents lavished upon Black Hawk's son during his tour, undoubtedly exceeded three hundred dollars; and the value of all taken home by the party, could be safely estimated at one thousand.

The ladies of New York, as well as those in general, admired the fine proportions of Black Hawk's son, his keen, penetrating black eye, which certainly did credit to his taste; but none trespassed upon the rules of propriety and decorum.

It was the intention of the President that they should have visited Boston, and the intermediate towns; but from the immense crowds, and confinement to which they were subject, justice demanded that they should be restored to those scenes and habits from which they had been so long estranged; the anticipation of which seemed to alleviate the monotony of their journey. They appreciated the attentions which they received, and often expressed their satisfaction, as of every thing else, in ten thousand insignificant speeches equally as tedious to the reader, as to the narrator.

The attentions bestowed upon Black Hawk's son convinced him that he was a greater man than his father. If hereafter there should be any dissension in the tribe, he undoubtedly will be found the instigator; and the ladies of our country must participate either in his elevation or defeat, as they have sent him home, inflated with a pompous idea of himself, which will give an impetus to one of the most hypocritical and deceptive dispositions ever implanted in the breast of any man. Albany, upon their arrival, was more like an Indian camp, than the residence of civilized beings.

The crowd was so dense and boisterous, nearly three hours elapsed before a landing could be effected. The multitude could have been easily appeased, had Black Hawk been allowed to address them, which he attempted to do, but his son objected to it. Upon landing, the confusion was such that the party separated. The carriage drove off, followed by the multitude, shouting Black Hawk, while Black Hawk and the Prophet were wending their way very leisurely up State street accompanied by three or four gentlemen. The canal, the ascension boats by locks excited their attention. "It was the first river," they said, "that they had ever seen go over and through hills—the white men must be Manitou's."

At Buffalo, Black Hawk felt at home. The sight of the opposite shore seemed to renew his vigor and animation; it was here he had often sounded the warwhoop, and raised the tomahawk against every American. After the battle of Lake Erie, he says, he was obliged to return to the Mississippi, with his band.

At Detroit, he was anxious to see him who had created such dire alarm through their country, and who had caused much martial array, and flaming manifestos. But after the first day they were convinced that their greatness was falling; they wandered about the streets unknown and unknown. They visited the former residence of Gov. Cass; the old Hawk called it the old council ground, "where he had heard much good counsel, but his trail led to the opposite shore, and his ears were closed."

At Green Bay, a sufficient number of troops were detached in case of any hostile feeling on the part of the Menominees, or Winnebagoes, as the Fox and Wisconsin rivers passed directly through their country. Most inveterate feud his always existed between those tribes; no favorable opportunity would be allowed to pass without gratifying their spleen. In proceeding up the Fox and Wisconsin, Black Hawk would point out the grounds once occupied by Sac villages, and appeared seriously to regret the emigration of his tribe. The luxuries which they had enjoyed & the unremitted attentions lavished upon them during their journey, completely unfitted them for the fatigues and privations of the forest. They frequently retired without food, rather than to cook it; and the "beautiful son" was invariably afflicted with a severe headache, when some assistance was required to pitch tents, or secure the baggage. The Prophet's family and all his property, being some distance up the Mississippi, it was thought expedient to liberate him at Prairie du Chien. He declared his conviction of the importance of the Americans, "and that now he would return and live in peace."

His return is attended with as many unpleasant associations as that of any of the party. The village over which he once presided has been broken up; his wigwag has been burnt to the ground; his family without a protector, and he must find a home in the village of some neighboring chieftain. In descending the Mississippi to Rock Island, the gloomy and desponding feelings—which restrained their thoughts and actions when within the pale of civilization, soon wore off. They talked freely of what they had witnessed during their tour, and laughed at many of their associates at home. They began overhauling their presents, preparatory to meeting their friends, which they distributed freely soon after they arrived among the "fairest of the fair." At Rock Island they were disappointed in not meeting with those of their own tribe; as they evinced much anxiety for the situation of their families. A band of Foxes arrived the next day, from whom they obtained all their desired information.

They gave all their friends the distinterested and indifferent salutation which characterizes them; but from their demeanor, and enjoyed some after, it was evident they had found old associates, and those with whom they could smoke the pipe, and indulge in those habits which early education had so firmly implanted in them, and which no culture or persuasion can ever eradicate.

Great exertions, have indeed, been made to ameliorate their condition, but without effect. The benign influence of revelation has not, nor ever will dispel the delusion under which they labor,—stern and unbending, which cling

to their institutions as an inheritance from their fathers. Their principles are inculcated in youth, and cherished with uniring assiduity to the manhood. And however much their situation is to be deplored, they must ere long disappear before the march of civilization, and their whole story will be told only in tradition.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF A MISER. On Tuesday last an aged man, whose appearance betokened the most abject state of human wretchedness, was brought to the London Hospital, laboring under a sudden and violent attack of hernia.—When led to the ward, and stripped for the purpose of being put to bed, he took great pains and caution in taking off his clothing, if such a parcel of filthy rags could be so called; and expressed the utmost solicitude to have them placed under his pillow. Shortly after his admission he was visited by Mr. Scott, one of the surgeons of the hospital, and that gentleman, after examining him, and perceiving the serious nature of the injury, at once decided as the only chance of preserving life, that an operation should be immediately performed.—The patient most willingly assented, and at two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Scott performed the operation in the most skillful manner; but from the extreme age of the patient, (83 years), and his emaciated state of body, as well as a shattered constitution, he gradually sank, and expired in a few hours after.

Just as the operation had finished, the deceased, finding himself much weaker, expressed a most anxious wish to see the clerk of the institution, and on his being brought to the bedside, he requested that that gentleman would get pen, ink, and paper, as he wished him to write out his will. This was done, and on the clerk a second time approaching the bedside, the deceased drew from his mouth a half sovereign, which he must have had there during the performance of the operation, and handed them to him. He then appeared very uneasy, and though the act must have given him great pain, he raised himself to nearly an upright position in the bed. He then commenced searching through the bedclothes, and after some time seeing a tenth half sovereign among them, and which it appeared had fallen from his mouth, he made a dash with his hand at it, and caught it with the same avidity that a hawk would a sparrow, and handed it to the clerk. He then called for a knife, and cut from his left ear a filthy garment 96 more half sovereigns, among 531, and took away some 4000, placed in his account in the Bank of England, and a bond of annuity for 671. per annum.

As well, according to his dictation, was then written. In the first place he bequeathed the sovereigns to the nurse of the ward in which he was; and two servants of the institution, who had attended to his toilet, he bequeathed to the bed-side of Bethnal-green, who brought him to the Hospital; he directed that 500 should be expended on his funeral, and the remainder he left to his nephew, a young man named Matthews, a gardener, residing at Gifford, in Wales. When that 500, was a large sum to spend in funeral expenses, and he could be very decently interred for less than half that amount, he replied, "I had made up my mind that the sum mentioned should be expended, adding, that he did not wish to be buried as he lived—a vagabond. He said that it was at first his wish to have his body sent for interment to Lincolnshire, but to do the thing as he wished, he felt satisfied that 500. would not be sufficient for the purpose, and therefore he had determined on being buried in White-chapel church. When asked if there was any person whom he wished, or would name to follow him to the grave? He replied, no; that any one who wished might and if no one did, it was his wish that in lieu there should be plenty of horses, to that 500. might be expended. The only part of his history disclosed by the deceased was, that he had formerly been a sailor, that his name was Samuel Draper, and that for his services he enjoyed a small pension of 71. per annum. The body of the deceased still remains at the hospital to await the arrival of his nephew, who has been written for by the Governors of the hospital, who wish him to be present at his interment.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1833. DEAR SIR:—I have just now received your letter of the 10th instant, expressing your approbation of my course as Secretary of the Treasury. I have always been and am opposed to the U. S. Bank, and to all such artificial monopolies; but, I considered the removal of the deposits, unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust. I believed that the law gave to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the President, discretion on the question; and I would not act to oblige the President nor any body else when I thought it improper to do so. I never asked office—I accepted it reluctantly, and was removed for an honest discharge of my duty. If to keep office and \$6,000 a year, I had given up my judgment, I should have brought shame upon the grey hairs of my father and upon my numerous children: so that I am content to return to humble life with a tranquil mind.

With kind wishes, I am, Very respectfully yours, W. J. DUANE.

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After the opinion of the House was expressed, the subject continued to be agitated in the newspapers, and we are informed that a memorial praying for their removal was circulated in Philadelphia, to which many signatures were obtained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Duane could have been unapprised of it before he came to Washington.

He agreed to accept the Department, therefore, and actually went into it, with a perfect knowledge that this subject was in agitation. On coming into office, he found that the President had already required, from the members of his Cabinet, written opinions upon the subject; that three members, viz: the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, had given opinions favorable to a removal, and that only one member had given a written opinion against the favor of the removal, and only one against it.—The President, and the three in favor of removal, constituted a majority of four to one.—Another member of the Cabinet, who gave no written opinion, although somewhat disinclined to the measure, assured the President of his

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The American army, under the command of General Washington, fell back to the heights of Northdale, just above our village, where, strongly posted on several hills, the commander in chief desired an attack from the enemy, but Lord Howe, aware of his advantage, kept at a respectful distance.

Whilst in this situation, General Washington kept his headquarters in the house now occupied by Mr. James Miller, above this village. The room which the "father of his country," Lafayette, General Greene, General McDougal, and many other heroes of the olden time once occupied, is still in the same condition as when it was inhabited by these distinguished persons. It is a small wainscoted apartment in the west end of the house next to the road, having a corner closet and a corner fire place, and behind it a small bed room, which was often filled with the dead and the dying.

On the evening of the 23rd of October, 1776, after the conflict on Chatterton's hill, General Washington, expecting a renewed attack, sent down a messenger to destroy some military stores which were deposited in a house standing near that recently occupied by the Rev. Mr. Richard, and then the dwelling of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, the pastor of the Presbyterian church. The house of Mr. Lewis was accordingly burned to the ground together with two others, one of them a small tavern, occupied by Daniel Horton and standing near the dwelling of Mary McCord, the other standing near the present residence of Mr. Macdonald.

The two armies retained their several positions for about 8 days. During this time the enemy were posted on the hills south of this village, their lines stretching from Chatterton's on the west to the hill owned by James Crawford on the east. It was, as our informant believes, about the 4th or 5th of November that the enemy began their retreat towards the city, and it was on this occasion that Colonel Austin (some say Hughes) observing a movement in the British camp and expecting another attack, set fire to all the buildings that remained in the village and above it to the distance of about three miles. In this general conflagration two or three houses only escaped, one of which was owned by the late John Falconer, and stood on the corner now occupied by the residence of Mr. John Horton, another stood near the tavern of Mr. James Crawford, and another was the house already spoken of as being the headquarters of Washington, and which was spared only because General Lee was there occupying one of its rooms. For this outrageous act Colonel Austin was broken of his commission.

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PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1833. DEAR SIR:—I have just now received your letter of the 10th instant, expressing your approbation of my course as Secretary of the Treasury. I have always been and am opposed to the U. S. Bank, and to all such artificial monopolies; but, I considered the removal of the deposits, unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust. I believed that the law gave to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the President, discretion on the question; and I would not act to oblige the President nor any body else when I thought it improper to do so. I never asked office—I accepted it reluctantly, and was removed for an honest discharge of my duty. If to keep office and \$6,000 a year, I had given up my judgment, I should have brought shame upon the grey hairs of my father and upon my numerous children: so that I am content to return to humble life with a tranquil mind.

With kind wishes, I am, Very respectfully yours, W. J. DUANE.

The Washington Globe publishes the letter of Mr. Duane, and accompanies it with the following REMARKS. Mr. Duane professes as he constantly has done heretofore, that he is opposed to the Bank of the United States. It was undoubtedly his supposed accordance with the President in his views relative to that institution which produced his selection as a member of the Cabinet. At the time that selection took place, the subject of a removal of the deposits was under discussion in the country and in the Cabinet. At the commencement of Congress then pending, the President and Secretary of the Treasury had expressed a distrust of the safety of the public deposits in the Bank of the United States, and the latter had gone further and said, that this, "taken in connection with the necessary arrangements, in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an enquiry into the security of the Bank, as the depository of the public funds." When Mr. Duane consented to take charge of the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives had expressed no opinion upon the subject, and he well knew that it was under consideration and undecided.

After the opinion of the House was expressed, the subject continued to be agitated in the newspapers, and we are informed that a memorial praying for their removal was circulated in Philadelphia, to which many signatures were obtained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Duane could have been unapprised of it before he came to Washington.

He agreed to accept the Department, therefore, and actually went into it, with a perfect knowledge that this subject was in agitation. On coming into office, he found that the President had already required, from the members of his Cabinet, written opinions upon the subject; that three members, viz: the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General and the Attorney General, had given opinions favorable to a removal, and that only one member had given a written opinion against the favor of the removal, and only one against it.—The President, and the three in favor of removal, constituted a majority of four to one.—Another member of the Cabinet, who gave no written opinion, although somewhat disinclined to the measure, assured the President of his

reputation were killed, and were afterwards taken to the best quarters of Lord Howe, which were on the farm in the possession of Betts Horton, and now in the possession of Mr. Osbrey, where they were buried.

The American army, under the command of General Washington, fell back to the heights of Northdale, just above our village, where, strongly posted on several hills, the commander in chief desired an attack from the enemy, but Lord Howe, aware of his advantage, kept at a respectful distance.

Whilst in this situation, General Washington kept his headquarters in the house now occupied by Mr. James Miller, above this village. The room which the "father of his country," Lafayette, General Greene, General McDougal, and many other heroes of the olden time once occupied, is still in the same condition as when it was inhabited by these distinguished persons. It is a small wainscoted apartment in the west end of the house next to the road, having a corner closet and a corner fire place, and behind it a small bed room, which was often filled with the dead and the dying.

On the evening of the 23rd of October, 1776, after the conflict on Chatterton's hill, General Washington, expecting a renewed attack, sent down a messenger to destroy some military stores which were deposited in a house standing near that recently occupied by the Rev. Mr. Richard, and then the dwelling of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, the pastor of the Presbyterian church. The house of Mr. Lewis was accordingly burned to the ground together with two others, one of them a small tavern, occupied by Daniel Horton and standing near the dwelling of Mary McCord, the other standing near the present residence of Mr. Macdonald.

The two armies retained their several positions for about 8 days. During this time the enemy were posted on the hills south of this village, their lines stretching from Chatterton's on the west to the hill owned by James Crawford on the east. It was, as our informant believes, about the 4th or 5th of November that the enemy began their retreat towards the city, and it was on this occasion that Colonel Austin (some say Hughes) observing a movement in the British camp and expecting another attack, set fire to all the buildings that remained in the village and above it to the distance of about three miles. In this general conflagration two or three houses only escaped, one of which was owned by the late John Falconer, and stood on the corner now occupied by the residence of Mr. John Horton, another stood near the tavern of Mr. James Crawford, and another was the house already spoken of as being the headquarters of Washington, and which was spared only because General Lee was there occupying one of its rooms. For this outrageous act Colonel Austin was broken of his commission.

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Mr. Duane was dismissed for faithlessness in his solemn written pledge, and for the execution of bad feelings, which made him totally unfit for the station to which he had been elevated. He was not dismissed merely for refusing to remove the deposits.

Let us not be misunderstood. We maintain the right of the President to dismiss any executive officer for refusing to do what the Constitution obliges him to do. In this case, if Mr. Duane had not given the written pledge, and had not shown any of his bad feelings, the President might have dismissed him, and probably would. But that point does not belong to the case, and need not be brought into discussion; for however clear it is, that the President had a right to dismiss him for that cause, it is equally clear that this was not the immediate inducement.

From these facts, the Bank party will perceive that the case is a little different from what they have supposed. To reach the President, they will be obliged to prove, not that he has no power over the deposits, but that he has no right to dismiss a Secretary for refusing to remove the deposits, and using insulting language towards the Chief Magistrate, whom it is his duty to treat with respect. They must not only prove, that the President has no right to discharge from his councils men, on whose word he cannot rely, and whose feelings and opinions are with his worst enemies; but that he cannot remove a Secretary whom he himself has made, who has not had the confirmation of the Senate, whose nomination to that body depends on his will, and whose commission would have expired at the close of the next session of Congress!

Long ago we might have cut short the arguments of the Bank papers by this exposition. But as it must annihilate all that is left of the affected candor, any assumed humility of the late Secretary; as no doubt, was entertained that the country would triumphantly sustain the Administration in the great measure, and as there was no desire here to give unnecessary pain, we were disposed to be silent. But when he comes before the country and charges the President and his Cabinet with being "unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust," and says, "I was removed from an honest discharge of my duty," it becomes necessary that truth shall be told and justice done.

Of the motives which governed Mr. Duane's strange conduct in Washington, we have said nothing. The motives which now induce him to write vindictive letters for publication is palpable enough. It is to act as the pioneer of the Bank Party and Nullifiers in an attack upon the President at the approaching session of Congress.

The Philadelphia papers of the 21st contain the following card from Mr. Duane:

A CARD.
W. J. DUANE has not, since he ceased to be Secretary of the Treasury in September last, written any letter, or other article intended for the public eye, with the exception of the cautionary card published on the eve of the late election, nor has it been his desire to make any exposition whatever in relation to occurrences at Washington, unless in self defence. An attack made upon him in the official paper of the President of the U. S., the Globe of the 19th inst., puts him upon his defence; and he will accordingly, at an early day, appear, at the bar of the public, at least to repel imputations upon his integrity and conduct as an officer and a man. Into a general discussion of the deposit question, he may not consider himself now called upon to enter. In the mean time he respectfully asks a suspension of judgment, on the part of the public, upon the points at issue between the President and himself.

This card is delivered to each of the daily papers of this city, with the hope that none will refuse to give it currency.
Nov. 20, 1835.

We find nothing in the Mobile paper, explanatory of the military movements towards the State of Alabama, noticed in this quarter. No new cause of difficulty or excitement has taken place, that we can find. Probably the measures were only precautionary.

A meeting of the citizens in Madison county was recently held, at which resolves were adopted, similar in moderation to those we noticed having been made in the County of Taladega. They expressly admit that the Federal Government has the power "under the constitution and under the late treaty with the Indians, to remove all intruders from within the limits of the ceded territory, in the manner prescribed by the act of the 3d of March 1807;" and while they recommend patience and forbearance, and deprecate resistance on the part of the settlers, as one of the greatest evils that could befall our "common country," they urge upon the general government the necessity of increasing the number of selecting agents, so that the selections may be made before the time fixed on for the removal of intruders.—*Balt. American.*

The age of Editors.—Almost every journal that does us the honor to extract something from the Evening Star, couples it with a complimentary notice of the "veteran" editor, the "venerable" editor, and the State printer lately referred to our "infirmities of age." We apprehend that belonging to an exceedingly old family, an impression generally prevails that we are the identical "old Noah himself," whose miraculous preservation in the ark is so frequently referred to in Biblical discourse. We are nearly thirty years younger than Cobden, M. P. nearly twenty years younger than Mr. Laing; seventeen years younger than the venerable Mr. Ritchie; ten years younger to our active friend, Mr. Butler; quite as young as Mr. Gales, and but little in advance of Col. Stone.

Our son and heir is almost six years of age—our youngest scarcely walks, and we are altogether a young beginner. We can afford Mr. Van Buren to serve out three terms as President, before we are too old to be his successor. There may be something ingenious in the opposition answering all our arguments, and repelling our attack, by a charge of age and imbecility, but it is no go. If we are spared, we will show ourselves young enough to use them up before many years are over. We are doing it now tolerably well. A clear head, a sound heart, a firm hand, and an even temper, seldom bring on premature old age.—*New York Star.*

Judge King, of Augusta, has been elected Senator in Congress from Georgia, by a majority of thirty six votes over John McP. Berrien, late Attorney General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George M. Troup. The term will expire in 1835.

Extensive Counterfeiting.—We learn by a letter from Natchitoches that the whole southern country is inundated with a new and dangerous emission of counterfeiters on various branches of the "Bank of the United States." Among them are \$20's on the branches of Lexington, Ky. Fayetteville, N. C. Pittsburgh, Pa. and St. Louis, Mo., and 5's on those of New Orleans, La., Charleston, S. C. and Utica, N. Y.—*Sylvania's Counterfeit Detector.*

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

On Tuesday morning the packet ship *Roscoe*, Capt. Delano, arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of October. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have their usual supply of London papers to the 24th of October, and Liverpool to the 24th, both inclusive.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN ROSS.

ARCTIC DISCOVERY.—The most interesting item of intelligence furnished by this arrival, relates to the unexpected return of Captain Ross, from the Arctic Regions. This intrepid navigator, after an absence of three years and a half, has returned to England in safety, when all reasonable hope had died, even of his existence. The expedition of Capt. Back, sent forth for his possible rescue and relief, and which in every sense of the phrase might be termed the *fatale hope*, has been superseded in its purpose by this gratifying intelligence—and our concern and sympathies may now be directed to him who has been sent to succeed the returned.

Captain Ross, with the whole of his party, except three, two of whom died on the passage out, and one at a later period, arrived at Hull on the morning of Friday, the 18th of October.

It was in 1829 that Capt. Ross fitted out his expedition to determine the practicability of a new passage, which had been conjecturally stated to exist, particularly by Prince Regent's agent, but in consequence of the loss of the foremost of his vessels, the *Victory*, he was obliged to retreat at Wideford, in Greenland. The accounts of his departure from thence on the 27th July, 1829, formed the last authentic intelligence received of the expedition. By the subsequent details it will be perceived that he was picked up by the *Isabella*, of Hull,—the very ship,—by a singular coincidence, in which he made his first voyage to the Arctic regions.

By Captain Ross's account it appears, that the first season—that of 1829—was the mildest that had ever been recorded, and the sea was more clear of ice than had been experienced during any preceding voyages. On the 14th of August, Capt. Ross reached the spot where the stores of the *Fury* were landed without experiencing any difficulty, and there he found the provisions, &c. but not the wreck, which had totally disappeared. Having supplied all his wants at this depot, he advanced to the southward round Cape Carey, from whence the west coast led him, in a S. W. direction, to the lat. of 72 deg. N.

Here was for the first time seriously impeded by ice; but, after examining an inlet, he proceeded to urge his way to the southward, as near the west shore as the shallowness of the weather permitted, and occasionally landed to take possession of the newly discovered region for the British crown, with the usual ceremony. Owing to the rapidity of the tides and the rocky character of the coast, the voyage was extremely perilous. Having experienced several almost miraculous escapes from shipwrecks, they ultimately succeeded in reaching the 70 deg. of lat. in a direction nearly due south of Fury Point, where their course was arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ponderous ice. In a harbor which they found at this extreme point they wintered.

In January, 1830, they opened a communication with a tribe of natives, who had never before held intercourse with strangers. Friendship was soon formed between them and the tars, and the first winter, which was not very severe, was spent very pleasantly. Having leaped from the natives, that the east sea was divided from the west by a neck of land, the point was examined, and all hope of effecting a passage in that direction completely extinguished. Commander Ross (nephew of Capt. Ross) who was sent to survey the coast of the west sea, leading to Cape Turnagain, succeeded in getting within 150 miles of it, and left off within a short distance of where Captain Back expected Fish River to join the sea.—They also determined that the land was contiguous to that which forms Repulse Bay.

During the autumn of 1830, the voyagers waited in vain for the ice to dissolve, as it had done the preceding year. They had not, with great exertion, proceeded more than 4 miles (retracing their course, when they were arrested, in a very dreary position, by the approach of a winter unparalleled in severity—the lowest temperature being 92 degrees below the freezing point. The summer proving no less rigorous for the season, little hope was entertained of a release, and a further progress of fourteen miles was all they could accomplish.

In October, 1831, the ship was laid up in the harbour in which she at present lies moored, and where the party endured the rigors of another winter, not less severe than that of the preceding year. Their provisions being consumed, they had now no alternative but to abandon the vessel, and proceed to the spot where the *Fury's* provisions still remained—a direct distance of 300 miles, which was increased by one half, in consequence of the circuitous route which the ice obliged them to take. They accordingly left the *Victory* in May, 1832, and, after a journey of uncommon labour and hardship, reached Fury Beach in the month of July. During this journey, they had not only to carry their provisions and sick, but also a supply of fuel; for without melting snow they could not procure even a drink of water.

They repaired the *Fury's* boats, and attempted to escape; but it was September, before they had fully established to the N. E. point of America. Here they vainly waited for the ice to break. It presented an impenetrable mass extending across Lancaster Sound, and intercepting the progress of the fishing ships, which could advance no further than Admiralty Inlet, where some remained as late as the 19th of September the same year.—Winter set in and they had no choice left but to retrace their steps, and spend another inclement season in canvas huts covered with snow. They had no beds, clothing, or animal food. The carpenter perished; and several others of the crew were so much reduced that they had to be carried to Batty Bay, where the boats had been left.

The spring and summer of the present year afforded the desolate party more cheering hopes. The ice opened on the 14th of April, and on the same day that Capt. Humphreys, in the *Isabella*, tried to reach Leopold's Island they arrived there. The former could not cross the ice, and was driven by a N. W. gale to the southward up Prince Regent's Inlet.

The party remained until the gale had departed, and having crossed when the *Isabella* was to the southward, they passed to the northward of her, having gained the shore of Lancaster Sound, they reached its entrance before the *Isabella* overtook them. It is impossible for any description to do justice to the feelings on either side at meeting. None but those who have been in a similar situation can

form any idea of what passed in the minds of men rescued from such misery by the hand of Divine Providence; nor can the feelings of him who was selected as the instrument of mercy be fully appreciated.

The party were not more reduced by their sufferings than might have been expected. They have now recovered from the effects of those sufferings. The circumstance that Captain Ross was rescued by the ship he commanded in 1818, is a curious and happy conclusion of the voyage, the result of which has been to establish, that there is no new [n. w.] passage south of 74 degrees.

The country discovered, which is larger than Great Britain, has been named Boothia, after Felix Booth, Esq. Sheriff of London in 1829 who most assisted Captain Ross in fitting out the expedition. The true position of the magnetic pole has been discovered, and much valuable information obtained for the improvement of geographical and philosophical knowledge. Captain Ross had a good opportunity of verifying his former survey of the west coast of Ballin's Bay, which every master of a Greenland ship can testify to be most correct.

Only three men died during the voyage, two of whom were men whose constitutions were unfit for the climate. On the whole, it may be truly said that this expedition has done more than any that preceded it; and let it be remembered that Captain Ross and his party were volunteers, serving without pay, for the attainment of a great national object, in prosecuting which they lost their all. From Hull, Captain Ross proceeded to London, and received the most gratifying testimonials of public approbation for his services.

The latest intelligence received in England from Captain Back, was conveyed in letters dated Norway House, Jack River, 19th June, the tenor of which was favorable.

From London Capt. Ross proceeded to Windsor Castle, where he had the honor of dining with his Majesty.

It appears that Captain James C. Ross, the nephew of the Commander penetrated 200 miles into the interior of the country, guided by the Esquimaux, and discovered the Magnetic Pole about 70 deg. 30 min. N. lat. 96 deg. W. lon. on which he planted the British flag in the name of the King. In about lat. 69, a small isthmus of about 15 miles, divides the sea, for it is ascertained that there is no passage south of North Somerset; but that from Cape Gary, the land is connected with what is termed Melville peninsula. In the 15 miles above mentioned, they found a lake about 3 miles broad, so that there is, in fact, not more than six miles of land to divide the seas at that spot, from whence again it diverges to Point Barrow, without their having found any such river as the supposed Great Fish River.

With what intense anxiety says the Literary Gazette, will the public look for the narrative of their adventures! And how satisfied must it be to the subscribers to that fund which has despatched Capt. Back's expedition in search of them, that this manifestation of good feeling took place; that the country name was rescued from the disgrace of leaving them to their fate; and that regardless of the holdings of erasers, a course was adopted alike honorable to the parties, and now, so grateful to the hearts of their restored countrymen.

The London papers announce the intended marriage of Miss Fanny Knoble to Pierce Butler, Esq. of Philadelphia. They also announce that the journal kept by Miss K. during her residence in this country, is to be transmitted thither for publication.

SCOTLAND.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort were riotously attacked at the town of Bizzar, on their way to Stirling, where his Grace was to preside at a great Agricultural meeting. Much indignation is expressed at an occurrence so novel in Scotland.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

The death of the King of Spain has been followed as was anticipated, by an attempt on the part of the friends of Don Carlos, his brother, to obtain for him possession of the throne. The insurrection commenced in Biscay, where Don Carlos is supposed to be at present. They have made themselves masters of the city of Bilbao, in that province, after butchering and imprisoning many of the liberals, and pillaging their houses.

Victoria, in Alava, another Basque province, is also in their hands; but there, through the firmness of the liberal party, the change took place without the effusion of blood. The liberals, assembled in the Plaza Avezia, having in the midst of them the municipal authorities, and sent a flag of truce to the insurgents announcing their determination not to be murdered and plundered like their brethren in Bilbao, but to die with arms in their hands.

A parley took place—the liberty and property of all those who were known to hold liberal opinions were guaranteed, and they were permitted to depart out of the city with their arms. In Guisepasco, the third of the Basque provinces, the liberals are said to be strong in point of number, and the old Constitutional Volunteers of Tolosa are forming again, having called upon some of the refugees from France to come and place themselves at their head. They had already compelled a column of 800 Biscayans, who had advanced as an avowed force, to retire to their own province.

The insurrection had spread into Navarre, but at Pampeluna in that province, where the first disturbance took place, the insurgents are stated to have been overpowered, and the troops sent from that town to attack the Carlists who were advancing into the province, had succeeded in defeating the latter, and taking their leader, Santos Ladron, prisoner.—The Queen's Government are taking active measures to suppress the disturbances, and are said to have despatched 3,000 of the Royal Guard to Victoria.

The Madrid Gazette of Oct. 12th, quoted in the Paris papers, states that the French Ambassador, at an audience with the Queen Regent on the 11th of that month, declared in the name of his Sovereign, that "as her friend, ally, relation, and neighbor, he offered his services in maintaining the rights of her daughter as well as all the support she might, under any circumstances, require from France." The insurrections of the Carlists in different parts of Spain were serious, and no disturbance of public tranquility had occurred in that capital. Assurances of support had been received by the Queen Regent from the Captains of the provinces; and the permanent deputation of the Grandees of Spain had tendered their adhesion to her government. One of the Paris Journals, the *Temps*, says it was believed at Madrid that the Ministry would be changed, and that the Queen was intimating to publishing her Manifesto by Zea Bermudez, who represented Don Pedro as a rival, and that whilst the support of France was uncertain, the hostility of the Northern Courts, if she pursued any other line of policy than that previously adopted, would be inevitable. The advice of her sister, the *Temps* says has

changed her opinion, and that Zea Bermudez will be dismissed.

PORTUGAL.

The London papers contain nothing later than the 1st of October, from Lisbon. Our direct advices from that place, it will be recollected, have already come down to the 13th of October. The correspondents of the London papers, however, give various details in the current history of the war, which have not before reached us—but they are of no great importance. The City of Waterford steamer, which has been plying between England and Lisbon during the whole season, was wrecked on the 22d of September. No lives were lost, but all the baggage and cargo either went to the bottom, or was carried off by the people of St. Martinhas, near which place the disaster occurred. The Queen's wardrobe, a quantity of plate, books, &c. were on board—altogether, it was estimated at £35,000 or £40,000.—Pedro continued to be popular. The Queen had reviewed the troops in company with her father and a brilliant suite, on which occasion all the officers had the honor of kissing her hand. All was safe and tranquil at Oporto—the agents of the Queen in England have received instructions to raise immediately two thousand men for her service.

GERMANY.

Arrests of the students at Weimar continued. They are sent to Eisenach, to await in that prison their uncertain fate. The estates of Marwitz have resolved to commemorate the Emperor of Austria for injury, on his recent fall from his horse, by establishing an asylum for the blind, and by enlarging other charitable institutions.

By a Convention between Russia by the German powers it has been determined that all the Poles still in Germany shall be sent out of the country, to embark for England or the United States of America. Accordingly, the few Poles who were still at Dresden, were lately arrested and conveyed with English passports to Halle, thence to proceed to England.

The *Presburg Gazette* gives an account of continued torrents of rain having fallen on the 21st and 22d of Sept. which caused extensive inundations in Lower Hungary, and the destruction of innumerable bridges and mills.—The *Clausthal Gazette* contains similar statements from Carinthia and Upper Styria.

HOLLAND.

The States General were to assemble on the 10th of October. The opening speech of the King was looked for with some anxiety in the British capital, although it was generally believed that its tenor would be of a satisfactory nature, both on political and financial points.

From the Philadelphia Scintilla.

The *New Jersey Law*—A legal writer has made a very elaborate communication on the opinion of Mr. Taney relative to the unconstitutionality and nullity of the act of the legislature of New Jersey, chartering a railroad company to the exclusion of all similar companies at any period afterwards attempted to be chartered. His reasons are chiefly founded on a decision (in 1812) of the Supreme Court of the United States, as recorded in Pennington's Reports, p. 300. This case had been an appeal from the Court of Errors and Appeal of New Jersey, which had affirmed a decision of the Supreme Court of that state, in the matter of an assessment on lands that had once been yielded by the colonial legislature of New Jersey to the Indians, according to a treaty with them; and had consequently been exempted from taxation. But the Indians wishing to dispose of these lands had a subsequent act passed empowering them to dispose of them by sale when the exemption of these lands from being assessed was soon after repealed. The assessor consequently rated them when sold by the Indians as he did any other property; but being repulsed, he brought his action before the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and succeeded in obtaining a judgment affirming the legal liability of these lands to taxation.

Yet when the appeal was made to the Supreme Court of the United States, it was adjudged that there was error in the judgment of the said Court of Appeals and Errors of the state of New Jersey, in that the judgment of the said Court is founded on an act passed by the legislature of the state of New Jersey, in December, A. D. 1801, entitled an act to repeal part of an act of 1758, respecting lands purchased by the Indians, which act in the opinion of that Court is repugnant to the constitution of the United States, inasmuch as it impairs the obligation of a contract, and is on that account void. The marginal note of the learned reporter, Judge Cranch, is "A legislative act, declaring that certain lands which should be purchased for the Indians should not thereafter be subject to any tax constituted a contract, which could not be rescinded by a subsequent legislative act. Such repealing act being void, under that clause of the constitution of the United States, which prohibits a state from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and it having been certified to the Court of Appeals and Errors of the state of New Jersey, said Court ordered to be entered on the minutes a reversal of their former judgment by which the said tax warrant had been confirmed; and so acquiesced in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by which the said Indian lands have remained free from taxation, from that period until the present moment.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. was in this case perfectly right; because they declared null a legislative act which was decidedly contrary to the constitution—their decision being merely a proof of what we have always maintained, that the constitution of the United States is paramount to the constitution or legislation of any state of the union, or to any enactments of Congress.

The colonial legislature of New Jersey had made an enactment in pursuance of a treaty to guarantee certain lands to the Indians, and to exempt these lands from being taxed.—Such an enactment was therefore a decided contract—and irrevocable; because such an enactment was not a violation of the constitutional rights of any citizen; and it was a bona fide contract before the adoption of the constitution of the union. But when any legislature transgressing the constitution makes any charter or grant infringing on the rights of others than those so chartered, such an enactment is nugatory and void. The Supreme Court did not declare void the Jersey act of 1804, which repealed so much of a former act in 1758 exempting the Indian lands from being taxed, because the 1804 act was contrary to the 1758; but because the 1758 enactment being a contract in pursuance of a treaty was constitutional and unimpaired, the act of 1804 annulling such a contract was therefore unconstitutional. This is the gist of the argument.

Now the alleged contract relative to the Jersey rail road company is essentially different, because it is essentially unconstitutional, because it is a violation of the constitutional rights of any citizen; and it was a bona fide contract before the adoption of the constitution of the union. Whenever, therefore, any legislature violates this equality by its monopoly—no matter by what name the

enactment may be designated—excluding other citizens or companies from similar privileges, that act is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced. And if in pursuance of its own unconstitutional enactments, it attempts to frustrate the decree of any future legislature, it but shows its knowledge of its own aggression—and that some sinister means have been used to procure its adoption. Without the restrictive clause, it is unconstitutional; and with the restrictive clause it cannot be rendered more imperatively obligatory. What is against the constitution cannot be secured in its enforcements by any exclusive sanction of its own.

If therefore any legislative enactments assume the nature of a contract which is counter to the constitution, it cannot be sanctioned or secured by the said constitution of which it is a palpable violation; for no clause of the constitution can properly be adduced to protect an infraction of some other clause.

Hence it is that the charter of the Jersey rail road company was unconstitutional in being enacted. Being therefore an unconstitutional contract it cannot be enforced or protected.—Charters or contracts are secured by the constitution only when they are in conformity with the constitution. The legislature of New Jersey may therefore abrogate the exclusive charter of the Jersey rail road company.—What is constitutionally wrong cannot legally be rendered right; for equality of rights debars or destroys exclusiveness of privileges.

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

FALLING STARS.—That the late phenomena would have created a great sensation—that in some minds the most gloomy anticipations would be indulged, and that the phenomena would be interpreted into signs, portentous,—we never doubted; but we were not prepared for the extraordinary interpretation given to it by the editor of the *Old Countryman*—a weekly paper devoted to English news—"flash, frolic and fun," a kind of sporting chronicle, with considerable circulation. The worthy editor has been suddenly appalled by the glorious light—has thrown by his quips and gibes, his wit and witticisms, and falls to praying with fervor, and prognosticates seriously that the world is coming to an end. Let us hear what he has to say.

We pronounce the Haining Fire we saw on Wednesday morning last an awful Type—a sure Forerunner—a meretricious show of that great and dreadful Day which the inhabitants of the earth will witness when the SIXTH SEAL SHALL BE OPENED!

That time is just at hand—described not only in the New Testament but in the Old; and a more correct picture of a "fig tree casting its leaves when blown by a mighty wind, it was not possible to behold.

And again:—
Many things now occurring upon the Earth tend to convince us that we are now in the "latter days." This exhibition we deem to be a type of an awful Day fast hurrying upon us. This is our sincere opinion; and what we think we are not ashamed to tell.

Men may, and have, called us Enthusiastic. We care not if they call us Fanatic and Mad, so that we feel that they are mistaken. Fearing neither the face of human clay, man's arm, nor man's voice, while we obey human laws and love and fear God, and have the evidences within that we are believed in return, we will go on our way rejoicing. Nor would we go alone. Hence we warn all to turn to the Lord while he yet is near.

The quotations from Scripture with which the editor attempts to strengthen his position are as follows:—
And God said let there be lights in the firmament of heaven, to divide the day from the night; and let them be Signs, and for Seasons, and for days and for years. Gen. 1, 14.

And the Stars of Heaven fell unto the earth, even as a fig tree casteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken by a mighty wind. Rev. 6, 13.

Rejoice not thou, whole Palestine, because the rod of him that smote thee is broken; for out of the serpent's root shall come forth a cockatrice, and his fruit shall be a Fiery Flying Serpent. Isaiah 14, 19.

And there shall be signs in the Sun and in the Moon, and in the Stars; distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring. Luke, 23 to 31.

But in those days after that tribulation, [the destruction of Jerusalem] the Sun shall be darkened and the Moon shall not give her light.

And the stars from Heaven shall fall, and the powers that are in Heaven shall be shaken. And then shall they see the son of man coming in the clouds with great power and glory. Mark, 13, 24, 26.

There can be no doubt that shooting stars, falling stars, meteors, eclipses and other phenomena of the heavenly bodies, occurred in ancient times as they do now, with this difference, that in the dark ages they were considered as signs; and the inspired writers referred to those signs as the sources of prophecy, which we at present account for on philosophical principles, guided by the lights of science.—What lately occurred in the heavens has before occurred, and yet the world was not destroyed. A similar phenomena was seen on the same day a year ago in the red sea, in the neighborhood where the above quotations from scripture were written; not far from Mount Sinai, where amidst thunder and lightning, the great moral law which governs the civilized world was given. They were seen by Capt. Hammond, of the ship *Restitution*, at Mecha in the Red Sea.

It is also stated that on the 13th Nov. 1779, a similar phenomena took place in South America. Here are three events of a similar character, occurring at three different periods, and yet the world is not destroyed.

"The unwearied sun from day to day,
Doth his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land
The work of an Almighty hand."

The editor of the *Old Countryman* must take courage—look with all hope and confidence to that all wise and all-directing providence, in whose hands we all are, who created this world, and will sustain the work of his creation.

We trust we have sufficiently answered our friends of the Washington Telegraph relative to our ideas of state rights; and violative remedies when state rights are invaded. Every such violation must be revoked or resisted.

Such was the doctrine and such the practice of our ancestors. Self defence is the right of every man, resistance is the right of every state. And of this principle in vigorous operation did Pennsylvania afford an excellent example so early as 1778—perhaps the first instance of state resistance on record. In that year a decision of the United States Court was superseded in this city by a decree of Judge Ross—who had himself been one of the Pennsylvania delegates that signed the Declaration of Independence. Resistance to an unconstitutional aggression—whether by legislative enactments or judicial decisions—is not therefore unknown to Pennsylvania; and has had with us the sanction and support of even a patriot of 76.

Nor is the constitutional resistance of Pennsylvania confined to a solitary instance. It is tolerably well known that in 1803, the legislature of this state passed an enactment embodying the principle; and in 1809, governor Snyder issued an order in consequence of this enactment, requiring a Philadelphia brigade to be in readiness to resist by force if necessary. This is usually known as Olmstead's case; and although by a singular species of manoeuvring, the Marshal of the U. S. obtained access to the house and got possession of the property, and although the state subsequently paid the money in dispute, the principle of resistance was evoked in the contest—and the acquiescence of our state arose rather from the weakness of the reason to support its resistance, and from a desire not to come into forcible collision with the general government, than from any hesitation or repugnance to avow and enforce the doctrine of state resistance. We have also a decision of the Chief Justice of this state, which effected an admirable adjustment between our government and the government of the union.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

An evening paper publishes the following extract of a letter, giving an account of a circumstance not without precedent in volcanic countries, but we believe unexampled in this section of the world.

WOODBURN, near Hudson, Nov. 15.
"A singular occurrence took place on my farm some days ago, which has excited a good deal of speculation among all who have since visited the spot. A beautiful and well grown little wood which you remember on the left of the road as you approach the house, containing an acre and a half, suddenly sunk down about thirty feet, most part of it perpendicularly, so that where not long since the trees were to all appearance firmly imbedded, the topmost branches now peep out. The wood is bounded by the creek, of which the sides and bottom are blue clay. The land near the bank, from some unexplained cause, seems to have given way all at once, and slid into the creek; which, by the mass thrown into it, is so filled up, that from its previous width of fifty feet, with an occasional depth of twenty, it is reduced to a little rill, which one might easily jump across. A strip of land adjoining the road of about thirty feet wide and of considerable length, has sunk straight down, so that where the surface was before level, there is now a perpendicular bank of thirty feet. The spectacle altogether is most curious, but as you may imagine, presents no great improvement to the appearance of my farm."

PERSONAL IDENTITY.

A trial of some interest was held before Judge Irving, yesterday, the principal point in which depended upon proof of the personal identity of Leonard Gosling, the blacking manufacturer in Nassau street, who for sometime past has endeavored to give consequence to his blacking by trumpeting it through the streets in unusual style. It appeared that a Mr. Leigh, of London sold in 1828, a quantity of goods to a man by the name of Abraham Israel, who soon after was "among the missing." Mr. Leigh having removed to New York, recognized the same Abraham Israel in the person of L. Gosling, blacking maker. Gosling denied the debt, and disclaimed the identity, both which were proved by the clerk of Mr. Leigh, and other testimony, direct and circumstantial.

On the other hand the defendant adduced several witnesses to prove that he resided in Paris from 1827 to 1830 and was rarely from that city. His witnesses also testified that in Paris he pursued the same business, and went by the same name.

After the case had been committed to the jury they retired, and in about an hour and a half returned with a verdict for the defendant.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BURNT.

The steamboat St. Martin, which left our landing on Wednesday last, with a cargo of cotton, passengers, &c. while on her way to New Orleans, took fire a few miles above Donaldsonville, at 1 o'clock, A. M. on Thursday, and in three minutes after the alarm of fire was given, the boat was unmanageable. We are informed that at the time the St. Martin took fire, there were 80 or 90 passengers on board, 10 of whom were ladies. We have not yet seen any one that could give us a positive statement as to the exact number of lives that were lost in this unfortunate catastrophe, but it is estimated by the survivors to be not less than 60 or 70. Among the lost, it is with deep regret, that we record the names of Captain Cash, who has left a wife and four children to deplore his loss, also, that of Mr. Matt, both of St. Francisville, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, of Jackson, M. K. Allen, who lost his life in attempting to save that of Mrs. Willis, Mr. Aurillon, of Plaquemine, deserves great applause, for rescuing Mr. and Mrs. Marjono, of Attalapas, from the wretched element, in which they were then precipitated; Mr. N. Moras, of New Orleans, is among the dead. All that were saved, landed on this side of the river, and we are informed, received every attention in the power of the inhabitants to bestow.

The late phenomenon in the heavens, seems to have extended all over the United States, at least so far as we have heard from, and has produced all sorts of sensations, as might be expected. A fellow near Georgetown, D. C. having just robbed a hen roost, was so frightened by what he had no doubt was the day of judgment, while carrying off his booty, that he ran back and was caught in the act of replacing it.

Walter F. Osgood has been found guilty in New York, before the U. S. Circuit Court, of forging documents purporting to be the pension papers of revolutionary soldiers, for the purpose of defrauding the U. S. Government. It appears that the prisoner, by the aid of profligate assistants, carried on the business so successfully, that he obtained upwards of \$2,000 from the pension fund. Osgood was an Attorney at Law.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 3, 1833.

CONGRESS.—Yesterday was the day appointed by the Constitution for the meeting of the twenty-third Congress; and from the statements in the Washington papers, of the arrivals of members, there is no doubt a quorum was formed, and the House organized; so that the Message may be delivered to-day—in which case we hope to present it to our readers without much delay.

The proceedings of the present session of Congress, we expect will be more than ordinarily interesting. The questions of the greatest interest that will probably occupy the attention of Congress, will be, Mr. Clay's Land Bill; the Force Bill; a further modification of the Tariff, with a view of reducing it to the simple wants of the government; an alteration of the constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice President. These, with other subjects of the first moment to the American people, will doubtless be brought before Congress, and will impart great interest to the proceedings of that body.

With the view of spreading the earliest intelligence before our readers, we commence the publication of our paper, twice a week, on Saturday next—to be continued during the session.

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, Esq. former Indian agent, publishes his card in the Philadelphia Herald, in which he shows, by a letter from the second Auditor of the Treasury Department, that his accounts are entirely liquidated; and the balance found due him by the United States, paid to his order.

The Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, have recently decided that the City of Baltimore is entitled to the right of property in Dugan's and McKelvey's wharves in that city, and that she has always had the sole right to exact wharfage upon them. The Court have also decreed that Mr. Dugan should fully account to the city for all the wharfage he has collected from time to time on the property. The controversy has been depending for nearly thirty years.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice of Mr. E. H. BURRITT'S new work,—"Geography of the Starry Heavens,"—which we take leave to recommend to the notice of our teachers and literary friends generally. A copy of the work has been placed in our hands, which can be examined by persons disposed to do so.

This Book, as its Title imports, is designed to be to the starry heavens, what Geography is to the Earth.—In common with other teachers, says the author, I had long felt the want of such a class book.—Had long experienced the same great inconvenience with respect to the study of the heavens, that we must have done in the study of Geography, had every school been forever limited to a single, artificial globe, merely.

If the Terrestrial globe, had been so poor a substitute in the one case, how much more so, in the other, is the Celestial globe, on which the position of every object is reversed, and every constellation in the firmament unnaturally represented.

What Books and Maps have achieved in the former department, independently of globes. Mr. Burritt has attempted in the latter.—On his plan, instead of the Globe and a few balls strung upon wires, the pupil is pointed to the grand "living page" upon which he gazes in a clear evening, and is taught how to read it. He is taught to locate, and to classify his Astronomical knowledge as he does his Geographical; and the teacher finds to his gratification, that a child of 10 years will trace out all the constellations that are visible in the heavens, and name the principal stars in each, as readily as he will learn the boundaries of the several states, from a map, and name the cities they contain. Teachers of great caution, and of high reputation, who have used the work, declare, that their pupils will learn more of the grand phenomena of the visible heavens in one hour, without a teacher, by Mr. Burritt's book and Atlas, than they can do in ten, by the globe.

Mr. CLAY arrived in Baltimore on Thursday afternoon, and was received with great "pomp and circumstance" by his political friends.

A meeting was got up on Tuesday for the purpose of making arrangements for his reception, and an effort was made to unite all parties in paying public honor to Mr. Clay—but the Jacksonians appointed on the committee of arrangements, believing that the "honors contemplated by the promoters and conductors of the meeting, would be supposed to refer to Mr. Clay's political history, and particularly his course during the latter portion of his life," declined setting on the committee, stating further that they could not "concur in measures which might be construed as an expression of commendation of what they entirely disapprove."

In regard to all such parade and public testimonials, our sentiments are known—we object to them on all occasions, as having an anti-republican tendency. But apart from our own abstract views of propriety in this matter, we are glad the Jacksonians adopted the course they did. Mr. Clay is now made to know that his aims are more clearly seen into than, possibly, he had hoped.

The following from the Philadelphia Inquirer, is worthy of notice, as showing how far

the warm partisans of Mr. Clay are willing to consider him withdrawn from the contest for the Presidential chair—

The Philadelphia Gazette, in republishing the account of Mr. Clay's arrival in this city, adds—"Considering also that Mr. Clay is not a candidate for the Presidency, or not likely to be, these marks of respect show conclusively how fully his worth as the great advocate of liberty, is appreciated."

We are requested, by a number of Mr. Clay's friends to state, that the above declaration is altogether gratuitous, and that the Philadelphia Gazette has no authority to speak on the subject, for the friends of Mr. Clay.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

A good handwriting.—Printers, of all others, ought to be anxious to see the science of writing improved. They are compelled, at times, to decipher the most unmeaning scrawls, having to contend not only with bad grammar, bad punctuation and bad ideas, but with a hand writing which, according to our old friend Paul Allen, is often not unlike the marks that would be made by a spider crawling from your ink bottle. We have had such MSS to crack our brains over, and fear that such may be the case again. But is there any remedy for the evil? We think there is. Mr. HUNTER is here with us—we have seen his specimen, and heard him declare what he can do. He says, in 15 lessons, of one hour each, he can make any one, who can write at all, write a respectable hand. His terms are as moderate as could be asked;—five dollars for the course. We hope he may meet the encouragement we think he so richly merits, and therefore recommend him to the favorable notice of parents and guardians generally, as well as to such adults as feel the necessity of improvement in this essential branch of education.

The Kent Inquirer reads the Easton Gazette, a long and severe lecture for the publication of its true sentiments in regard to the next Presidency. The Inquirer by no means relishes the avowal of the Gazette, that Mr. Clay is not his first choice, and expresses some surprise on the occasion. We could have let the Inquirer into the secret more than a year ago. Indeed a little reflection on bygone incidents in the history of parties, would have satisfied the editor of the fact, now so boldly declared by the Gazette. Mr. Clay is not the choice of the Federalists—he never was—he never will be. They hate him, and may take him again—but he is to them like Goodloe Harper's dose,—"a bitter pill;" and although they may gulp him down, there will be sundry "very faces" made.

The attachment case at Richmond.—The judicial opinion of Judge Brockenbrough of Richmond, on discharging from custody the editor of the Whig, who had been attached for contempt, in not obeying the subpoena of the Circuit Court of Alexandria to appear and testify, is published at length in the Richmond papers. On reading it carefully, we believe the following to be the material points of law:

1st. The Courts of the United States, may under the act of 17th issue subpoenas for witnesses in any district, to run into any other district.

2d. Courts of the United States have, under the constitution, the right to punish by attachment, for contempt of process,—but this can not reach beyond their particular jurisdiction; the mere service even of a subpoena, in such cases, being under an express enactment of Congress.

3d. The Circuit Court, therefore, in the absence of all authority by law of Congress, cannot attach for contempt, beyond the State in which it is sitting.

These grounds were sufficient for the discharge of the attachment, but the judge argues further, that under the constitution of the United States, the laws organizing the courts in the District of Columbia, and the twofold character of their jurisdiction, as Federal and municipal tribunals, the Circuit Court of Alexandria had no right to issue a subpoena to testify in the case.

He considers the Circuit Court of Alexandria as exercising two distinct sets of powers, which are to be judged of and defined according to the subjects upon which they are exercised. When the States of Maryland and Virginia ceded their jurisdiction, and the State laws were re-enacted on the authority of Congress, the municipal jurisdiction which was conferred upon the Courts of the District could not exceed that of the municipal Courts of the ceding States, to which they became, in effect, foreign tribunals. If Congress subsequently conferred Federal jurisdiction upon the same courts, instead of establishing distinct courts, such a measure could not constitutionally confer the right of using the federal powers, in cases strictly municipal. Those powers and rights are as strictly confined to cases and occasions, growing out of the grants of the Federal judiciary, as though the courts were entirely different agents.

Acting, therefore, as a Circuit Court of the United States, under the laws of the United States, in a Federal case, the Court of Alexandria might issue a subpoena to Richmond, but could not compel obedience to it, by attachment for contempt.

Acting as a Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, under the laws of Virginia, or Maryland, adopted as the municipal law of the District, the Court could neither issue subpoenas nor attachment in Virginia.

The case of Pleasants, coming under this description, the discharge from attachment was placed upon both grounds.

A preliminary question was started, whether the State Courts could take cognizance, by the process of habeas corpus, of the legality of an arrest made by authority of a Court of the United States—which Judge Brockenbrough decided in the affirmative.

The opinion is of considerable length, but the points made are, we believe, comprehensively summed up in the foregoing paragraphs. Balt. Amer.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT and loss of lives.—We learn from the Louisville Herald of the 15th inst., that the steamboat ILLINOIS, Capt. Bell, on her way from St. Louis to Louisville has met with one of those fatal accidents so common to the western Steamboats. On the 8th instant, in the Mississippi river, about five miles above the mouth of the Ohio, one of

her boilers collapsed, and an explosion took place, by which 28 persons were scalded, of which number 12 were scalded to death and lost overboard. Capt. Boggs has furnished the following list of the killed and wounded.

James Tutt, cabin passenger, dead; Mr. Jones, deck do., badly scalded; S. Somerville, deck do., slightly do.; L. D. Garrison, deck do. do.; S. M. Gray, deck do., badly do.; P. Hendrickson, deck do. do.; J. McKnight, cabin do. do.; D. A. Fullerton, deck do. do.; Wm. Harrington, do. do., slightly do.; Mr. Harrington and child, deck, badly do.; Mrs. Hendrickson, lost overboard; Mrs. Hendrickson and three children, dead; H. Patterson, badly scalded; James Emerson, dead; Mrs. Woolford, scalded; Thomas Archer, do.; D. Decker, a girl, lost overboard; John Gibson badly scalded; Thomas Alexander, do. do.; Ambrose Garrett, dead; Mr. McGray's three children, dead; two other men lost overboard.

The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser of the 18th, adds—"We learn from gentlemen who arrived here yesterday, who were on board at the time the occurrence happened, that from 35 to 40 persons were either lost or injured. The 2d Engineer and steward were among those dead; the others were pastengers. Nine were burned at the mouth of the Ohio, and four a few miles above; about 29 were left at the Smithland Hospital. We understood one of the gentlemen to say, that nine persons were seen sink. The boat has arrived at Louisville.

It is reported, that the steamboat Bonnets O'Blue, on her way from New Orleans, to Nashville, has been snagged and sunk.

Clerk of the House of Representatives.—We find from the Globe that there is to be a contest for the situation of Clerk of the House of Representatives at the meeting of Congress. W. S. Franklin, Esq. who has been for several years Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, is named as a candidate. Mr. M. St. Clair Clarke, the former clerk, is also a citizen of Pennsylvania; and when Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war.

RICHMOND, VA. Nov. 25.

Fatal Accident.—A young man named Webster was killed at the slaughter house of Mr. Shepperson, in this city, on Friday last, in the following remarkable manner. He was attempting to drive an animal into the slaughter house, and urging it forward by pricking its legs with a piece of wood sharpened at both ends, such as is generally made use of to extend the legs of slaughtered cattle, which he held by the middle—by a kick from the beast, the stick was struck on the end, and the point towards the body of the young man was driven into his abdomen with such force as to produce immediate death.—Comp.

GOOD.—Dyer, a gambler, was convicted in the Hustling Court yesterday of unlawful gaming, and sentenced to be imprisoned three months and to pay a fine of three hundred dollars. If the fine not paid up, he will remain in jail three months longer. We congratulate the public upon this evidence of the existence of the laws. Things are on the mend.—Rich. Compiler.

The Louisville Herald publishes a history of Steamboats on the western waters, from which it appears that the whole number of boats lost on the Western waters since July, 1831, and abandoned, is sixty seven. Of this number, seven were burnt while under way, nine burnt while in port; twenty sunk by snags and stumps; two by rocks; five by running foul; and seven by ice; and fifteen abandoned as unfit for service.

A PROTRACTED MEETING, will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church, at Centerville, to commence on Friday evening the 6th of December next. The members of Society in Talbot, and friends to such meetings, generally, are invited.

Bible Society Notice.

The Rev'd. IRA A. EASTER, a Missionary of the Maryland Bible Society in Baltimore, will attend at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday next, 10th December, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to disclose to the citizens of Talbot, who may be so kind as to meet him, the object of his visit—and he invites a general attendance of all denominations of christians.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 10th of December next. All persons having claims for teaching, under the late law of the State of Maryland, are requested to bring in their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.

By order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to Comms'rs. for Talbot co.

TO RENT,

for the ensuing year, THE STORE AND DWELLING, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to MANLOVE HAZEL.

FOR RENT,

(possession immediately.) That commodious Dwelling House and Garden on Dover Street, opposite the dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days. JOHN LEEDS KERR.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore.

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash. JOHN BUSK, Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.

dec 3 6mo

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 24th inst., between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of James Wilson, late of Caroline county deceased, which consists of a Farm lying on Choptank River near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring Fishery, which land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and twenty eight acres, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. Also one other Farm adjoining the lands of Elisha Wilson, the lands of the late Solomon Cooper, and the heirs of John Wilson, said to contain one hundred and eight acres, with tolerable improvements, and a sufficient quantity of wood land. The whole of this estate will be sold on a credit of two years from the day of Sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of Sale; and when the purchase money is paid, with the interest, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of the said James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

To be drawn December 4th, the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, extra Class No. 23.

SCHEDULE.

1 prize of \$10,000 15 prizes of \$200
1 3,000 25 150
1 1,863 20 125
2 1,000 100 100
5 500 128 20

Tickets \$2. Shares in proportion.

Also the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 24, draws on Dec. 7th, 1833.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of 20,000 20 prizes of \$1,000
1 5,000 20 500
2 1,600 20 200
2 1,500 50 100
2 1,270 56 50
1 1,250 112 30

Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion.

At the truly Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton

dec 3

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS; And familiar Class Book of Astronomy.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than two feet. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."

Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn. and Sold by Collins & Hanray, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas;—Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett & James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]

dec 3

DEER CREEK

Young Ladies' Academy.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not, elsewhere, witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unsolicited production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., were altogether calculated to place Miss CHEVENEY, who superintends this seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial French education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS:

Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter \$20 00
&c. 5 00
Tuition 5 00
French extra 5 00
Drawing extra 5 00
Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.

JOHN FORWOOD SAMUEL BROWN ROB. H. ARCHER PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.

dec 3

The Republican, Cecil; Whig, Easton; Journal Lancaster, 1aw3t and forward bills to the Harford Republican.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th of February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county.

sept 24

CHANCERY SALE.

PURSUANT to the power lodged in me by the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell at auction on Tuesday, the 30 day of December next, at the Court House door, in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 12, all the REAL ESTATE, of which William Harrison, late of Talbot county, died seized. This property lies in Talbot county, near St. Michaels, and contains 117 acres, and is well reported to the trustee. The terms of sale, as prescribed by the decree, are, one fourth of the purchase money cash, on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in equal instalments, one half in six months, and the remainder in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

nov 12 Sw

The "Gazette" and "Whig," Easton, are requested to give the above three insertions and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY, oct 29 11 (G)

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOLE particular attention to the sale of Wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore May 14 cow6m

NOTICE.

NECESSITY has compelled me to be positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due. The officers are daily calling on me for money, which I cannot pay, unless those who are delinquent will pay up—all persons indebted are therefore warned, that, unless their fees are immediately paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy and execute without respect to persons.

J. M. FAULKNER, Shff. oct 29

MANLOVE HAZEL

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore. A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS

suitable for the present, and approaching seasons; which he will sell on accommodating terms His friends, and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

nov 5

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business, in all its various branches, and that he has no intention of leaving Easton, as has been represented, but expects to continue to serve them in his line as long as they may see fit to extend to him the very liberal patronage heretofore given him, for which he now returns them his sincere thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention to business, with a determination to use his utmost efforts to please all who may employ him, to merit a continuation of their favors.

JAMES L. SMITH. The latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received. J. L. S.

Easton, Oct. 22

TAILORING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where he may be found ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say anything about what he can or will do; he only requests those who may want work done in his line to give him a call, as he feels assured from his experience in the business that he can give satisfaction. His work will be done chiefly by himself and journeymen. He has just returned from the city with the fall and winter fashions for 1834.

JOHN HARPER.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2 boys from 12 to 14 years of age, apprentices to the above business—boys who have their education would be preferred.

oct 1

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50 All Child's under 12 years of age half price. LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

oct 15

A CARD.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR, of Easton, Having been admitted to the practice of the law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney. Easton, nov 19

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYOR Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS, which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Gingham, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO— Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Linsley and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call. nov 19

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court. 8th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1833.

ON application of Susan Ann Sylvester, administratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, JAMES PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.

SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, adm'x. of Isaac Sylvester, dec'd. nov 19 Sw

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit:

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent Debtors" passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Charles Dukes for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition, and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty three.

RICHARD CHAMBERS. True Copy, Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk. nov 19 Sw

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline county, to wit:

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John Whiting, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March.

Given under my hand this tenth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Easton Academy.

A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given that applications for this station will be received by the Trustees, so that they may be enabled to make the appointment, on the 20th day of November next. The applicant must be well qualified to teach the learned languages, Mathematics, Geography, the English Grammar and public speaking, and it is hoped that no gentleman will apply who shall not prove himself by his character for learning, moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfectly competent to discharge the important trust to the satisfaction of the board and of the parents committing their sons to his care. Convenient apartments in the academy will be allowed to the teacher free from rent. Compensation for his services will consist of a certain salary of \$600 per annum, and of tuition money derived from his school, to be collected by himself without any responsibility on the part of the Trustees.—It is possible that an appointment may be made before the above day, in which event, public notice will be given by advertisements.

Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. will be attended to.
By order of the trustees,
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres.
Easton, Md. Oct. 15, 1833.

Notice.—The scholars in the department of Mr. Getty will be received in the department of Mr. Pierson, the assistant teacher, upon very reasonable terms, until a successor shall be appointed, and in the branches which he professes, they will be instructed in a satisfactory manner.

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. Nindes's Bakery.

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

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.
Easton, July 2

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEDEON DRAPER, about twenty seven years of age, very black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.

The owner of 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.
Oct 4—22 8t

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge
M. E. B.

LINEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Tappan, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.

The Public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FLETCHER,
Tappan, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833. w

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKAY, informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant assortment of

FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching seasons

consisting in part of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,**

China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.
Nov 5 w

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their fall supply of **GOODS,** comprising an unusually large and general assortment,

Among which are a great variety of **CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASSI NETTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOES, CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MEXICO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCLI do. WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.**

—ALSO—**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c.** All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Oct. 15 6w

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of **BOOTS & SHOES,** that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.

April 9

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of September, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself **JOHN ROBINSON,** says he was born free and was raised by his father, Peter Robinson, who lived near Suffolk, in Virginia. Said colored lad is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar on his right cheek; also one in the palm of the left hand, both caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, dark valencia vest, dark pepper and salt pantaloons, white cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat, fine lace toots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, 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.
no 8—19 3w

LOST.

WENT a drift from Tilghman's Island, on the 12th instant, a **RAFT OF PINE TIMBER,** containing ten pieces, all round, except one, which is flatted roughly. Any person who has taken, or may take up and secure the same, will receive a liberal compensation, by informing the subscriber where he may get the same.
N. B. The length of the timber 40 feet and some under.
DANIEL L. HADDAWAY.
Oct 29 w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of **Rose & Spencer** are requested to make immediate payment to **Richard P. Spencer,** who is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833. w

An Overseer wanted.

WANTED for the next year an Overseer at the Four Square Farm, near the Chapel.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
Easton, Nov 12 (G)

A CARD.

MISS NICOLS and **MRS. SCULL**, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.
Nov 5

JUST received and 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, Strychnine, Opium, Ferruginous, Oil Cubeb, Sulfuric Copiva, Oil of Gendarin, D-narcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of **PATENT MEDICINES,** and **GLASS,** of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of **FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,** put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, Dec 18

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of **BOOTS and SHOES,** both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

—LIKewise—
Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for cash.
N. B.—The Eastern Whig, Centreville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and the Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and for ward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the 14th day of Oct., 1833, a negro man who calls himself **Armster Watkins,** about 23 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, very black, has several scars in his face: his clothing, when committed, was a dark cassinet coat and pantaloons, old shoes and hat; says he belongs to John Willcoater, of Prince William county, Virginia.

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.
Nov 1—12 8w

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge
M. E. B.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of November A. D. 1833.

On application of **George W. Leonard,** administrator of **John C. Leonard,** late of Talbot county, deceased:—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.
JAS. PRICE, Rg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of **John C. Leonard,** late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Green under my hand this 21st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.
GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r.
of John C. Leonard, deceased.
Nov 28 3w

BILL IN EQUITY, CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1833.
THE bill in this cause states that **William Smith,** late of Caroline county, deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and one, having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of law, which after the death of the said **William Smith,** was duly proved as the law requires, in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county. That the said **William Smith,** in and by the said will, devised unto his son **William G. Smith,** otherwise called **William G. Smith,** all his said testator's dwelling plantation upon condition that he the said **William G. Smith** should pay unto the Testator's other son, **Brancock Smith,** one hundred pounds. The Bill further states that the said **William G. Smith** hath departed this life with one hundred pounds to the said **Brancock Smith;** and also without having left any personal estate, by which the same can be paid. That the said **Brancock Smith** is also dead, and that administration of his personal estate hath been granted to the complainant, the said **Jacob Charles,** by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by means whereof the said complainant is entitled to have and receive the said Legacy of one hundred pounds, which cannot be paid without a sale of the said lands, or some part thereof. The said complainant therefore prays the Court to decree such sale. The Bill further states that the said **Deveraux Smith** resides out of this State and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, (a former order of this Court having been neglected to be published) that the said complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of March next, do give notice to the said **Deveraux Smith** of the filing and objects of this bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the said second Monday of March next, to show cause if any he has why the said Decree should not be passed as prayed for, otherwise the said bill will as to the said **Deveraux Smith,** be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.
True Copy, Test
Jo. Richardson, Clk.
Nov 26 3w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 14th day of October, 1833, by **James L. Maguire,** Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself **DANIEL DEAN,** (alias Stoney), says he belongs to **Giles Fitzhugh,** of Westmoreland county, Virginia; said colored man is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, has a scar on the right side of his forehead caused by a kick from a horse, small scar on the left side of his nose by a burn, small scar on his right cheek by a cut; rather slender made; had on when committed, a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, striped vest, cotton shirt, black fur hat and coarse lace boots.

The owner (if any) 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.
Oct 22—29 w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by **Thomas Sheppard,** Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself **CLYDE WILLIAMS,** says he is free, but did belong to **James Purvis & Co.** Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered roundabout, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpaulin hat.

The owner (if any) 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.
Nov 8—19 3w

NEGROES FOR SALE.
Will be sold at public sale, in Centreville, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 30th inst., two Negro Women, slaves for life, to the highest bidder for cash.
Nov 28.

Astronomical Lectures.

Lecture 1—For Wednesday evening the 4th.—will consist of an historical view of the progress of the science of astronomy from the creation of the world to the present time, including brief sketches of its advancement, cultivation in Chaldea, Egypt, Persia, China, India, Greece, Italy, Arabia, Prussia, Norway, and England. Due regard shall be paid to the Holy Scriptures wherever they relate to the subject, particularly where Joshua commanded the Sun and Moon to stand still—Joshua 10. 12. And where mention is made of the retrograde motion of the Sun on the dial in the days of Hezekiah—Is. XXXVIII. 8. &c. &c.

Lecture 2—For Friday evening the 6th.—shall include a description of three celebrated systems of Astronomy, namely: the Ptolemaic, the Tychoenic, and the Copernican, during which the Copernican system shall be shown to be the most consistent, the most reasonable and Scriptural.

Specimen number of the Globe
In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post Offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and unimpaired subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses, types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it for the future, however we may fall in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the *Daily and Semi-Weekly*, and *Weekly*, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a *Congressional Globe*, exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speaker themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the *Congressional Globe*, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

ON THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEETSTAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.
A Sweetstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.
Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.
Nov. 12, 1833.
N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

UNION HOTEL, Denton, Maryland.
The subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Denton, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best market can afford. His bar is stored with the best of Liquors. His stables are in good order—his ostlers good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.
JOSHUA CLARKE.
Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833.
N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms.
Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula.
J. G.

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND.
JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Easton Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.
Oct 1

THE STEAM BOAT GOV. WOODS.
Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4 P. M.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
Apr 30

Farm for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wootters. The land is kind, and susceptible of considerable improvement, by judicious cultivation; the improvements are in tolerable good order. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. William Stevens, merchant, Centreville, or to the subscriber.
JOHN W. JENKINS.
Talbot county, May 28th 1833. w

A CARD.
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N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
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A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.
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The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
ANDREW OEHLER
Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. 3w

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, heretofore granted, the subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on a credit of 6 months, at Queenstown on TUESDAY, December 10, if fair (if not the first fair day) all the residue of the personal property of **Robert Larrimore,** deceased, viz.—some valuable SLAVES, consisting of 1 man, several boys, from 4 to 16 years of age, and several women and children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given and further terms of sale made known by
ROBT. LARRIMORE, Adm. D. B. N.
Nov. 28.

From the Washington Globe of this morning.

We republish, from a specimen number of the *Globe*, which we have sent as a sample to our subscribers at many of the Post Offices, the following notice of our intentions, with regard to the improvement of the present paper, and also the issuing of a new publication called the *Congressional Globe*.—The sample sheet, from which we extract the article below, will be found to contain four columns more than this paper, and to be greatly superior in its quality. We trust that the subscribers to our Daily, Semi-weekly and Weekly print, will find in the improved condition of the *Globe* as contemplated, after the 1st of December next, a motive to encourage us by extending the circulation of the old, and also obtaining subscriptions for the new undertaking.

Specimen number of the Globe
In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post Offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and unimpaired subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses, types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it for the future, however we may fall in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the *Daily and Semi-Weekly*, and *Weekly*, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a *Congressional Globe*, exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speaker themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the *Congressional Globe*, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

ON THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEETSTAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.
A Sweetstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.
Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.
Nov. 12, 1833.
N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

UNION HOTEL, Denton, Maryland.
The subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Denton, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.

His table will at all times be furnished with the best market can afford. His bar is stored with the best of Liquors. His stables are in good order—his ostlers good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.
JOSHUA CLARKE.
Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833.
N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms.
Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula.
J. G.

Farm for Sale.
The subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wootters. The land is kind, and susceptible of considerable improvement, by judicious cultivation; the improvements are in tolerable good order. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. William Stevens, merchant, Centreville, or to the subscriber.
JOHN W. JENKINS.
Talbot county, May 28th 1833. w

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Yesterday at twelve o'clock, noon, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, his annual message. It was brought to Baltimore by express, yesterday afternoon. Our kind friends, the editors of the Baltimore American, forwarded to us by the schooner Martin Van Buren, via Broad Creek, two copies of their extra sheet, which reached us at 10 o'clock this morning. By the use of great exertions we are enabled to spread the document before our readers this evening.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives: On your assembling to perform the high trusts which the people of the United States have confided to you, of legislating for their common welfare, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you upon the happy condition of our beloved country. By the favor of Divine Providence, health is again restored to us; peace reigns within our borders; abundance crowns the labors of our fields; commerce and domestic industry flourish and increase; and individual happiness regards the private virtue and enterprise of our citizens.

Our condition abroad is no less honorable than it is prosperous at home. Seeking nothing that is not right, and determined to submit to nothing that is wrong, but desiring honest friendships and liberal intercourse with all nations, the United States have gained throughout the world the confidence and respect which are due to a policy so just and so congenial to the character of the American people and to the spirit of their institutions.

In bringing to your notice the particular state of our Foreign Affairs, it affords me high gratification to inform you, that they are in a condition which promises the continuance of friendship with all nations. With Great Britain the interesting question of our Northern Boundary remains still undecided. A negotiation, however, upon that subject, has been renewed since the close of the last Congress; and a proposition has been submitted to the British Government with the view of establishing, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate, the line designated by the Treaty of 1783. Though no definitive answer has been received, it may be said to have been received, and I entertain a hope that the overture may ultimately lead to a satisfactory adjustment of this important matter.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that a negotiation, which, by desire of the House of Representatives, was opened some years ago with the British Government, for the erection of light-houses on the Bahamas, has been successful. Those works, when completed, together with those which the United States have constructed on the western side of the Gulf of Florida, will contribute essentially to the safety of navigation in that sea. This joint participation in establishments interesting to humanity and beneficial to commerce, is worthy of two enlightened nations; and indicates feelings which cannot fail to have a happy influence upon their political relations. It is gratifying to the friends of both to perceive that the intercourse between the two people is becoming daily more extensive, and that sentiments of mutual good will have grown up, befitting their common origin and justifying the hope, that by wise counsels on each side, not only unsettled questions may be satisfactorily terminated, but new causes of misunderstanding prevented.

Notwithstanding that I continue to receive the most amicable assurances from the government of France, and that in all other respects the most friendly relations exist between the United States and that Government, it is to be regretted that the stipulations of the Convention concluded on the 4th July, 1831, remain, in some important parts, unfulfilled.

By the second article of that Convention it was stipulated that the sum payable to the U. States should be paid at Paris in six annual instalments into the hands of such person or persons, as should be authorized by the government of the U. States to receive it; and by the same article the first instalment was payable on the second day of February, 1833.

By the act of Congress of the 13th July, 1832, it was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, to be received from the French Government, and transferred to the U. States in such a manner as may be deemed best; and by the same act of Congress, the stipulations on the part of the U. States, in the Convention were in all respects, fulfilled. Not doubting that a treaty thus made and ratified by two governments, and faithfully executed by the United States, would be promptly complied with by the other party, and desiring to avoid the risk and expense of intermediate agencies, the Secretary of the Treasury deemed it advisable to receive and transfer the first instalment by means of a draft upon the French Minister of Finance. A draft for this purpose was accordingly drawn in favor of the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, for the amount accruing to the United States out of the first instalment, and the interest payable with it. This bill was not drawn at Washington until five days after the instalment was payable at Paris, and was accompanied by a special authority from the President authorizing the Cashier or his assigns to receive the amount. The mode thus adopted of receiving the instalment was officially made known to the French Government, by the American Charge d'Affaires at Paris, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State. The bill, however, though not presented for payment until the 23rd day of March, was not paid, and for the reason assigned by the French Minister of Finance, that no appropriation had been required of the Chambers; and, although a communication was subsequently made to the Chambers, by direction of the King, recommending that the necessary provision should be made for carrying the convention into effect, it was at an advanced period of the session, and the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting of the Chambers.

Notwithstanding, it has been supposed by the French Ministry, that the financial stipulations of the treaty, cannot be carried into effect without an appropriation by the Chambers, it appears to me to be not only consistent with the character of France, but due to the character of our governments as well as to the rights of our citizens, to treat the convention made and ratified in proper form, as pledging the good faith of the French Government for its execution, and as imposing upon each Department an obligation to fulfill it; and I have received assurances through our Charge d'Affaires at Paris and the French Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, and more recently through the Minister of the U. States at Paris, that the delay has not proceeded from any indisposition on the part of the King and his Ministers to fulfill

the treaty, and that measures will be presented at the next meeting of the Chambers, and with a reasonable hope of success, to obtain the necessary appropriation.

It is necessary to state, however, that the documents, except certain lists of vessels captured, condemned or burnt at sea, proper to facilitate the examination and liquidation of the reclamations comprised in the stipulation of the Convention, and which by the 6th Article of the Treaty, were to be communicated to the U. States by the intermediary of the legation, though repeatedly applied for by the American Charge d'Affaires, under instructions from this Government, have not yet been communicated; and this delay, it is apprehended, will necessarily prevent the completion of the duties assigned to the Commissioners within the time at present prescribed by law.

The reasons for delaying to communicate these documents have not been explicitly stated, and this is the more to be regretted, as it is not understood that the interposition of the Chambers is in any manner required for the delivery of those papers.

Under these circumstances, in a case so important to the interests of our citizens and to the character of our country, and under disappointments so unexpected, I deemed it my duty, however I might respect the general assurances to which I have adverted, no longer to delay the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, but to despatch him in season to communicate the result of his application to the French Government at an early period of your session. I accordingly appointed a distinguished citizen for this purpose, who proceeded on his mission in August last, and was presented to the King, early in the month of October, since which time no despatches have been received from him. He is particularly instructed as to all matters connected with the present posture of affairs, and I indulge the hope, that with the representations he is instructed to make, and from the dispositions manifested by the King and his ministers, in their recent assurances to our Minister at Paris, the subject will be early considered and satisfactorily disposed of at the next meeting of the Chambers.

As this subject involves important interests and has attracted a considerable share of the public attention, I have deemed it proper to make this explicit statement of its actual condition; and should I be disappointed in the hope now entertained, the subject will be again brought to the notice of Congress in such manner as the occasion may require.

The friendly relations which have always been maintained between the United States and Russia, have been further extended and strengthened by the treaty of navigation and commerce concluded on the 6th of December last, and sanctioned by the Senate before the close of its last session. The ratifications having been since exchanged, the liberal provisions of the Treaty are now in full force; and under the encouragement which they have received, a flourishing and increasing commerce, yielding its benefits to the enterprise of both nations, affords to each the recompense of wise measures, and adds new motives for that mutual friendship which the two countries have hitherto cherished towards each other.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to state that the Government of Spain has at length yielded to the justice of the claims which have been so long urged in behalf of our citizens, and has expressed a willingness to provide an indemnification, as soon as the proper amount can be agreed upon. Upon this latter point, it is probable an understanding had taken place between the Minister of the United States and the Spanish Government, before the decease of the late King of Spain, and unless that event may have delayed its completion, there is reason to hope that it may be in my power to announce to you, early in your present session, the conclusion of a convention upon terms not less favorable than those entered into for similar objects with other nations. That act of justice will well accord with the character of Spain, and is due to the United States from their ancient friend. It could not fail to strengthen the ties of amity and good will between the two nations, which it is so much the wish of the United States to cherish, and so truly the interest of both to maintain.

By the first section of an act of Congress passed on the 13th July, 1832, the tonnage duty on Spanish ships arriving from the ports of Spain, was limited to the duty payable on American vessels in the ports of Spain previous to the 20th October, 1817, being five cents per ton. That act was intended to give effect, on our side, to an arrangement made with the Spanish Government, by which discriminating duties of tonnage were to be abolished in the ports of the United States and Spain on the vessels of the two nations. Pursuant to that arrangement, which was carried into effect on the part of Spain on the 20th of May, 1832, by a Royal order, dated the 29th April, 1832, American vessels in the ports of Spain have paid five cents per ton, which rate of duty is also paid in those ports by Spanish ships; but, as American vessels pay no tonnage duty in the ports of the United States, the duty of five cents payable in those ports, is really a discriminating duty, operating to the disadvantage of Spain. Though no complaint has yet been made on the part of Spain, we are not the less bound by the obligations of good faith to remove the discrimination; and I recommend that the act be amended accordingly. As the Royal order above alluded to includes the Ports of the Balearic and Canary Islands, as well as those of Spain, it would seem that the provisions of the act of Congress should be equally extensive; and that for the repayment of such duties as may have been improperly received, an addition should be made to the sum appropriated at the last session of Congress for refunding discriminating duties.

As the arrangements referred to, however, did not embrace the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, discriminating duties, to the prejudice of American shipping, continue to be levied there. From the extent of the commerce carried on between the United States and those Islands, particularly the former, this discrimination causes serious injury to one of those great national interests which it has been considered an essential part of our policy to cherish, and has given rise to complaints on the part of our merchants. Under instructions given to our Minister at Madrid, earnest representations have been made by him to the Spanish Government upon this subject, and there is reason to expect, from the friendly disposition which is entertained towards this country, that a beneficial change will be produced. The disadvantage, however, to which our shipping is subjected by the operation of these discriminating duties, requires that they be met by suitable countervailing duties during your present session; power being at the same time vested in the President to modify or discontinue them as the discriminating duties on American vessels or their cargoes may be modified or discontinued

at those Islands. Intimations have been given to the Spanish Government, that the United States may be obliged to resort to such measures as are necessary for self defence; and there is no reason to apprehend that it would be unfavorably received. The proposed proceeding, if adopted, would not be permitted, however, in any degree to induce a relaxation in the efforts of our minister to effect a repeal of this irregularity by friendly negotiation, and it might serve to give force to his representations by showing the dangers to which valuable trade is exposed by the obstructions and burdens which a system of discriminating and countervailing duties necessarily produces.

The selection and preparation of the Florida archives for the purpose of being delivered over to the United States, in conformity with the Royal order, as mentioned in my last annual message, though in progress, has not yet been completed. This delay has been produced, partly by causes which were unavoidable, particularly the prevalence of the cholera at Havana; but measures have been taken which it is believed will expedite the delivery of those important records.

Congress were informed at the opening of the last session, that, owing as was alleged, to embarrassments in the finances of Portugal, consequent upon the civil war in which that nation was engaged, payment had been made of only one instalment of the amount which the Portuguese Government had stipulated to pay for indemnifying our citizens for property illegally captured in the blockade of Terceira. Since that time, a postponement for two years, with interest of the two remaining instalments, was requested by the Portuguese Government, and as a consideration, it offered to stipulate that rice of the United States should be admitted into Portugal at the same duties as Brazilian rice. Being satisfied that no better arrangement could be made, my consent was given, and a Royal order of the King of Portugal was accordingly issued on the 4th of February, for the reduction of the duty on rice of the United States. It would give me great pleasure, if, in speaking of that country, in whose prosperity the United States are so much interested, and with whom a long subsisting, extensive, and mutually advantageous commercial intercourse has strengthened the relations of friendship, I could announce to you the restoration of its internal tranquility.

Subsequently to the commencement of the last session of Congress, the final instalment payable by Denmark under the convention of the 29th day of March, 1830, was received. The commissioners for examining the claims have since terminated their labors, and their awards have been paid at the Treasury as they have been called for. The justice rendered to our citizens by that Government is thus completed, and a pleasure is thereby afforded for the maintenance of that friendly intercourse becoming the relations that the two nations mutually bear to each other.

It is satisfactory to inform you that the Danish Government have recently issued an ordinance which will place the commerce with the Island of St. Croix in a more liberal footing than heretofore. This change cannot fail to prove beneficial to the trade between the United States and that colony, and the advantages likely to flow from it may lead to greater relaxations in the colonial systems of other nations.

The ratifications of the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies have been duly exchanged, and the Commissioners appointed for examining the claims under it, have entered upon the duties assigned to them by law. The friendship that the interests of the two nations require of them being now established, it may be hoped that each will enjoy the benefits which a liberal commerce should yield to both.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Belgium was concluded during the last winter and received the sanction of the Senate; but the exchange of the ratifications has been hitherto delayed, in consequence, in the first instance, of some delay in the reception of the Treaty at Brussels, and, subsequently, of the absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs at the important conferences in which his Government is engaged at London.

That treaty does but embody those enlarged principles of friendly policy, which, it is sincerely hoped, will always regulate the conduct of the two nations, having such strong motives to maintain amicable relations towards each other, and so sincerely desirous to cherish them.

With all the other European powers with whom the United States have formed diplomatic relations, and with the Sublime Porte, the best understanding prevails. From all I can learn, it is a pleasure to reciprocate that it gives the United States, assurances which it receives with all pleasure to reciprocate than to receive. With all the engagements which have been entered into are fulfilled with good faith on both sides. Measures have also been taken to enlarge our friendly relations and extend our commercial intercourse with other States.

The system we have pursued of aiming at no exclusive advantages, of dealing with all on terms of fair and equal reciprocity, and of adhering scrupulously to all our engagements, is well calculated to give success to efforts intended to be mutually beneficial.

The wars of which the southern part of this continent was, so long, the theatre, and which were carried on, either by the mother country against the States which had formerly been her colonies, or by the States against each other, having terminated, and their civil dissensions having so far subsided, as, with few exceptions, no longer to disturb the public tranquillity, it is earnestly hoped those States will be able to employ themselves without interruption in perfecting their institutions, cultivating the arts of peace, and promoting, by wise counsels and exertions, the public and private prosperity which their patriotic struggles so well entitled them to enjoy.

With those States our relations have undergone but little change during the present year. No reunion having yet taken place between the States which compose the Republic of Colombia, our Charge d'Affaires at Bogota has been accredited to the Government of New Grenada, and we have therefore no diplomatic relations with Venezuela and Equator, except as they may be included in those heretofore formed with the Colombian Republic. It is understood that Representatives from the three States were about to assemble at Bogota to confer on the subject of their mutual interests, particularly that of their union; and if the result should render it necessary, measures would be taken on our part to preserve with each that friendship and those liberal commercial connections which it has been the constant desire of the United States to cultivate with their sister Republics of this hemisphere. Until the important question of reunion shall be settled, however, the different matters which have been under discussion between the United States and the Republic of Co-

lombia or either of the States which compose it, are not likely to be brought to a satisfactory issue. In consequence of the illness of the Charge d'Affaires appointed to Central America at the last session of Congress, he was prevented from proceeding on his mission until the month of October. It is hoped, however, that he is by this time at his post, and that the official intercourse, unfortunately so long interrupted, has been so amicably and advantageously conducted, by engagements founded on the most enlarged principles of commercial reciprocity.

It is gratifying to state, that since my last annual message, some of the most important claims of our fellow-citizens upon the Government of Brazil have been satisfactorily adjusted, and a reliance is placed on the friendly disposition manifested by it, that justice will also be done in others. No new causes of complaint have arisen; and the trade between the two countries flourishes under the encouragement secured to it by the liberal provisions of this Treaty.

This cause of regret, that, owing probably to the civil dissensions which have occupied the attention of the Mexican Government, the time fixed by the Treaty of Limits with the United States for the meeting of the Commissioners to define the boundaries between the two nations, has been suffered to expire without the appointment of any Commissioners on the part of that Government. While the true boundary remains in doubt by either party, it is difficult to give effect to those measures which are necessary to the protection and quiet of our numerous citizens residing near that frontier. The subject is one of great solicitude to the United States, and will not fail to receive my earnest attention.

The Treaty concluded with Chili, after approval by the Senate at its last session, was also ratified by the Chilian Government, but with certain additional and explanatory articles of a nature to have required it to be again submitted to the Senate. The time limited for the exchange of the ratifications, however, having since expired, the action of both Governments on the Treaty will again become necessary.

The negotiations commenced with the Argentine Republic relative to the outrages committed on our vessels engaged in the fisheries at the Falkland Islands by persons acting under the color of its authority, as well as the other matters in controversy between the two Governments have been suspended by the departure of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States from Buenos Ayres. It is understood however, that a minister was subsequently appointed by that Government to renew the negotiation in the United States, but though duly expected, has not yet arrived in this country.

With Peru no Treaty has yet been formed, and with Bolivia no diplomatic intercourse has yet been established. It will be my endeavor to encourage those sentiments of amity and that liberal commerce which belong to the relations in which all the independent States of this continent stand towards each other.

I deem it proper to recommend to your notice the revision of our consular system. This has become an important branch of the public service, inasmuch as it is intimately connected with the preservation of our national character abroad, with the interest of our citizens in foreign countries, with the regulation and care of our commerce, and with the protection of our seamen.

At the close of the last session of Congress I communicated a report from the Secretary of State upon the subject, to which I now refer, as containing information which may be useful in any inquiries that Congress may see fit to institute with a view to a salutary reform of the system.

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of the finances of the country, as will appear from the report which the Secretary of the Treasury will in due time lay before you. The receipts into the Treasury during the present year will amount to more than thirty-two millions of dollars. The revenue derived from customs will, it is believed, be more than twenty-eight millions, and the public lands will yield about three millions. The expenditures within the year for all objects, including \$2,572,240 99 on account of the public debt, will not amount to twenty-five millions; and a large balance will remain in the Treasury after satisfying all the appropriations chargeable on the revenue for the present year.

The measures taken by the Secretary of the Treasury will probably enable him to pay off in the course of the present year the residue of the exchange fund and a half per cent. stock, redeemable on the first of January next. It has heretofore been included in the estimated expenditure of this year, and forms a part of the sum above stated to have been paid on account of the public debt. The payment of this stock will reduce the whole debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, to the sum of \$4,760,083 08. And as provision has already been made for the four and a half per cent. above mentioned, and charged in the expenses of the present year, the sum now stated is all that now remains of the national debt; and the revenue of the coming year, together with the balance now in the Treasury will be sufficient to discharge it, after meeting the current expenses of the Government. Under the power given to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it will, I have no doubt, be purchased on favorable terms within the year.

From this view of the state of the finances and the public engagements yet to be fulfilled, you will perceive that, if Providence permit, I shall have the gratification of announcing to you that the national debt is extinguished. I cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure I feel at the near approach of that desirable event. The short period of time within which the public debt will have been discharged is strong evidence of the abundant resources of the country and of the prudence and economy with which the Government has heretofore been administered. We have waged two wars, since we became a nation, with one of the most powerful Kingdoms of the world,—both of them undertaken in defence of our dearest rights,—both successfully prosecuted and honorably terminated,—and many of those who partook in the first struggle, as well as the second,—will have lived to see the last item of the debt incurred in these necessary, but expensive conflicts, faithfully and honestly discharged,—and we shall have the proud satisfaction of bequeathing to the public servants who follow us in the administration of the Government, the rare blessing of a revenue sufficiently abundant, and unimpaired by oppression to our citizens, and unimpaired by any burthens but what they themselves shall think proper to impose upon it.

The flourishing state of the finances ought not, however, to encourage us to indulge in a lavish expenditure of the public treasure. The receipts of the present year, do not furnish the basis by which we are to estimate the increase of

the next. The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year, far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. The shortened credits on revenue bonds, and the cash duties on woollen, which were introduced by the act of 1832 and took effect on the fourth of March last, have brought large sums into the Treasury in 1833, which, according to the credits heretofore given, would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of the income of that year. These causes would of themselves produce a great diminution of the receipts in the year 1834, as compared with the present one; and they will be still more diminished by the repeal of duties which will take place on the first of January next, on so many of the most important and productive articles.

Upon the best estimates that can be made, the receipts of the next year, with the aid of the unappropriated amount now in the Treasury, will not be much more than sufficient to meet the expenses of the year and pay the small remnant of the national debt which yet remains unsatisfied. I cannot therefore recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties. The rate as now fixed by law on the various articles, was adopted at the last session of Congress, as a matter of compromise, with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change.

But while I forbear to recommend any further reduction of the duties, beyond that already provided for by the existing laws, I must earnestly and respectfully press upon Congress the importance of abstaining from all appropriations which are not absolutely required for the public interest, and authorized by the powers clearly delegated to the United States. We are beginning a new era in our Government.—The national debt which has so long been a burthen on the Treasury, will be finally discharged in the course of the ensuing year. No more money will afterwards be needed than what may be necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. Now, then, is the proper moment to fix our system of expenditure on firm and durable principles; and I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of a rigid economy, and an inflexible determination not to enlarge the income beyond the real necessities of the Government, and not to increase the wants of the Government by unnecessary and profuse expenditures. If a contrary course should be pursued, it may happen that the revenue of 1834 will fall short of the demands upon it; and after reducing the tariff in order to lighten the burthens of the people, and providing for a still further reduction to take effect hereafter, it would be much to be deplored if, at the end of another year, we should find ourselves obliged to retract our steps and impose additional taxes to meet unnecessary expenditures.

It is my duty on this occasion to call your attention to the destruction of the public building occupied by the Treasury Department, which happened since the last adjournment of Congress. A thorough inquiry into the causes of this loss was directed and made at the time, the result of which will be duly communicated to you. I take pleasure, however, in stating here, that by the laudable exertions of the officers of the Department and many of the citizens of the District, but few papers were lost and none that will materially affect the public interest.

The public convenience requires that another building should be erected as soon as practicable, and in providing for it, it will be advisable to charge in some manner the accommodations for the public officers of the several Departments, and to authorize the erection of suitable depositories for the safe keeping of the public documents and records.

Since the last adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the money of the United States to be deposited in certain State Banks designated by him, and he will immediately lay before you his reasons for this direction. I concur with him entirely in the view he has taken of the subject, and some months before the removal, I urged upon the Department the propriety of taking that step. The near approach of the day on which the charter will expire, as well as the conduct of the Bank, appeared to me to call for this measure, upon the high considerations of public interest and public duty. The extent of its misconduct, however, although known to be great, was not at that time fully developed by proof. It was not until late in the month of August, that I received from the Government Directors an official report, establishing beyond question, that this great and powerful institution had been actively engaged in attempting to influence the elections of the public officers by means of its money; and that in violation of the express provisions of its charter, it had, by a formal resolution, placed its funds at the disposal of its President, to be employed in sustaining the political power of the Bank. A copy of this resolution is contained in the report of the Government Directors before referred to; and however the object may be disguised by cautious language, no one can doubt that this money was, in truth, intended for electioneering purposes, and the particular uses to which it is proved to have been applied, abundantly show that it was so understood. Not only was the evidence complete as to the past application of the money and power of the Bank to electioneering purposes, but that the resolution of the Board of Directors authorized the same course to be pursued in future.

It being thus established by unquestionable proof, that the Bank of the United States was converted into a permanent electioneering engine, it appeared to me that the path of duty which the Executive Department of the Government ought to pursue, was not doubtful. As by the terms of the Bank charter, no officer but the Secretary of the Treasury could remove the deposits, it seemed to me that this authority ought to be at once exerted to deprive that great corporation of the support and countenance of the Government in such an use of its funds, and such an exertion of its power. In this point of the case the question is distinctly presented, whether the people of the United States are to govern, through representatives chosen by their unbiased suffrages, or whether the power and money of a great corporation, are to be secretly exerted to influence their judgment and control their decisions. It must now be determined whether the Bank is to have its candidates for all offices in the country, from the highest to the lowest, or whether candidates on both sides of political questions shall be brought forward as heretofore, and supported by the usual means of electioneering. It is my duty to control public opinion, through the disclosures of some, and the fears of others, are equally apparent, and it is possible more objectionable. By a curtailment of its accommodations more rapid than any emergency requires, and even while it remains specie to an almost unprecedented amount in its vaults, it is attempting to produce great

embarrassment in one portion of the community, while through presses known to have been sustained by its money, it attempts by unfounded reports to create a panic in all.

These are the means by which it seems to expect that it can force a restoration to this subject, and as a necessary consequence, extort from Congress a renewal of its charter. I am happy to know that, through the good sense of our people, the effort to get up a panic has hitherto failed, and that, through the increased accommodations which the State Banks have followed the exertions of the Bank, and it cannot be doubted that the exercise of its power and the expenditure of its money, as well as its efforts to spread groundless alarm, will be met and rebuked as they deserve.

In my own sphere of duty, I should feel myself called on by the facts disclosed, to order a *SCIRE FACIAS* against the Bank, with a view to put an end to the chartered rights it has so patently violated; were it not that the charter itself will expire as soon as a decision would probably be obtained from a court of last resort.

I called the attention of Congress to this subject in my last annual message, and informed them that such measures as were within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury, had been taken to enable him to judge, whether the public deposits in the Bank of the U. States were certainly safe, but that as his single power might be inadequate to the object, I recommended the subject to Congress as worthy of their serious investigation, declaring it as my opinion, that an inquiry into the transactions of that institution, embracing the branches as well as the principal Bank, was called for by the credit which was given throughout the country to many serious charges impeaching their character; and which, if true, might justly excite the apprehension that they were no longer a safe depository for the public money. The extent to which the examination thus recommended, was gone into, is spread upon your journals, and is too well known to require repetition. Such as was made resulted in a report from a majority of the committee of ways and means, touching certain specified points only, concluding with a resolution, that the Government deposits might safely be continued in the Bank of the United States. This resolution was adopted at the close of the session by the vote of a majority of the House of Representatives.

Although I may not always be able to concur in the views of the public interest or the duties of its agents which may be taken by the other departments of the Government or either of their branches, I am, notwithstanding wholly incapable of receiving otherwise than with the most sincere respect, all opinions or suggestions proceeding from such a source, and in respect to none am I more inclined to do so than to the House of Representatives. But it will be seen from the brief views at this time taken of the subject by myself, as well as the more ample ones presented by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the change in the deposits which has been ordered, has been deemed to be called for by considerations which are not affected by the proceedings referred to, and which if correctly viewed by that Department rendered its act a matter of imperious duty.

Coming as you do for the most part, immediately from the people and the States, by election, and possessing the fullest opportunity to know their sentiments, the present Congress will be sincerely solicitous to carry into full and fair effect the will of their constituents in regard to this institution. It will be for those in whose behalf we all act, to decide whether the Executive Department of the government, in the steps which it has taken on this subject, has been found in the line of its duty.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War, with the documents annexed to it, exhibit the operations of the War Department for the past year, and the condition of the various subjects entrusted to its administration. It will be seen from them that the Army maintains the character it has heretofore acquired for efficiency and military knowledge. Nothing has occurred since our last session to require its services beyond the ordinary routine of duties, which upon the seaboard and the inland frontier devolve upon it in a time of peace. The system, so wisely adopted and so long pursued, of constructing fortifications at exposed points, and of preparing and collecting the supplies necessary for the military defence of the country, and thus providently furnishing in peace the means of defence in war, has been continued with the usual results. I recommend to your consideration the various subjects suggested in the report of the Secretary of War. Their adoption would promote the public service and meliorate the condition of the Army.

Our relations with the various Indian Tribes have been undisturbed since the termination of the difficulties growing out of the hostile aggressions of the Sacs and Fox Indians. Several treaties have been formed for the relinquishment of territory to the United States, and for the migration of the occupants to the region assigned for their residence west of the Mississippi. Should these treaties be ratified by the Senate, provision will have been made for the removal of almost all the tribes remaining east of that river, and for the termination of many difficult and embarrassing questions arising out of their anomalous political condition. It is to be hoped that those portions of two of the southern tribes, which in that event will present the only remaining difficulties, will realize the necessity of emigration, and will speedily resort to it. My original convictions upon this subject have been confirmed by the course of events for several years, and experience is every day adding to their strength. That those tribes cannot exist, surrounded by our settlements, and in continual contact with our citizens, is certain. They have neither the intelligence, the industry, the moral habits, nor the desire of improvement, which are essential to any favourable change in their condition. Established in the midst of another and a superior race, and without any view to the causes of their inferiority, or seeking to control them, they must necessarily sink to the force of circumstances, and ere long disappear. Such has been their fate heretofore, and it is to be averted, and it is, it can only be done by a general removal beyond our boundary, and by the reorganization of their political system upon principles adapted to the new relations in which they will be placed. The experiment which has been recently made, has so far proved successful. The emigrants generally are represented to be prosperous and contented, the country suitable to their wants and habits, and the essential articles of subsistence easily procured. When the report of the commissioners now engaged in investigating the condition and prospects of these Indians, and in devising a plan for their intercourse and government is received, I trust ample means of information will be in posses-

tion of the Government for adjusting all the unsettled questions connected with this interesting subject.

The operations of the Navy during the year and its present condition, are fully exhibited in the annual report from the Navy Department.

Suggestions are made by the Secretary, of various improvements which deserve careful consideration, and most of which, if adopted, bid fair to promote the efficiency of this important branch of the public service.

The views which are presented on almost every portion of our naval concerns, and, especially, on the amount of force, and the number of officers, and the general course of policy appropriate in the present state of our country, for securing the great and useful purposes of naval protection in peace, and due preparation for the contingencies of war, meet with my entire approbation.

It will be perceived from the report referred to, that the fiscal concerns of the establishment are in excellent condition, and it is hoped that Congress may feel disposed to make promptly, every suitable provision desired, either for preserving or improving the system.

The General Post Office Department has continued upon the strength of its own resources to facilitate the means of communication between the various portions of the Union with increased activity. The method, however, in which the accounts of the transportation of the mail has always been kept, appears to have presented an imperfect view of its expenses.

It has recently been discovered that from the earliest records of the Department, the annual statements have been calculated to exhibit an amount considerably short of the actual expense incurred for that service. These illusory statements, together with the expense of carrying into effect the law of the last session of Congress, establishing new mail routes, and a disposition on the part of the Head of the Department to gratify the wishes of the public in the extension of mail facilities, have induced him to incur responsibilities for their improvement beyond what the current resources of the Department would sustain.

As soon as he had discovered the imperfection of the method, he caused an investigation to be made of its results, and applied the proper remedy to correct the evil. It became necessary for him to withdraw some of the improvements which he had made, to bring the expenses of the Department within its own resources.

These expenses were incurred for the public good, and the public have enjoyed their benefit. They are now but partially suspended, and that, where they may be discontinued with the least inconvenience to the country.

The progressive increase in the income from postage has equalled the highest expectations, and it affords demonstrative evidence of the growing importance and great utility of this Department. The details are exhibited in the accompanying report from the Post Master General.

The many distressing accidents which have of late occurred in that portion of our navigation carried on by the use of steam power, deserve the immediate and unremitting attention of the constituted authorities of the country. The fact that a number of these fatal disasters is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the great improvements which are every where made in the machinery employed, and the rapid advances which have been made in that branch of science, show very clearly that they are in a great degree the result of criminal negligence on the part of those by whom the vessels are navigated, and to whose care and attention the lives and property of our citizens are so extensively entrusted.

That these evils may be greatly lessened, if not substantially removed, by means of precautionary and penal legislation, seems to be highly probable: so far, therefore, as the subject can be regarded as within the constitutional purview of Congress, I earnestly recommend it to your prompt and serious consideration.

I would also call your attention to the views I have heretofore expressed of the propriety of amending the constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. Regarding it as all important to the future quiet and harmony of the people, that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invite your consideration of the subject.

Trusting that your deliberations on all the topics of general interest to which I have adverted, and such others as your more extensive knowledge of the wants of our beloved country may suggest, may be crowned with success, I tender you in conclusion, the cooperation which it may be in my power to afford them.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, 3d Dec. 1833.

MARYLAND:
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
8th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1833.
ON application of Susan Ann Sylvester, administratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test, JAMES PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.
In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A. D. eight hundred and thirty three.
SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, admx. of Isaac Sylvester, decd.
Nov 19 Sw

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS
selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
oct 29 If [G]

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffany, Shaw & Co. Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore
May 14 cowfm

NOTICE.
NECESSITY has compelled me to be positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due. The officers are daily calling on me for money, which I cannot pay, unless those who are delinquent will pay up—all persons indebted are therefore warned, that unless their fees are immediately paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy and execute without respect to persons.
J. M. FAULKNER, Shff.
oct 29

MANLOVE HAZEL
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS
suitable for the present, and approaching seasons; which he will sell on accommodating terms his friends, and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.
nov 5

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,
in all its various branches, and that he has no intention of leaving Easton, as has been represented, but expects to continue to serve them in his line as long as they may see fit to extend to him the very liberal patronage heretofore given him, for which he now returns them his sincere thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention to business, with a determination to use his utmost efforts to please all who may employ him, to merit a continuation of their favors.
JAMES L. SMITH.
The latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received.
J. L. S.
Easton, Oct. 22

TAILORING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton, in the shop adjoining Mr. Blake's Saddlery Shop, formerly occupied by Mr. Sackett as a Lottery Office, where he may be found ready to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say any thing about what he can or will do; he only requests those who may want work done in his line to give him a call, as he feels assured from his experience in the business that he can give satisfaction. His work will be done chiefly by himself and journeymen. He has just returned from the city with the fall and winter fashions for 1833-4.
JOHN HARPER.
N. B. The subscriber wishes to get 1 or 2 boys from 12 to 14 years of age, apprentices to the above business—boys who have their education would be preferred.
oct 1

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.
N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge. \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

TO RENT,
for the ensuing year.
THE STORE AND DWELLING, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to
MANLOVE HAZEL.
dec 8 Sw

DEER CREEK
Young Ladies' Academy.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have witnessed, in the pupils so young, a greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unaided production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. were altogether executed to place Miss CHENEY, who superintends this seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial French education.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Choptank River, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

TERMS:
Boarding, washing, fuel, per quarter, \$30 00
Tuition, French extra, Drawing extra, Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices.
JOHN FORWOOD, SAMUEL BROWN, ROB. H. ARCHER, PARKER FORWOOD } Trustees.
dec 3
The Republican, Cecil, Whig, Easton, Journal Lancaster, lawst and forward bills to the Harford Republican.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a Decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 24th instant, between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of James Wilson, late of Caroline county deceased, which consists of a Farm lying on Choptank River near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring Fishery, which land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of George Martin, Esqr. said to contain two hundred and twenty eight acres, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. Also one other Farm adjoining the lands of Elisha Wilson, the lands of the late Solomon Cooper, and the heirs of John Wilson, said to contain one hundred and eight acres, with tolerable improvements, and a sufficient quantity of wood land. The whole of this estate will be sold on a credit of two years from the day of Sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of Sale; and when the purchase money is paid, with the interest, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of the said James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.
JOHN BOON, Trustee.
dec 3 (G)

BURRITT'S
GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS; And Familiar Class Book of Astronomy, Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the sky ever published in this country.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.
A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."
Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.: and Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50]
dec 3

FOR RENT.
(possession immediately.)
That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Blitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
dec 3 Sw

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

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK, Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo

NEGROES FOR SALE.
WILL be sold at public sale, in Centerville, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 30th inst. two Negro Women, slaves for life, to the highest bidder for cash.
Nov. 26.

Easton Academy.

A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher, notice is hereby given that applications for this station will be received by the Trustees, so that they may be enabled to make the appointment, on the 29th day of November next. The applicant must be well qualified to teach therein the learned languages, Mathematics, Geography; the English Grammar and public speaking, and it is hoped that no gentleman will apply who shall not prove himself by his character for learning, moral conduct, and capacity to teach, perfectly competent to discharge the important trust to the satisfaction of the board and of the parents committing their sons to his care. Convenient apartments in the academy will be allowed to the teacher free from rent. Compensation for his services will consist of a certain salary of \$600 per annum, and of tuition money derived from his school, to be collected by himself without any responsibility on the part of the Trustees.—It is possible that an appointment may be made before the above day, in which event, public notice will be given by advertisement.

Letters addressed to Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. will be attended to.
By order of the trustees
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres.
Easton, Md. Oct. 15, 1833.
Note.—The scholars in the department of Mr. Getty will be received in the department of Mr. Pierson, the assistant teacher, upon very reasonable terms, until a successor shall be appointed, and in the branches which he professes, they will be instructed in a satisfactory manner.

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 Best 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.
The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and despatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.
Easton, July 2

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEDEON DRAPER, about twenty seven years of age, very Black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.
The owner of 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.
oct 4-22 81

LINEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.
THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.
Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.
The Public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FLETCHER, Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833. w

FALL SUPPLY.
SAMUEL MACKEY,
INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant ASSORTMENT OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
suitable for the present and approaching seasons
consisting in part of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.
N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.
nov 5 w

NEW FALL GOODS.
W. H. & P. GROOME
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their fall supply of GOODS,
comprising an unusually large and general assortment,
Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CASSIMETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOS.
CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERINO and THIBET SHAWLS, GASHMERE & VELENCA do. WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.
—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Oct. 15 Sw

For Sale, Cheap,
A SECOND-HAND HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.
nov 12

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit
The subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.
The mill is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well improved. The land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement. The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.
JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Wood-lawn, 8 miles from Denton.
nov 12 (G) J. G. E.

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county on the 14th day of Oct. 1833, a negro man who calls himself ARMSTRONG WATKINS, about 23 years of age, five feet eight inches high, very black, has several scars in his face; his clothing, when committed, was a dark cassinet coat and pantaloons, old shoes and hat; says he belongs to John Willcarter, of Prince William county, Virginia.
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.
nov 1-12 Sw

NOTICE.
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge
M. E. B.

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOT & SHOES.
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.
april 9

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of September, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaeffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself JOHN ROBINSON; says he was born free and was raised by his father, Peleg Robinson, who lived near Suffolk, in Virginia. Said colored lad is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar on his right cheek; also one in the palm of the left hand, both caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, dark valencia vest, dark pepper and salt pantaloons, white cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat, fine lace boots.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, 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.
no 8-19 Sw

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Caroline county, to wit:
PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of John Whiby, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline county Court, and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application of the said John Whiby, and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline county Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March.
Given under my hand this tenth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.
RICHARD CHAMBERS.
True Copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.
nov 19 Sw

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Caroline County, to wit:
PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, I do hereby refer the within application of Charles Dukes for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition, and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court, and do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Charles Dukes and for his appearance before the Judges of Caroline County Court, at the Court House in the town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors or any of them, and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Whig at Easton, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty three.
RICHARD CHAMBERS.
True Copy, Test, Joseph Richardson, Clk.
nov 19 Sw

REMOVAL.
JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.
LIKewise:
Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices for cash.
N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centreville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and for ward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store of SAMUEL W. SPENCER.
A FRESH SUPPLY OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.
Among which are:
Dr. Seudder's Eye Water, Hydrate of Potash, Black Oxide of Mercury, Morphine, Emetine, Strichnine, Cornine, Acid, Quinine, Cinchona, Strychnine, Oil Cubeba, Solidified Opium, Oil of Cantharidin, Dannoarized Laudanum, Dnt. Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 by 16, &c.
Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

LOST.
WENT a drift from Tilghman's Island, on the 12th instant, a RAFT OF PINE TIMBER, containing ten pieces, all round, except one, which is flatted roundly. Any person who has taken, or may take up and secure the same, will receive a liberal compensation, by informing the subscriber where he may get the same.
N. B. The length of the timber 40 feet and some under.
DANIEL L. HADDAWAY.
oct 29 w

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Ross & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833. (f)

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq. a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself CLYDE WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered roundabout, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest, coarse shoes, and tarpauling hat.

The owner (if any) 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.
nov 8-19 Sw

BILL IN EQUITY,
CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.
October Term, 1833.
Jacob Charles, Admr. of Brannock Smith, vs. Algonern Smith, William Smith, Mary Maria Smith, Anno Smith and Deveraux Smith, children of William Smith, otherwise called Wm. G. Smith.

THE bill in this cause states that William Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and one, having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of law, which after the death of the said William Smith, was duly proved as the law requires, in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county. That the said William Smith, in and by the said will, devised unto his son William G. Smith, otherwise called William G. Smith, all his the said testator's dwelling plantation upon condition that he the said William G. Smith should pay unto the Testator's other son, Brannock Smith, one hundred pounds. The Bill further states that the said William G. Smith hath departed this life without having paid the said Legacy of one hundred pounds to the said Brannock Smith; and also without having left any personal estate by which the same can be paid. That the said Brannock Smith is also dead, and that administration of his personal estate hath been granted to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by means whereof the said complainant is entitled to have and receive the said Legacy of one hundred pounds, which cannot be paid without a sale of the said lands or some part thereof. The said complainant therefore prays the Court to decree such sale. The Bill further states that the said Deveraux Smith resides out of this State and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, (a former order of this Court having been neglected to be published) that the said complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of March next, do give notice to the said Deveraux Smith of the filing and objects of this bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the said second Monday of March next, to shew cause if any he has why the said Decree should not be passed as prayed for, otherwise the said bill will as to the said Deveraux Smith, be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.
True Copy, Test, Jo. Richardson, Clk.
nov 26 Sw

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Easton, July 23, 1833. (f)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We received this document, which was delivered to Congress at noon on Tuesday, about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and issued it in an extra sheet to our subscribers in town, the same evening.

This is a State Paper always looked for with anxiety by the people, as disclosing not only the real situation of the country, but as setting forth the principles and views of the administration, on all the leading subjects connected with the general government.

In the present message, the President enters largely into a review of the condition of our foreign relations. Reiterating the excellent sentiment, contained in a previous message, that the United States, in their foreign intercourse, sought nothing but what was manifestly right, and were determined to submit to nothing that was wrong, the President shows by his details of the transactions of the government with the various foreign nations, with whom we have diplomatic intercourse, that a system of just reciprocity governs the negotiations, in most cases, between ours and foreign governments. By the enlightened and liberal policy acted upon by the United States, diplomacy is reduced to the simple understanding of honest men; it is devoid of its duplicity and chicanery; and no longer requires, as its agent, the most expert bargainer, but rather the most honest, intelligent and unobscured patriot.

With the exception of the delay on the part of France to comply with the terms of the partial treaty, which the President has hopes will shortly be accommodated, and the still unsettled questions of the boundaries between the United States and the British possessions, and between the U. States and Mexico, the foreign relations are fixed on the most harmonious basis.

The President congratulates Congress upon the prosperous condition of the country. He shows that by the next session of Congress, the ordinary resources of the country, after answering all the regular demands of government, will enable him entirely to extinguish the national debt. Owing to the shortened credits on revenue bonds, and the cash duties on woollens, it is seen by the message that the receipts into the treasury for the present year, are far greater than can be looked for in any subsequent year, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as correct data by which to judge of the income of the government. From this circumstance, the President will not recommend any modification of the Tariff at the present session, preferring rather the experience of another year, before the subject should be touched.

The abuses of the United States Bank, which led to the removal of the deposits, are noticed by the President at some length. The message concludes with notices of the reports of the different departments, which we shall publish as they are received.

There is an old saying, frequently made use of without reflection, that it takes all kinds of people to make a world; and this is generally the excuse made use of for tolerating the follies of many who would otherwise be confined in Bedlam. The sentiment may do for common use, but it will not suit in all cases—for there is no one who would venture its application in regard to the individual who writes in the Kent Inquirer under the signature of Fair Play. One so wholly devoid of even common sense, cannot be supposed, by the most simple, to be of the least use in making up the population of the world.

Fair Play takes an article of ours of the 12th November, as his text, and endeavors in his bungling way, first, to ridicule the Democratic party, as a party; but admits that so long as he regarded the democracy of which the press has recently been speaking, as "a distinct principle from the original stock, a kind of theoretical democracy, which sought to run into Federal practice," he was satisfied with it. The truth of this sentiment no one can doubt. He has here declared his principles. He was perfectly willing to be styled a democrat, or, it is likely, would not have refused a more objectionable name, if one could be found more objectionable to a Federalist, provided he saw a chance for his federal principles predominating. "A rose, by any other name," he thinks, "would be as sweet."

Having exhausted himself in the few lines he had thus far written, as a reply to our article, he takes breath by a resort to his own fertile brain, and roundly asserts, because we cautioned the democratic party against a commitment to any man, that we are "pinned to the sleeve of the little Magician," (Mr. Van Buren.) First he strikes at us, and then at Mr. Van Buren—but his blows are all harmless—neither of us are hurt in the fray. In summing up Mr. Van Buren's sins, he puts down one that we had like to have forgotten, and which in this community, would be regarded as almost his only remaining virtue; and that is, his being one of the last adherents to the good old democratic plan of nomination—his having supported Mr. Crawford, as the democratic candidate for the presidency.

But, in despite of this sapient writer, we will still urge upon the democratic party the propriety of remaining uncommitted for the present. The deliberations of the present Congress, we repeat, may possibly throw light upon the principles of public men, that are now somewhat in obscurity, and may make more apparently necessary the union of the friends of State Rights on a candidate of their own.

An iron boat, we learn from the Globe, is being constructed, to be employed on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Experiments have

the deep and the bereaved father. He had indeed taken a most signal revenge. On the body of the huge creature were several deep gashes, from one of which the intestines protruded. The knife had been evidently plunged into the belly, and drawn downward with unerring precision, presenting an immense wound nearly a yard long. There were also several deep incisions about the gills, and below the fins; in short, it is impossible to describe the fearful evidences which the monster exhibited of the prowess and dexterity of its determined aggressor, who had so boldly periled his life to revenge the death, as it was afterwards ascertained of his only child. As soon as the shark was drawn to a place of security, it was opened, when the head and limbs of the boy were taken from its stomach. The body was completely dismembered, and the head severed from it; the different parts, however, were scarcely at all mutilated. It would seem that, after separation, they had been immediately swallowed, without being submitted to the previous process of mastication. The moment the father saw the truncated remains of the little object of his affection, the habitual coldness of the Hindoo merged in the parent and he for the moment gave way to the agonies of his heart. He threw himself upon the sand, and mourned his bereavement.

With sad unhelpful tears; but soon recovering his constitutional serenity, he unrolled his dripping turban, and having placed the several remains of his child in the ragged depository, bore them to his fragile tenement of bamboo and palm leaves in order to prepare them for immediate cremation. Upon being asked to relate the particulars of his encounter with the shark, he stated, as soon as he had plunged into the water, which he did a few moments after the child had been dragged under by his powerful enemy, he saw the monster in the act of swallowing its victim. He instantly made towards it, and struck it with his knife upon the gills. By this time it had completely gorged its prey, and did not at all seem disposed to enter upon the encounter to which it had been so roughly challenged. Having received a second stroke in the gills, it rose towards the surface, followed by its assailant, who kept plunging the knife into various parts of the body. The monster turned several times to seize his adversary, who dextrously invading the intended victim by diving under it, renewed his attack with the knife. The shark's voracity had been so completely appeased by the meal which it had just made, that it showed little disposition to continue the conflict, until repulsed from the formidable knife of its determined foe, resorted to a desperate resistance which turned again upon its back, though with less activity than ocean creatures are wont to do when craving for food; but its movements rapidly under it, and watching its opportunity, as soon as the shark retained its natural position, plunged the keen blade into its belly, and drew the weapon downward with all his strength, thus inflicting that mortal wound which the creature exhibited upon the strand. After this it made a tremendous splash for a few moments then sunk apparently lifeless to the bottom. Seeing that the strife was at an end, the man made for the shore, as already stated, and shortly the huge carcass was cast upon the beach.—*Oriental Annual.*

The following is the correspondence of Jefferson with the legislature of Pennsylvania, on being nominated to the Presidency a third time:—

THOMAS JEFFERSON, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania:—
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1807.
Gentlemen—I received some time ago from the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, an address from the two Houses of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to which on public considerations, it was thought advisable that the answer should be conveyed through the same channel, and to tender you the assurance of my high consideration and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
The Hon. Presley C. LANE, Speaker of the Senate, Simon Snyder Speaker of the House of Representatives, Pennsylvania, To the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.
I received, in due season, the address of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, under cover, in which with their approbation of the general course of my administration, they were so good as to express their desire, that I would consent to be proposed again to the public voice, on the expiration of my present term of office. Entertaining, as I do, for the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, the sentiments of high respect which would have prompted an immediate answer, I was certain, nevertheless, they would approve a delay which had for its object to avoid a premature agitation of the public mind, on a subject so interesting as the election of a Chief Magistrate.

That I should lay down my charge at a proper period, is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination of the period of my Chief Magistracy be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office nominally for years, will in fact become for life; and history shows how easily it degenerates into an inheritance. Believing that a representative government responsible to the period of election, is that which produces the greatest sum of happiness to mankind, I feel it my duty to do no act which shall essentially impair that principle, and I should unwillingly be the person who, disregarding the sound precedent set by an illustrious predecessor, should furnish the first example of prolongation beyond the second term of office.

Truth requires me to add, that I am sensible of that decline which advancing years bring on; and feeling their physical, I ought not to doubt their mental effect. Happy if I am the first to obey this admonition of nature, and to solicit a retreat from the cares too great for the waning faculties of age.

For the approbation which the General Assembly of Pennsylvania has been pleased to express of the principles and measures pursued in the management of their affairs, I am sincerely thankful; and should I be so fortunate as to retire into retirement the equal approbation and good will of my fellow-citizens generally, it will be the comfort of my future days, and will close a service of forty years with the only reward it ever wished.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
December 10, 1807.
Read in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Dec. 17, 1807.

For Sale, Cheap, A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

consolidation, the other disunion. The one was disposed to give a strict, the other a liberal interpretation to the powers of the Federal Government. Between the two extremes there was much intermediate ground, but still this broad line of demarcation has ever existed.

The sovereign states of this Union may extend their jealousy of Federal power too far; but may the day never arrive when their watchfulness shall slumber! The State Governments existed before the Constitution, they elected the Delegates to the Convention by which it was framed; through their agency the Constitution was submitted to the people of the several States for a ratification; and in the theory of our system, as announced by the Federalist, they are sentinels to give the alarm to the people, should the Federal Government transcend its proper limits. Power is not stealing on almost without the knowledge of its possessors. Liberty is a precious fruit, and can only be preserved by watchful jealousy. It is the condition on which alone it can be enjoyed. It is because the present administration, whilst it has never declined from exercising the powers unquestionably granted, has never shown a disposition to assume powers not fairly delegated, that it is entitled to the support of a republican people. I do not mean to say this administration is infallible. This attribute belongs not to man. But it was upon these principles they came into power, and in my opinion, they always held them steadily in view.

The exercise of doubtful powers must ever prove dangerous to the harmony of the Union. They generate perpetual struggles. Whilst the Government ought fearlessly and fully to carry into execution the powers clearly granted, they ought never to tread upon doubtful ground, which is always dangerous ground. I know that as able souls, and as pure hearts, have ever done honor to this country, have been in favor of extending the powers of the Government by what has been called a liberal construction; but I believe that the longer our experience shall continue, the more clearly will the fallacy of this doctrine be demonstrated.

These are not the parties, however, from which, when confined within its proper limits, we have reason to apprehend danger. It is when large sectional masses become inflamed against each other upon vital questions that we ought to be most alarmed. I regret to find that a fine excitement has arisen on the question of slavery, during my absence. Judging from my own knowledge, I think the South have not just cause to be alarmed upon the subject. I have never conversed with any well informed man of any party, who pretended that the Constitution conferred upon Congress the power to control or regulate this question.

I think my God that my lot has been cast in a State where slavery does not exist. In the abstract, it is an institution which cannot for a single moment, be defended. But what then? Shall we attempt to violate the constitutional compact which has made us a great and powerful nation, happy at home and respected abroad—shall we endanger the existence of this Union—upon the perpetuity of which the human race have so deep a stake, by endeavoring to usurp a power which has never been granted? The day I feel firmly convinced will never arrive when Congress shall forcibly attempt to interfere with this question; but if it should, the knell of our Union will that day be sounded from the Capitol. Let us leave this question, then, where the constitution has left it, to the several States; therein the evil exists. Let us never be led away by fanatics, but let us adopt the language of the first and ablest House of Representatives that ever sat under the Constitution. So early as March 1790, they resolved on a sole consideration of the question, "that Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide rules and regulations therein, which humanity and true policy may require." By adhering to this principle so clearly and forcibly expressed by the fathers of the constitution, we shall best promote the stability of the Union and the final emancipation of the slaves themselves.

I shall conclude by offering you the following sentiment.
The State of Pennsylvania—May her democracy, in time, as it has done in times past, hold the balance, with steady judgment and enlightened patriotism, between the opposite extremes of consolidation and disunion.

7. The Emperor of Russia—the firm and constant friend of the United States.
8. The Army and Navy of the United States.
9. The Memory of Washington.
10. The Judiciary of the United States.
11. The memory of Jefferson and Franklin.
12. Our Foreign Relations—under a wise, temperate and firm administration, they have become the silken bands of friendship and good will—May they ever continue so.

13. The Fair—It would have been unfair to have omitted them;—we therefore drink to them, cherish them, honor and adore them.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHARK.
A little boy happened to be washed from a calamaran which was managed by his father, who was thus early initiating him into the hardships of that mode of life, which he intended him to pursue, and before he could be rescued from the turbulent waters, a shark drew him under and he was seen no more. The father lost a moment, but calmly rose, and plunging between his teeth a large knife, which he carried sheathed in his counter-belt, plunged beneath the lashing waves. He disappeared for some time, but after a while was occasionally seen to rise and then dive under the billows, as if actively engaged with his formidable foe. It was a period of painful suspense to those who were anxiously watching the issue from the boats above the surf. After a while the white foam was visibly tinged with blood, which was viewed with a sensation of horror by those who could only surmise what was going on under the water. The man was a gain seen to rise and disappear, so that the work of death was evidently not yet completed. After some further time had elapsed, to the astonishment of all who were assembled on the beach, for by this time a considerable crowd had collected, the body of a huge shark was seen for a few moments above the whitening spray, which it completely enrobed, and then disappeared, an instant after, the man rose above the surf, and made for the shore. He seemed nearly exhausted but not a single mark upon his body, which bore no evidence whatever of the perilous combat in which he had been so recently engaged. He had scarcely landed, when an immense shark was cast upon the beach by the billows. It was quite dead; and was immediately dragged by the assembled natives beyond the surge. It presented a most frightful spectacle, exhibiting fatal proofs of the terrific struggle which had ensued between this ravenous tyrant of

bloodshed and misery in its train. They know that in the approaching century there can be no neutrals. It is these considerations which have directed the eager gaze of millions in the old world upon our country. This is the true reason why of late we have attracted so much more attention in Europe, than we did in former years. May we know how to appreciate justly the blessings which we enjoy, and to cherish that liberty which is our best security!

Our countrymen are not viewed with jealousy any where. Every where to be an American citizen, is the best travelling passport.—And why? Because our countrymen abroad have sufficient discretion not to make themselves loved and noisy propagandists. Our best and surest mode of extending the blessings of liberty throughout the world, will be found in the silent but powerful influence of our example. To attack the institutions of other countries only begets opposition to our own. We are indebted for this distinction to our countrymen abroad to the wisdom of the father of his country, which has reason been steadily pursued by most of his successors. To preserve the strictest neutrality in the wars between other nations—never to interfere in their domestic concerns, nor suffer them to interfere in ours—to leave each people to establish and maintain such governments as they think proper—to acknowledge all established governments—these are the deep foundations on which our foreign policy has rested; and our history has established its wisdom.

I am not one of those who believe in disinterested friendship between nations. Interest is more or less at the foundation of all their attachments. The interests of Russia and the United States can never come into collision.—Our commercial relations have therefore ever been of the most amicable character, and equally advantageous to both parties. These circumstances have given birth to kindly feelings on their part which have now become habitual. We all remember that a short time after the declaration of the late war with England, the Emperor Alexander offered himself as a mediator. It was then believed that he could not, single handed, sustain an equal contest with the most powerful nation in the world. It could not then have been foreseen, at least in Russia, that we should come out of the war with glory, and that the valor of our sons both on land and water, would acquire us a character among the nations such as we never had enjoyed before. It was in the hour when our prospects were the most gloomy, that the Emperor Alexander proposed. Since that time the friendship of the Russian government has been invariable. The present Emperor has inherited from his brother feelings of kindness towards us as a nation, and they have been more than once displayed in his conduct upon important occasions. The American Vice Consul at Cronstadt related to me a circumstance which was illustrative of the indulgence with which our countrymen are treated in Russia, that I shall take the liberty of repeating. Cronstadt is the port of St. Petersburg, and there the fortifications exist by which the capital of the Empire is defended. It is therefore a town under the strictest military government. Yet our sailors are permitted, on the 4th of July, to go ashore in a body, to display the stars and stripes of our country, to march through the streets with drums beating and rifles playing, and to raise the national shout on the anniversary of the day when we became a free and independent people.

But it is not in Russia alone, that the character of our country is highly appreciated.—The same respect for us is evident in every where. We never can, we never ought to be indifferent to the rank which we occupy in the society of nations. Never was there a sounder man of policy, nor a purer principle of justice, than that announced to the world by our present Chief Magistrate, to ask nothing but what is clearly right and submit to nothing wrong. Acting upon this principle, he has been eminently successful in our foreign relations. It must be a matter of particular pleasure to our countrymen to know, that high reputation he has acquired throughout Europe. I have myself in many public societies, and on solemn occasions, may have been upon the great questions which now agitate that quarter of the globe, all without exception, entertain the most exalted respect for his ability, integrity and firmness. For obvious reasons I made it a point never to introduce the subject; but wherever I have been, his character has been a leading topic of conversation, and a theme of eulogy. May we not justly anticipate that the present judgment of Europe is but in advance of that which will be universally formed by his own countrymen, when the passions and interests of the day shall have subsided, and when posterity shall judge him by the great results of his administration? Alas! I have often heard him compared with Washington, though in my own opinion, no man who has ever existed, either in ancient or in modern times can be fairly compared with the man who will ever be first in the hearts of his countrymen, as long as they are worthy of the liberty they enjoy.

There is one subject which has occupied so many of my anxious thoughts whilst I was absent, that I must be pardoned for adverting to it a few moments. I refer to the unhappy dissensions which, for some time, seemed to threaten the very existence of our confederacy, and although I relied with confidence on the attachment of the people to the Union, yet there were moments when I was almost ready to despair. The hopes of the enemies of free government throughout Europe were elevated. They believed that the moment was rapidly approaching, when it would be demonstrated by our example, that man was not fit for self government; and when despotism would enjoy a final triumph over human liberty. The advocates of liberal principles were depressed in the same proportion. They believed that the happiness of millions throughout all future generations, was at stake upon the issue. They beheld the march of events with the most intense anxiety, and from the want of a full knowledge of our situation, they feared the very worst. I shall never forget with what a thrill of delight I received the intelligence that the compromise had been happily effected.—I did not stop to consider whether it was the best that could have been made; it was the institution that had passed away. Each citizen of our country ought to feel a sort of personal responsibility in the exercise of his political rights, and ought to act as if his conduct might affect not only the permanence of our Union, but the liberties of mankind. Above all, he ought to remember that the Union was the result of mutual compromise, and that the spirit which brought it into existence, can alone render it perpetual.

Political parties must ever exist in this country. In my opinion, they ought ever to exist. Their foundation is deeply laid in the Federal Constitution itself. They arise from the imperfection of human language. In the very beginning, one portion of our citizens directed

Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, in Congress, the poor debtors' friend, and the able defender of the Judiciary. At St. Petersburg, the worthy representative of a free people, and the successful negotiator of an advantageous treaty, 9 cheers.

The 6th toast having been offered, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm, Mr. Buchanan arose, and made the following reply, viz:—
Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:
When I accepted your kind invitation to partake of a public dinner, I stated the sole reason which could, under existing circumstances, have brought me to this conclusion. It was solely because I felt a strong desire to increase the number of my friends and acquaintances in Philadelphia. Hitherto, I have been personally almost a stranger in the metropolis of my native state. I have long entertained an ardent wish to change this relation, but business of a public and private character has heretofore deprived me of the necessary leisure.

The place of my cherished residence is but a short distance from your city. Even that distance will be almost removed upon the completion of the rail road. I desire to make personal friends in Philadelphia. I wish heretofore to feel myself more at home when I visit your city. I do not expect, and I may add, I do not desire, for the present, to go again into public life. I trust, however, I shall still feel the interest in a private situation, of being useful to my state and to my country. If I can in any degree be instrumental in drawing closer the cords of friendship between the state and its metropolis, I shall feel that I have performed a good work. Mutually supporting and supported, they ought to be proud of their mutual dependence, and be deeply sensible that what promotes the prosperity of the one can never fail to be beneficial to the other.

It is for this reason that I have availed myself of the common hospitality of our country towards their ministers returning from a foreign mission. I am sensible this honor has been conferred on the public functionary, not on the private man; but I trust that ere we separate this evening, I may acquire a portion of your personal regard. The cordial welcome which you have given me, and the expressions of friendship which I have just received, afford me an assurance that I shall no longer be a stranger amongst you. They have made an impression on my heart which shall never be effaced.

It is not my intention to advert to all the topics to which the toast refers. In it I feel you have done me much more than justice.—There is one of them however on which I shall indulge myself in a few remarks. I refer to the Judiciary. I had in the passage of the Bill for the relief of the Insolvent Debtors of the United States.

The President, with that enlightened humanity which is the dictate of a clear head and an honest heart, recommended their relief.—Our merchants, under the impulse of that enterprising spirit which liberty never fails to excite, had pushed our commerce into every sea: it was they who have chiefly paid into the public Treasury the millions which have discharged the debt of the nation and of the late war. In the vicissitudes of trade in which they were exposed by the peculiar condition of the world, many of them, without the least imputation of fraud, had contracted debts to the government which they were wholly unable to pay. It was in vain that their private creditors, convinced of their spotless integrity and their utter inability to meet their engagements, were willing to release them from responsibility. It was in vain that they had surrendered up all their property to the government and to their private creditors.—Still the weight of their debts due to the U. States like a mountain crushed them to the earth. They were unable to engage again in business, and their enterprise was thus rendered useless to themselves and to their country. From my position in the House, it became my duty to take charge of this subject. I did labor in their righteous cause with all my heart; and success has finally crowned the efforts of their friends. I have been for ten years in Congress, and generally took an active part in the business of the House; but all the public acts in which I have ever been engaged, I look back with the most heartfelt pleasure to the agency which I had in assisting to pass that law. I feel that in my last hour it will be a gratification to me. This measure has restored many of our most useful citizens to their country, and many husbands and fathers to their suffering families. But enough of this.

I ever desired to leave my country upon a foreign mission. I never should have done so for an indefinite period. Late as I was to waste its best years in a foreign land. The purpose for which I was sent abroad, is now accomplished, but would be highly improper for me to discharge, whether I had any meritorious agency in bringing to a successful conclusion a negotiation which had been so long in agitation. I rejoice that I am once more at the soil of my country, and am confident I shall never feel an inclination again to quit its happy shores.

Almost every American who has visited Europe, has felt his attachment for his own country and its institutions to increase. It is almost impossible that it should be otherwise, with any man who goes abroad under the influence of proper feelings. The contrast is, indeed, striking. Ours is the only country on earth where an individual is equal to his fellow man. From the lowest obscurity he may rise to the highest public honors, from the most abject poverty to affluence. We acknowledge no distinctions except those which spring from talents, from industry and integrity. It is true that in other countries there have been many individual cases in which men have risen from the lowest to the highest rank of society.—This is the exception, not the rule. Among all the nations of the old world, the mass of mankind, can by no effort, by no exertion, rise above the condition in which they were born.—The most unwearying toil can accomplish little more than minister to their mere animal wants.

But it is not the poorer classes alone who are now regarding us with interest. There is at present a strong feeling of security any where in Europe, and a great many of the globe is now a vast magazine of gunpowder, and the incursions band may at any time apply the spark which will produce the explosion. A general war is inevitable, though it may be delayed. Indeed I am convinced, that without a single exception, all the Governments desire to preserve peace, and will preserve it as long as it is possible. Still they are all armed and ready for the battle. Fate controlled the gods of the ancients, and there is now an active principle every where in operation, which will control the conduct and thwart the purposes, when it shall come, will be a contest for principle, between the divine right of kings and human liberty—between despotism and freedom. Every man of reflection in Europe, feels that this is a true picture. History has taught them that a successful revolution, even in favor of a righteous cause, brings much

REGULAR TOASTS.
1. The United States of America.
2. The State of Pennsylvania.
3. The President of the United States. 13 cheers.
4. The Vice President of the United States. 6 cheers.
5. The Governor of Pennsylvania. 6 cheers.
6. Our distinguished guest, the Hon. James

DINNER TO MR. BUCHANAN AT PHILADELPHIA.
Agreeably to the arrangements made by the committee appointed at a meeting of the friends of Mr. Buchanan, who were desirous of manifesting their esteem and regard for the public services and private worth of our distinguished fellow citizen, upon his return to his native State, after the successful termination of a highly important foreign mission, a numerous and highly respectable company assembled at Mr. Saint's Hotel, on Thursday afternoon, the 21st ult. and at half past five o'clock, were seated around a table, spread by Mr. Saint, in a style of neatness and elegant profusion, for which this host is so justly celebrated.

Henry Horn, Esq. presided on the occasion, assisted by W. Tolland, John Humes, Peter Wager and Thomas P. Gaskill, Esquires. On the right of the chair, were seated the Hon. Jas. Buchanan, our late Minister to Russia, the Hon. Messrs. Lytle and Pope, the former a member of Congress from Ohio, and the latter from Kentucky, and on the left of the chair, the Hon. Messrs. Anthony and Heuderson, both members of Congress from Pennsylvania, were seated, together with other distinguished guests from our neighboring counties.

been made in England, which show that a canal of this description can be made to pass over a canal with much speed and with little or no injury to its banks. The cost of the last will be about \$1000.

We received by the last mail from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, two pamphlets, containing Essays signed LOCKE and NATHAN, the first originally published in the Richmond Whig and addressed to Thomas Ritchie, Esq., the others published in the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times; both intended to set in a clear point of view, State Rights and State Remedies. We have had time only to glance at the articles, but discover that they are written with great care, and appear to have much force of argument. Confessing, however, at the present moment, when so much important matter may be looked for from Congress, we cannot promise their publication in the Whig.

News from Portugal to the 26th of October, shows the affairs of Don Pedro to be advancing. Don Miguel's forces were pent up in Santarem.

FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Mullikin. Sir,—I am glad that there is now an opportunity for us to commence the study of astronomy. Mr. McKee gave his preparatory lecture upon this delightful science on Wednesday evening last. Commencing with the derivation and literal meaning of the word astronomy, he traced it through its various ramifications, up to its relation to a regular science, and to its present maturity. In doing this, many strange notions and systems were exploded or sustained, as they appeared at variance with, or essential to its support, according to the best established principles. From the fact of astronomical information then exhibited, we may reasonably infer, not only the amusement, but the instruction of his class. Astronomy is one of the most soul-elevating studies within the circle of science.

Whether we view its moral influence upon the heart, or its impartation of strength and beauty to the mind, its claims are equally apparent. Lives there a man, who, with his eye fixed upon the firmament, bedecked with innumerable stars, who can gaze in silence without diverting the necessary and gradual progression of thought, and never think of his God? Let such an one, if such a state of insensibility be possible, seek a resting place where the light of nature or REVELATION shall never cheer his pathway, in the deepest dungeon in these regions, where the smoke of his torment shall ascend up forever and ever! This is a tremendous anathema. And my reason for pronouncing it, is, that I cannot believe there has lived, from the days of Adam down to the present time, or that there will live from now until the morning of the resurrection, a confirmed ATHEIST!

MINOS.

Easton, Dec. 6, 1833.

Interesting Publication.—A relative of the late John Randolph of Roanoke, left this city to-day, for Philadelphia, where he will superintend the publication of a series of original letters written by Mr. Randolph, on various occasions, during a lapse of twenty years.

It is said these letters are somewhat after the manner of those of Lord Chesterfield, written to his son. This volume will be a great treat, and will perhaps go farther to unfold the real character of this great man, than anything which it is in the power of his friends to give to the public.

This relative of Mr. Randolph, is a gentleman whose attainments in literature and science are scarcely inferior to those of his distinguished kinsman. The public have consequently, so much the more to expect from this publication.

New Orleans, Nov. 13, 1833.

American and English Manners Compared.—The great difference between the American and English manners, and which completely characterizes the two societies, is the total absence in America of that spirit of social servility which in England forms so striking a contrast with the free institutions that the people so justly make their boast. There is not a respectable man or woman in England who is not constantly gnawed with desire to appear something more than they are. There is no meanness that they will not commit to be invited into society a notch higher than their own. The merchants and tradesmen do not converse about the business, dinner, or ball of their neighbor; but they have never done talk of the dinner of such a duke, or the route of such a monarch, people whom they are never likely to come near, and whom they know only by name; every body has the trouble of the peers by heart, and they trouble themselves much more about their alliances than those of their own friends and acquaintances. As soon as a stranger is presented, even to the family of an eminent merchant, the mistress of the house takes care to tell him over and over, the names of all the nobility who have done her the honour of speaking to her; and she is proud to acknowledge that any society is superior to her own dignity. The country gentleman, if he is inclined, is found seated behind the rich man at public dinners, and any decent female may attend the subscription balls, whatever may be her condition in life. On the contrary, even distinctions among the different circles, are maintained by the pride which every one feels in not receiving obligations which he cannot return; it is upon this ground partly that the social inequality discernible is founded. [Murat's United States, Second Edition.]

EXTRAORDINARY FORTITUDE.—A gentleman came from Cambridge, Cornwall, two years since, and consulted the medical officer of the Plymouth Eye Infirmary, on account of a shot which entered his left eye ball four years and a half before, viz. 14 February, 1827, from a gun fired at a woodcock by another person, producing great blindness in the left eye, and increasing pain from that time. In exploring the eye for the shot, through a fistulous opening in the sclerotic, a bony and crystallized lens was extracted, and with it the supposed cause of his suffering, then attributed to the spicule of bone. In February, 1833, the same gentleman returned to Plymouth, and said that the shot must still be lodged in the eye, as his pain was most acute and his fear of losing the other eye from sympathy very great. A second operation was performed, at his particular request, had the anterior part of his left eye removed, and the vitreous humor scooped out. The eye suppurated and sunk, but still no shot was found. On the 23rd Sept., he came a third time to Plymouth, fearing blindness again

in his right eye, and requested to have the remaining portion of his left eye, which was done. In that part of the optic nerve, which expands and forms the retina, was found a duck shot, impacted so firmly that a considerable effort was required to detach it from its bed, in which it must have been fixed for six years and six months, closely embraced by the nerves. Such was the patient's extreme fortitude that not even was his hand raised, nor a syllable of complaint uttered during the whole operation, certainly the most painful that can be performed on the human frame. The patient is doing remarkably well, and already rewarded with relief for his perseverance and fortitude.—Plymouth (Eng.) Jour.

Mr. Esty has recovered eight hundred and fifty dollars damages from the town of Roxbury, Mass., incurred in passing a horse over a bridge, which the authorities had not noticed. His horse, loaded with wood, slid and upset on one side, on ascending a hill. He was severely injured by falling under the load.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 2. SENATE. This being the day named by the Constitution of the United States, the two Houses assembled in their respective chambers in the Capitol.

Mr. White, of Tenn. (president pro tempore of the Senate) in the absence of the Vice President, took the chair at 12 o'clock.

The credentials of several newly elected Senators having been presented, those of Mr. Robbins and Mr. Potter, the contesting members returned from the State of Rhode Island, were brought to the motion of the Senate, when after considerable discussion as to the proper mode of proceeding in so novel a case, Mr. Robbins was admitted to the seat, on account of his election having been first made, giving Mr. Potter the right to contest the seat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. At 12 o'clock the House was called to order by the clerk, who proceeded to call the names of the members by States. The name of the Kentucky delegates being called, a discussion arose in regard to the contested seat between T. P. Moore and Mr. Letcher, which was, at the instance of Mr. Letcher, the contesting gentleman, suspended until the House was organized. The call having been continued 229 members answered to their names.

The House proceeded to ballot for a speaker, Mr. Clay of Alabama, and Mr. Jarvis of Maine, acting as tellers. The votes being counted there appeared for

- Andrew Stevenson, 112
Lewis Williams, 39
John Everett, 17
Richard Coulter, 1
R. H. Wiley, 2
C. F. Mercer, 1
John Davis, 1
Samuel A. Foot, 1
Joseph Vance, 1
James K. Polk, 1
Blanks, 8

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Va. having 112 votes, was declared to be duly elected, and having been conducted to the Chair by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, addressed the House in a neat speech, which we have not time to put in type for this morning's Whig.

On motion of Mr. Mann, the House proceeded to the election of a clerk. Mr. Mann nominated Walter S. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. King nominated Matthew St. Clair Clarke, of Pennsylvania. Three ballots were cast, the last of which 223 votes were given for which Mr. Franklin received 117, and Mr. Clarke 110, whereupon W. S. Franklin was declared duly elected.

TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

Senate.—Having received a message from the House of Representatives, informing of their organization, Messrs. Wilkins and Grundy, who had been appointed on the joint committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed the duty to which they had been appointed, and that he had informed them, he would make his communication at 1 o'clock this day. The message was delivered by the private secretary of the President, and read. On motion of Mr. King of Alabama, 5000 copies of the message, and 1500 of the accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

House of Representatives.—The oath of office having been administered to the clerk, Walter S. Franklin, the House on motion of Mr. Mann, proceeded to the election of Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Mason nominated Thomas B. Randolph, and Mr. Speight nominated William Robinson. Mr. Randolph was elected, receiving 158 votes. Overton Carr was appointed door keeper, and John W. Hunter, assistant door keeper of the House of Representatives, who were severally qualified as such.

The usual resolutions for the appointment of Chaplains, and for furnishing the members with newspapers were adopted.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

Senate.—The president laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, transmitting the annual statement of his accounts. Also a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving his reasons for the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Wright submitted a resolution referring the documents in regard to the election of Elizabeth B. Potter, as a Senator from R. Island, to a select committee of five, which was laid on the table for one day.

The resolution from the House in regard to the appointment of two Chaplains, was agreed to.

Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, on Monday next, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of electing a President and Vice President.

House of Representatives.—The day was spent in the discussion of the question as to which of the gentlemen who appeared from Kentucky, (Mr. Moore or Mr. Letcher) should be admitted to qualify until the seat could be contested in the usual way before the committee on elections; and was not decided when a motion for adjournment was made.

Some documents from the Treasury department were laid before the House by the Speaker, and then the House adjourned.

Mr. DEANE'S EXPOSE.—The Baltimore Republican of Thursday contains the expose of Mr. Duane, which we cannot find room for this morning. The Republican makes the following remarks. Of their justice we will give our readers an opportunity of judging on Tuesday.

"It is but a week affair; and contains, as the reader will perceive, an admission that the present President respecting the propriety of removing the deposits, to resign his station, which he afterwards refused to do. The reason he afterwards refused to do, which was to avoid a rupture with him at the time, is a very poor one, and that for refusing afterwards to redeem it, which was that the President had not treated

him with the respect to which he thought himself entitled, is no better. It will do but little for the friends of the bank."

State Rights Meeting in Georgia.—The Georgia Nullifiers held a great meeting at Milledgeville recently—appointed officers—adopted a report—passed divers resolutions, and among others, one to organize itself into an association to be denominated "the State Rights Party of Georgia." Now this is really like the school-master searching, hour after hour, for his spectacles, while they were all the time astride of his nose. That South Carolina should nurse its wrath to keep it warm, is not much to be wondered at—for after three or four years blustering and parade, they find themselves much as they were at the start. But Georgia has not only blustered, but acted—and that too from almost the first hour of her nominal entrance into the Union. Practical nullification has been its constant course of proceeding. Georgia has nullified the Zane's Reversals—nullified the Patent Laws in the case of Whitney's cotton gin—more recently, has nullified the decisions of the Supreme Court, and nullified the Cherokee's out of their lands and gold mines—so that nullification is now the settled law of Georgia—its established rule of action. What more can they want?—N. Y. American.

A pouther of good size has been recently caught in Hanover, in this State. It is supposed he is not a native of the country, as an animal of this sort, when quite young, a few months since, escaped from a Caravan travelling in the vicinity. Since his residence among the good people of Hanover, he has been frequently seen and hunted but with no success, until last week, he was then taken alive in the following manner—A farmer having missed one of his geese and supposing it was by the paw of this gentleman, took the precaution to shut up the flock in his barn, and on the following morning, missed several of them, and whilst in the act of lamenting his loss, saw the rogue looking down upon him from the hay mow. A "clove hitch" was soon constructed, and let down from the roof, and the animal safely secured. From examination it was discovered that a nest had been excavated under the mow where Monsieur probably proposed taking up his winter quarters. [Tatton Gazette.]

INTERESTING OCCURRENCE.—An observer has furnished us with the following statement: The inhabitants in the vicinity of the Germania Road and Second street were, as our friend Power would express it, "considerably flustered," a day or two since, on being informed that a lady of respectable appearance had just taken passage to the world of spirits in a hackney coach, the driver of which, and the young gentleman having her in charge, being ignorant of the name and the place of residence of the deceased. A crowd was soon collected, and an express despatched for the coroner. On his arrival, he was urged by the spectators immediately to select a jury, have them sworn, and then proceed with the dead body to some public hotel in the neighborhood, that the proper investigation might take place. The coroner, however, thought it most advisable to take council from the best of his own mind—the press, through the crowd, and entered the coach. He was told by the protector of the dead female, that she had been taken suddenly ill in the city—had stated the fact to a worthy citizen, mentioning at the same time that she resided near the Globe Mills—and that the citizen had humbly obtained a conveyance, and requested his son to accompany her home. The son stated that he discovered the lady laid by her not being able to answer the several questions he had propounded to her, relative to the location of her dwelling. The coroner immediately had the body of the female conveyed to the nearest public house, where her carcase was unloaded, and temples bathed, and let the dead be alive again, much to the astonishment of the jurors in attendance. A word of advice at parting. Young ladies who walk from the neighborhood of the Globe Mills to the city, should be careful to avoid tight lacing.—[Phil. Inq.]

LARGE CARGO.—The Braganza, Captain Wood from the Pacific, has arrived at New Bedford with 9000 barrels three hundred barrels sperm Oil. This is the largest cargo ever brought into the United States. We yesterday announced the arrival of the Braganza in our marine list, and mentioned her cargo three thousand four hundred, which was incorrect.

Astronomical Lectures. Lecture 3.—for Wednesday evening the 10th. shall include a description of the sun, moon, and planets, the astronomical principles of vision, and the use of glasses; as a knowledge of these points is essential in the study of astronomy.

Lecture 4.—for Friday evening the 13th. shall consist of some remarks on the laws of motion in general—perpetual motion—the apparent motion of the heavenly bodies—planetary motion, including reasons why the planets appear to move direct, retrograde and sometimes remain stationary. dec 7

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Easton, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday evening, the 25th of December, at half past 6 o'clock; to which the members of the different denominations, and the public generally are respectfully invited.

Several addresses are expected on the occasion; after which a collection will be taken to aid the cause of missions. By order, THOMAS B. OZMENT, Sec'y. dec 7

SHEEP LOST.

ON the 6th day of November last, the subscriber lost, between Peach Blossom, and the farm known as Maynards farm, 19 head of SHEEP, all white, and all except two with short tails, which two are the only ones having ear marks, (a hole in each ear). There is among them a Merino Ram, with long horns, and short tail. Any person giving information of where they may be obtained, will receive the thanks of the subscriber, and will be rewarded if required. NATHAN LEONARD, dec 7 3t Banbury, near the Trappe.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a justice of the Peace, in and for Queen Ann's county, as a runaway, a colored man who called himself JOHN DINGGOS—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dinggos is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers.

The owner (if any) 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. THOMAS SUDLER, Shff. dec 7 2m of Queen Ann's county.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following Works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Table with columns: Title, Price per doz, Retail. Includes books like Discipline M. P. Church, Hymn book M. P. Church, Do. do. do. gift & color'd sheep, Do. do. do. gift, morocco, Do. do. do. calf, gilt, Do. do. do. do. super extra, Do. do. do. morocco do., Do. do. do. plain, calf, Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt, Shunt on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes, Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8 vo., Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored, Academic Reader, a first rate class book for schools, Introduction to the above reader, Saurin's Sermon's, Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols., Dr. Jennings' History of the Controversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of introducing representation into the government of said Church, Baxter's call to the Untrovered, Pollot's Course of Time, plain, Do. do. do. gilt, Mason on Self-Knowledge, Mrs. Brown's Devout Exercises, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Life of Mrs. Fletcher, Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Paley, Jenyns and Leslie, Polyglot Bibles, plain, Do. Testaments, gilt extra, Clarke's Scripture Promises, Watts on the Mind, Western Lyre, an excellent selection of Church Music, adapted to the most popular Psalm & Hymn book tunes, with patent notes, Dr. A. Clarke's advice to preachers and people, \$80 per 100, Fletcher's Address to Students for sedation, stitched in neat printed covers, \$12 per 100, Pridaun's Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, 48 00 5 00, William's on the Lord's Supper, 3 00 3 74, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, now publishing in superior style, in 4to, with elegant engravings, bound, \$7 50, Ditto, in calf, gilt, Do. morocco or calf, superbly gilt on back, sales & edges, 9 00 12 00, Dr. Clarke's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, now publishing, bound and lettered, 15 00, Harrod's Collection of Camp Meeting Hymns, 3 74, (22-Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay. EDWARD MULLIKIN. Easton, Dec. 7, 1833.

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. EXTRA CLASS NO. 37 for 1833.—To be drawn, Wednesday Dec. 11, 1833. 66 Number Lottery—10 Draw Ballots.

Table with columns: Prize, Amount. Includes 1 Prize of 25,000, 20 prizes of \$500, 1 of 10,000, 20 of 500, 1 of 4,180, 50 of 200, 1 of 3,000, 25 of 100, 1 of 2,500, 112 of 50, 2 of 2,000, 112 of 20, 1 of 1,500, 2,240 of 16, 20 of 1,000, 15,400 of 8. Tickets \$9. Shares in proportion. At the truly Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKETT, Easton dec 3

Bible Society Notice. The Rev'd. IRA A. EASTER, a Missionary of the Maryland Bible Society in Baltimore, will attend at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday next, 10th December, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to disclose to the citizens of Talbot, who may be so kind as to meet him, the object of his visit—and he invites a general attendance of all denominations of christians. dec 3

NOTICE. The Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 10th of December next. All persons having claims for teaching, under the late law of the State of Maryland, are requested to bring in their accounts properly authenticated for settlement. By order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. to Commrs for Talbot co. dec 3 2w

NEW GOODS. RICHARD P. SPENCER BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening A new and handsome assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, CONSISTING OF Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool, and Valentin Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c. —ALSO— GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEENS WARE, among which are some full sets of Dining & Tea China, all of which will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Produce, Lard, Feathers, &c. He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment. Easton, Nov. 5.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &C.

Lately received and for sale by the subscribers. Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Candles, Almonds, Fine and coarse Salt, Currants, Salt Petre, Goshen Cheese, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Family Flour, Powder and Shot, Best Sperm Oil, CAST-IRON AXES, a superior article, and a choice assortment of Old Wines, Liquors, &c. W. H. & P. GROOME. Nov. 26—cont'd

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, heretofore granted, the subscriber will expose to public sale to the highest bidder and on a credit of 6 months, at Queenstown on 11th DAY, December 10, if it do not sell the first day) all the residue of the personal property of Robert Larimore, deceased, viz—some valuable SLAVES, consisting of 1 man, several boys, from 4 to 16 years of age, and several women and children. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given and further terms of sale made known by ROBT. LARRIMORE, Adm. D. B. N. Nov. 26.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:— 1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Win H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be prepared for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement. 2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon. 3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south end of the block of brick buildings commonly called Erie's Row, on Washington street extended. 4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same. For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr. MARIA ROGERS. Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

An Overseer wanted. WANTED for the next year an Overseer at the Four Square Farm, near the Chapel. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, Nov 12 (G)

A CARD. MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell. JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y. nov 5

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND. JOSHUA M. FAULKNER. RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of J. B. Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm H. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R. Price, Esq. This house is situate in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair, which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him. oct 1

THE STEAM BOAT GOV. WOOD, Capt. WM. V. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Centertown—returning will leave Centertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M. WM. OWEN, Agent. apr 30

Lectures on Astronomy.

MR. MCKEE will commence a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, on Wednesday, 4th of December, in the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, Easton. The course will consist of twelve, to be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at seven o'clock, P. M.; during which the history and all the general principles of this delightful science will be explained, and illustrated with diagrams. The following are among the particulars:— The figure, magnitude, motions, zones, climates, latitude and longitude, gravity and atmosphere of the Earth—The Solar System—Planetary motion—the annual and diurnal motions of each of the Planets, with their magnitude, satellites, and distances from the Sun.—The nature, magnitude and motion of the Sun.—The changes of the moon—Theory of the Tides—Comets—Fixed Stars—Galaxy, &c. &c. Tickets for admission to these Lectures may be had at the Post Office, and of James Parrott, Esq. Ticket for a family \$5 00 for one person 3 00 for one lecture 50 Easton, Nov. 12, 1833.

Farm for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wooters. The land is kind, and susceptible of considerable improvement, by judicious cultivation; the improvements are in tolerable good order. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to view the premises. For terms apply to Mr. William Stevens, merchant, Centreville, or to the subscriber. JOHN W. JENKINS. Talbot county, may 28th 11

Congressional Globe. In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to meet the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses, types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a Congressional Globe, exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity, and the greatly increased paper now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the issues printed during the session, we may be deemed to be offering the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very valuable profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our objects—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a net abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question. \$1 per session. Daily Globe, \$10 per annum. Semi Weekly Globe, \$5 " Weekly Globe, \$50 "

For less than a year. Daily per month, \$1 Semi-weekly, per month, \$1 50 cts.

ON THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES. A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram, or 'Indian Corn,' shelled, to be grown the ensuing season. Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martha Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester. The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty. Nov. 12, 1833. N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

ON application of Susan Ann Sylvester, ad- ministratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased...

Test, JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland...

Test, JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

A CARD.

JOHN BOZMANN-KERR, of Easton, Having been admitted to the practice of the law...

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYOR Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore...

HANDSOME GOODS, which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows: Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting...

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey...

Astronomical Lectures. Lecture 1—For Wednesday evening the 4th...

Lecture 2—For Friday evening the 6th...

Lecture 3—For Friday evening the 6th...

A CARD. WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina...

LOST. WENT a drift from Tighman's Island, on the 12th instant, a RAFT of PINE TIMBER...

A CARD. The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately...

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NOTICE. THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY...

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore...

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.

Wool. NECESSITY has compelled me to be positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due...

J. M. FAULKNER, Shif.

MANLOVE HAZEL HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore...

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present, and approaching seasons...

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on...

Tailoring Business. in all its various branches, and that he has no intention of leaving Easton...

JAMES L. SMITH. THE latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received.

TAILORING. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot county that he has located himself in the town of Easton...

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT.

MARYLAND WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst...

A CARD. The subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1853, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay...

Collector's Notice. THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1853, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay...

TO RENT. For the ensuing year, THE STORE AND DWELLING, at present occupied by the subscriber...

MANLOVE HAZEL.

DEER CREEK Young Ladies' Academy.

A vacancy having happened in the chief department of this seminary by the resignation of the principal teacher...

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres.

THE scholars in the department of Mr. Pierson, the assistant teacher, upon very reasonable terms...

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New and Splendid Assortment of BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES...

PETER TARR.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of September, 1853...

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Caroline county, to wit: Pursuant to the Act of Assembly...

RICHARD CHAMBERS.

Notice. WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1853...

M. E. BARTIGIS, Sheriff.

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WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1853...

D. W. HUDSON, Warden.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Caroline county, to wit: Pursuant to the Act of Assembly...

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Secretary of the Treasury, you can, consistently with your opinion on the subject of the deposits, adopt such measures in relation to them, as in my view the public interests, and the execution of the laws render proper. If you will now communicate that information, it will confer an obligation on me.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.
No. 3.
The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1833.
Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, retaining the communication, that I presented to you this morning; the grounds on which it is returned, are, that further discussion of the deposit question is unnecessary, and that there were imputations therein, that could not be admitted into a correspondence between the President and the head of a department.

Allow me respectfully to say, that it was not with a view to a further discussion, that I presented my reason for declining to act, agreeably to your direction, in removing the deposits, but to justify my refusal; nor was it my desire or intention that any matter contained in my letter should be disrespectful, or open to such a supposition; that any thing therein should be so construed, I very much regret.

My object throughout was to justify the course, on the two points stated in my letter, which, under the most solemn impressions, I felt it to be my duty to pursue. I presented a copy of my commission, a copy of my oath of office, and a copy of the law giving the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion to change the public depositary; to show you upon what I relied, in my course of conduct, I quoted your letter of June 26th, and your exposition of the 18th inst. in order to justify my refusal to resign. I described the circumstances under which your letter of July 22, and my reply of the same date, were written, and showed the new posture in which I was placed by subsequent reflection and occurrences.

When I entered your administration, I had no knowledge that you had come to any decision on the deposit question, or that you meditated a change of depositary without the action of Congress.

As soon as I was made acquainted with your views, I anxiously sought to accord with them; and as you invited a full disclosure of my thoughts, by assuring me in your letter of the 26th of June, that you did not intend to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion committed to me by law over the deposits, I opened myself freely to you, against any change of the depositary; at all subsequent stages, although I have kept myself open to explanation, I have invariably declined to make that change, and I remain in the same resolution still.

Permit me respectfully to say, that I am not aware, that my willingness or unwillingness to afford you an opportunity to select a successor, could have had any influence or bearing upon any question, before the cabinet; but I am willing to meet that consideration, as well as those stated to you this day in our interview.

In short, Sir, as I stated to you, at that interview, my course is justifiable towards you; I desire no unkind feeling, I have no unkind purpose; however ardent or unusual my language may be, it is at least sincere.

Allow me then very respectfully to state, as declared at our interview, that, under the most serious convictions of my duty, I refuse to assist, or in any way participate in the proposed change of the public depositary—that I refuse to relinquish a post conferred upon me by the law—and that, without in the most remote degree meaning any sort of disrespect to you, I protest against any interference, on your part, with powers and duties, which I believe, were designedly withheld from the President, and committed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the fiscal agent of the law.

With fervent wishes that your measures may conduce to the advantage of your country, and to the honor of yourself.

I am with the utmost consideration,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. DUANE.

No. 5.
The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

Tuesday, Sept. 21, 1833.
Sir—Allow me, with great respect, to present to you another view in addition to those stated in my letter of this date.

If I understand your wish, as it is to be collected from your note of this date, which I have just now again perused, it is to hold me, upon principles of delicacy at least, to my assurance of July 22d, that unless I agreed with your decision, after enquiry and discussion, I would promptly afford you an opportunity to obtain a successor according to your views.

I pray you dispassionately to consider, whether you did not resolve me, even upon principles of delicacy, from all obligation upon this view of the matter.

1. On Wednesday, Sept. 18th, I signified in cabinet, my desire to take and examine your exposition; you gave it to me, saying, in reply to my enquiry as to your direction, that I was to consider myself directed to act, on your responsibility.

2. On Thursday evening, Sept. 19th, you applied to me to know if I had come to a decision, and I returned by your messenger, who brought your note, this reply:

"To the President of the United States:
"Sir—Upon a matter that deeply concerns not only myself, but all who are dear to me, I have deemed it right as I have not a friend here to advise with, to ask the counsel of my father at this crisis. I wrote to him last night, and am sure that nothing but sickness will prevent his presence tomorrow night on the next day. I will trust I shall be able to make a communication to you. With the utmost respect, your obedient servant,
W. J. DUANE.

Sept. 19th, 1833."

3. On the same day, Thursday, 19th Sept, your private Secretary, Major Donelson, called on me to say, that you proposed to publish, in the Globe of next day, your decision; I replied that I thought you ought not, that I was not a party to it, and as matter of delicacy to myself, could not approve of it.

Last words should be forgotten, I wrote and delivered to Major Donelson, this reply:

"Dear Sir—the world is so censorious, that I am obliged upon reflection, to express to you my hope, that you will not regard me as approving of any publication; it would seem to be but delicate to defer such an act until I shall either concur or decline; however all that I desire to have understood is, that I do not approve of the course you mentioned.—Were I the President, I would consult, at least reasonably, the feelings of a man, who has already anxiously enough. As to the newspapers, they will know what has been done without an official communication.
"Very respectfully,
"W. J. DUANE.

"Sept. 19, 1833."

4. In the Globe of Friday, Sept. 20, you caused to be announced to the world, that the die was cast, thus altogether disregarding the

rights of the Secretary of the Treasury, and own feelings and fame, and refusing besides to wait even until the next day to receive my decision.

Allow me, therefore, very respectfully, but confidently to say, that I was thus disgraced from any sort of obligation, or respect for, or on account of, the past.

You gave me no opportunity to let you know, whether I would or would not afford you an opportunity to choose a successor; in short, the Secretary of the Treasury was, as far as an executive act would do it, nullified; and I hold it therefore, that after such a course, I may stand before my country, acquitted of any disregard even of delicacy.

Trusting, sir, that you will be so good as to permit this to enter into your consideration, with my former note of this date, and that we may close, without discredit to either, the pending matter.

I am, with the utmost consideration,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. DUANE.

No. 6.
The Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

Tuesday, Sept. 21st, 1833.
Sir—As you had not, in any written communication, given a direction as to the deposits, but on the contrary, had left the action to the Secretary of the Treasury, as a matter of option, I deemed it my duty, when I had the honor to receive from you your exposition of the 10th inst. to ask you whether I was to consider myself directed to remove the deposits, and you replied that I was directed on your responsibility.

I was preparing to lay before you an exposition of our relative position and views, from the first moment of my entry into your administration, when your decision was authoritatively announced in the Globe—a proceeding unannounced by me, that rendered all further discussion needless, and any attempt of the kind derogatory to myself.

A communication, justificatory of my course under present circumstances, which I delivered to you yesterday, having been returned, on account of alleged objectionable matter therein, the presence of which, if disrespectful, I regret; it now becomes my duty, in reply to your letter returning that communication, respectfully to announce my unwillingness to carry your direction as to the deposits into effect; and in making known that decision, without meaning any sort of disrespect, to protect myself, by protesting against all that has been done, or is doing, to divest the Secretary of the Treasury of the power to exercise, independently of the President, the discretion committed to him by law over the deposits.

I have already, Sir, on more than one occasion, and recently without contradiction, before the cabinet, stated that I did not know, until after my induction into office, that you had determined that the deposits should be removed without any further action by Congress; if I had known that such was your decision, and that I should be required to act, I would not have accepted office. But, as soon as I understood, when in office, what your intention was, I sought for all information calculated to enable me to act uprightly in the embarrassing position in which I was unexpectedly placed.

You were so good as to transmit to me, to that end, from Boston, not only the opinions of the members of the cabinet, but your own views in detail upon the deposit question; but instead of intimating to me, that my disinclination to carry those views into effect, would be followed by a call for my resignation, you emphatically assured me, in your letter of the 26th of June, that you "did not intend to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion, committed to me by law over the subject."

Fully confiding in the encouragement thus held out, I entered into an exposition of my objections to the proposed measure. Discussion ended in an understanding that we should remain uncommitted, until after an inquiry, which your agent was to make, should be completed, and until the discussion of the subject in the cabinet. But pending the preparation for this inquiry, I received your letter of July 22d, conveying what I understood to be an intimation, that I must retire, unless I would then say, that I would remove the deposits, after the inquiry and discussion, in case you should then decide to have them removed.

I would at once have considered this letter as an order to retire, and would have obeyed it, if I had not thought it my duty to hold the post entrusted to me, as long as I could do so with benefit to the country; and without discredit to myself; instead, therefore, of retiring voluntarily or otherwise, I subjected my feelings to restraint and stated, as you quote in your letter of this date, that, if I could not, after enquiry and discussion, as the responsible agent of the law, carry into effect the decision that might be made, I would afford you an opportunity to select a successor, &c.

Under these circumstances, the inquiry was entered upon; it ended in showing, as I had predicted, that the plan submitted to me on the 26th of June, was impracticable, and in a report without any defined substitute, according to my comprehension of it.

After a consideration of the subject in the cabinet, you gave directions as stated at the conclusion of this letter, and I wrote to you on Saturday, 21st inst. and accordingly did so, as hereinbefore stated.

Under the present time, therefore, I have been struggling, under painful circumstances, not to retain a post that I never sought, and the loss of which I shall not regret on my own account, but to maintain it for the country, under a serious sense of duty to it, and to avert a measure that I honestly feared might affect myself.

Without entertaining, or desiring to manifest towards you, sir, the slightest disrespect, but solemnly impressed with a consideration of my responsibility to the country, and my duty to myself, I now definitely declare, that I will not in any way aid or assist to cause the public money to be deposited in any other institution, bank or place, than that provided by the 16th section of the Act chartering the United States Bank, until Congress shall direct or authorize such change to be made, unless good cause shall arise, such as in my judgment does not now exist.

I am further constrained, owing to occurrences and circumstances, that in part have come to my knowledge, or have taken place, of late, to leave it to you, sir, to determine whether I am or am not any longer to remain a member of your administration.

I sincerely hope and beg, Sir, that you will consider that I owe it to myself, my family, and my friends, not to leave, by my course, at this most trying moment of my life, open to doubt or conjecture; that my conduct has already sharpened the dagger of malice, as may be seen in some of the public prints; that you, who have been assailed in so many tender parts, and in whose defence I have devoted many a painful day, ought to make allowance for me, in my present position, that were I to resign, I could meet no calumniation without breach of duty; that I ask such order or direction from you, in relation to my office, as may protect me and my children from reproach, and save you and myself from all present and future pain; that I desire to separate in peace and kindness; that I will strive to forget all unpleasantness, or cause of it; and that I devoutly wish that your mea-

sures may end in happiness to your country, and in honor to yourself.

With the utmost consideration,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. DUANE.

No. 7.
The President of the United States to the Secretary of the Treasury.

September 23, 1833.
Sir—Since I returned your first letter of September 21st, and since the receipt of your second letter of the same day, which I sent back to you at your own request, I have received your third and fourth letters of the same date.—The two last, as well as the first, contain statements that are inaccurate; and as I have already indicated in my last note to you, that a correspondence of this description is inadmissible, your two last letters are herewith returned.

But from all your recent communications, as well as your recent conduct, your feelings and sentiments appear to be of such a character, that after your letter of the 10th inst. in which you say, "I should your views not accord with mine, I will respect to you and for myself, afford you an opportunity to select a successor, whose views may accord with your own, on the important matter in contemplation," and your determination now to disregard the pledge you then gave—I feel myself constrained to notify you that your further services as Secretary of the Treasury are no longer required.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, 1833.

The public are reminded that the Rev. Mr. EASTON, a missionary from the Maryland Bible Society, has invited a meeting at the Court House, to-day, at 11 o'clock, with the view of explaining the object of his mission. It is to be hoped that every lady and gentleman who feels an interest in the general diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, who can possibly do so, will attend the meeting. In the Bible cause, Christians of every denomination, can, and ought to, unite. No sectarian feelings ought to prevent a hearty co-operation on the part of every well-wisher of religion. The Bible cause, is, emphatically, the cause of God, and it should be so regarded by every lover of truth, and every disciple of Christ.

The communication from the Globe, which occupies a portion of this morning's paper, on the subject of LEWIS RANDOLPH'S accounts, may be regarded as the exposition on the part of the government, of the grounds of the prosecution against that individual; which certain presses are endeavoring to torture into an act of tyrannical oppression and persecution.—Those who may read attentively the facts disclosed in this article, we think, will be constrained to acknowledge, that there was no alternative left to the officers of government, but to adopt the course they have done. The law is imperative, and Lieut. Randolph having failed to settle his accounts, and to produce the necessary vouchers, the officers of the Treasury were bound to proceed in obedience to the law.—Lieutenant Randolph's may be a hard case, for aught we know; but judging from all the evidence we have seen, it is one, brought on himself, by either mal-practice or unjustifiable negligence.

We give place to Mr. DUANE'S *Exposé*, this morning, to the exclusion of Mr. TANEY'S Report on the removal of the deposits, the President's Message rejecting Mr. CLAY'S Land Bill, a very interesting debate in the House of Representatives on the subject of the contested seat by Messrs. Moore and Letcher, and of various other matters of interest. On this article of Mr. D's we have no remarks to make. It will be read by every one; and every one will form his own opinion.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution, and sent it to the House of Representatives, for its sanction, fixing on Saturday the 7th for the election of a Senator in Congress. The following gentlemen were put in nomination:

T. H. Crawford | William Clark
Sam'l. McKean | James Buchanan
H. A. Muhlenberg | Richard Rush
W. J. Duane

We have heard it confidently asserted, that THOMAS WRIGHT, 3d, Esq. of Queen-Ann's will be the Speaker of the next House of Delegates of Maryland. We know of no gentleman of the Jackson party who would prove more acceptable to the people at large, as Mr. Wright combines with talent, a practical knowledge of the rules and regulations of the Legislative body, and is, withal, a gentleman of unblemished character, of firmness and independence.—Kent Inq.

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.
THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1833.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was Ordered, That when the Senate adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to meet again on Monday next.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his private Secretary, retaining with his objections, the bill which originated in the Senate at its last session, appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and for other purposes; [which message occupying upwards of four closely printed columns of the Globe, we are compelled to omit for the present.]

The message being read, Mr. Clay rose and announced with severity upon the course pursued by the President, in relation to the bill in question, and concluded by moving to lay the message on the table.

Mr. Kane inquired whether the gentleman intended by his motion to preclude any future action on the object.

Mr. Clay replied that he supposed the bill must be considered as *cl. in. et.* and no further action could be had upon it.

Mr. Benton desired to make a few remarks before the subject should be finally disposed of, and if the motion to lay it on the table prevailed, he would move to resume the consideration of the subject in order to attain his subject.

The motion to lay the Message on the table was then agreed to.

Mr. Benton moved to take up the Message and make it the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Poindecker objected to the motion, on the ground that no further action whatever could be constitutionally had on the subject. The Message, like some others from the same quarter, was a departure from the usual practice of the Government, under similar circumstances, and was addressed to the public ear through this body, &c. &c.

Mr. Benton then rose and replied to the remarks made by Mr. Clay, and in vindication of the course pursued by the Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Clay rejoined.

Mr. Benton then withdrew the motion to resume the consideration of the Message.

On motion of Mr. Moore, 5000 extra copies of the Message were ordered to be printed. [The incidental debate above alluded to, will be given in full hereafter.]

Mr. Clay gave notice, that he would, on Tuesday next, ask leave to introduce a Bill "to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands."

Mr. Calhoun gave notice, that he would, on Monday next, move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the act of last session entitled, "an act to amend the several acts providing for the collection of duties on imports."

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate: 1st. A statement of the amount of public moneys in the bank of the U. States at the end of each month for each year from the establishment of the Bank to the present time. 2d. The average amount of the same, for each year. 3d. The average of the same for the whole time.

A message was received from the President of the United States, covering Reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the regulation of the pay of the officers of the Army and Navy, &c. which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Wright the following resolution, submitted by him yesterday, was taken up: Resolved, That the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, now upon the table of the Senate, showing the appointment of Elisha R. Potter, as Senator to represent that State in the Senate of the U. States, be referred to a Select Committee of five Senators, to inquire and report upon the claim of the said Elisha R. Potter to the seat in the Senate, now occupied by the Hon. Asher Robinson.

Mr. Clay moved to amend the resolution, so as that the Committee should be appointed by the Senate.

Some debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Wright and King, participated. The amendment was then agreed to.

After a few remarks by Messrs. Poindecker, and Knight, the resolution was agreed to, as amended.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for a Committee, which resulted in the choice of Messrs. Poindecker, Rives, Wright, Sprague, and Frelinghuysen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THURSDAY, Dec. 5, 1833.

Mr. Grennell submitted a resolution that the House should on Monday next, at one o'clock, proceed to the election of a Chaplain, which was agreed to.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.
Mr. Hardin said he was induced, in order to save the time of the House, and with a view to place the subject in controversy, in a more tangible shape than it was likely from present appearances to assume, to submit the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections when appointed, inquire and report to the House, who is the member elected from the 5th Congressional District, in the State of Kentucky, and until the Committee shall report agreeably resolved.

Resolved, That neither Thomas P. Moore, or Robert P. Letcher, shall be qualified as the member from said District.

Resolved, further, That the Committee of Elections be required to receive as evidence all the affidavits and depositions, which may have been heretofore or which may hereafter be taken by either of the parties, on the notice having been given to the adverse party, or his agent, and report the same to the House.

After a debate of some length, in which the sufficiency and validity of Mr. Moore's credentials were contended for by Messrs. Archer, Hubbard and Harbesey, and opposed by Messrs. Hardin, Huntington and Jones.

Mr. Hardin said, that he just conversed with both the gentlemen, and they had agreed that the whole subject should be referred to the Committee on Elections, and proposed to modify his first resolution.

After some further debate, the question was taken on the resolution of Mr. Hardin, as modified, and agreed to, without a division.

On motion of Mr. Wilde, it was ordered that when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

On motion of Mr. Polk, it was ordered that the Standing Committee be appointed.

bringing every thing back to the *status quo*—This Union must be held together by love—and not by force. And we should suppose that even many of those politicians who voted for the bill, now that the crisis has passed, and the only obstacle in the way of peace is this very bill, would insist upon its repeal. It is a concession due to the rights of the States, as well as the spirit of conciliation.

But the Message goes further in its doctrines. It breathes the very spirit of Nullification itself. It avoids the use of the term—but its abused phrase of "State Interposition" amounts to Nullification in its most objectionable form. Here we have the heresy in its true colors. Instead of pursuing the great precedent, which the Virginia Resolutions and Report of '99 1800 chalked out; protesting for ourselves against encroachments; appealing to our sister States for co-operation to put them down; to the elective franchise; to amendments of the Constitution—to a General, or even a Special Convention—to all the amicable expedients, which ought first to be exhausted—and then in case all these expedients should fail, and we are brought to choose between submission to a despotic government with unlimited powers, and a secession from the Union, to throw ourselves, after fair warning and due notice, upon this great conservative principle of secession, as "the rightful remedy"—we are to be told, that each State ought to resist an unconstitutional law—to nullify its provisions within its own limits—to be in the Union, and out of it, at the same time. But if Nullification is to be employed as a frequent and an ordinary remedy; if each State ought to employ it when she considers a law unconstitutional, how long could this Union continue? The doctrine is most mischievous, as well as most absurd.

It is not astonishing, that one who is so flaming an advocate of State rights, and who professes to be, should slur over the unconstitutionality of the U. S. Bank? Not a word is breathed against that monstrous institution! The first U. S. Bank was the first measure which outraged the principles of the Constitution, and arrayed the two great political parties against each other,—yet with what magnificent forbearance does this flaming Message treat the bold and dangerous pretensions of the present Bank. The Governor reserves all his indignation, for the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank over to the State Bank of Virginia. He reprobates in the strongest terms the arrangement which the State Bank has made with the Secretary of the Treasury to have the immediate interposition of the Legislature. We presume his exposition will be reviewed from another quarter. But of his views on Bank Statistics, the reader may judge by the specimen he has furnished in the allegation, that our merchants have to pay 7 per cent. interest in N. York, and receiving 6 per cent. only in Virginia, &c. We are surprised that one who professes to teach others so much, should be so profoundly ignorant of the course of business between Virginia and the city of New York. Our merchants who go thither to purchase goods, usually take with them checks from the Banks here, for whatever sum of ready money they can command, which checks the State Banks furnish them with at par. For whatever amount they purchase on a credit, they give drafts on their own firms in Virginia, or execute their notes payable at the Banks at home. These drafts or notes are regularly forwarded to the Banks in Virginia for collection, and when paid, passed to the credit of the Banks of New York from which they are sent. The merchants of Virginia will actually laugh at the credulity of the Governor, in believing that they know so little of their own interest, as to pay five or six per cent. more for what they actually buy than they need do. "His Excellency" seems to forget, that Virginia sends something else than money to New York. If Virginia has millions to pay to New York for goods, New York has just as many millions to pay to Virginia for tobacco, coal, flour, cotton, foreign bills of exchange, &c. The only possible difference there could be in the exchange between the two places, would be the cost of transporting specie either way, which does not exceed one quarter or one half per cent.

From this single specimen, we may judge the accuracy of the Political Economy which has dictated this part of the Message. *Ex pede, &c.*

MARRIED
On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Levi Storks, Mr. Richard Arringdale, to Miss Mary Ann Henrix, all of this county.

On Tuesday last, by the same, Mr. James Farbuton, to Miss Rebecca Philips, all of this county.

DIED
In this town, on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Mary, consort of Samuel Macker, Esq.

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church at St. Michaels, on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22nd inst.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,
SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.
November Term, in the year 1833.
ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Egnory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Cromble wife of John Cromble, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$455 25.

R. T. EARLE,
P. B. HOPPER,
J. B. ECCLESTON.

True copy,
Jacob Lockerman, Clk.
dec 10 [G]w3t

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Easton, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday evening, the 25th of December, at half past 6 o'clock; to which the members of the different denominations, and the public generally are respectfully invited.

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

By order
THOMAS B. OZMENT, Sec'y.
dec 7

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Extra class No. 37 for 1833.—To be drawn, Wednesday Dec. 11, 1833. 66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of 25,000 30 prizes of \$500
1 10,000 30 400
1 4,180 50 200
1 3,000 50 100
2 2,500 112 50
2 2,000 112 20
2 1,500 2240 16
20 1,000 15400 8
Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion.

Also the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, extra Class No. 25, draws on December 19th, 1833.

SCHEME.
1 prize of \$8,000 5 prizes of \$300
1 2,000 10 200
1 1,511 100 100
2 1,000 100 80
Tickets \$2. Shares in proportion.
At the truly Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton.
dec 10

Revised List of Books and Prices.
The following Works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARRON, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

per doz. Retail.
Discipline M. P. Church, containing Constitution & Declaration of Rights, Hymn book M. P. Church, plain, sheep, \$3 25 374
Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep 5 00 624
Do. do. do. gilt, morocco, 6 00 75
Do. do. do. gilt, gilt, 8 00 1 00
Do. do. do. do. super extra, 13 00 1 50
Do. do. do. morocco do, 13 00 1 50
Do. do. do. plain, calf, 5 00 694
Do. do. do. morocco, strap gilt, 10 00 1 25
Shim on the plan of Salvation, Hunter's Sacred Biography, 3 volumes 42 00 4 50

Mosheim, Coote and Gleig's Church History, from the earliest period to 1826, 2 volumes 8 vo. 48 00 5 00
Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind, 36 00 3 50
Pocket Testaments, sheep, gilt colored, 3 50 374
Academical Reader, a first rate class book for schools, 5 50 624
Introduction to the above reader, 2 50 225
Saurin's Sermon's 36 00 3 75
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. 48 00 4 50

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[G]-Orders for any of the above books will be received by the subscriber, and forwarded without delay.

EDWARD MULLIKIN,
Easton, Dec. 7, 1833.

SHEEP LOST.
ON the 6th day of November last, the subscriber lost, between Peach Blossom, and the farm known as Maynadier's farm, 19 head of SHEEP, all white, and all except two with short tails, (two are the only ones having ear marks, (a hole in each ear.) There is among them a Merino Ram, with long horns, and short tail. Any person giving information of where they may be obtained, will receive the thanks of the subscriber, and will be rewarded if required.
NATHAN LEONARD,
dec 7 3t Banbury, near the Trappe.

Astronomical Lectures.
Lecture 3—For Wednesday evening the 11th, shall include a description of the human eye, the general principles of vision, and the use of glasses; as a knowledge of these points is essential in the study of astronomy.
Lecture 4—For

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 16.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 293.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress.)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the res-
idue 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 ar-
rises 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 inser-
tion—larger advertisements in proportion.

BILL IN EQUITY, CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1833.
Jacob Charles, Adm'r.
of Brannock Smith,
vs.
Algernon Smith, Wil-
liam Smith, Mary
Maria Smith, Ann
Smith and Deveraux
Smith, children of
William Smith, oth-
erwise called Wm
G. Smith.
THE bill in this
cause states that Wil-
liam Smith, late of
Caroline county, de-
ceased, departed this
life in the year of our
Lord, eighteen hun-
dred and one, having
previously executed
his last will and tes-
tament in due form
of law, which after the death of the said Wil-
liam Smith, was duly proved as the law re-
quires, in the Orphans' Court of Caroline
county. That the said William Smith, in
and by the said will, devised unto his son
William Smith, otherwise called William
G. Smith, all his said testator's dwelling
plantation upon condition that he the said
William G. Smith should pay unto the Testa-
tor's other son, Brannock Smith, one hundred
pounds. The Bill further states that the said
William G. Smith hath departed this life with-
out having paid the said Legacy of one hun-
dred pounds to the said Brannock Smith; and
also without having left any personal estate
by which the same can be paid. That the said
Brannock Smith is also dead, and that admin-
istration of his personal estate hath been granted
to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles,
by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county,
by means whereof the said complainant is en-
titled to have and receive the said Legacy of
one hundred pounds, which cannot be paid
without a sale of the said lands or some part
thereof. The said complainant therefore
prays the Court to decree such sale. The
Bill further states that the said Deveraux
Smith resides out of this State and beyond the
process of this Court. It is therefore this eight-
eenth day of October, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered
and adjudged by Caroline county Court sitting
as a Court of Chancery, (a former order of
this Court having been neglected to be pub-
lished) that the said complainant by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in one of
the newspapers published at Easton, once a
week for three weeks successively, at least
four months prior to the second Monday of
March next, do give notice to the said Deveraux
Smith of the filing and objects of this
bill, and that he be and appear in this Court
on the said second Monday of March next,
to show cause if any he has why the said Decree
should not be passed as prayed for, otherwise
the said bill will as to the said Deveraux
Smith, be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True Copy, Test Jo. Richardson, Clk.
nov 26 w

**WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTI-
more City and County, on the 24th day
of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq.,
a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of
Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who
calls himself CLYTUS WILLIAMS, says he
is free, but did belong to James Purvis &
Co. Said colored man is about 43 years of
age, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, has a small scar on
the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had
on when committed, a dark chequered round
about, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest,
coarse shoes and tarpauling hat.
The owner (if any) of the above described
colored man, is requested to come forward
prove property, pay charges, and take him a
way, otherwise he will be discharged accord-
ing to law.**

D. W. HUDSON, Warden
Baltimore City and County Jail.
nov 8—19 3w

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on
the 14th day of Oct., 1833, a negro man who
calls himself Armster Watkins, about 25 years
of age, 5 feet eight inches high, very black,
has several scars in his face; his clothing,
when committed, was a dark cassinet coat
and pantaloons, old shoes and hat; says he
belongs to John Wilfearer, of Prince William
county, Virginia.
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.
nov 1—12 8w

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig
will insert the above once a week for 3 weeks,
and charge M. E. B.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &C

Lately received and for sale by the subscri-
bers.
Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip
Fresh Bunch Raisins, Candles,
Almonds, Fine and coarse Salt,
Currants, Salt Peter,
Goshen Cheese, Lard & Lump Sugar,
Family Flour, Powder and Shot.
Best Sperm Oil.
CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article,
and a choice assortment of
Old Wines, Liquors, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOME.
Nov. 26—20w1t

REPORT

Of the Secretary of the Treasury on the re-
moval of the Public Deposits from the Bank
of the United States—made to both Houses of
Congress, Dec. 4th, 1833.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 31, 1833.

Sir: In pursuance of the power, reserved to
the Secretary of the Treasury, by the Act of
Congress, entitled, "An act to incorporate the
Subscribers to the Bank of the United States,"
I have directed, that the deposits of the money
of the United States shall not be made in the
said Bank, or Branches thereof, but in certain
State Banks, which have been designated for
that purpose. And I now proceed to lay be-
fore Congress, the reasons which induced me to
give this order and direction.

The sixteenth section of the law above men-
tioned, is in the following words: "And be it
further enacted, that the deposits of the money
of the United States, in places in which the said
Bank and Branches thereof may be established,
shall be made in said Bank or Branches thereof,
unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any
time otherwise order and direct, in which case
the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately
lay before Congress, in session, and if not
immediately after the commencement of the
next session, the reasons of such order or direc-
tion."

It has been settled by repeated adjudications,
that a charter, granted by a State to a corpora-
tion like that of the Bank of the U. States, is a
contract between the Sovereignty which grants it,
and the stockholders. The same principle must
apply to a charter granted by the United States,
and consequently the act incorporating the
Bank is to be regarded as a contract between
the United States of the one part and the
stockholders of the other; and by the plain
terms of this contract, as contained in the sec-
tion above quoted, the stockholders have agreed,
that the power reserved to the Secretary over
the deposits shall not be restricted to any par-
ticular contingencies, but be absolute and un-
conditional, as far as their interests are involved
in the removal. The order, therefore, of the
Secretary of the Treasury, directing the public
money to be deposited elsewhere, can in no
event be regarded as a violation of the contract
with the stockholders, nor impair any right se-
cured to them by the charter. The Treasury
Department being entrusted with the adminis-
tration of the finances of the country, it was
always the duty of the Secretary, in the absence
of any legislative provision on the subject, to
take care that the public money was deposited
in safe keeping, in the hands of faithful agents,
and in convenient places, ready to be applied
according to the wants of the government.

The law incorporating the Bank has reserved
to him, in its full extent, the power he before
possessed. It does not confer on him a new power,
but reserves to him his former authority, with-
out any new limitation. The obligation to
assign the reasons for his direction to de-
posit the money of the United States elsewhere,
cannot be considered as a restriction of the power,
because the right of the Secretary to designa-
te the place of deposit was always necessarily
subject to the control of Congress. And as the
Secretary of the Treasury presides over one of
the Executive Departments of the government,
and his power over this subject forms a part
of the Executive duties of his office, the manner
in which it is exercised must be subject to the su-
pervision of the officer to whom the Constitu-
tion has confided the whole Executive power,
and has required to take care that the laws be
faithfully executed.

The faith of the United States is, however,
pledged according to the terms of the section
now stated, that the public money shall be de-
posited in this Bank, unless "the Secretary of
the Treasury shall otherwise order and direct."
And as this agreement has been entered into by
Congress, in behalf of the United States, the
place of deposit could not be changed by a leg-
islative act, without disregarding a pledge,
which the legislature has given; and the money
of the United States must therefore continue to
be deposited in the Bank, until the last hour
of its existence, unless it shall be otherwise or-
dered by the authority mentioned in the charter.

The power over the place of deposit for the
public money would seem properly to belong
to the Legislative department of the govern-
ment; and it is difficult to imagine why the au-
thority to withdraw it from this Bank was con-
fided exclusively to the Executive. But the
terms of the charter appear to be plain to admit
of question; and although Congress should be
satisfied that the public money was not safe
in the care of the Bank, or should be convinced
that the interests of the people of the U. States
imperiously demanded the removal, yet the pas-
sage of a law directing it to be done, would be
a breach of the agreement into which they have
entered.

Assuming this to be the true construction of
the charter to the Bank, it must be the duty
of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw the
deposits of the public money from that institu-
tion, whenever the change would in any degree
promote the public interest. It is not necessary
to justify the removal. The authority to remove
is not limited to such a contingency. The Bank
may be perfectly solvent, and prepared to meet
promptly all demands upon it. It may have
been faithful in the performance of its duties,
and yet the public interest may require the de-
posits to be withdrawn. And as that cannot
be done without the action of this Department,
the Secretary of the Treasury would betray the
trust confided to him, if he did not cause the de-
posits to be made elsewhere, whenever the
change would advance the public interests, or
public convenience. The safety of the deposits,
—the ability of the Bank to meet its engage-
ments—is its fidelity in the performance of its ob-
ligations—are only a part of the considerations
by which his judgment must be guided. The
general interest and convenience of the people
must regulate his conduct.

This principle was distinctly asserted by Mr.
Crawford when he was the Secretary of the
Treasury, soon after the Bank obtained its char-
ter. In a postscript to his letter to the Presi-
dent of the Mechanics Bank of New York, dated
February 13th, 1817, he says: "The Secretary
of the Treasury will always be disposed to
support the credit of the State Banks, and will
invariably direct transfers from the deposits of
the public money in aid of their legitimate ex-
tensions to maintain their credit. But as the
proposition of the Bank of the United States ex-
cludes the idea of pressure on its part, no mea-
sure of that nature appears to be necessary at
this time. Other passages in the correspondence
of Mr. Crawford with the Banks, about the pe-
riod above mentioned might be referred to, equal-
ly indicating the same opinion; and at that day
no doubt seems to have been entertained of the
power or of the duty of the Secretary in relation
to this subject. It does not appear to have been
then even suggested, that the right of removal

depended on the solvency of the Bank, or the
safety of the public money committed to its cus-
tody. On the contrary, in the passage above
quoted, the superior safety of the State Banks
is by no means regarded as necessary to give
him the right to make the transfer to them.—
For he declares that he will give the deposits
to the State Banks, on account of their weak-
ness, and to protect them from the Bank of the
U. States, if by means of its superior strength,
it sought to oppress them. Nor can any dis-
tinction be taken between the transfer of a part,
and the transfer of the whole sum, remaining
on deposit. The language of the charter re-
cognizes no such distinction, and the principle
asserted by Mr. Crawford, would have led him
to the removal of the whole amount of the pub-
lic money to the State Banks, if a practice on
the part of the Bank of the United States had
rendered such a measure necessary, in order to
support the State Banks in their legitimate ex-
tensions to maintain their credit.

The language of the law, therefore, and the
usage and practice of the government under it,
establish the following principles:
1st. That the power of removal was intended
to be reserved exclusively to the Secretary of
the Treasury, and that according to the stipula-
tions in the charter,—Congress could not direct
it to be done.
2d. That the power reserved to the Secretary
of the Treasury, does not depend for its ex-
ercise merely on the safety of the public money
in the hands of the Bank, nor upon the fidelity
with which it has conducted itself; but he has
the right to remove them, and it is his duty
to remove them, whenever the public inter-
est or convenience will be promoted by the
change.

Taking these two principles as unquestion-
able, I proceed to state the reasons which induced
me to believe that it was necessary for the in-
terest and convenience of the people that the
Bank of the U. States should cease to be the de-
pository of the public money.
The charter of the Bank will expire, accord-
ing to an existing law on the subject, on the
third of March, 1835; and for two years after
the termination of its charter, it is authorized
to use the corporate name for the final settle-
ment and liquidation of the affairs and accounts
of the corporation, and for the sale and disposi-
tion of their estate—but not for any other pur-
pose. It is the duty of the Executive Depart-
ments of the government to exercise the powers
conferred on them, and to regulate the discre-
tion confided to them, according to the exist-
ing laws and they cannot be allowed to specu-
late on the chances of future changes by the
Legislative authority.—Perhaps there may be
cases, in which the discretion vested in an Ex-
ecutive Department might with propriety be in
some degree influenced by the expectation of
future legislation. But they must be cases in
which the principles of justice, or the public in-
terest manifestly call for an alteration of the
law; or where some exigency of the public
affairs has strongly indicated that a change
will probably be made. But where nothing of
this kind exists, an Executive officer of the
government is not authorized to regulate a discre-
tion, which the law has entrusted to him, upon
the assumption that the law will be changed.

In deciding upon the course which it was my
duty to pursue in relation to the deposits, I did
not feel myself justified in anticipating the re-
newal of the charter on either of the above men-
tioned grounds. It is very evident that the
Bank has no claim to renewal, founded on the
justice of Congress. For, independently of the
many serious and insurmountable objections,
which its own conduct has furnished, it cannot
be supposed that the grant to this corporation
of exclusive privileges, at the expense of the
rest of the community for twenty years, can
give it a right to demand the still further en-
largement of its profitable monopoly. Neither
could I act upon the assumption that the public
interest required the re-charter of the Bank;
because I am firmly persuaded that the law
which created this corporation, in many of its
provisions, is not warranted by the Constitu-
tion, and that the existence of such a powerful
monopoly, is dangerous to the liberties of
the people, and to the purity of our political
institutions.

The manifestations of public opinion, instead
of being favorable to a renewal, have been in-
decisively to the contrary. And I have always
regarded the result of the last election of the Presi-
dent of the U. States, as the declaration of a
majority of the people that the charter ought
not to be renewed. It is not necessary to state
here, what is now a matter of history. The
question of the renewal of the charter was in-
troduced into the election by the corporation it-
self. Its voluntary application to Congress for
the renewal of its charter four years before it
expired, and upon the eve of the election of the
President, was understood on all sides, as bring-
ing forward that question for his final decision,
at the then approaching election. It was accord-
ingly argued on both sides, before the tribunal
of the people, and their verdict pronounced
against the Bank, by the election of the candi-
date who was known to have been always in-
flexibly opposed to it.

Under these circumstances, I could not have
been justified, upon either of the grounds above
mentioned, in anticipating any change in the
existing laws in relation to the Bank; and as
the act of Congress which created the corpora-
tion, limits its duration to the third of March,
1835, it became my duty, as Secretary of the
Treasury, in executing the trust confided to me,
under the law, to look to that period of time as
the termination of its corporate existence. I
had no sufficient grounds for presuming that
the law would be altered in this respect, by fu-
ture legislation, and a new charter be granted
to the Bank. It was therefore incumbent upon
me, in discharging my official duties, to act
upon the assumption, that this corporation
would not continue in being after the time a-
bove specified. And in this state of things,
without any reference to the manner in which
the Bank had conducted itself, it became neces-
sary to decide whether the deposits ought to
remain in the Bank until the end of its corpo-
rate life, or be removed at some earlier period.
In forming my opinion on this subject, I could
only inquire which of these measures would
most conduce to the public good.

It is obvious, that the interests of the country
would not be promoted, by permitting the de-
posits of the public money to continue in the
Bank until its charter expired.—Judging from
the past, it is highly probable that they will
always amount to several millions of dollars.
It would evidently produce serious inconveni-
ence, if such a large sum were left in posses-
sion of the Bank until the last moment of its
existence; and then be suddenly withdrawn,
when its immense circulation is returning upon
it, to be redeemed, and its private depositors
removing their funds into other institutions.
The ability of the Bank, under such circum-
stances to be prompt in its payments to the
Government, may be well doubted, even if the
ultimate safety of the deposits could be relied

upon. Besides the principal circulating me-
dium now in the hands of the people, and the
one most commonly used in the exchanges be-
tween distant places, consists of the notes of the
Bank of the United States, and its numerous
Branches. The sudden withdrawal of its pre-
sent amount of circulation, or its sudden depre-
ciation, before any other sound and convenient
currency was substituted for it, would certainly
produce extensive evils, and be sensibly felt
among all classes of society.

It is well understood that the superior credit
heretofore enjoyed by the Bank of the United
States, was not founded on any particular con-
fidence in its management or solvency. It was
occasionally together by the agreement on be-
half of the public in the act of incorporation, to
receive therein all payments to the United
States, and it was in this relation that the part
of the Government which gave general currency to
the notes payable at remote Branches. The
same management in favor of any other national
institution, would give its notes equal credit,
and make them equally convenient for the pur-
pose of commerce. But this obligation on the
part of the United States, will cease on the 31
of March 1835, when the charter expires; and
as soon as this happens, all the outstanding
notes of the Bank will lose the peculiar value
they now possess, and the notes payable at
distant places become as much depreciated as
the notes of local Banks. And if, in the mean-
time, no other currency is substituted in its
place, by common consent, it is easy to foresee
the extent of the embarrassment which would
be caused by the sudden depreciation of the
circulating medium. It would be tantamount
to that time, to provide a substitute, which would
ward off the evil.

The notes of the Bank of the United States
in circulation on the second of September last,
which was the date of the latest return before
me when the order for removal was given, am-
ounted to \$19,113,237 07, scattered in every
part of the United States. And if a safe and
sound currency were immediately provided, on
the termination of the charter, to take the place
of these notes, it would still require time,
to bring it into general use, and, in the in-
terim, the people would be subjected to all
the inconveniences and losses which necessarily
arise from an unusual state of the currency.
The evil would be so great and so distressing
as general, that it might even compel Congress,
against its wishes, to re-charter the Bank; and
perhaps more effectual means could hardly be
devised, for insuring the renewal of the charter.
It is evident that a state of things so much to
be deprecated can only be avoided by timely
preparation, and the continuance of the de-
posits can only be justified by the determination
to renew the charter. The State Banks can,
I have no doubt furnish a general circulating
medium, quite as uniform in value, as that
which has been afforded by the Bank of the
United States. Probably more so. For it is
well known, that in some of the cities, the
Branches of the Bank, have been in the habit,
whenever they thought proper, of refusing to
honour the notes of their own Bank, payable at
other Branches, when they were not offered in
discharge of a debt due to the United States.—
But a currency founded on the notes of State
Banks could not be suddenly substituted for
that heretofore furnished by the Bank of the
United States, and take the place of it at the
same instant, in every part of the Union. It is
evident that the change should be gradual; and
sufficient time should be allowed to suffer it to
make its way by the ordinary operations of
commerce, without requiring a hasty and vio-
lent effort.

In this view of the subject, it would be high-
ly injudicious to suffer the deposits to remain
in the Bank of the U. S. until the close of its
corporate existence. And as they cannot be
withdrawn without the action of the Secretary,
it must unavoidably become his duty, at some
period of time, to exercise the power of re-
moval. Laying aside, therefore, for the present,
all the considerations, which the misconduct
of the Bank has furnished, the question pre-
sented to this Department was, how long could
the removal be delayed consistently with the
public interest? It is a question of time only.
The duty must be performed at some period; and
could not be altogether omitted, without justly
incurring a heavy responsibility to the commu-
nity, for all the consequences that might follow.
And it is, I think, apparent, that the removal
was delayed as long as was compatible with the
interests of the people of the United States.

The monthly statement of the Bank, of the
second of September last, before referred to,
shows that the notes of the Bank & its Branches
then in circulation amounted to \$18,113,237
07, and that its discounts amounted to the sum
of \$62,653,359 50. The immense circulation
above stated, pervading every part of the Uni-
ted States, and most commonly used in the
business of commerce between distant places,
must all be withdrawn from circulation when
the charter expires. If any of the notes then
remain in the hands of individuals remote from
the Branches at which they are payable, their
immediate depreciation will subject the holders
to certain loss. These would be the individ-
ual and commercial cities, would probably retain
nearly their nominal value; but this would not
be the case with the notes of the interior Branch-
es, remote from the great marts of trade; and
the statements of the Bank will show that a
great part of its circulation is composed of notes
of this description. The Bank would seem to
have taken pains to introduce into common use
such a description of paper, as it could de-
preciate or raise to its par value, as best
suited to its own views; and it is of the first im-
portance to the interests of the public, that these
notes should all be taken out of circulation be-
fore they depreciate in the hands of the individ-
uals who hold them; and they ought to be with-
drawn gradually, and their place supplied, as
they retire, by the currency which will be-
come the substitute for them. How long will
it require for the ordinary operations of com-
merce, and the reduction of discounts by the
Bank, to withdraw the amount of circulation
beforementioned, without giving a shock to the
currency, or producing a distressing pressure
upon the community? I am convinced that
the time which remained for the charter to
run after the 1st of October, (the day on which
the first order for removal took effect), was not
more than was proper to accomplish the object,
with safety to the community. And if it had
depended upon my judgment, at an earlier pe-
riod, I should have preferred, that an earlier
action should have been taken. Enough, however,
is yet left, provided no measures are adopted by
the Bank for the purpose of inflicting unneces-
sary suffering upon the country. Apart there-
fore from any considerations arising out of the
conduct of the Bank, and looking merely to
the approach of the day when it would cease to
exist, the withdrawal of the deposits appeared
to be required by the public interest, at the
time when the first order for removal was given
by this Department.

This opinion is confirmed by the ground ta-
ken in favor of the renewal of the charter at De-
cember session, 1831. It was then urged that
the short period which yet remained of its cor-
porate existence, and the necessity of preparing
to wind up its concerns, if the charter was not
to be renewed, made it proper that the ques-
tion should at once be decided. Very little
more than half of that time yet remains. And
although I do not concur in the opinions then
expressed, and believe that the application was
ill-timed, and premature, yet the arguments
then relied on by many whose judgment is en-
lightened to respect, afford strong grounds for con-
cluding, that the measure now adopted is not
objectionable on the score of time, and that if
the termination of its charter, their with-
drawal could not with propriety be longer de-
layed.

There is, however, another view of this sub-
ject, which in my opinion meets it impossible
being to postpone the removal. About the
first of December, 1832, it had been ascertained
that the present Chief Magistrate was re-elec-
ted, and that his decision against the Bank had
thus been sanctioned by the people. At that
time the discounts of the Bank amounted to
\$61,571,925 66. Although the issue, which
the Bank took so much pains to frame, had now
been tried, and the decision pronounced against
it, yet no steps were taken to prepare for its
approaching end. On the contrary, it proceeded
to enlarge its discounts; and on the 21 of Au-
gust, 1833, they amounted to \$61,160,349 11,
being an increase of more than two and a half
millions in the eight months immediately fol-
lowing the decision against it. And as far
from preparing to arrange its affairs, with a
view to wind up its business, it seemed, from
this course of conduct, to be the design of the
Bank to put itself in such an attitude, that at
the close of its charter, the country would be
compelled to submit to its renewal, or to bear
all the consequences of a currency suddenly
deranged, and also a severe pressure for the im-
mense outstanding claims would then be due
to the corporation. While the Bank was
thus proceeding to enlarge its discounts, an A-
gent was appointed by the Secretary of the
Treasury to enquire upon what terms the State
Banks would undertake to perform the serv-
ices to the Government which have heretofore
been rendered by the Bank of the United States,
and also to ascertain their condition in four
of the principal commercial cities, for the purpose
of enabling the Department to judge whether
they would be safe and convenient depositories
for the public money.

It was deemed necessary that suitable and
fiscal agents should be prepared in due season; and
it was proper that time should be allowed them
to make arrangements with one another through-
out the country, in order that they might per-
form their duties in concert and in a manner
that would be convenient and acceptable to
the public. It was essential that a change
so important in its character, and so extensive
in its operation upon the financial concerns of
the country, should not be introduced without
timely preparation. There was nothing in
this proceeding, nor in the condition of the
Bank, which should at that time have produced
a sudden and entire change of its policy. For,
in addition to the ordinary receipts from bonds
given on account of previous importation, the
season was at hand when the cash duty on
woolens might well be expected to be very
productive; and from these two sources the re-
ceipts from the customs were in fact unusually
large; and the amount of the public deposits in
the Bank proportional to the heavy
The capacity of the Bank, therefore, at this
time, to afford facilities to commerce, was not
only equal, but greatly superior to what it had
been for some time before, and the nature of the
inquiry made of the State Banks, confined as it
was to the four principal commercial cities,
showed that the immediate withdrawal of the
entire deposits from the Bank, so as to distress,
if it was not contemplated. And if any ap-
prehensions to the contrary were felt by the
Bank, an inquiry at this Department would no doubt
have been promptly and satisfactorily answer-
ed. And certainly it was the duty of the Bank,
before it adopted a course oppressive to the
whole country, to be sure of the ground on
which it acted. It can never be justified for
inflicting a public injury, by alleging mis-
taken opinions of its own, when the means of ob-
taining information absolutely certain, were so
obviously within its reach. The change was
always designed to be gradual; and the conduct
of the Bank itself has since compelled me to re-
move a portion of the deposits earlier than
was originally intended. There was nothing,
therefore, in the inquiry before mentioned, nor
in the views of the Executive Department, nor
in the condition of the Bank, which justified a
sudden and oppressive change in its policy.

The situation of the mercantile classes, also
rendered the usual aids of the Bank more than
ever necessary to sustain them in their jour-
neys.—Their funds for previous importations
were as before stated, constantly becoming due,
and heavy cash duties were almost daily to be
paid. The demands of the public upon those
engaged in commerce, were consequently un-
usually large, and they had a just claim to the
most liberal indulgence from the fiscal agent
of the Government, which had for so many
years been reaping harvests of profits from the
deposits of the public money. But the Bank
about this time changed its course.

By the monthly statement of the Bank dated
2d August 1833, it appears that its loans and
domestic bills of exchange, purchased and on
hand amounted to \$61,160,349 14
By the monthly statement of the
2d September, 1833, they ap-
pear to have been 62,653,359 50
By that of the 2d October, 1833,
they were 60,094,202 93
Reduction in two months, \$4,066,146 21
By the same papers it appears
that the public deposits, in-
cluding those for the redemption
of the public debt, the
Treasurer's and those of the
public officers, were in August, \$7,509,931 47
In September, 9,182,173 18
In October, 9,308,434 58

Increase of the public deposits
in two months. \$2,268,504 11
Total amount collected from the
community, \$6,334,650 32

Thus upwards of six millions of dollars were
withdrawn from the business of the country by
the Bank of the U. States, in the course of two
months. This of itself must have produced a
pressure on the money market, affecting all
commercial transactions. But the curtailment
in the Bank accommodations of the commu-
nity, was much larger. The policy adopted by
the Bank of the United States, compelled the
State Banks, to take the same course in self-
defence, and the Bank of the United States

appears to have resorted to the expedient of
drawing from the State Banks the balances
due, in specie, and to have hoarded up the ar-
ticle in its own vaults.
In August, 1833, that Bank had
in specie, \$10,023,677 38
In September, 10,207,649 20
In October, 10,663,441 51
Showing an increase of specie in
two months of 639,764 13
This sum it is believed was chiefly drawn
from the State Banks. To fortify themselves,
those Banks were compelled to call on their
debtors and curtail their accommodations; and
so large a proportion of these calls are always
paid in their own notes, that to obtain \$100,000
in specie, they are probably obliged to call
four or five times that amount. To replace
the specie taken from them by the Bank of the
U. S., and to provide for their own safety, the
State Banks, therefore, must have curtailed
from two to three millions of dollars. On the
whole, it is a fair estimate, that the collections
from the community, during those two months
without any corresponding return, did not fall
much short of nine millions of dollars. As
might have been expected, complaints of a
pressure upon the money market were heard
from every quarter. The balances due from
the State Banks had, during the same time, in-
creased from \$369,969 98 to \$2,268,573 19,
and from the uncertain policy of the Bank, it
was apprehended they might suddenly be called
for in specie. The State Banks, so far from
being able to relieve the community, found
themselves under the necessity of providing
for their own safety.—
A very large proportion of the collections of
the Bank in August and September, were in
Philadelphia, New York and Boston.
In August and September the curtailment in
Philadelphia, was \$193,548 63
Increase of public deposits \$48,846 80
Actual collections by the Bank, \$842,393 49
Increase of public deposits in
New York, \$1,396,597 24
Deduct increase of loans, 331,293 88
Actual collections by the Bank 1,065,301 86
Curtailment in Bos-
ton was \$717,262 45
Increase of public
deposits 48,069 88
Actual collections by the Bank 765,334 32
Total collections in the three
cities \$2,673,031 63

It will be perceived, that it was solely through
the increase of the public deposits, that the
Bank raised balances against the State Banks
in New York, and was placed in a situation to
take from them at its pleasure, large sums in
specie. And when it is considered, that those
curtailments and collections of the Bank of the
United States necessarily compelled the State
Banks to curtail also, we shall be at no loss to
perceive the cause of the pressure, which ex-
isted in the commercial cities about the end
of the month of September. It was impossible
that the commercial community could have
sustained itself much longer, under such a
policy. In the two succeeding months, the col-
lections of the Bank would probably have exceed-
ed five millions more, and the State Banks
would have been obliged to curtail in an equal
sum. The reduction of Bank accommodations to
the amount of nineteen millions of dollars
in four months, must have almost put an end
to trade; and before the first of October, this
pressure in the principal commercial cities, had
become so intense, that it could not have been
endured much longer, without the most serious
embarrassments. It was then daily increasing
and from the best information that I have been
able to obtain, I am persuaded, that if the pub-
lic moneys received for revenue had continued
to be deposited in the Bank of the United
States, for two months longer, and it had ad-
hered to the oppressive system of policy which
it pursued during the two preceding months,
a wide spread scene of bankruptcy and ruin
must have followed. There was no alterna-
tive, but to act at once, or abandon the object
altogether. Duties of the highest character,
would not permit me to hesitate, and I did
not hesitate promptly to resort to the former.
I have stated the condition of the mercantile
classes at the time of the removal, to explain
why it was impossible to postpone it even for
a short period. Under other circumstances, I
should have been disposed to direct the re-
moval to take effect at a distant day, so as to give
Congress an opportunity of prescribing, in the
mean time, the places of deposit, and of regu-
lating the securities proper to be taken. It is
true, that the power given to the Secretary
of the Treasury to remove the deposits from
the Bank of the United States, necessarily
carries with it the right to select the places
where they shall afterwards be deposited. The
power of removal cannot be exercised, without
placing them elsewhere; and the right to se-
lect is therefore contained in the right to re-
move. It is also true, that in my judgment, as
has been already stated, the public interest
would have been advanced, if the change had
taken place at an earlier period. Yet as a few
months would in ordinary times have made no
very serious difference, and the removal had
already been delayed until the meeting of Con-
gress was approaching, I should have preferred
executing the measure, in a manner that
would have enabled the Legislature, to act on
the subject, in advance of the actual removal,
if it had deemed it proper to do so. But the
conduct of the Bank left me no choice, except
between the immediate removal, and its final
relinquishment. For if the measure had then
been suspended, to be resumed at a future
time, it was in the power of the Bank to pro-
duce the same evil whenever it was again
attempted. Putting aside, therefore, from the
view of the subject which I am now presenting
all the inducements, which grew out of the
misconduct of the Bank, and regarding only
its approaching end, and the intensity of the
pressure it was then producing, no further
delay was admissible.

should be transferred to some other place; at some period prior to that time.

3d. The power of removal being reserved exclusively to the Secretary of the Treasury, by the terms of the charter, his action was necessary in order to effect it, and the deposits could not, according to the agreement made by Congress with the stockholders, have been removed by the Legislature, branches of the Government, until the charter to the Bank was at an end.

The near approach of the time when the charter would expire, as well as the condition of the mercantile community, produced by the conduct of the Bank, rendered the removal indispensable, at the time it was begun; and it could not have been postponed to a later day, without injury to the country.

Acting on these principles I should have felt myself bound to follow the course I have pursued in relation to the deposits, without any reference to the misconduct of the Bank. But there are other reasons in which the directors, growing out of the manner in which the affairs of the Bank have been managed, and its money applied, which would have made it my duty to withdraw the deposits, at any period of the charter.

It will, I presume, be admitted, on all hands, that the Bank was incorporated in order to create an artificial and efficient public agent, to assist the Government in its fiscal operations. The act of incorporation was not designed merely as an act of favor to the stockholders, nor were exclusive privileges given to them for the purpose of enabling them to attain political power, or to amass wealth at the expense of the people of the United States. The motive for establishing this vast monopoly, was the hope that it would conduce to the public good. It was created to be the agent of the public, to be employed for the benefit of the people, and the peculiar privileges and means of private employment, given to it, by the act of incorporation, were intended as rewards for the services it was expected to perform. It was never supposed, that its own separate interests would be voluntarily brought into collision with those of the public. And still less, was it anticipated, that it would seek by its money to obtain political power, and control the action of the Government, either by the favors it can shower, or the fear of its resentment. Its duty was simply that of an agent, bound to render certain services to its principal, in consideration of the advantages granted to it. And like every other public agent or officer, its own separate interests were subordinate to its duty to the public. It was never intended to be a party to the private employment, in which it should happen to come into contact with one another. If therefore it sought to obtain political power, or to increase its gains, by means which would probably bring distress on the community, it violated its duty, and perverted to the public injury, the powers which were given to be used for the public good. And in such an event, it was the duty of the public servants, to whom the trust was reserved, to dismiss it, so far as might lawfully be done, from the agency it has thus abused.

Regarding the Bank, therefore, as the agent of the United States, and liable to the duties, and liable to the obligations which ordinarily belong to the relation of principal and agent, except where the charter has otherwise directed, I proceed to state the circumstances, which show that it had justly forfeited the confidence of the Government, and that it ought not to have been further trusted as the depository of public money.

The United States, by the charter, reserved the right of appointing five Directors of the Bank. It was intended by this means, not only to provide guardians for the interest of the public, in the general administration of its affairs, but also to have faithful officers, whose situation would enable them to become intimately acquainted with all the transactions of the institution, and whose duty it would be, to apprise the proper authorities, of any misconduct, on the part of the corporation, likely to affect the public interest. The fourth fundamental article of the Constitution of the corporation declares, that not less than seven Directors shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business. At these meetings of the Board, the Directors on the part of the United States had, of course, a right to be present, and, consequently, if the business of the corporation had been transacted in the manner which the law requires, there was abundant security, that nothing could be done injuriously affecting the interests of the people, without being immediately communicated to the public servants, who were authorized to apply the remedy. And if the corporation has so arranged its concerns, as to conceal from the public Directors some of its most important operations, and has thereby destroyed the safeguards which were designed to secure the interests of the United States, it would seem to be very clear, that it has forfeited its claim to confidence, and is no longer worthy of trust.

In the ordinary concerns of life, among individuals, no prudent man would continue to place his funds in the hands of an agent, after he discovered, that he was studiously concealing from him the manner in which they were employed. The public money ought not to be guarded with less vigilance, than that of an individual. In this corporation, of concealment, on the part of this corporation, are not only contrary to the duties of its agency, but are also in direct violation of the law, to which it owes its corporate existence. And the same misconduct, which, in the case of private individuals, would induce a prudent man to dismiss an agent from his employment, would require a similar course towards the fiscal agent of the Government, by the officer to whom the law has entrusted the supervision of its conduct, and given the power of removal.

Tried by these principles, it will be found that the conduct of the Bank made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from its care the public funds.

1st. Instead of a Board constituted of at least seven Directors, according to the charter, at which those appointed by the United States have a right to be present, many of the most important money transactions of the Bank have been, and still are placed under the control of a committee denominated the Exchange Committee, of which no one of the public Directors has been allowed to be a member since the commencement of the present year. This committee is not even elected by the Board, and the public Directors have no voice in their appointment. They are chosen by the President of the Bank, and the business of the institution which ought to be decided on by the Board of Directors is in many instances transacted by the committee, and no one has a right to be present at their proceedings but the President and those whom he shall please to name as members of this committee. Thus loans are made, unknown at the time to a majority of the Board, and paper discounted which might probably be rejected at a regular meeting of the Directors, the most important operations of the Bank are sometimes resolved on, and executed by this committee; and its measures are, it appears,

designed, and by regular system, so arranged, as to conceal from the officers of the Government, transactions in which the public interests are deeply involved. And this fact alone furnishes evidence too strong to be resisted, that the concealment of certain important operations of the corporation, from the officers of the Government, is one of the objects intended to be accomplished by means of this committee.

The plain words of the charter are violated, in order to deprive the people of the United States of one of the principal securities which the law had provided to guard their interests and to render more safe, the public money entrusted to the care of the Bank. Would any individual of ordinary discretion, continue his money in the hands of an agent who violated his instructions for the purpose of hiding from him the manner in which he was conducting the business, confided to his charge? Would he continue his property in his hands when he had not only ascertained that concealment had not been practised towards him, but when the agent avowed his determination to continue in the same course, and to withhold from him, as far as he could, all knowledge of the manner in which he was employing his funds? If an individual would not be expected to continue his confidence, under such circumstances, upon what principle could a different line of conduct be required from the officers of the United States charged with the care of the public interests? The public money is surely entitled to the same care and protection, as that of an individual, and if the latter would be found, in justice to himself, to withdraw his money from the hands of an agent, who, regardless of his duty, the same principle requires that the money of the United States should, under the like circumstances, be withdrawn from the hands of their fiscal agent. And as the power of withdrawal was confided to the Secretary of the Treasury, it was his duty to remove it on this ground alone, if no other cause of complaint had existed against the Bank.

The conduct of the Bank, in relation to the three per cent stock of the United States, is a memorable instance of the power exercised in secret by the Exchange Committee, and the abuses to which it is incident. The circumstances attending that transaction, have been so fully laid before Congress and the public, that it is useless to repeat them here. It was a case in which this committee not only managed in secret a monied transaction of vast amount, intimately connected with the interests of the people of this country, but one where the measures of the Government were thwarted by the Bank, and the nation compelled to continue for a time, liable for a debt, which it was ready and desired to extinguish. Nor is this the only measure of the kind which has come officially to my knowledge. I have the honor to present herewith a report made to three of the public Directors to the President of the United States on the 21d of April, 1833, (marked A) in which, in compliance with his request that they would communicate to him such information as was within their personal knowledge relative to these unusual proceedings of the Board of Directors, they disclose the exceptional manner in which the power conferred by law on the Board has been surrendered to the Exchange Committee; that this has been done evidently with the design of preventing a proper and contemplated examination into the accounts of persons whose paper was offered for discount; that a minority of the Board apparently sufficient to have prevented the loan, if the security was bad, were deprived of their votes upon the question; and that the long established laws of the institution were set aside for the purpose of carrying these designs into effect with less difficulty or embarrassment.

If proceedings like this are sanctioned by the constituted authorities of the United States, the appointment of Directors on their part is an idle ceremony, and affords no safeguard to the public treasure, in the custody of the Bank. And even legislative enactments, in relation to this corporation, are of but little value if they, at their pleasure, disregard one of the fundamental articles of its constitution, and transfer to a secret committee, the business which by law, ought to be transacted by the Board. It is scarcely necessary to say, that this document to the consideration of Congress, to notice an objection, which has been sometimes put forward against the publication of any proceedings which relate to the accounts of private individuals. The circumstances detailed, are the regular and official transactions of the Board of Directors, nor do they involve the private debtor and creditor account of persons dealing with the Bank, which is alone included in the distinction taken by the charter in regard to private accounts. If the argument thus brought forward were a sound one, there could be no such thing as an examination of any value into the conduct of the Bank.

Because the business of the Bank being with individuals, its misconduct could not be shown without bringing before the public the individual transaction in which the conduct of the Bank was impeached. And it could make good the position, that such proceedings are never to be exposed to the public, because individuals are concerned in them, it would effectually shut out all useful examination, and be enabled to apply its money to the most improper purposes, without detection or exposure. When its conduct is impeached, on the ground that it has used its great money power to obtain political influence, the investigation into its transactions with individuals, inquires into its transactions with individuals. And although the accounts brought forward on such occasions, may be the accounts of individuals, yet they are also the accounts of the Bank, and show its conduct. And being the fiscal agent of the Government, with such immense power to be exercised, for good or evil, the public safety requires, that all of its proceedings should be open to the strictest and most rigorous scrutiny. Its charter may be forfeited by its misconduct, and would be justly forfeited, if it sought to obtain political influence in the affairs of the nation. And yet such attempts on the part of the Bank, can never be proved except by the examination and disclosure of its dealings with individuals.

2d. It is not merely by its concealments that the Bank has proved itself regardless of the duties of its agency. Its own interests will be found to be its ruling principle—and that claims of the public to be treated with but little regard when they have come into collision with the interests of the corporation.—This was but too plainly the case in the affair of the three per cent above mentioned. A recent instance proves its rule of action is not changed in that respect. And the failure of the French Government to pay the bill drawn for the first instalment due by the treaty, has been made the occasion of endeavoring to obtain from the public the sum of \$138,842 77 to which no principle of justice appears to entitle it. The money for which the bill was sold remained in the Bank. The expenses it incurred were of small amount, and these the Government are willing to pay. But the corporation, not content with the profits it

was deriving from the millions of public money then in its hands, and which it was daily using in its discounts, endeavors to convert the public discomfiture into a gainful transaction for itself, and demands the large sum above mentioned, without pretending that it sustained any loss or inconvenience, commensurate with the amount it seeks to obtain from the Government. The fiscal agent of the public attempts to avail itself of the unexpected disappointment of the principal, for the purpose of enhancing its own profits at the expense of the community.

3d. There is sufficient evidence to prove that the Bank has used its means with a view to obtain political power, and thereby secure the renewal of its charter.

The documents which have been heretofore laid before Congress, and are now on its files, will show, that on the 31st of December, 1830, the aggregate debt due to the Bank, was \$12,402,304 21, and that on the 31st of December, 1831, it was \$53,026,452 93, being an extension of its loans in a single year of twenty millions of dollars, and an increase of nearly fifty per cent on its previous accommodations. And as if to leave us no room to doubt as to the nature of this extraordinary conduct, it continued to add rapidly to its loans, and on the 1st of May 1832, while its petition for the renewal of its charter was yet pending before Congress, they amounted to \$80,428,070 72, being an increase of \$7,401,617 79, in the four preceding months, and making altogether an addition of \$28,025,769 18, in the short space of sixteen months, and being an extension of more than 66 per cent on its previous loans. Such an increase at such a period of its charter, is without example in the history of Banking institutions.

On the 31st of December, 1830, when its loans amounted as above stated to only \$42,402,304 21, the corporation had been in existence fourteen years. The sudden and great increase was made when the charter was drawing to a close, and when it had but little more than four years to run. It cannot be supposed that these immense loans were made, from a confident expectation that the charter would be renewed. On the contrary it is now a historical fact, that the Bank itself deemed the chances of renewal so doubtful, that in the session of Congress beginning in December 1831, it petitioned for a recharter, and the reason generally assigned for pressing for a decision, at that time, was the great extent of its business; and the necessity of preparing to bring it to a close if the charter was not to be renewed. Thus, with but little more than four years to run, with doubtful chances of renewal, and aware of the necessity of beginning to arrange its vast transactions, it increases its loans in sixteen months, more than twenty eight millions of dollars. Was this imprudence only? It cannot be believed that those who managed its concerns, could have committed such an error. Can any person be so ignorant of the nature of the charter, as to suppose that the interests of a monied corporation, as well as that of the country, obviously justified, I am not aware that any sufficient justification has been offered. And this extraordinary increase of its loans, made in so short a space of time, at such a period of its charter, and upon the eve of a severely contested election of President, in which the Bank took an open and direct interest, demonstrates that it was using its money for the purpose of obtaining a hold upon the people of this country, in order to operate upon their fears, and to induce them, by the apprehension of ruin, to vote against the candidate whom it desired to defeat. In other words, this great monied corporation determined to enter the political arena, and to advance the measures of the Government by carrying its weight to be felt in the election of its officers.

But if the circumstances above stated, were not, of themselves, sufficient to prove that the Bank had sought, by its money, to obtain political power, and to exercise by that means a controlling influence on the measures of the Government, recent developments have furnished such proof as to leave no room for doubt. I have the honor to transmit herewith an official statement (marked B) signed by four of the public Directors in the Bank, showing that the same time the unwise manner in which its business is conducted, and the unwarrantable purposes to which its money has been and still is applied. I will be seen by the proceedings there stated, that the whole capital of the Bank is now placed at the disposal of the President of that institution. He is enabled to spend what he pleases in carrying on his corporate and circulating such documents as papers as may communicate to the public information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank. And he may, therefore, under the very indefinite terms of the resolutions, employ as many agents as he pleases, at such salaries as he may think proper, either to prepare daily paragraphs for newspapers in favor of the Bank, or to write pamphlets, or to employ any other mode for the public mind, by salaries to be paid by purchasing presses and types, and placing them in the hands of agents employed and paid by the Bank. Where is the limitation, which the business is conducted, and the unwarrantable purposes to which its money has been and still is applied. I will be seen by the proceedings there stated, that the whole capital of the Bank is now placed at the disposal of the President of that institution. He is enabled to spend what he pleases in carrying on his corporate and circulating such documents as papers as may communicate to the public information in regard to the nature and operations of the Bank. 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peculiarly such as the stockholders must be looked to, in deciding on the fitness of all our officers. Our own experience has not led us to doubt the views of our colleagues, but having come within our knowledge, it would be improper in us further to urge our opinions on the subject in this communication.

We have been induced however to object more strenuously to this mode of conducting business, because it transfers from the Board to a few members an extent of power and authority in the disposal of the funds of the stockholders, which ought not to be exercised, except by the full representation of their interests which involves the institution in transactions from which it is difficult to withdraw without loss. Having observed on a late occasion, from the books laid on the table at the meeting of the Board, that a note of Messrs. Gales & Seaton for \$5,000, which had been advanced upon for some days was unrepaid, and that their account there was, and since the month of November preceding had been repeatedly overdrawn to a considerable amount—and learning on inquiry that their debt to the Bank had risen within a few years from less than eleven thousand to upwards of fifty thousand dollars; that the principal security therefor was a pledge of the funds to be received from Congress for a relief of the State papers, which funds were partially and previously appropriated to the payment of the advances from other sources, and also to the current expenses of publishing the works, and that in the present instance no notice of the non-payment had been given to the trustees holding these funds, who were the trustees of a draft which had been taken as collateral security, although the acceptance was conditional to be paid on a contingency, and out of a particular fund; we were desirous, on all these grounds, that the subject should be fully and specially investigated. We also desired it, as we stated at the time, for the purpose of ascertaining and preserving on record, the reasons on which such a deviation from the rules of the Bank had been made. Our wishes were first acceded to, and on the motion of another director, it was resolved, without a dissenting voice, that the account in question should be referred to a special Committee of seven, including therein the three resident Government Directors.

At the meeting of the Board three days after, the subject still being before this special committee and unacted on, we were surprised to observe, by the books laid on the table, that the note for \$5,000 had been renewed by the Committee on Exchange on the day the investigation was directed; on inquiry we were informed that the agreement to renew had been made on the preceding day, but the note not having been actually produced until the day in question, the entry was then made on the books. We observed also that the Committee on Exchange had discounted a note of the same persons for a further sum of \$2,500, on the security of their order on the Clerk of the House of Representatives "for the amount which would be due to them for the 21st part, volume 6th of the Register of Debates, say five hundred copies, twenty-five hundred dollars, when authorized by the House as heretofore." On this order the Clerk declined putting any acceptance, as the above work had not been subscribed for, though as he said, "he did not doubt of its being ordered;" but he stated that "if the order was signed by Mr. Johnson, his private Clerk, he would pay the money when due to the proper person." They had also discounted a draft of the same persons on H. T. Weightman for \$314.81. The two together made \$3,814.81, the amount of the overdraft at the time. The discounts thus made were in opposition to the law of the Bank which prescribes that no person while he remains an overdrawer shall have any note or bill discounted at the Bank. It was stated by the members of the Committee on Exchange that these measures had been adopted as the most advantageous to the interests of the Bank; and as most likely to secure their debt; that in regard to the renewal of the note for \$5,000, they had reason to believe that it had been renewed over accidental neglect in not sending on in time one to replace it with, which was also the cause of its non-payment; and that in their opinion a protest or notice was unnecessary to secure the liability of the acceptors of the draft; that in regard to the additional discounts of \$3,814.81 on the order and statement above mentioned, they believed they had secured, in the most advantageous manner the amount of the overdraft. The opinion was further expressed by some of the Committee on Exchange and officers of the Bank, that the whole of this large debt was secure; that it had been contracted to execute the late work directed by Congress, and that when the payments therefor should be made, as they would shortly be, the debt would be greatly reduced or entirely liquidated.

After these circumstances, we were still more surprised at the proceedings of the Board. The resolution which had been passed unanimously at the preceding meeting to refer the account to a special committee was called up; it was reconsidered by the vote of all present except the mover of the resolution and the Government Directors, and it was subsequently rescinded altogether. We renewed our opposition to this course, on the grounds we have mentioned, and also on account of the large amount of the debt; the unusual character and uncertain value of the principal security; and the doubts that might be entertained of the ability of the parties from several of their notes deposited by individuals for collection in the Bank having remained protested.

From the same reasons when their notes came before the Board a few days since for renewal to the amount of \$13,000, we resisted a further extension of the loan; we were such, that its amount and duration were such, that it is proper to commence its reduction; and having understood that the work in question was so far completed as to entitle the publishers to a large portion of the sum payable by Congress, we thought it right that they should make some payment.—They were, however, renewed, by the votes of all the members present, except those of the Government Directors.

We have since endeavored by our individual exertions, to form some opinion of the actual value of this security, and whether, as is alleged, it is sufficient; but there do not appear to be any documents from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or from the Trustees to whom the money to be paid was assigned, which give a definite statement of the amount of the State Paper fund, or of certain guarantee. The total amount loaned on this security is \$85,000, of which \$25,000 is on the collateral acceptances of the Trustees, deposited at the Bank here, to which we have already referred. Of one of these drafts or acceptances this collateral given, we annex a copy, that you may see the nature of the instrument and the terms of the acceptance. We also annex a copy of the statement of the Clerk of the House of Representatives relative to the draft for \$2,500 lately discounted; and a statement of the same person relative to the payments to be made on account of the Fund.—From these, and our previous remarks, you will be able to form an opinion on the whole matter.—As to the actual value of the security, therefore, we express no opinion—indeed our could not be expressed with the certainty we should desire in

doing so, without an investigation much more thorough and formal than we have been able to make.

These, sir, are the circumstances which have come to our personal knowledge in the usual and regular exercise of our duty as Directors of the Bank. We have stated them to you with perhaps more minuteness than may seem necessary, but we have done so that you might be able to judge at once of the propriety of our course in the fulfillment of our official trust; and also of the grounds on which our colleagues have acted in pursuing one essentially different from it. We have refrained from stating anything that we have not made the subject of much reflection and all the examination in our power—anything that our present personal knowledge does not warrant us in laying before you as the basis of such measures as you may deem it expedient to adopt—anything in reference to which we have not sought and obtained, as far as we could, every explanation that was to be made.

Without considering any portion of our remarks as falling within the limits of these private accounts which, as you state, the charter has so carefully guarded; since the whole relative to the action of the board upon matters fully opened and discussed before them, and extend in no instance to the private debtor and creditor accounts of individuals; yet we may be excused for expressing much gratification at your assurance that the information requested is your own satisfaction, and that you do not wish it extended beyond your personal knowledge. We may be permitted also to all, that we wish and opinions which we took the liberty of expressing in our former letter, have been since more strongly confirmed, and that we should not only feel more satisfaction ourselves, but be enabled to convey to you more full and correct information, were we to proceed in an investigation whose object was avowed, and if we were strengthened by that official sanction which we suggested.

In conclusion, we can only say, that in whatever light our course may be regarded here, we shall act with a full sense of what we owe both to the institution and the Government we represent, with firmness in opposing what we believe to be inexpedient or wrong, no matter to what motives our actions may be attributed;—with the consideration of the reasons urged by others for their course, should it vary from our own, and with anxiety in seeking for and pointing every plan which we believe will increase the usefulness of the Bank to the whole community and promote the objects for which it was formed.

We remain, with great respect, your obedient servants.

H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER,
Draft and Acceptance of Trustees,
H. T. Weightman and
Leonidas Coyle, Trustees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1832.

Four months after date, please pay to Thomas Donohoe, or order, three thousand dollars, for value received, to be paid out of any moneys which may come into your hands as the proceeds of the compilation of State Papers, which are now executing under the act of Congress of March 2d, and charge.

Your ob't serv'ts,
\$3,000. GALE & SEATON.
Accepted to be paid out of any moneys that may remain in our hands after the payments stipulated to be made by the deed of assignment, and after the payment of all prior acceptances.

H. T. WEIGHTMAN, Trustee,
LEONIDAS COYLE, Trustee.
Washington, Nov. 17, 1832.

One other of same import, dated August 13th, 1832, 5000
One other of same import, dated October 13th, 1832, 6000
One other of same import, dated May 22d, 1832, 6000
One other of same import, dated March 13th, 1832, 6000
\$25,000

Draft and Statement of Clerk of House of Representatives.

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
Clerk of the Ho. of Rep's.
WASHINGTON, March 23d, 1833.

Sir,
Please to pay to our order, herein enclosed, the amount which will be due to us for the 21st part, volume 6th, of the Register of Debates, say five hundred copies, twenty-five hundred dollars, when authorized by the House as heretofore.

GALES & SEATON.

\$25,000

Messrs. GALE & SEATON,
Gentlemen: As the above work has not been subscribed for, but I do not doubt of its being ordered, I cannot put my acceptance on it; but if it is lodged with Mr. Johnson, my private clerk, he will pay the money, when due, to the proper person.

Yours, &c.,
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
Clerk of the Ho. of Rep's.
23d March, 1833.

Statement of Clerk of House of Representatives.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON,
Gentlemen: In answer to your request, I have to state that the subscription authorized by Congress to the re-print of the State papers, has been made by me—that as great progress has been made in printing as its nature, and Mr. Lowrie's exertions, and my own, could accomplish.

No appropriation has yet been made, but a bill has been reported making one, which I believe will either pass in that shape, or be appended to the general appropriation bill in the Senate.

Very resp'y, &c.
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
Clerk of Ho. of Rep's.
12th March, 1832—Capitol.

BOSTON, December 4.
FROM SMYRNA.

By the brig Mermaid, Capt. Welch, we have received the Journal of Smyrna of the 29th Sept.

A portion of Albania has been agitated by internal discord. A levy of 8000 men has been ordered to be made in that country by the Porte. The inhabitants resolved to oppose to this measure a forcible resistance; an engagement took place in consequence at Argyro Castro, between the insurgents and the Government troops, in which 2000 of the former were cut to pieces or made prisoners.—The insurgents then dispersed.

Accounts from Candia represent that unless some powerful intervention shall take place, the island must become the theatre of civil war. The Greek population are determined not to submit to the rule of Mehemet Ali, and a deputation has been sent to the English and French admirals, desiring their intercession to obtain permission for them, from the Government of Egypt, to sell their property, and leave the island.

Mehemet Ali had returned to Alexandria, very much disgusted with his reception in Crete. It is said that he intends making a tour into Upper Egypt, either to examine personally the situation of his dominions, which are threatened with famine in consequence of the

failure of the overflow of the Nile, or in order to hasten the preparations for an expedition against the rebels of Dgeilla, who have taken several vessels in the Red Sea, and continue to interrupt the communication with Mocha. The Viceroy has resolved to lessen the number of his European officers, and has already reduced their compensation in all departments except that of the Navy.

The inhabitants of Syria continue to suffer from the oppression and exactions of Ibrahim Pacha.—He is laboring to introduce among them the same system of civil and military government, which prevails in Egypt.

These papers contain nothing of importance from Constantinople, in addition to what has been derived from other sources.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 11, 1833.

MR. TANEY'S REPORT on the removal of the deposits, will be found in this paper. We recommend its careful and dispassionate perusal, to our readers generally, but especially to such as, like ourselves, have been doubtful hitherto, of the propriety of the step. Mr. Taney's reasons and arguments we regard as irresistible; and establish beyond all doubt, to our minds, the absolute necessity that existed, for the change.

THE WESTERN MAIL.—Owing to the entire failure of the Western Mail due on Monday, we have been compelled to fill our sheet of this day, almost entirely with a single article.—Mr. Taney's Report on the removal of the deposits,—which might otherwise have been divided, for the purpose of giving a variety.

The irregularity with which the contractor between Baltimore and Queenstown has performed his duty, for six weeks or more, demands the serious notice of the Post Office Department. It cannot now be objected, that the route is impracticable. Its practicability has been demonstrated beyond any kind of doubt, the mail having been carried on it for three months, (in which time almost every kind of weather, except severe frost, may be supposed to have occurred,) without a single failure, that we recollect, and seldom arriving later than eight o'clock in the evening of the same day that it left Washington, and frequently as early as five. What excuse can be urged by Capt. Griffin, which can be regarded as satisfactory, either by the public or the Post Office Department, we are at a loss to conjecture. That made for the last failure is unworthy of notice—which is, that the weather on Sunday, when the mail should have gone from Queenstown to Baltimore, was too unfavorable for him to venture out. The mail packet from Broad Creek to Annapolis made her trip, and other vessels having fully as difficult navigation to perform, proceeded on their trips. Why then could not Capt. Griffin's packet go? And if the weather was too bad on Sunday, it was sufficiently good on Monday and Tuesday for him to have gone to Baltimore and returned, and had the mail at Wye Mill in time for the stage coming down on Tuesday. But, not having failed to go on Sunday, he missed an entire trip, and took two mails on Wednesday. Such neglect of duty is unpardonable, and we suspect would never have been ventured upon, if Capt. Griffin had not known that another individual, in no way connected with him, would, through the unjust and unmanly insinuations of malevolent foes, be compelled to bear the opprobrium.

We have hopes that in a few days such permanent arrangements will be made in regard to the transportation of the Western mail, as will ensure its regular receipt at the stipulated time.

By taking the mail by land from Baltimore to North Point, and thence by Water to Kent Island or Queenstown, the calms and ice of the Patuxent river are avoided, and the water passage reduced to less than that from Annapolis to Haddaway's Ferry, and the whole route to Easton can always be performed in good time. This arrangement, vigorously carried into execution, would be as punctual as if the mail were transported in steamboats, or nearly so; and the convenience of the community at large being consulted, would be superior to any arrangement that could be made that we have any knowledge of.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR.—From a letter from Harrisburgh, dated the 7th instant, published in the American Sentinel, of Monday last, we make the following extract:—

The bill relative to the 200,000 State Loan to the Union Canal Company, was considered in the committee of the Whole, Mr. Cunningham in the chair, and passed. Agreeably to the order of the day, the Senate and House of Representatives met in convention, in the chamber of the latter for the purpose of choosing a Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th of March, 1833, when upon the third ballot, SAMUEL M'KEAN, Esq. having received a majority of the votes was declared duly elected. The following are the balloting.

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|------|----|----|
| 1st | 21 | 31 |
| 2d | 21 | 31 |
| 3d | 21 | 31 |
| 4th | 21 | 31 |
| 5th | 21 | 31 |
| 6th | 21 | 31 |
| 7th | 21 | 31 |
| 8th | 21 | 31 |
| 9th | 21 | 31 |
| 10th | 21 | 31 |
| 11th | 21 | 31 |
| 12th | 21 | 31 |
| 13th | 21 | 31 |
| 14th | 21 | 31 |
| 15th | 21 | 31 |
| 16th | 21 | 31 |
| 17th | 21 | 31 |
| 18th | 21 | 31 |
| 19th | 21 | 31 |
| 20th | 21 | 31 |
| 21st | 21 | 31 |
| 22d | 21 | 31 |
| 23d | 21 | 31 |
| 24th | 21 | 31 |
| 25th | 21 | 31 |
| 26th | 21 | 31 |
| 27th | 21 | 31 |
| 28th | 21 | 31 |
| 29th | 21 | 31 |
| 30th | 21 | 31 |
| 31st | 21 | 31 |

Samuel M'Kean, 55
Thomas H. Crawford, 13
Henry A. Muhlenberg, 13
Adam King, 8
James Buchanan, 7
W. J. Duane, 1
William Clark, 21
Richard Rush, 3
William Orin, 3
Garrick Mallory, 7

*Withdrawn by Mr. Geiger of Berks.

Snow.—The Harrisburgh Chronicle says, the Members of the State Legislature from the North and North West, have travelled in sleighs some 50 and some 100 miles, last week, on their way to the seat of government.

Many of our readers probably remember the extensive robbery which was committed some six years ago upon Messrs. S. & M. Allen.—A package of money, containing sixteen thousand dollars, was stolen from a steamer, and notwithstanding the large reward which was offered for its recovery, and the prompt measures that were taken for the purpose, no clue

was discovered which led to the perpetrators until now within a short time past. It seems that four men were concerned in the robbery, three of whom had since established themselves upon farms, and sustained a fair character in their respective neighborhoods. One of these resided in Staten Island, upon a farm which he had purchased, and which is said to be worth from seven to ten thousand dollars. Another had bought a farm at Lodi, New Jersey. It is not deemed prudent to disclose, at present, the means by which the actors in this long concealed piece of villany were at length detected, as such a course might tend to defeat the end of public justice. It may suffice to say that the evidence is of the strongest nature, and that steps have been taken upon it to bring the culprits to speedy trial. Two of them are at this moment locked up in prison in this city, and a third at Staten Island. As an evidence of the supposed respectability of this last individual, we may mention that he was actually serving on the Grand Jury as a member of that body when he was apprehended.—N. Y. Post.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.
SENATE.

Messrs. Webster, Southard and Preston, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Secretary, when it appeared that Walter Lowrie was unanimously elected.

Mr. Benton proposed a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the amount of public money deposited in the United States Bank. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Calhoun, on leave given, presented a bill to repeal the act of last session, providing for the collection of duties on imports, which passed to a second reading.

Mr. Webster gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, introduce a bill to provide for compensating certain citizens of the United States for French captivities upon their commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The several standing committees were announced from the chair, as follows:—

Education.—Messrs. Claiborne, Griffin, Hawkins, N. C. Banks, Vandempool, Jones of Ga. Peyton, Haymer, and Hamaker.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Polk, Wilde, Campbell, Gorman, McKim, Binney, Loyall, McKimley and Hubbard.

Claims.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Barber, McIntire, Grennell, H. King, Gholson, Cramer, Forrester and Bynum.

Commerce.—Messrs. Southard, Davis, of Mass. Harper, Foot, McKay, Lawrence, Pinkney, Heath, and Selden.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Clay, Duncan, Bonn, Mason, Clayton, Slade, of Va., Leavitt, Ashley and Sage.

Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Combs, K. Cantrich, Pearce of Rhode Island, Thomas of La. Briggs, Murphy, Lane, Lytle and Lawrence.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chitt, W. B. Shepherd, M'Kennon, Stoddard, Allen of Va. Daniels, Heister, Ellmore and Taylor.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Bell of Tenn. Ellsworth, Foster, Gordon, Beardsley, Thomas of Md. Harbin, Parks, and Pearce of N. H.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Crane, Bates of Mass. Standler, Boulton, Marshall, Young, Baylies and Terrill.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Davenport, Lyon, Pange, Clarke of Penn. Tweedy, Gillet, Hall of Vt. M'Clene and Kinnard.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Johnson of Tenn. Mardis, Carr, Gallbraith, Mann of N. Y. Curo, Feller, Casey and Bull.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams of Me. Huntington of Cal. Devoe, Davis of S. C. Corwin, Dickerson, Martindale, M'Comas and Osmond.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Buckee, Taylor of Va. Haddaway, Barnitz, Bean, Dunlop, Clowney, Turner, and Davis of Ky.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Lewis, Gilmer, McCarty, Everett of Vt. Graham, Allen, of Ohio, Dickerson of Tenn. Howell and Love.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Keny. Vance, Spigell, Ward, Blair of S. C. Thompson of Ohio, Bird, Coffee and Bunch.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. White of N. Y. Williams, Watnough, Patton, Lansing, Reed, Grayson, Parker and Smith.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett of Mass. Wayne, M'Buttle, Hall of S. C. Coulter, Jarvis, Pierson and Carmichael.

Territories.—Messrs. Williams, Allen of Ky. Patton, Johnson of N. Y. Anthony, Wilson of Va. Jones of Ohio, Ewing and Gaudin.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Wardwell, Barringer, Tompkins, Moore of Va. Lea, Deming, W. K. Miller, Fowler, Bell of Ohio.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Burgess, Evans, Beall, Seldy, Adams of N. Y. Schenck, Chilton, Chaney and Mitchell of Ohio.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Blair of Tenn. Vinton, Stewart, Rencher, Johnson of Md. Lewis, Pope, and Slade of Illinois.

Revisal and unfinished business.—Messrs. Dickerson, Harrison of Pa. M'Vean, Shinn & Beatty.

Accounts.—Messrs. Mann of Pa. Lee of N. J. Mitchell of N. Y. Crockett and Miller.

Expenditures in the Department of State.—A. H. Shepherd, Day, Beaumont, Bolle and Patterson.

Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Allen of Vt., P. C. Fuller, Harper of Pa., Spangler and Clarke, of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Hall, of Me., Huntington, of N. J., Ramsey, Sloane, and Van Houten.

Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Hawes, Fulton, Wagner, and Lee, of N. J.

Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Whittlesey, of N. Y., Deberry, Chambers, Webster, of Ohio, and Halsey.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Wallton, Darlington, Brown, Henderson, and Hill.

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.

On motion of Mr. GRENSELL, the House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. WARD nominated the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton.

Mr. CLAY nominated the Rev. J. A. Copp.

Mr. WHITE nominated the Rev. W. Hammett.

Mr. ELLSWORTH nominated the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Mr. EVANS nominated the Rev. Mr. Partridge.

The several members proposing the respective candidates, were appointed Tellers.

On the first ballot 210 members voted.—It being necessary to a choice. There were

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| For the Rev. Mr. Stockton | 104 votes |
| Rev. J. A. Copp | 33 |
| Rev. Wm. Hammett | 50 |
| Rev. R. R. Gurley | 6 |
| Rev. Mr. Parfrey | 9 |
| Rev. Mr. Smith | 1 |
| Blank | 6 |
| Scattering | 1 |

None of the candidates having the requisite number, a second ballot took place, when 194 members voted. Ninety-eight necessary to a choice.

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|---------------------------|-----|
| For the Rev. Mr. Stockton | 143 |
| Rev. Mr. Copp | 10 |

Rev. Mr. Hammett, 34
Rev. Mr. Gurley, 32
Rev. Mr. Parfrey, 2
Rev. Mr. Smith, 1
Blanks, 6

Whereupon, the Rev. Mr. Stockton was declared duly elected.

After which, on motion of Mr. STEWART, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Clay asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and granting lands to certain states, which was read a first time.

Mr. Clay called up the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Benton, calling for information connected with the United States Bank, and moved an amendment, calling also for certain information in regard to certain State Banks—laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the removal of the deposits, was taken up and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Clay moved a resolution calling on the President to know if the paper purporting to be his views in regard to the deposit question, read to his cabinet on the 18th September last be genuine, and if so requesting him to communicate a copy to the Senate.

The Rev. Mr. Hauch, was on the 6th ballot elected Chaplain of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, moved to go into a committee of the Whole on the President's message, Mr. McDuffie, however, obtained the floor to move that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the deposits, be referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Pinkney communicated intelligence of the death of Hon. T. D. Singleton of South Carolina, when the House adopted the usual resolutions, and adjourned.

From the Temperance Herald, Nov. 30.

On Tuesday evening, 26th inst. the Young Men's Temperance Society held a public meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Baltimore.—The President of the Society being out of town, Mr. John N. Brown was appointed Chairman pro tempore. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Morris of this city. The Secretary, Mr. Bangham, then read a report from the Board of Managers, which will be found in another part of our paper. The Rev. N. J. Watkins, of Annapolis, next addressed the meeting on the evils of intemperance, the motives to oppose the use of ardent spirits, and the success which has attended the operations of temperance societies, both in our own country and beyond the Atlantic. The earnestness with which Mr. W. spoke on these subjects evinced that he was well conversant with the history of reform, and had bestowed on it deep reflection.

The Rev. Thos. H. Stockton followed Mr. W. in an address, considering, chiefly, the means proper to be pursued for extending the Temperance cause; 1st, of the National Convention held in May last; 2d, of State conventions like that of Massachusetts; 3dly, of County conventions like that lately held in Annapolis for Anne Arundel. He then adverted to the various grades of Societies—1st, the American Temperance Society; 2dly, State Societies, and then County Societies, City, Ward, Town, Village, Sunday School and Family Temperance Societies. He represented by a reference to facts which are now things of history, what great advantages the temperance cause had received from the services of judicious and zealous agents employed in travelling to various sections of our country, for the purpose of diffusing information and recommending the organization of societies; one agent, to whom he referred, had enjoyed the pleasure of seeing in his tours, 6000 persons subscribe their names to the temperance pledge.

Among other means on which the speaker touched, as being in a high degree serviceable, was the frequent delivery of addresses by eloquent and intelligent friends of the cause.

But Mr. S. did not dwell long on the foregoing and other items; he hurried on to a consideration of the immense influence a usefulness of that great lever for moving the moral world, the press. His illustrations of the endless extent of the utility of the art of printing, were most happily drawn. And the tenor of his concluding remarks must have left a deep impression on his hearers, of the necessity there exists in this city to use the press with diligence, for helping onward our noble cause. According to a request of the Board of Managers, the Speaker then informed the assembly, that it was contemplated to ask for a collection. He fortified his appeal to the philanthropy of his hearers, by showing how essential money is in promoting the temperance reformation by citing the example of philanthropists who had contributed great assistance to the circulation of temperance documents, by their pecuniary liberality; and by reiterating, with appropriate comments, the frank declaration in the report which had just been read, that the Young Men's Temperance Society were in need of funds.

After the collection was lifted, the meeting was closed with a benediction, by the Rev. John Davis of this city.

The Managers of the Young Men's Temperance Society have reason to be pleased with the success which has attended their first appearance before the public to ask for pecuniary help. Although the meeting was by no means very large, owing as we understand to other churches being opened on the same evening for religious worship, it has been demonstrated that it is only necessary to bring before the intelligent and the virtuous, proof of money being needed in our enterprise, to receive large and cheerful gifts. The name of a respected fellow citizen, who was present at our meeting, will be recorded on the book of proceedings of the Young Men's Temperance Society, accompanied with our grateful acknowledgments for a donation of fifty dollars. Our most sanguine expectations had not led us to expect, at the present period, such a large contribution from a single individual. It will excite our society to more energetic exertions.

DIED.

Suddenly, in Baltimore, on Sunday evening last, Captain WILLIAM DODSON, of St. Michaels.

On Thursday evening, 5th instant, in Baltimore; Rev. WALTER L. FOUNTAIN, of Talbot county, aged 66 years—and for forty years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, first as an itinerant, and afterward as a local preacher.

Astronomical Lectures.

Lecture 5.—For Wednesday evening the 18th, shall include some arguments to prove the earth to be round, or rather an oblate spheroid—its diurnal motion on its axis causing the day and the night—its annual revolution round the sun producing the seasons of the year—the inclination of its axis to the ecliptic, and its magnitude, with the relative proportions of land and water.

Lecture 6.—For Friday evening the 20th, shall consist of an explanation of the arctic and antarctic circles—the tropics—zones—latitude—longitude—climates, and gravity of the earth.

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church at St. Michaels, on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d inst.

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.

dec. 14, 1833. if

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candelsticks, Cut Glass Candle Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Strops, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Purcussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butchers Knives, Shoe Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Cravats and State Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers and Flutes, Harmoniums, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do., Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.

63—Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business. J. B.

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel,

Fox's Book of Martyrs
Goodrich's Universal Geography
Newton on the Prophecies
Sturms's Reflections
Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems
Sterne's Works
Hemans, Heber, and Pollok's Poems
Byron's Works
Pronouncing Bible
Pronouncing Testament
Prideaux's Connexions of Sacred and Profane History
Watts on the mind
Jay's Lectures
Bible Companion
Malou's Bible Dictionary
Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis
Evidences of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Jenyns, Leslie and Paley
Baxter's Call to the unconverted
Saints' Rest
Graeca Majora
Graeca Minora
Cooper's Virgil
Clarke's Caesar
Clarke's Homer
Smart's Cicero
Corae Delphini
Hesiodus's Xenophon
Alford's Euclid
Griesbach's Greek Testament
Greek Exercises
Author's Sallust
Maur's Syntax
Adams' Latin Grammar
Rudiman's do do
Titi Livi
McIntyre on the Globes
Bonycastle's Algebra
Polite Learning
Blair's Lectures
Blair's Outlines of Ancient History
Tytler's History
Grimshaw's History of Rome
do do France
do do Greece
do do England
do do United States

Toolke's Pantheon
Adams' Geography & Atlas
Worcester's ditto ditto
Olney's ditto ditto
Wanostrocht's French Grammar
Nugent's French Dictionary
Viri Romae
Kirkham's Grammar
Murray's Grammar
ditto Reader
Academical Reader
Walker's Dictionary
Comley's Spelling Book
Jess, Pike, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic
Bartlett's Reader
Pocket Bibles, Hymn Books
And a variety of other Books, Paper, Inkpowder, &c. &c.

dec 14

ALL PRIZES.

NEW YORK LOTTERY. Extra class no. 33, draws on Dec. 19th, 1833.

| Prize of | 1 prizes of \$1,188 |
|----------|---------------------|
| 15,000 | 1,000 |
| 3,000 | 5 |
| 2,000 | 5 |
| 1,000 | 10 |
| 500 | 100 |
| 150 | 500 |

Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion.

Also the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, extra Class No. 25, draws on December 19th, 1833.

| Prize of | 5 prizes of \$300 |
|----------|-------------------|
| 1 | 100 |
| 2,000 | 10 |
| 1,511 | 100 |
| 1,000 | 100 |
| 500 | 100 |

Tickets \$2. Shares in proportion.

At the truly Lucky Lottery office of P. SACKET, Easton.

dec 14

Revised List of Books and Prices.

The following Works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD, BOOK AGENT OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Table listing various books such as 'Discipline M. P. Church', 'Moses, Cote and Gleig's Church History', 'Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind', etc., with prices.

MARYLAND Talbot County Orphans' Court.

21st day of November, A. D. 1833. On application of George W. Leonard, administrator of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased.

GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r. of John C. Leonard, deceased. nov 28 3w

THE STEAM BOAT



Gov. WOOD. Capt. WM. W. VIRGIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown.

WM. OWEN, Agent. apr 30

THE UNION TAVERN



JOSEPH M. FAULKNER. RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN."

AARD. TWO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.

The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces.

CABINET MAKING.

JOHN MCGONNELL. RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

A CARD.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR, of Easton, Having been admitted to the practice of the law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYOR. Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS.

Consisting in part as follows: Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Batize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same. Easton, July 23, 1833.

MARYLAND Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1833. On application of Susan Ann Sylvester, administratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased.

TO RENT.

for the coming year, THE STORE AND DWELLING, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to MANLOVE HAZEL.

DEER CREEK Young Ladies' Academy.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees.

WOOL. LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

NOTICE.

NECESSITY has compelled me to be positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due. The officers are daily calling on me for money, which cannot pay, unless those who are delinquent will pay up—all persons indebted are therefore warned, that unless their fees are immediately paid, the deputies have positive orders to levy and execute without respect to persons.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS.

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business.

in all its various branches, and that he has no intention of leaving Easton, as has been represented, but expects to continue to serve them in his line as long as they may see fit to extend to him the very liberal patronage heretofore given him.

MANLOVE HAZEL

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS

MARYLAND

WILL commence his route on Tuesday morning next, the 11th inst. leaving the lower end of Duncans wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, by Castle Haven and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on.

FOR RENT.

That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.

BURRITT'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country.

NOTICE.

The Academy is situated five miles north of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

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LOST.

WENT a drift from Tilghman's Island, on the 12th instant, a RAFT OF PINE TIMBER, containing ten pieces, all round, except one which is flatted roughly.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 24th instant, between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of James Wilson, late of Caroline county deceased, which consists of a Farm lying on Cloptank River near Denton bridge.

A CARD.

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

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKAY, informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant assortment of FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEDEON DRAPER.

FOR RENT.

That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

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NEW FALL GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of GOODS,

comprising an unusually large and general assortment.

Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASSIMETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOS.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MERINO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCIA WoolLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

LINEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.

The Public's obedient servant, WILLIAM FLETCHER, Trappe, Talbot county, Md. Oct 29, 1833.

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John Catron & Co. EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 17.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 291.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

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

Revised List of Books and Prices. The following works are offered for sale by JOHN J. HARROD.

Table listing books and prices, including 'Discipline M. P. Church', 'Hymn book M. P. Church', 'Do. do. do. gift & color'd sheep', etc.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM in Queen Ann's county, containing about 400 acres, now occupied by Mr. John C. Wooters.

NECESSITY has compelled me to positive orders to my Deputies to close all accounts for officers fees now due.

EDWARD MULLIKIN. Easton, Dec. 7, 1833.

NOTICE. THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself CLYDE WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co.

MANLOVE HAZEL HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore. A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present, and approaching seasons.

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES RETURNING THE LAND BILL.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, (through Mr. DORRIS, his Private Secretary.) returning, with his objections, the bill which originated in the Senate at its last session, 'appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and for other purposes.'

At the close of the last session of Congress I received from that body a bill entitled 'An act to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States and for granting lands to certain States.' The brief period then remaining before the rising of Congress, and the extreme pressure of official duties, unavoidable on such occasions, did not leave me sufficient time for that full consideration of the subject which was due to its great importance.

I am fully sensible of the importance, as it respects both the harmony and union of the States, of making, as soon as circumstances will allow of it, a proper and final disposition of the whole subject of the public lands; and any measure for that object, providing for the reimbursement to the United States of those expenses with which they are justly chargeable, that may be connected with the views of the Constitution, sound policy, and the rights of the respective States, will readily receive my co-operation.

Neither the merits of the bill under consideration, nor the validity of the objections which I have felt it to be my duty to make to its passage, can be correctly appreciated without a full understanding of the manner in which the public lands, upon which it is intended to operate, were acquired, and the conditions upon which they are now held by the United States.

The waste lands within the United States constituted one of the early obstacles to the organization of any Government for the protection of their common interests. In October, 1777, while Congress were framing the articles of Confederation, a proposition was made to amend them to the following effect, viz: 'That the United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power to ascertain and fix the western boundary of such States as lay out the land beyond the boundary so ascertained, into separate and independent States, from time to time; as the numbers and circumstances of the people thereof may require.'

On the 1st of March, 1781, the Delegates of Maryland signed the Articles of Confederation, and the Federal Union was then completed. The conflicting claims to the western lands, however, were not disposed of, and continued to give great trouble to Congress. Repeated and urgent calls were made by Congress upon the States claiming them, to make liberal cessions to the confederation, but it was not until the present Constitution was formed, that the grants were completed.

The deed of cession from New York was executed on the 1st of March, 1781, the day the Articles of Confederation were ratified, and it was accepted by Congress on the 29th October, 1782. One of the conditions of this cession, then tendered and accepted, was, that the lands ceded to the United States should be and endure for the use and benefit of such of the United States as shall be contiguous to the cession, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

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JOHN FORWOOD SAMUEL BROWN ROB. H. ARCHER PARKER FORWOOD Trustees.

Thus the Constitution left all the compacts before made in full force, and the rights of all parties remained the same under the new Government as they were under the confederation.

The deed of cession from North Carolina was executed in December, 1789, and accepted by an act of Congress approved April 2, 1790. The third condition of this cession was in the following words, viz: 'That all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before mentioned, shall be and endure for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportions of the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever.'

The cession of Georgia was completed on the 16th June, 1802, and in its leading condition, is precisely like that of Virginia and North Carolina. This grant completed the title of the United States to all those lands, generally called public lands, lying within the original limits of the Confederacy. Those which have been acquired by the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, having been paid for out of the common treasury of the United States, are as much the property of the General Government, to be disposed of for the common benefit, as those ceded by the several States.

By the facts here collected from the early history of our Republic, it appears that the subject of the Public Lands entered into the elements of our institutions. It was only upon the condition that those lands should be considered as common property, to be disposed of for the benefit of the United States, that some of the States agreed to come into a 'perpetual union.'

Resolved, That copies of the several papers, returned to the Committee be transmitted, with a copy of the report, to the Legislatures of the several States, and that it be earnestly recommended to those States who have claims to the western country, to pass such laws and give their delegates in Congress such powers as may effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the Articles of Confederation; and that the Legislature of Maryland be earnestly requested to authorize their delegates in Congress to subscribe the said Articles.

Resolved, That the unappropriated lands which may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and lotted into distinct public lands, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States, &c. &c.

Resolved, That the proceeds of sales which shall be made of lands in the western territory, now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States, shall be, and are hereby appropriated towards sinking or discharging the debts for the payment whereof the U. States now are, or by virtue of this act may be held, and shall be applied solely to that use until the said debt shall be fully satisfied.

To secure to the government of the United States, forever, the power to execute these compacts in good faith, the Congress of the Confederation as early as July 13th, 1787, in an Ordinance for the government of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, prescribed to the people inhabiting the western territory certain conditions which were declared to be 'articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory' which should 'forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent.'

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Resolved, That the proceeds of sales which shall be made of lands in the western territory, now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the United States, shall be, and are hereby appropriated towards sinking or discharging the debts for the payment whereof the U. States now are, or by virtue of this act may be held, and shall be applied solely to that use until the said debt shall be fully satisfied.

To secure to the government of the United States, forever, the power to execute these compacts in good faith, the Congress of the Confederation as early as July 13th, 1787, in an Ordinance for the government of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, prescribed to the people inhabiting the western territory certain conditions which were declared to be 'articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory' which should 'forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent.'

Resolved, That the unappropriated lands which may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and lotted into distinct public lands, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States, &c. &c.

upon which the cessions were made. It was a contract between new parties—between the United States and their creditors. Upon payment of the debts the compacts remain in full force, and the obligation of the United States, to dispose of the lands for the common benefit, is neither destroyed nor impaired. As they cannot now be executed in that mode, the only legitimate question which can arise is, in what other way are these lands to be hereafter disposed of for the common benefit of the several States 'according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure.' The cessions of Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, in express terms, and all the rest, implicitly, not only provide thus specifically the proportion according to which each State shall profit by the proceeds of the land sales, but they proceed to declare, that they shall be 'faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.'

The practice of the Government, the proceeds of the public lands have not been set apart as a separate fund for the payment of public debt; but have been and are now paid into the Treasury, where they constitute a part of the aggregate of revenue upon which the Government draws as well for its current expenditures as for payment of the public debt. In this manner, they have heretofore and do now lessen the general charge upon the people of the several States in the exact proportions stipulated in the compacts.

These general charges have been composed not only of the public debt and the usual expenditures attending the civil and military administrations of the Government; but of the amounts paid to the States with which these compacts were formed, the amounts paid the Indians for their right of possession, the amounts paid for the purchase of Louisiana and Florida, and the amounts paid surveyors, registers, clerks, &c. employed in preparing for market and selling the western domain. From the origin of the land system, down to Sept. 30, 1832, the amount expended for all these purposes has been about \$49,701,280.—and the amount received from the sales, deducting payments on account of roads, &c. about \$38,886,624. The revenue arising from the public lands, therefore, has not been sufficient to meet the general charges on the Treasury which have grown out of them, by about \$11,314,656. Yet, in having been applied to lessen those charges, the conditions of the compacts have been thus far fulfilled, and each State has profited according to its usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure. The annual proceeds of land sales have increased and the charges have diminished, so that at a recent price these lands would now defray all the charges growing out of them, and save the Treasury from further advances on their account. Their original intent and object, therefore, would be accomplished as fully as it has hitherto been, by reducing the price, and hereafter, as heretofore, bringing the proceeds into the Treasury. Indeed, as this is the only mode in which the objects of the original compacts can be attained, it may be considered for all practical purposes, that it is one of their requirements.

The bill before me begins with an entire subversion of every one of the compacts by which the United States became possessed of their western domain, and treats the subject as if they never had existed, and as if the United States were the original and unconditional owners of all the public lands. The first section directs— 'That from and after the 31st day of December, 1832, there shall be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compacts entered into between them respectively upon their admission into the Union and the United States, the sum of twelve and a half per cent. upon the net amount of the sales of the public lands which subsequent to the day aforesaid shall be made within the several limits of the said States; which said sum of twelve and a half per centum shall be applied to some object or objects of internal improvement or education within the said States under the direction of their several legislatures.'

This twelve and a half per centum is to be taken out of the net proceeds of the land sales before any apportionment is made; and if the same are not sufficient to pay it, the States which are first to receive this proportion, are also to receive their due proportion of the residue, according to the ratio of general distribution.

Now, waiving all considerations of equity or policy in regard to this provision, and that more need be said to demonstrate its objectionable character, than that it is in direct and undisguised violation of the pledge given by Congress to the States before a single cession was made; that it abrogates the condition upon which some of the States came into the Union; and that it acts at naught the terms of cession spread upon the face of every grant under which the title to that portion of the public lands is held by the Federal Government.

In the apportionment of the remaining seven eighths of the proceeds, this bill, in a manner equally undisguised, violates the conditions upon which the United States acquired title to the ceded lands. Abandoning altogether the ratio of distribution according to the general charge and expenditure, provided by the compacts, it adopts that of the federal representative population. Virginia, and other States, which ceded their lands upon the condition, that they should receive a proportion to their part of the general charge, are by the bill allowed only a portion, of seven eighths of their proceeds, and that not in the proportion of their general charge and expenditure, but in the ratio of their federal representative population.

The Constitution of the United States did not delegate to Congress the power to abrogate these compacts. On the contrary, by declaring that nothing in it 'shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any claims of the United States, or of any particular State,' it virtually provides, that these compacts and the rights they secure, shall remain untouched by the Legislative power, which shall only make all 'necessary rules and regulations' for carrying them into effect. All beyond this would seem to be an assumption of undelegated power.

These ancient compacts are invaluable monuments of an age of virtue, patriotism, and disinterestedness. They exhibit the price that

great States, which had won liberty, were willing to pay for that union, without which they plainly saw it could not be preserved. It was not for Territory or State power, that our relations with our fathers took arms; it was for individual liberty, and the right of self-government. The explosion from the continent of British armies and British power, was to them a barren conquest, it through the collisions of the national States, the individual rights for which they fought, should become the prey of petty military tyrants, established at home. To avert such consequences, and throw around liberty the shield of union, States, whose relative strength at the time, gave them a preponderating power, have made them the rivals of the weaker, only stipulating that they should be disposed of for the common benefit of themselves and the other confederated States. This enlightened policy produced union, and has secured liberty. It has made our waste lands to swarm with a busy people, and added many powerful States to our confederation. As well for the fruits which these noble works of our ancestors have produced, as for the dearest blessing in which they originated, we should hesitate before we demolish them.

But there are other principles asserted in the bill which would impel me to withhold my signature, had I not seen that the United States acquired title to a large portion of the public lands. It re-asserts the principle contained in the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Mayville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road company, from which I was compelled to withhold my consent for reasons contained in my message of the 27th May, 1833, to the House of Representatives. The leading principle therein asserted was, that Congress possesses no constitutional power to appropriate any part of the money of the United States for objects of a local character within the States. That principle I cannot be mistaken in supposing, has received the unequivocal sanction of the American people, and all subsequent reflection has but satisfied me more thoroughly, that the interest of our people, and the purity of our government, if not its existence, depend on its observance. The public lands are the property of the United States, and the moneys arising from their sales, are a part of the public revenue. This bill proposes to raise from and appropriate a portion of this public revenue to certain States, providing expressly, that it shall be applied to objects of a local nature, and to educational purposes, and to the balance to all the States, with the declaration, that it shall be applied "to such purposes as the Legislatures of the said respective States shall deem proper." The former appropriation is expressly for internal improvement or education, without qualification as to the kind of improvements, and therefore in express violation of the principle maintained in my objections to the turnpike road bill above referred to. The latter appropriation is more broad, and gives the money to be applied to any local purpose. It will be denied that under the provisions of the bill, a portion of the money might have been applied to making the very road to which the bill of 1833 had reference, and most of course come within the scope of the same principle. If the money of the United States cannot be applied to local purposes through its own agents, as little can it be permitted to be thus expended through the agency of the State Governments.

It has been supposed that with all the reflections in our revenue which could be speedily effected by Congress without injury to the substantial interests of the country, there might be for some years to come a surplus of moneys in the Treasury, and that there was, in principle, no objection to returning them to the people by whom they were paid. As the literal accomplishment of such an object is obviously impracticable, it was thought admissible, as the nearest approximation to it, to hand them over to the State Governments, the more immediate representatives of the people, to be applied to the benefit of those to whom they properly belonged. The principle and the object was, to return to the people an unproductive surplus of revenue which might have been paid by them under a system which could not at once be abandoned, but even this remedy, which at one time seemed to be almost the only alternative to have the General Government from grasping unlimited power over internal improvements, was suggested with doubts of its constitutionality.

But this bill assumes a new principle. Its object is not to return to the people an unproductive surplus of revenue paid by them, but to create a surplus for distribution among the States. It seizes the entire proceeds of one source of revenue and sets them apart as a surplus, making it necessary to raise the moneys for supporting the Government and meeting the general charges, from other sources. It even throws the entire land system upon the States, part of those revenues. The proportion may be increased, from time to time, without any departure from the principle now asserted, until the State Governments shall derive all the funds necessary for their support from the Treasury of the United States, or, if a sufficient supply should be obtained by some States and not by others, the deficient States might complain, and to put an end to all further difficulty, Congress, without assuming any new principle, need go but one step further, and put the salaries of all the State Governors, Judges, and other officers, with a sufficient sum for other expenses, in their general appropriation bill.

It appears to me that a more direct road to consolidation cannot be devised. Money is power, and in that Government which pays all the public officers of the States, will all political power be substantially concentrated. The States Governments, if Governments they might be called, would lose all their independence and dignity. The economy which now distinguishes the States, would be converted into a proscription; limited only by the extent of the surplus. Being the dependants of the General Government and looking to its Treasury as the source of all their emoluments, the State officers, under whatever names they might pass, and by whatever forms their duties might be prescribed, would in effect be the mere stipendiaries and instruments of the central power.

I am quite sure that the intelligent people of our several States, will be satisfied on a little reflection, that it is neither wise nor safe to release the members of their local Legislatures from the responsibility of levying the taxes necessary to support their State Governments, and vest in Congress, over most of those members they have no control. They will not think it expedient that Congress shall be the tax gatherer and paymaster of all their State Governments, thus amalgamating all their offices into one mass of common interest and common feeling. It is too obvious that such a course would subvert our well balanced system of Government, and ultimately deprive us of all the blessings now derived from our happy Union.

However willing I might be that any unavoidable surplus in the Treasury should be returned to the people through their State Governments, I cannot assent to the principle that a surplus may be created for the purpose of distribution. Viewing this bill as an effort assuming the right, not only to create a surplus for that purpose, but to divide the contents of the Treasury among the States without limitation, from whatever source they may be derived, and asserting the power to raise an appropriate money for the support of every State Government and institution, as well as for making every local improvement, however trivial, I cannot give it my assent.

It is difficult to perceive what advantages would accrue to the old States or the new, from the system of distribution which this bill proposes, if it were allowed to proceed, that if three millions of dollars a year, or any other sum, shall be taken out of the Treasury by this bill for distribution, it must be replaced by the same sum collected from the people through some other means. The old States will receive annually a sum of money from the Treasury, but they will pay in a larger sum, together with the expenses of collection and distribution. It is only their proportion of seven-eighths of the proceeds of land sales which they are to receive; but they must pay their due proportion of the whole. Disburse it as we may, the bill proposes to them a deal loss, in the rate of one percent to seven, in addition to expenses and other incidental losses. This assertion is not less true because it may not at first be palpable. Their receipts will be in large sums, but their payments in small ones. The governments of the States will receive seven dollars for which the people of the States will pay eight. The large sums received will be palpable to the senses; the small sums paid, it requires thought to identify. But a little consideration will satisfy the people that the effect is the same as if seven hundred dollars were given them from the public treasury, for which they were at the same time required to pay in taxes, direct or indirect, eight hundred.

I desire myself greatly if the new States would find their interests promoted by such a system as this bill proposes. Their true policy consists in the rapid settling and improvement of the waste lands within their limits. As a means of hastening those events, they have long been looking to a reduction in the price of public lands upon the final payment of the national debt. The effect of the proposed system would be to prevent that reduction. It is true, the bill reserves to Congress the power to reduce the price, but the effect of its terms, as now arranged, would probably be forever to prevent its exercise.

The main body of the Migueletes had halted at Santarem, those of the Queen's troops at Cartaxo, a small town about three leagues from Santarem. The Migueletes design to retreat upon Abrantes and Elor.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.
The States General assembled at the Hague on the 21st of October. The speech of the King, refers, of course, as the principle matter of public interest, to the long protracted dispute with Belgium, and the course the negotiations have taken. The controversy is yet unsettled, but the prospects of its termination are more promising, apparently, than they were last spring. The King's speech was followed by a historical sketch of the course of the negotiations during the last year, by the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs.

By a convention of May last between the Netherlands and France and Great Britain, the Courts of Austria, Prussia and Russia were invited to cooperate. Ministers were sent to London by Holland—various propositions were presented, and after some weeks of discussion, the Minister very innocently says—the negotiation was naturally at the point at which it had been discontinued. Afterwards—

"The Government purposely gave the preference to the very impartial project proposed at the time by Austria, Prussia and Russia its obvious tendency being to reconcile the different opinions and claims; and keeping in view the desire which had been expressed to give estimates, the Government considered that no more unambiguous pledge could be given of its spirit of concession than by its acceding to this proposal."

Again, towards the close of his speech, the Minister says—

"I have now reason to announce to your High Mightiness that within the next few days a prospect has opened, not only of the settlement of the points in question, and the cessation of Mestrieh and the navigation of the Meuse, but also of the success of the efforts of the envoys to come to a general settlement."

A mission from their Majesties the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia to the King, bears so decidedly the stamp of their sincere friendship and real interest, that His Majesty has not hesitated immediately to reply to it with unqualified confidence on his part, and if the happy passages do not fail this time, we may expect to see at length a satisfactory conclusion of the efforts and deliberations with which the Government has conducted this difficult negotiation.

Were I permitted to follow my inclination, I might perhaps conclude my address with some observations calculated to throw a light on the political consequences of our part of the world, and the influence on the foreign relations of our country; but there are circumstances which are rendered worse, by being the subject of remark; who, then, will be so presumptuous as to attempt to draw aside a veil which will not bear to be touched, and which it may be salutary to respect; and how can I forget that this is one of those epochs of our Roman history, where people are at liberty to feel what they will, and to say what they feel?

At present, according to the Brussels papers which are also the 21st October, their military preparations are kept up, and the best feelings do not exist on the lines. Thus—

"A letter from Awerp of October 28, says, 'The intercourse between Awerp and Halloo had become more difficult. On one side no one can pass the Belgian posts without a permission from the administrator of public safety, and on the other not without a special permission of the Prince of Orange.'"

"Accounts direct from Mestrieh tell us to state that there have been no further disorders since the insubordination of some Couriers. The change of the garrison is still spoken of; it seems, at least, certain that the Duke of Saxe Weimar will take the command in the room of General Dibbets."

STATE OF TRADE.—London, Oct. 18.—The general aspect of the manufactures of the country is that of a steady progress, unlike a period of unatural excitement, the advances are slow and promise a great degree of permanency. At Nottingham the L. trade is advancing, both by simplification of the machinery, and by the introduction of steam power, whilst the number of hands employed is getting up the unmanufactured articles, as an additional quantity of wares and manufactures. This branch of our manufactures promises to increase greatly in extent, under judicious management, and the increased demand from the East Indies will probably give it an additional stimulus.

A certain degree of jealousy is felt at the exportation of machinery, and associations are formed for enforcing the existing laws which prevent it.

At Shellfield the demand for good iron is considerable, and besides the conversion of Swedish iron into steel, a gradual increasing quantity of the best British iron is annually used for that purpose.

In the clothing districts of Yorkshire the same activity prevails in all departments.

The sound and wholesome state of our manufactures is perhaps more clearly perceived in the advancing price of iron, which is largely consumed in machinery and buildings, and still more in the great and constant demand, not merely for machinery itself, but for tools with which it is repaired and made.

SPAIN.—An insurrectionary movement is said to have taken place at Sagossa. A Carlist conspiracy had been discovered at St. Sebastian, the object of which was to deliver that place into the hands of their party. General Castanos was at the head of 1500 constitutional volunteers, and several of their constituent bands were engaged. On the 14th, every thing was tranquil, and the attempted revolt at Vich excited no uneasiness. It was reported on the Paris Bourse, on Thursday, that 600 soldiers of Pamplona had deserted to the rebels, and that, on the other hand, the Carlists had met with defeat in various points.

The London Times of the 28th contains Paris advices of the 26th, announcing that the road from Vittoria to Bayonne has been swept of the rebels in consequence of a defeat sustained by them near Tolosa, where they had been attacked by Castanos at the head of a small force. The rebels have been driven as far as Mondragon. M. Alzot El Pastor in pursuit of the enemy. A dispatch from Perpignan announces that a company of 1000 men, unopposed in Barcelona and Girona, had taken place, in the manner stated, and had been attended by such consequences, it could hardly have failed of being known at Bordeaux at the time Captain Gibson sailed. (Capt. G. arrived at New York on Monday in the brig Baltimore.) On the whole the accounts from Spain owing to the interruption of the ports, and the usual defects of communication in that kingdom, are so very contradictory and imperfect, that we can rely upon little more than the general fact that the country is in confusion, and apparently on the eve of a protracted civil war.

The cholera still lingers in Paris; the symptoms are identical with those of the former epidemic, and the mortality still as great in proportion to the number of cases.

A massacre of the Dutch troops had taken place at Poland, a general rising of the Island of Java was expected, as the course pursued by the Dutch government, in the hands of a few pusillanimous men, was represented as highly despotic.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
Monday, Oct. 28.—There was a considerable improvement in the demand for cotton in the early part of the week, and the price of American descriptions improved 1/4 to 1/2 per lb. Since Wednesday, however, the market has become heavy, and prices have receded to about the currency of this day week.

The public sales of Surat went off very heavily, scarcely one half of these offered being disposed of, at a decline of 1/4 to 3/4 per lb. The market to-day continues very heavy. The transactions are 170 S. L. at 15 1/2, with 10 Stain, at 8 1/4 to 12 1/2; 250 Bowd., at 9 1/4 to 11; 1800 Mobile and Alabama, at 7 1/4 to 9 1/4; 1970 Orleans, 8 1/4 to 12; 100 Pennans, 10 1/4 to 12; 120 Bahia, 9 1/4 to 10 1/4; 900 Marahum, 9 1/4 to 11; 500 Surat, 5 1/4 to 7 1/4, with others, making 11,160 bales together, of which 1,000 American are on speculation. The market continues very dull, with lower prices. Sales of Saturday and to-day are quite unimportant.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Consol market remains at 87 for money, and 87 1/2 to 1 for account. Bank Stock 208 1/2 to 209 1/2. Dutch 5 Per Cents are risen to 95 1/2 to 96 1/2. Dutch 5 Per Cents are risen to 95 1/2 to 96 1/2.

The brig Baltimore, arrived at New York, sailed from Bordeaux on the 28th ult. Capt. Gibson states that several regiments of French troops passed through Bordeaux the day he sailed in their way to Spain, to the assistance of the Queen Regent, who had asked of France 10,000 men to aid her in suppressing the insurrection of the Carlists. The Bordeaux papers state that up to the 20th, Madrid continued tranquil. Martial law had been declared in the province of Navarre.

Up to the 20th of October Madrid was perfectly tranquil. The royal troops continued at Burgos, and only wanted the arrival of recruits which it was expected would speedily relieve them.

Martial law had been proclaimed in the provinces: the most severe penalties had been applied to those individuals who dared to raise the standard of revolt, or who were already compromised in the recent affairs which had taken place.

BARCELONA, Oct. 23.—A French courier from Madrid, despatched by the ambassador, arrived yesterday in our city, with despatches for Paris. This courier was stopped in the same manner as the English courier had been the evening previous, and was detained for some time in the environs of Burgos by the curate Merino, and at Quintanapalla by another band of insurgents. Merino did not dare, it is asserted, to break open the packet of despatches, owing to the vigilance of the courier.

The province of Navarre is at this moment tranquil. It is noised, however, that an engagement is about to take place between the parties; but it is believed that the volunteers will soon return to their obedience to the government.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10.
SENATE.

Mr. Clay, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to appropriate for a limited time the proceeds of the Public Lands, and growing lands, to certain States. He explained that the bill was the same as that which passed at the last session, without material alteration, excepting the removal of the restriction of the States, in the application of the proceeds, which he considered as unnecessary.

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.
On motion of Mr. Clay, the following resolution offered by Mr. Benton, was taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate—

1. A statement of the amount of public moneys in the Bank of the United States at the end of each month for each year from the establishment of the Bank to the present time;
2. The average amount of the same for each year;
3. The average of the same for the whole time.

Mr. Clay then moved to amend the resolution by adding as follows:

"And resolved also, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate the names of all Banks, and where they are respectively situated, which have been selected by him, in place of the Bank of the United States, as depositories of the public money; the amount of the capital of the said Banks respectively; distinguishing between what has been actually paid in by the Stockholders, and what has not been paid; the amount of public money in each of the said Banks on the first of October, the first of November and the first of December, 1833, distinguishing between the said moneys, and the credit of the United States, and those standing to the credit of any public officer, or other discharging agent of the government, the amount of debts due from each of the said Banks, on each of the days aforesaid, the amount of notes in circulation, and the amount of specie in their vaults, respectively; the names of the stockholders in each of the said Banks on the first day of September and the first day of October last, distinguishing between foreigners and citizens of the United States, the mode in which transfers of the public money were made from the Bank of the United States to the said Banks respectively, whether by warrant or otherwise; if by warrant, whether they were issued in pursuance of appropriations previously made by law, and whether any transfers were requested by the said Banks, or either of them, relating to the several charters, so designated as depositories of the public money, expire; copies of the said charters; and whether the Secretary of the Treasury has been able to obtain all the parts of the United States at which Banks are established, the consent of Banks to receive as depositories the public money, upon such conditions as he approves; and if not, at what parts he has been unable to obtain such consent."

Mr. Clay said that the amendment he had offered embraced a great variety of information; perhaps not all, however, which might be required by every senator. In order to afford time for examination, and for making any additions to the call, he would move to lay the resolution on the table, and print the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Forsyth, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the fulfilment of the compact of 1802, between the United States and the State of Georgia; which was read a first time and ordered to the second reading.

REMOVAL OF DEPOSITIES.
Mr. Clay rose and said that he desired to call the attention of the Senate to a subject, perhaps exceeding in importance any other question likely to come before the present Congress. He adverted to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the Deposites. He then moved to take up this report for consideration.

The motion having been agreed to—

Mr. Clay then said that the Charter granted to the United States Bank provided for the deposit of the money of the United States in that Bank and its branches. It vested in the Secretary of the Treasury the power to remove those deposits, whenever such removal should be required by the public interest; but it further required that whenever he does remove the deposits, he shall submit to Congress his reasons for the act at their next session. A removal of the public deposits had been determined on. How was this to be effected? or, at whose instance? was not the question at present to be considered. But a removal had taken place; and the Secretary had stated that this was done by his order. He had laid before Congress his reasons. When Congress, at the time of the passage of the charter of the Bank, made it necessary that these reasons should be submitted, they must have had some purpose in their mind. It must have been intended that Congress should look into these reasons, determine as to their validity, and approve or disapprove them as might be thought proper.

The reasons had now been submitted, and it was the duty of Congress to decide, whether or not they were sufficient to justify the act. If there was any subject which, more than any other, seemed to require the prompt action of Congress, it certainly was that which had reference to the custody and care of the public treasure. The Senate, therefore, could not at too early a period, enter on the question—what was the actual condition of the Treasury? A high officer of the government, who ought to be in the chair, now so honorably filled by the President pro tem, and whose absence he (Mr. C.) sincerely regretted, had once told the Senate to see where the lost rights of the States were. Now he (Mr. C.) wished to discover where was the public Treasury, and whether the public money was in safe custody.

It was not his purpose to go into a discussion, but he had risen to state that it appeared to him to be his duty as a senator, and he hoped that other senators took similar views of their duty, to look into this subject, and to see what was to be done. As the report of the Secretary of the Treasury had declared the reasons which had led to the removal of the public deposits, and as the Senate had to judge whether, on investigation of these reasons, the act was a wise one or not, he considered that it would not be right to refer the subject to any committee, but the Senate should at once act on it, not taking it up in the form of a report of a committee, but going into an examination of the reasons as they had been submitted.

He wished to make the report of the Secretary the order for some particular day, in the belief that the requisition made by the act of Congress on the Secretary of the Treasury for his reasons, on the removal of the deposits, was doubtless intended to place the whole matter before Congress for consideration.

Mr. Clay then moved to postpone the consideration of the report until Monday next, and to make it the special order of that day.

Mr. Benton admitted that Congress had full power to go into the examination of the report. But he requested the Senate to bear in mind that the Secretary had announced, among the reasons which he had assigned for the removal of the deposits, that it had been caused by the misconduct of the Bank, and had gone into a variety of specifications, charging the Bank with interfering with the liberties of the people, in their most vital elements, the liberty of the press, and the purity of elections. The Secretary had also charged the Bank with dishonoring its own paper on several occasions; and that it became necessary to compel it to receive paper of its own branches. Here, then, were grave charges of misconduct; and he wished to know whether, in the face of such charges, this Congress was to go at once, without the previous examination of a committee, into action upon the subject?

He desired to know whether the Senate were about to proceed to the consideration of this document as it stood, and without receiving any evidence of the charges, or taking any course to establish their truth, to give back the money to this Institution. He thought it would be only becoming in the Bank itself to ask for a Committee of Scrutiny into its conduct, and that the subject ought to be taken up by the House of Representatives, which, on account of its members, its character as the popular branch, and the fact that all money bills originated there, was the most proper tribunal for the hearing of this case. He did not mean to deny that the Senate had a right to go into the examination. But to fix a day now for the trial of so important a case he considered as premature. Were the whole of the charges to be blown out of the paper by the breath of the Senate? Were they to decide on the question, each Senator sitting there as witness and juror in the case? He did not wish to stand there in the character of a witness, unless he was to be examined on both either at the bar of the Senate or before a Committee of that body, where the evidence would be taken down. He wished to know the manner in which the examination was to be conducted; for he regarded this motion as an admission of the truth of every charge which had been made in the report, and as a right from investigation to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions now, and therefore moved that the second Monday in January next be assigned for taking them up, and also the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton some days since, on the same subject, at the same time, which was agreed to.

Mr. Clay moved the consideration of Mr. Benton's resolution, relative to the amount of moneys in deposit at particular periods in the Bank of the United States.

The question being put on the adoption of Clay's amendment, Mr. C. suggested a modification of it, and a further amendment, inquiring to know the "current market value of the stock of each of the said State Banks on the first of September and first of November, 1833," which was agreed to, and the amendment was adopted.

The resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay, calling upon the President of the United States for information in regard to the genuineness of a certain paper, &c. was taken up.

Mr. Forsyth remarked that this was a very unusual call. He should like to know its purpose, and what use was to be made of the paper when obtained. Every body supposes the paper to be genuine. He had always taken it for granted that it was so.

Mr. Clay said that the reasons for the call were so apparent, that he had thought it entirely unnecessary to offer any. The President on the 15th of Sept. is said to have read to his Cabinet a certain paper. That paper has been promulgated to the people of the United States as his paper. But we have had no official communication of the document, nor any thing affirming it to be an authentic document. If it

ELECTION OF CHAPLAIN.
The Senate then proceeded to the special order of the day, being the Election of a Chaplain.

On the first ballot it appeared that there were 39 ballots given in, of which Mr. Post had 13, Mr. Pise 10, Mr. Smith 8, Mr. Hatch 6, and 2 scattering.

On the second trial 41 ballots were given in, viz: Post 14, Smith 11, Hatch 10, Pise 6.

On the third trial 40 ballots were given in, viz: Mr. Post 16, Smith 11, Hatch 12, Pise 1.

On the fourth trial, there were 40 ballots given in, viz: Mr. Post 15, Smith 11, Hatch 13, Pise 1.

On the fifth trial there were 40 votes given in, of which there were for Mr. Post 14, Smith 8, Hatch 17, Pise 1.

On the sixth ballot Mr. Hatch received 23 votes out of 41 and was declared elected.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.
The Senate then resumed the consideration of the following resolution offered by Mr. Sprague:

Resolved, That the 25th rule of the Senate shall be amended so as to read and stand as it did prior to the 24th day of December, 1828.

The Chair having again requested to be excused from voting on the question—

Mr. Clay moved that the Chair be excused. Mr. Grundy opposed the motion, on the ground that the Chair might with as much propriety vote on a question whether power should be taken from him, as a Senator might, since the latter would vote to obtain the power.

Mr. Clay briefly replied, that the President had yesterday asked to be excused, and after the intervention of a night, and consultation with his pillow, had renewed the request to-day. If the Chair should be convinced by the reasoning of the Senator from Tennessee, that he could, without violence to his own feelings, record his vote on the question, he (Mr. Clay) would willingly withdraw his motion.

Mr. Grundy appealed to the late Vice President to say whether he had not refrained from taking his seat in the chair of the Senate, because of the intimation given by the resolution of the Senate, in 1828, changing the practice.

Mr. Calhoun replied, that he had never understood that change as any indication that the Vice President was not to appoint the committees.—They who knew him, knew him too well to suppose that he was capable of taking such intimation. He would have taken nothing but what was expressed on the face of the resolution. He attributed his late arrival at the beginning of the session to matters connected with his personal and domestic arrangements; declared that he considered the present practice an odious one, and was in favor of the resolution.

The Chair made a brief explanation, and the vote was taken on the question of excusing him from voting, Yeas 21, Nays 19.

So the Chair was excused from voting.

The question being then on the resolution—

Mr. Forsyth defended the Vice President from the charge of being absent from any unwillingness to incur responsibility, attributing it solely to his construction of the rule, and his respect for the Senate.

Mr. Sprague made a brief reply, and the question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster, 22.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Moore, Morris, Rives, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wilkins, Wright, 18.

So the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, it was ordered that the Senate do on Thursday go into the election of the Committees.

COLLECTION BILL.
The bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports was read a second time;

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the consideration of the bill was postponed, and made the special order of the day for Friday next.

The bill granting leave to the State of Missouri was read a second time, and laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with a view to taking up the President's Message.

Mr. M. Duffie, however, obtained the floor to move that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, on the subject of the removal of the deposits, which is now on the clerk's table, be referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the Union.

Mr. Polk inquired of the mover, with what view he wished that document referred as proposed? Whether it was that it should be considered at the same time when so much of the President's message as referred to the same subject should be taken up?

The reply did not distinctly reach the ear of the reporter, but was understood to be in the affirmative.

SENATE.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.

Mr. Bibb, pursuant to notice given, presented certain joint resolutions providing for an alteration in the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice President, and printed them.—Mr. B. said he felt no disposition to press the consideration of the resolutions now, and therefore moved that the second Monday in January next be assigned for taking them up, and also the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton some days since, on the same subject, at the same time, which was agreed to.

Mr. Clay moved the consideration of Mr. Benton's resolution, relative to the amount of moneys in deposit at particular periods in the Bank of the United States.

The question being put on the adoption of Clay's amendment, Mr. C. suggested a modification of it, and a further amendment, inquiring to know the "current market value of the stock of each of the said State Banks on the first of September and first of November, 1833," which was agreed to, and the amendment was adopted.

The resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay, calling upon the President of the United States for information in regard to the genuineness of a certain paper, &c. was taken up.

Mr. Forsyth remarked that this was a very unusual call. He should like to know its purpose, and what use was to be made of the paper when obtained. Every body supposes the paper to be genuine. He had always taken it for granted that it was so.

Mr. Clay said that the reasons for the call were so apparent, that he had thought it entirely unnecessary to offer any. The President on the 15th of Sept. is said to have read to his Cabinet a certain paper. That paper has been promulgated to the people of the United States as his paper. But we have had no official communication of the document, nor any thing affirming it to be an authentic document. If it

Mr. Webster, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the satisfaction of certain claims of American citizens for spoliation by France prior to 1800; which was read the first time, and ordered to the second reading.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution, which lies on the table—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any information in his power, or possession, to show that the Bank of the United States, or its branches at any time heretofore, have refused, or delayed to receive the notes of any of the branches in payment or deposits.

Mr. Forsyth, pursuant to notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the fulfilment of the compact of 1802, between the United States and the State of Georgia; which was read a first time and ordered to the second reading.

REMOVAL OF DEPOSITIES.
Mr. Clay rose and said that he desired to call the attention of the Senate to a subject, perhaps exceeding in importance any other question likely to come before the present Congress. He adverted to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the Deposites. He then moved to take up this report for consideration.

The motion having been agreed to—

Mr. Clay then said that the Charter granted to the United States Bank provided for the deposit of the money of the United States in that Bank and its branches. It vested in the Secretary of the Treasury the power to remove those deposits, whenever such removal should be required by the public interest; but it further required that whenever he does remove the deposits, he shall submit to Congress his reasons for the act at their next session. A removal of the public deposits had been determined on. How was this to be effected? or, at whose instance? was not the question at present to be considered. But a removal had taken place; and the Secretary had stated that this was done by his order. He had laid before Congress his reasons. When Congress, at the time of the passage of the charter of the Bank, made it necessary that these reasons should be submitted, they must have had some purpose in their mind. It must have been intended that Congress should look into these reasons, determine as to their validity, and approve or disapprove them as might be thought proper.

The reasons had now been submitted, and it was the duty of Congress to decide, whether or not they were sufficient to justify the act. If there was any subject which, more than any other, seemed to require the prompt action of Congress, it certainly was that which had reference to the custody and care of the public treasure. The Senate, therefore, could not at too early a period, enter on the question—what was the actual condition of the Treasury? A high officer of the government, who ought to be in the chair, now so honorably filled by the President pro tem, and whose absence he (Mr. C.) sincerely regretted, had once told the Senate to see where the lost rights of the States were. Now he (Mr. C.) wished to discover where was the public Treasury, and whether the public money was in safe custody.

It was not his purpose to go into a discussion, but he had risen to state that it appeared to him to be his duty as a senator, and he hoped that other senators took similar views of their duty, to look into this subject, and to see what was to be done. As the report of the Secretary of the Treasury had declared the reasons which had led to the removal of the public deposits, and as the Senate had to judge whether, on investigation of these reasons, the act was a wise one or not, he considered that it would not be right to refer the subject to any committee, but the Senate should at once act on it, not taking it up in the form of a report of a committee, but going into an examination of the reasons as they had been submitted.

He wished to make the report of the Secretary the order for some particular day, in the belief that the requisition made by the act of Congress on the Secretary of the Treasury for his reasons, on the removal of the deposits, was doubtless intended to place the whole matter before Congress for consideration.

Mr. Clay then moved to postpone the consideration of the report until Monday next, and to make it the special order of that day.

Mr. Benton admitted that Congress had full power to go into the examination of the report. But he requested the Senate to bear in mind that the Secretary had announced, among the reasons which he had assigned for the removal of the deposits, that it had been caused by the misconduct of the Bank, and had gone into a variety of specifications, charging the Bank with interfering with the liberties of the people, in their most vital elements, the liberty of the press, and the purity of elections. The Secretary had also charged the Bank with dishonoring its own paper on several occasions; and that it became necessary to compel it to receive paper of its own branches. Here, then, were grave charges of misconduct; and he wished to know whether, in the face of such charges, this Congress was to go at once, without the previous examination of a committee, into action upon the subject?

He desired to know whether the Senate were about to proceed to the consideration of this document as it stood, and without receiving any evidence of the charges, or taking any course to establish their truth, to give back the money to this Institution. He thought it would be only becoming in the Bank itself to ask for a Committee of Scrutiny into its conduct, and that the subject ought to be taken up by the House of Representatives, which, on account of its members, its character as the popular branch, and the fact that all money bills originated there, was the most proper tribunal for the hearing of this case. He did not mean to deny that the Senate had a right to go into the examination. But to fix a day now for the trial of so important a case he considered as premature. Were the whole of the charges to be blown out of the paper by the breath of the Senate? Were they to decide on the question, each Senator sitting there as witness and juror in the case? He did not wish to stand there in the character of a witness, unless he was to be examined on both either at the bar of the Senate or before a Committee of that body, where the evidence would be taken down. He wished to know the manner in which the examination was to be conducted; for he regarded this motion as an admission of the truth of every charge which had been made in the report, and as a right from investigation to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions now, and therefore moved that the second Monday in January next be assigned for taking them up, and also the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton some days since, on the same subject, at the same time, which was agreed to.

Mr. Clay moved the consideration of Mr. Benton's resolution, relative to the amount of moneys in deposit at particular periods in the Bank of the United States.

The question being put on the adoption of Clay's amendment, Mr. C. suggested a modification of it, and a further amendment, inquiring to know the "current market value of the stock of each of the said State Banks on the first of September and first of November, 1833," which was agreed to, and the amendment was adopted.

The resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Clay, calling upon the President of the United States for information in regard to the genuineness of a certain paper, &c. was taken up.

Mr. Forsyth remarked that this was a very unusual call. He should like to know its purpose, and what use was to be made of the paper when obtained. Every body supposes the paper to be genuine. He had always taken it for granted that it was so.

The President had merely read the paper to his Cabinet without promulgating it, it might be a doubtful matter whether he had the right to call for its communication to us. But we have certainly the right to know from the highest source, whether the paper is genuine or not, if it is, we have the right to be put in possession of it.

At present, we had no proof of its genuineness, except the assertion of a newspaper, and it was not every assertion of every newspaper that could be relied upon. The only proof we had was the statement of the editor of a newspaper, and upon such evidence we ought to presume that the paper is genuine. The proceeding of the President in promulgating the document—supposing the paper to be what it purports to be—is without precedent in the annals of the country. The President has no constitutional authority to call upon the Heads of Departments for their opinions in writing, to assist him in the formation of an opinion. But here is a reversal of the case. A paper from the President is read to the Heads of Departments to assist them in the formation of an opinion. It would not go into the question whether the law authorizes to a place which the law does not authorize. That was a subject which at a proper time, would come for consideration. He had now risen merely to say, in reply to a gentleman from Georgia, that he had not assumed the document to be genuine, and that, if it was genuine we had a right to call for it. But, if the gentleman from Georgia objects to the question whether the paper be genuine—why—I want the paper. I wish to treat the Executive department with all possible respect. I do not assume the paper to be genuine, because I do not know the fact.

Mr. Forsyth. If I understand the gentleman from Kentucky, he thinks that with the intercourse between the President and his Cabinet, we have nothing to do.

Mr. Clay. I made no admission, either one way or another. I consider it would have been a different question, had not the document been promulgated.

Mr. Forsyth. I consider the question precisely the same for the paper was addressed by the President to his confidential advisers. But he could not see that the gentleman had given any reason for desiring to have the paper. Why should we depart from the rules which have heretofore governed us in relation to such papers, in order to obtain a paper which we do not want. There was another branch of Congress which might have occasion for this document. If a criminal charge was made against the President, this paper would be admitted as the evidence of his criminality. When the President should be brought to trial, and put on trial for his violation of the Constitution, that paper would be produced in support of the charge. He could see no reason why we should care for the document in question. We have access to it, and for any purpose, whether of judgment or argument, on the subject to which it relates, it is already before us. He demanded the years and nays on the question, and they were ordered.

Mr. Benton said the President had already communicated the paper to America, and to Europe. For every purpose, it was in our possession. But it was probably supposed that the President, being called upon to communicate it to this body, would refuse to send it, and by such refusal, he would, in his (Mr. B's) opinion, exhibit a proper respect for himself and his office. Shall we follow out the question, and call upon the President to say whether any newspaper article attributed to him to be genuine or not? I wish some person capable of analysis, would tell me the difference between calling upon the President for his paper and calling upon him for his speeches in his Cabinet, and call upon him for what he says in his Cabinet, while sitting in his chair, or for what he says to a single member of the Cabinet in his walks, the substance of which remarks may have been overheard and reported. Where shall we stop? We might just as well call for what the President said that day, on the subject of the deposits, as for what he wrote that day. There would be no distinction in law. It was all parole. He could see no reason why any Senator might not take up the Globe, which contains the article and read it and rely upon it, with as much certainty as if he had received it from the President himself. He objected not to the use of the paper, but to the proposal call for it. He did not seek to protect the President but to protect ourselves from the reproach of making a demand upon a co-ordinate branch of the Government which we had no right to make.

Mr. Poindexter said that the paper in question was one of great importance, and intimately connected with the affairs of the Government. It was not so, he would be the last man to vote for a resolution requiring it. The paper was in the nature of instructions to Heads of Departments, and being so, he claimed the right on the part of the Senate, to call on the President for a copy of it. He viewed it in the same light as instructions given by the President to a Foreign Minister, under his own sign manual. He would inquire what was the question ultimately to be submitted? It was whether the President should have the unlimited control of the purse of the country. Under the construction contended for of the power of the President, what would prevent him drawing from the Treasury ten millions of dollars? Suppose he should ask ten millions from the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary should say, "I cannot sign a warrant for the money without an appropriation made by law." What then? Why, the President turns round and says, "Mr. Taney I appoint you Secretary of the Treasury;" and then he appoints an officer who will accede to his wishes, and so obtain the complete control of the Treasury. Now, he (Mr. P.) insisted on his right to call for a copy of this official act, and therefore he would vote for the resolution.

Mr. Forsyth said, that the propriety of this course of proceeding depended on the use which was to be made of the desired information when obtained. He could see none. Certainly no official use could be made of it. He believed there could be no doubt of the genuineness of the paper—he thought that was known. Such a paper could only be officially used when the President was called to the bar of the Senate, on a charge of criminal conduct. He thought this call was to be understood as a desire to prompt the other House to a proceeding by impeachment, and to condemn the President in advance. He thought that the similarity of this proposition to Executive correspondence with a Foreign Minister, as alluded to by the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Poindexter), was not analogous. He, Mr. F. viewed the paper more as a private letter to the Head of a Department. Suppose the President should write to such an officer, "You are to give certain instructions to a Foreign Minister." Could you call for that? He presumed not, no matter what was in it. And if it contained the direct or indirect treason, it was subject within the proper sphere of action of the other House, and if only.

Mr. Webster said, that if the resolution presented itself in a modified form, he thought there could be no objection to it. He viewed the question in a different light from the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Forsyth).—The only doubt could be whether the paper

was an official act of the President, and he thought it was so. It was possible that the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) might be premature, but as he had no doubt that something would be before the Senate during the present session, which would make it necessary to know the genuineness of the paper, the Senate ought to be in possession of it. He would express no opinion of it. He did not regard it in the nature of a private letter, but rather as a public document, and designed for the public eye, and containing opinions of great importance. It stands before the public like the proclamation. He knew of no law authorizing copies of proclamations to be sent to Congress, and yet he believed the President had sent copies of his proclamation last session both to the Senate and House of Representatives. He (Mr. W.) would suggest that that part of the resolution inquiring into the genuineness of the paper be struck out, and that it simply call on the President for a copy of the paper.

Mr. Clay said he might say with accuracy that no paper was ever attempted to be used by the Senate without a call for it from the authority from which it emanated. It was a parliamentary usage, and had always been the practice. As to the use to which the paper was to be applied, the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth), seemed to think it could be used for no other than one purpose, that of impeachment. He, (Mr. C.) had no such design. It was a document affecting the whole Treasury of the United States. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) thought it premature. Why so? It was the duty of Congress to look into the source of the removal of the deposits; they were removed, the cause and the authority of their removal. He did not know whether the paper was genuine; he could not know it except from the highest authority, and it was out of respect to the Chief Magistrate that he wished to inquire whether it was genuine, and to obtain a copy of it. As that was his object, he would accept of the proposed modification.

Mr. Bibb said he had no disposition to interfere in this matter, except upon a point of impertinence. He would not have risen on the subject except from the grounds on which the gentleman from Georgia (Forsyth) had placed the question, that the paper was to be taken as genuine because it had appeared in the newspapers. God forbid that he should tax upon the President every thing which appeared in the papers. He could not act on this document from a newspaper publication of it—he wanted an authentic copy of it. The President in his message had referred to the removal of the deposits; and the Secretary of the Treasury, too, had given his reasons for so doing. This paper emanated from the President, as the President to the heads of the departments, and was read to them relative to a removal of the deposits. In my opinion, if it is an official act of the President, and a public document which the Senate is entitled to, without assuming the copy in the newspapers as genuine. The modification of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Webster), was more congenial to his taste, and he hoped it would be agreed to.

Mr. Calhoun said he should vote for the resolution, without so feeling of disrespect towards the President, but because it was due to him, and due to the Senate itself, that it should have the paper in its most authentic form.

Mr. Forsyth observed, he had not said that the paper was to be taken officially as genuine by the Senate from the newspapers. He knew the newspapers too well. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) viewed it as an Executive act. He (Mr. F.) viewed it with just the same propriety call on the President for his correspondence with Mr. Duane, and if it was the wish of gentlemen to go behind that act and see where the criminality was, he would say, it was not a proper subject for the Senate. He had not said that the only purpose for which the paper could be used was an impeachment. He had only used that as an argument; and as he did not consider it as an official paper, but merely a letter addressed to the members of the Cabinet, he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. King of Alabama, said that the paper was one which it was supposed the President had read to his Cabinet for the purpose of influencing his Cabinet. If so, he would ask, could either branch of Congress call on that officer to produce the deliberations of his cabinet—confidential communications—that they might be spread before the public. Its being in the newspapers did not alter the case. He (Mr. K.) could not, with a proper respect for the President or ourselves, vote for the resolution. It was a call for what he had no right to ask, a confidential communication to the cabinet. It had been said that the President shrinks from no responsibility. He (Mr. K.) believed he shrank from no proper responsibility, and he trusted he never would.

Mr. Clay observed that he had no right to call for a confidential communication to the cabinet so long as it remained confidential. But this paper had been promulgated by the official organ of the government, and its promulgation had given us the right to call for it. It had been said that the paper was published and its genuineness not contradicted, and therefore we ought to act on it as if it were so. But when we can obtain evidence of the fact we ought to call for it. It had been said that the President might refuse to give it, and if he should do so, accompanied by a denial of the paper, then we would have a right to use the public version of it. Suppose the correspondence of a foreign minister were published would we not have a right to call for it? Suppose the President should give an order upon the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of a sum of money, and he should pay it, and place the order on file, would we not have a right to call for it? It was in consonance with precedents and all usage, to appeal to the highest authority for evidence of a paper.

Mr. Kane said, that the reason which should influence him in his vote, had not been touched on by any of the gentlemen who had spoken on the question. [Here the honorable gentleman read that part of the President's message, which referred to the removal of the deposits.] Now, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) wished to know, who had removed the deposits. This seemed to him (Mr. K.) a very unnecessary inquiry, because the President had informed them that they had been removed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Now is the object of this proceeding to show that the Secretary of the Treasury has been guilty of criminal act? If so, it is a matter entirely for the other house, and the paper cannot be used here with any such view. Has the President acted falsely in giving this information? If so, he (Mr. K.) could hardly conceive a more criminal act. He laid this out of the question, then, and took the object of the inquiry to be, to learn the President's reasons for directing the Secretary to remove them. But the reasons have been given by the officer appointed by the law to do so, and if they are not good what is the remedy? How are the deposits to be restored but by a new compact between the parties? If the Secretary, the of-

fer appointed by law, to act, has removed them, what right have we to call on the President for reasons?

The question on the resolution, as modified, was then taken, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Chambliss, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.—23.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, of Alabama, Moore, Morris, Rivers, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Tyler, White, Wilkins, Wright.—17.

Mr. Benton's resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the United States Bank refusing to receive in payment the notes of its branches, was taken up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
After the presentation of sundry petitions.—The Speaker laid before the House the following message:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.
To the House of Representatives.
I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, exhibiting certain transfers of appropriations that have been made in that Department in pursuance of the power vested in the President by the first section of the act of Congress of the 31st of March 1809, entitled "an act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

ANDREW JACKSON.

Which message, on motion of Mr. Polk was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also laid before the House the annual report from the comptroller of the treasury; a statement of the unsettled balances & accounts for the last three years, &c.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Clay, suspended the rule, and went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. John Quincy Adams was nominated to the chair.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolutions.

1. Resolved, That so much of said President's Message as relates to the political relations of the United States with foreign nations, and as recommends a revision of our consular system, be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

2. Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the state of the finances, the public debt, revenue, and the Bank of the United States, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

3. Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and their dependencies, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

4. Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the report of the Secretary of War, and the public interest entrusted to the War Department, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5. Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and the naval service, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

6. Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the Post Office Department, and the report of the Postmaster General, be referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

7. Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the Indian tribes and to their removal beyond the limits of the States, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

8. Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to amending the Constitution in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, the removal of "every intermediate agency in the election of these officers," and to limiting their eligibility to "one term, of either four or six years," be referred to a Select Committee.

9. Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to "executions which have occurred in that portion of our jurisdiction carried out by the use of the gallows," and to amending or removing those evils, "by means of penitentiary and penal legislation," be referred to a Select Committee.

10. Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to "the destruction of the public building occupied by the Treasury Department," and the erection of another building for that purpose, be referred to the Committee on Public Accounts and Expenditures which relate to the Public Buildings.

Mr. Polk rose to move a re-consideration of the vote by which the report on the removal of the deposits was yesterday referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. He voted for the motion with the understanding that the object of the mover was to move the report and message together, when the question of reference should come up, and regarded it as important that there should be a full and deliberate investigation of this subject by a Committee. But he presumed that it was intended to involve the House, suddenly and without investigation or deliberation, in a full discussion of the merits of this important subject, on a preliminary question. He would not make the motion to reconsider at this late hour if the rules of the House would permit him to make it at a subsequent time.

Thursday, Dec. 12.
IN SENATE.
A Message from the President was received by the hands of Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary, which was read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1833.
To the Senate of the United States.
I have attentively considered the resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the deposits of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the Government, equally with the Senate; and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbally or in writing, made to the Heads of Departments, acting as a Cabinet Council. I will not be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversations I have held with those officers on any subjects relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American people, I am willing upon all occasions to explain to them the grounds of my conduct; and I am willing upon all proper occasions to give to either branch of the Legislature any information in my possession that can be useful in the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional rights of the Senate I shall be the last man, under any circumstances, to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall at all times endeavor to maintain them agreeably to the provisions

of the Constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self respect, and of the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request.

ANDREW JACKSON.

After the message had been read, Mr. Clay said, that a call had been made on the President for a copy of a document which had been published and extensively circulated by the papers in this city—a document intimately connected with the safety of the treasury of the country. The call for it was made under the full conviction that the Senate ought to have that document. It had been refused, under the pretext that the rights of the Chief Magistrate were invaded by it. He always would be disposed to respect the rights of every public officer, but the President could have no more confidence in his rights, than I feel in the rights of the Senate. The right of the Senate to call for this paper was founded on the ground that the whole world was already in possession of it. It was made because the document was sent forth so the American people upon an all important subject, and because it was the right of the Senate to have it. Nor was it made because the call was in violation of precedent or an established usage. But the President has refused to give us this document and it was not necessary to proceed further in the pursuit. One result happens from it. The President dares deny the genuineness of the paper. It is before the world, and as we have endeavored to get it, and it has been refused, I have a right to take the next best evidence of the document, and that is as it has been published in the official paper. In every instance, therefore, where I have occasion to use it, I shall avail myself of that publication of it, as genuine.

Mr. Grundy said he thought when the proposition was made, that it was a very unnecessary proceeding.

Here the presiding officer interposed that the debate was out of order unless some motion was intended to be made.

Mr. Grundy said he intended to move, before he concluded, that the message be laid on the table; and then resumed—

That he thought it unnecessary, because we only wanted evidence when facts had not come to our knowledge, or when they were denied. Now, he believed that both friends and enemies admitted this document to be genuine—to be what it purported to be. He therefore had thought that nothing beneficial could result from this proposition, and this was what induced him to vote against it. The President has given his objection to complying with the call, and what is it? Why, that the Senate has asked for a private communication from the Chief Magistrate to his Cabinet. He, (Mr. G.) would never question the propriety of the motives of the Senator who wanted this information. But the President has said that "a matter which you have no right to interfere him about, and his opinion is, too, that to comply with the request would be setting a dangerous precedent. He (Mr. G.) was not inclined to say any thing on the subject of the removal of the deposits, when that matter should come up for consideration. But if he did, he could not, even if he were so disposed, speak of that paper as any other than a genuine one, or deny its authenticity. He therefore moved to lay the message on the table; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the memorials and resolutions of the several States upon the subject of the public lands, were ordered to be printed and a tabular statement prepared by the Secretary.

STANDING COMMITTEES.
The President pro tem. announced that this was the day assigned for the appointment of Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. Grundy the appointment was postponed till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The motion submitted yesterday, by Mr. Polk, for the re-consideration of the vote by which the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposits was, on Tuesday, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, was taken up.

The question thereon being put, the House refused to sustain the call.—Ayes 104, Nays 107.

EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 17, 1833.

We have devoted a large space in our paper of this morning, to the debates in Congress. Those we have published are of the first interest, as developing, in some measure, the angry and turbulent feelings of opposition which are likely to manifest themselves more fully as the session progresses. Mr. Clay seems determined to grapple with the administration at the onset. He imagines that he has it completely in his power. We shall see, however, how he will be sustained. The Bank has, indeed, powerful champions in both Houses; but if there is any truth in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we cannot but think there will be virtue enough found in the two Houses of Congress to beat back the drilled soldiery of this powerful monopoly, and sustain the administration. In any event, however, the investigation, which the removal of the deposits will call forth in Congress, must prove interesting and useful.

We have on file the "Report of a Committee of the Directors of the United States Bank," in reply to the paper read by the President to his Cabinet on the 18th of September. We will endeavour to give it an early insertion.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Levi Storcks, Mr. Wm. Farbut to Mrs. Henrietta Chambers all of this town.

On Wednesday evening last, by the same, Mr. John W. Bell to Miss Mary Ann Robson, all of this county.

BANK NOTICE.
BRANCH BANK, Easton, Dec. 16.
The Bank will be shut on Christmas day, and the business of that day will be done on Tuesday, the preceding day. All persons, therefore, having notes payable or renewable in Bank on the 25th inst., current, are requested to bring them in, or to pay them, on Tuesday, 24th inst. The Directors will sit on that day, instead of Wednesday, to discount Notes, &c. &c.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr.
dec. 17 G

A QUARTERLY MEETING will be held in the Methodist Protestant Church at St. Michaels, on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d inst.

A COOK WANTED.
A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.
dec. 17 3w

FORTUNE STILL SMILES ON THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.
P. SACKETT sold in the last Delaware Lottery, Class 49, a prize of \$40 in a whole ticket, and a \$20 prize in a half ticket. Also in the New York Lottery, Extra Class 37, a prize of \$200—all sold last week. The fortunate holders will please call and receive the cash for the same, or renew in the splendid Delaware Scheme, Class No 51, which draws Dec. 24th, 1833.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 100 prizes of \$1000 | 100 prizes of \$1000 |
| 1 prize of \$20,000 | 100 prizes of \$1,000 |
| 1 " 5,000 " 30 | 1 " 500 " 30 |
| 1 " 4,000 " 30 | 1 " 400 " 30 |
| 1 " 3,000 " 128 | 1 " 300 " 160 |
| 1 " 2,237 " 128 | 1 " 200 " 160 |

No prize less than \$6—Tickets \$5, shares in proportion—at the lucky Easton Lottery office of P. SACKETT.

N. B. Having sold out my Lottery Office to Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, it will be conducted by him after this week.
P. SACKETT.
Easton, dec. 17

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.
WILLSON & TAYLOR
Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS,
which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-1 English Merinos, new style Coloureds, Gingham, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustings, Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—
Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.
nov 19

NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Easton, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday evening, the 25th of December, at half past 6 o'clock; to which the members of the different denominations, and the public generally are respectfully invited.

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

By order
THOMAS B. OZMENT, Sec'y.
dec 7

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. He has also on hand, new Watches, Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, warranted to be of superior quality, Penknives, Scissors, Scissors Hooks, Silver Thimbles, Silver Finger Guards, Britannia and Japan Candlesticks, Cut Glass Candles, Guards, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Stands, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps, by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shavers, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Garters, Gray and Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Flutes, Harmonicons, Parliament and Butt Hinges, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clips, Steel Pens, Hooks and Eyes, by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine tooth do, Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lances, Blades, Glass Inkstands, Water Color Paints, Violin Strings, Smelling Bottles, Jewsharps, a large assortment, and a variety of other useful articles, which he will sell at a small advance for cash. He particularly invites his customers and the public in general to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves. The subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favours he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part, to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.
N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work goods.

(?) Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business. J. B.

Astronomical Lectures.
Lecture 5—For Wednesday evening the 18th, shall include some arguments to prove the earth to be round, or rather an oblate spheroid—its diurnal motion on its axis causing the day and the night—its annual revolution round the sun producing the seasons of the year—the inclination of its axis to the ecliptic, and its magnitude, with the relative proportions of land and water.

Lecture 6—For Friday evening the 20th, shall consist of an explanation of the arctic and antarctic circles—the tropics—zones—latitude—longitude—climates, and gravity of the earth.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say:—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port at which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.
Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit
The subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.
The stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, a carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's & Row, which is well timbered; the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.
Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.
nov 12 (6) J. G. E.

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the 14th day of Oct., 1833, a negro man who calls himself Armar W. Watkins, about 23 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, very black, has several scars in his face; his clothing, when committed, was a dark cassinet coat and pantaloons, old shoes and hat; says he belongs to John Willcarter, of Prince William county, Virginia.

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.
nov 1—12 Sw

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 3 weeks, and charge
M. E. B.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &C.
Lately received and for sale by the subscribers.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Buckwheat Flour, | Sperm, Mould & Dip Candles, |
| Fresh Bunch Raisins | Fine and coarse Salt, |
| Almonds, | Salt Peter, |
| Currents, | Loaf & Lump Sugar, |
| Goshen Cheese, | Powder and Shot. |
| Family Flour, | |
| Best Sperm Oil, | |

CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article, and a choice assortment of Old Wines, Liquors, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOME.
Nov. 26—eow4

NEW GOODS.
RICHARD P. SPENCER
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Cadicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valencia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEENS WARE,
among which are some full sets of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

CABINET MAKING.
JOHN MEGONKIN
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, at his old stand in Easton, where he has a large and good assortment of MATERIALS; and would be pleased to continue to receive orders in his line.

Employment will be given to TWO GOOD WORKMEN.
N. B. Two boys of good morals would be taken as apprentices.
Easton, Sept. 17. (G)

NOTICE.
MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.
dec. 14, 1833. H

Lectures on Astronomy. MR. McKEE will commence a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, on Wednesday, 4th of December, at the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, Easton. The course will consist of twelve, to be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at seven o'clock, P. M.; during which the history and all the general principles of this delightful science will be explained, and illustrated with diagrams.

The following are among the particulars:—The figure, magnitude, motions, zones, climates, latitude and longitude, gravity and atmosphere of the Earth—The Solar System—Planetary motion—the annual and diurnal motions of each of the Planets, with their magnitude, satellites, and distances from the Sun—The nature, magnitude and motion of the Sun—The changes of the moon—Theory of the Tides—Comets—Fixed Stars—Galaxy, &c. &c.

Tickets for admission to these Lectures may be had at the Post Office, and of James Parrott, Esq.
Ticket for a family \$5.00
for one person 3.00
for one lecture 50
Easton, Nov. 12, 1833.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to mend the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found after that period to surpass, and very far to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, its more elaborate and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and magnificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture. To the liberal patrons of the Globe, who have followed it with their favor from a feeble semi-weekly, printed at a job press, until it has become handsomely established, in an excellent office, of its own, with presses, types, and "all appliances to boot," we trust the unremitting efforts which we have made, as our gradually increasing means have permitted, to render it worthy of the encouragement they have afforded, will be taken as proof that we are not wanting in grateful feeling for past support, nor in the spirit to deserve and win it, for the future, however we may fail in the requisite ability.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers. In addition to the Daily and Semi-Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be considered, that we propose to publish a Congressional Globe, exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation—and will also avail themselves, whenever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations, upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using brevity type, and the greatly increased page now presented. In affording this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, we may boast of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a reimbursement for our labor and trouble, in a very minute profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensible, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our object;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives, in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.
Daily Globe, \$10 per annum
Semi-Weekly Globe, \$5 " "
Weekly Globe, \$2 50 " "
For less than a year.
Daily per month, \$1
Semi-weekly, per month, 50 cts.

ON THOUSAND DOLLARS!—AGRICULTURAL SWEETPOTATOES FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.
A Sweetpotato proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attended on. Twenty dollars entrance-money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, on the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which due notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Murtin, of Dorchester.

The stake entered shall not be withdrawn unless six shall not have entered, by the said first day of March; in which case all shall be void—nor shall the number exceed fifty.
Nov. 12, 1833.

N. B.—The Editors above named may promote a good interest by a few insertions of the proposition.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Anne's county on the 18th day of September, 1833, by William Harper, a justice of the Peace, in and for Queen Anne's county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingo is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers.

The owner (if any) 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.
THOMAS SUDLER, Sheriff.
dec 7 2m
of Queen Anne's county.

FOR RENT.
That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bland and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.
JOHN LEEDS KERR.
dec 3 Sw

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

BILL IN EQUITY.
CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.
October Term, 1833.
Jacob Charles, Adm'r of Brannock Smith, vs. Algonron Smith, William Smith, Mary Maria Smith, Ann Smith and Deveraux Smith, children of William Smith, otherwise called Wm G. Smith.

THE bill in this cause states that William Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and one, having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of law, which after the death of the said William Smith, was duly proved as the law requires, in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county. That the said William Smith, in and by the said will, devised unto his son one William Smith, otherwise called William G. Smith, all his said testator's dwelling plantation upon condition that he the said William G. Smith should pay unto the Testator's other son, Brannock Smith, one hundred pounds. The Bill further states that the said William G. Smith hath departed this life with out having paid the said Legacy of one hundred pounds to the said Brannock Smith; and also without having left any personal estate by which the same can be paid. That the said Brannock Smith is also dead, and that administration of his personal estate hath been granted to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by means whereof the said complainant is entitled to have and receive the said Legacy of one hundred pounds, which cannot be paid without a sale of the said lands or some part thereof. The said complainant therefore prays the Court to decree such sale. The Bill further states that the said Deveraux Smith resides out of this State and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, (a former order of this Court having been neglected to be published) that the said complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of March next, do give notice to the said Deveraux Smith of the filing and objects of this bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the said second Monday of March next, to show cause if any he has why the said Decree should not be passed as prayed for, otherwise the said bill will as to the said Deveraux Smith, be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCE, WILLIAM TINGLE.
True Copy, Test Jo. Richardson, Clk.
nov 26 w

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits. They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of this State) for their own individual use, and no for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call and communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6m

For Sale, Cheap.
A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.
nov 12

BURRITT'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS; and familiar Class Book of Astronomy. Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."
Published by P. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.; and Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leary, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. S. Hall, Albany;—Desilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Latimer & Co., Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]
dec 3

A CARD.
MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.
nov 5

A CARD.
JOHN BOZMAN KERR, of Easton, Having been admitted to the practice of the law, in Caroline, Queen Anne's and Talbot counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney.
Easton, nov 19

FALL SUPPLY.
SAMUEL MACKEY, INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant assortment of FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching seasons.

consisting in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass, and Queens ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce. He invites the citizens generally to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.
N. B. He has always on hand, and will dispose of low, a general assortment of LUMBER.
nov 5 w

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE DRAFER, about twenty seven years of age, very Black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.
The owner of 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.
oct 4-22 St

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.
PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

TO RENT, for the coming year, THE STORE AND DWELLING, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to
MANLOVE HAZEL.
dec 3 Sw

MARYLAND Talbot County Orphans' Court. 25th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1833. On application of Susan Ann Sylvester, administratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly a copy from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.
Test, JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.
SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, Adm'r. of Isaac Sylvester, dec'd.
nov 19 Sw

LOST.
WENT a drift from Tighman's Island, on the 12th instant, a RAFT OF PINE TIMBER, containing ten pieces, all round, except one, which is flatted roughly. Any person who has taken, or may take up and secure the same, will receive a liberal compensation, by informing the subscriber where he may get the same.
N. B. The length of the timber 40 feet and some under.
DANIEL L. HADDAWAY.
oct 29 w

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of September, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself JOHN ROBINSON; says he was born free and was raised by his father, Peter Robinson, who lived near Suffolk, in Virginia. Said colored lad is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar on his right cheek; also one in the palm of the left hand, both caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, dark valencia vest, dark pepper and salt pantaloons, white cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat, fine lace boots.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, 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.
no 8-10 Sw

NEW FALL GOODS. W. H. & P. GROOME HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of GOODS, comprising an unusually large and general assortment.

Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and CASSIMETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOS. CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, SERGEO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCIA do. WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.—ALSO— HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Oct. 15 w

A CARD.
TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States, and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.
Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.
oct 29

New and Splendid Assortment of BOOT & SHOES.
THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.
PETER TARR.
april 9

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. Nield'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.
The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Collins with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.
He has also a first rate TURNER in his employ, who will execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch.
Easton, July 2

REMOVAL.
JAMES B. GEORGE feeling thankful to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement rendered for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.
LIKewise: Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for cash.
N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centreville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and B- & E. Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$1 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

JUST received and 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, Coramine, Papperine, Or. Cubebes Solidified Copiva, Oil of Cantharidin, D-narcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Myosicimus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 by 16, &c. Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, dec 18

WOOL.
LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE. DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.
L. R. & Co. have leave to refer to Messrs. Tidany, Shaw & Co Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wymann & Co. Baltimore
May 14

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY. November Term, in the year 1833. ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Cranford and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norriok and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Cranford, wife of John Cranford, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published in the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid. The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$285 25.

R. T. EARLE, P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON.
True copy, Test Jacob Lockerman, Clk.
dec 10

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a Decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 24th instant, between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of James Wilson, late of Caroline county deceased, which consists of a Farm lying on Choptank River near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring Fishery; which land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and twenty eight acres, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. Also one other Farm adjoining the lands of Eliza Wilson, the land of the late Solomon Cooper, and the heirs of John Wilson, said to contain one hundred and eight acres, with tolerable improvements, and a sufficient quantity of wood land. The whole of this estate will be sold on a credit of two years from the day of Sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of Sale; and when the purchase money is paid, with the interest, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of the said James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.
JOHN BOON, Trustee.
dec 3 (G)

UNION HOTEL, Denton, Maryland. THE subscriber having taken the house opposite the Court House in Denton, and having opened it as a public house, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to entertain travellers and others in a manner which he hopes will be satisfactory to any who may be so good as to give him a call.
His table will at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford. His bar is stored with the best of Liquors. His stables are in good order—his ostlers good. He hopes his friends will call and see him.
JOSHUA CLARKE.
Denton, Md. Sept. 3, 1833.
N. B. Private parties can at all times have private rooms.
Travellers can at all times be accommodated with horses and carriages to carry them to any part of the peninsula. J. C.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the Public, that he still continues to carry on the
Tailoring Business, in all its various branches, and that he has no intention of leaving Easton, as has been represented, but expects to continue to serve them in his line as long as they may see fit to extend to him the very liberal patronage heretofore given him, for which he now returns them his sincere thanks, and hopes by an unremitting attention to business, with a determination to use his utmost efforts to please all who may employ him, to merit a continuation of their favors.
JAMES L. SMITH.
The Latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received.
J. L. S.
Easton, Oct. 22

SHEEP LOST.
ON the 6th day of November last, the subscriber lost, between Peach Blossom, and the farm known as Mosher's farm, 19 head of SHEEP, all white, and all except two with short tails, which two are the only ones having ear marks, (a hole in each ear). There is among them a Merino Ram, with long horns, and short tail. Any person giving information of where they may be obtained, will receive the thanks of the subscriber, and will be rewarded if required.
NATHAN LEONARD,
dec 7 3t
Banbury, near the Trappe.

A CARD.
A WOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.
N. B. All papers that have copied my former Advertisement, will copy the above, and discontinue the others.
ANDREW OEHLER.
Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833. Sw

A CARD.
The Public's obedient servant, WILLIAM FLETCHER, Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833. w

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833.

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm R. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House; and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in the State.—He is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz. A comfortable dwelling adjoining heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort (he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.
oct 1

THE STEAM BOAT GOV. WOLCOTT, Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.
WM. OWEN, Agent.
apr 30

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst, leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.
N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, \$2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
All Children under 12 years of age half price.
LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.
oct 15

MARYLAND Talbot County Orphans' Court, 21st day of November A. D. 1833. On application of George W. Leonard, administrator of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly a copy from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.
of Wills for Talbot county.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the estate of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 21st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty three.
GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r. of John C. Leonard, deceased.

LINEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS. THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply. Linen and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.
The Public's obedient servant, WILLIAM FLETCHER, Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833. w

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833.

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—NO. 19.

EASTON, MD.—TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1833.

WHOLE NO. 296.

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.

LOST.

WENT a drift from Tighman's Island, on the 12th instant, a RAFT OF PINE TIMBER, containing ten pieces, all round, except one, which is flatted roughly. Any person who has taken, or may take up and secure the same, will receive a liberal compensation, by informing the subscriber where he may get the same.

N. B. The length of the timber 40 feet and some under.

DANIEL L. HADDAWAY.
oct 29

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

Application of Isaac Sylvester, adm'r of the estate of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit (the same with the proper vouchers there to) to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A. D. eight hundred and thirty three.

SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, adm'r.
of Isaac Sylvester, dec'd.
nov 19

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY,
Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

TO RENT,

for the ensuing year, THE STORE AND DWELLING, at present occupied by the subscriber, situate on Washington street. For terms apply to

MANLOVE HAZEL.
dec 3

Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway on the 15th day of September, 1833, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE DRAPER, about twenty seven years of age, very Black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantacons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.

The owner of 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.
oct 4—22

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 25th day of September, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaffer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored lad, who calls himself JOHN ROBINSON; says he was born free and was raised by his father, John Robinson, who lived near Suffolk, in Virginia. Said colored lad is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar on his right cheek; also one in the palm of the left hand, both caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, dark valencia vest, dark pepper and salt pantacons, white cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat, fine lace boots.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, 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.
no 8—19

A CARD.

A WOOLFOLK wishes to inform the owners of negroes, in Maryland, Virginia, and N. Carolina, that he is not dead, as has been artfully represented by his opponents, but that he still lives, to give them CASH and the highest prices for their Negroes. Persons having Negroes to dispose of, will please give him a chance, by addressing him at Baltimore, and where immediate attention will be paid to their wishes.

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

oct 9

CASH!

I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from about 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of the State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, from one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call or communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.

JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.
dec 3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the 14th day of Oct., 1833, a negro man who calls himself ARMSTRONG WATKINS, about 23 years of age, 5 feet eight inches high, very black, has several scars in his face; his clothing, when committed, was a dark, cassinet coat and pantacons, old shoes and hat; says he belongs to John Willcarter, of Prince William county, Virginia.

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.
nov 1—12

The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge

M. E. B.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Easton, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday evening, the 25th of December, at half past 6 o'clock; to which the members of the different denominations, and the public generally are respectfully invited.

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

By order
THOMAS B. OZMENT, Sec'y
dec 7

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

Lately received and for sale by the subscribers.

- Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip
- Fresh Bunch Raisins, Candles,
- Almonds, Fine and coarse Salt,
- Currants, Salt Petre,
- Goshen Cheese, Lard & Lump Sugar,
- Family Flour, Powder and Shot.
- Best Sperm Oil,
- CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article, and a choice assortment of
- Old Wines, Liquors, &c.

W. H. & P. GROOME.
Nov. 26—eowdt

NEW GOODS.

RICHARD P. SPENCER

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening

A new and handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Tubet Wool and Valencia Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEEN'S WARE,

among which are some full sets of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Kersey, Lindsey, Feathers, &c.

He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.

Easton, Nov. 5.

CABINET MAKING.

JOHN MCGONERIN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in Easton, where he has a large and good assortment of

MATERIALS;

and would be pleased to continue to receive orders in his line.

Employment will be given to TWO GOOD WORKMEN.

N. B. Two boys of good morals would be taken as apprentices.

Easton, Sept. 17. (G)

FORTUNE STILL SMILES ON THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE

P. SACKETT sold in the last Delaware Lottery, Class 49, a prize of \$40 in a whole ticket, and a \$20 prize in a half ticket. Also in the New York Lottery, Extra Class 37, a prize of \$200—all sold last week. The fortunate holders will please call and receive the cash for the same, or renew in the splendid Delaware Scheme, Class No 51, which draws Dec. 24th, 1833.

100 prizes of \$1000

1 prize of \$20,000 100 prizes of \$1,000

1 5,000 30 300

1 4,000 30 160

1 3,000 128 70

1 2,237 128 50

Tickets \$6, shares in proportion—at the Easton lucky Lottery office of

P. SACKETT.
Easton, dec. 17

REPORT

OF A COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Continued.

In this state the Bank had it considered only its own interest, would have been perfectly passive, since it was perfectly at ease. But it had other and higher interests to consult.—From the communication with the Treasury, in July it was probable that the funds of the Government might be insufficient to pay the debt advertised to be paid—and that even if these funds were adequate, the operation would exhaust all the means of the Government, and require that the community should pay the whole amount of public funds distributed among them. It was further manifested that the ability of the Government to meet its engagements depended entirely on the punctual payment of the revenue in the commercial cities, from July to January, which was estimated at about twelve millions of dollars.

That resource was threatened with the greatest danger by the appearance of the Cholera, which had already begun its ravages in New York and Philadelphia, with every indication of prevailing the whole country. Had it continued as it began, and all the appearances in July warranted the belief of its continuance, there would be no doubt it would have prostrated all commercial credit, and seriously endangered the public revenues, as in New York and Philadelphia alone, the demand on account of the foreign three per cents was about five millions.

The Bank, therefore, made an arrangement with the foreign owners of its stock, to the amount of \$1,175,373 93 to leave their money in the country for another year, the Bank assuming to pay the interest instead of the Government. Having settled this, the Bank resumed its usual facilities of business to the community. Of the whole four millions postponed, the interest on them has ceased, and at this moment, are these in the name of two persons, amounting to \$123,375 94, and it is remarkable, that while the whole amount of \$4,173,373 92 purchased and postponed, there remain unpaid only two owners holding \$42,375 94, the amount of the unpaid interest—three and a half per cent. So that in fact as was anticipated in the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, the postponement has actually hastened the payment.

All these things were fully explained by the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom that part of the President's Message was referred, and that Committee accordingly reported as follows:—

"The arrangement made by the Bank for a temporary postponement with the consent of the holders of five millions of the three per cent. debt being now substantially closed by the surrender to the Government of the certificates of stock except for a small amount, and the whole debt itself, as far as respects the holders of the three per cent. stock, this question seems no longer to present any important or practical object of inquiry, or to call for or admit any action of Congress upon it."

"This ought to be satisfactory, yet is the subject now revived with the addition of two distinct errors in point of fact. The first is that the Bank was conscious that at the end of the quarter it would not be able to pay the deposits—whereas the state of the Bank, as above explained, proved its entire ability to make its payment, and that its interposition was exclusively dictated by the desire to avert an additional trouble at a season of pestilence.

"The second is that the part of the arrangement made with the agent of the Bank was not disavowed until 'some incidents connected with this secret negotiation, accidentally came to the knowledge of the public and the Government.' The fact is, that as soon as that part of the arrangement which seemed to conflict with the charter, was received, the determination was made to decline executing it before any publication of any sort was seen or known in regard to it.

"The evidence of this is so clear and so short, that it deserves to be cited as an example of the general inaccuracy of this manifesto. The Committee of Exchange, in their report to Congress in January 29, 1833, declared as follows:—

"But when the contract itself reached the Bank, on the 12th of October, and it appeared from the communication of Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., that the stock was to be purchased on account of the Bank, they were immediately instructed, on the 15th of October, that the Bank had no authority to become owners of the stock, &c. &c."

When two of the members of that committee were examined on oath, before the Committee of Ways and Means, they confirmed the statement as follows:—

Question. Had the President or Exchange Committee, any intention to disavow General Cadwallader's authority to make the contract he did, until after the appearance in the New York papers of the 11th or 12th October last, of the circular of the Barings to the foreign holders of the U. S. 3 per cent. stock, in announcing to them, that they had the authority of the Bank to purchase or negotiate a postponement of Mr. Manuel Eyre. I can say yes positively. I recollect it perfectly well. When I first read this letter, I said it was not proper and disavowed it.

Answer of Mr. Matthew L. Bevan. I never did see myself, the notice referred to in the New York papers, but well recollect the moment the letter was received giving information of the proceedings in relation to that negotiation, as President of the Bank, with the approbation of the Exchange Committee, immediately wrote disavowing the nature of that arrangement, it having been made under a misapprehension.

The complaint in regard to the postponement by the Government in April, 1833, is of the same character. He says, that "after this negotiation had commenced, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Bank that it was his intention, to pay off one half of the three per cents, on the first of the succeeding July, which amounted to about \$6,500,000. The President of the Bank, although the Committee of Investigation was then looking into its affairs at Philadelphia, came immediately to Washington, and upon representing that the Bank was desirous of accommodating the importing merchants at New York, (which it failed to do) and undertaking to pay the Secretary, after consultation with the President, to postpone the payment until the succeeding first of October."

The impression here intended to be conveyed is, that the President of the Bank, in order to relieve the institution from a demand which it could not sustain, asked an indulgence which was conceded by the Government.—Now the truth is, that the Government wished to make the postponement, but could not do it without the aid of the Bank. Mr. McDuffie, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Cambreleng, Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, who were then members of the Committee of Investigation at Philadelphia, wrote letters to the Secretary of the Treasury, dissuading the only difficulty in doing it was, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund had no authority to postpone the payment, as they would be obliged to pay the quarter's interest during the three months delay—and this difficulty was removed by the President of the Bank, who agreed to pay the interest as the money would remain in the hands of the Bank. The letters just mentioned were accordingly submitted to the President, who never saw the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, as that gentleman was sick, and who himself decided on the postponement after seeing the recommendation of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Cambreleng.

Much stress is also laid on the visit of the President of the Bank to Washington, while the Committee of Investigation were in Philadelphia. The truth was, the letter of the act of Congress was received so immediately before the period fixed for issuing the notice of payment, that if any thing were to be done at all, it was to be done only by personal communication with the Secretary, as there was no time for correspondence. The gentlemen of the Committee were aware of his going, and two of its members wrote letters to promote his object. Besides his leaving the Committee of Investigation in full possession of the Bank and all its papers, so far from being a subject of reproach or suspicion, is the surest mark of his entire confidence that there was nothing in the concerns of the Bank which they might not examine at leisure during his absence, and was the best proof of his confidence in them as well as himself.

The whole subject was before the Committee of Investigation of 1832, and that Committee acknowledged, as will be seen from the following extract from their report, that this postponement was not the work of the Bank. The Committee say—

"They made a call upon the President of the Bank for the correspondence in relation to the postponement of that payment in the following words:—'Will you please give a copy of the correspondence connected with your application March last, requesting a suspension by the Government of the payment of a portion of its debt intended to have been made on the first of July next; or a statement of the arrangement made in relation to that subject.' Which correspondence was communicated by the President of the Bank with the following remarks:—

"I have made no application to the Government, nor have I requested any suspension of the inquiry. I suppose relates to this circumstance. I received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated the 24th of March, 1833, informing me that Government was about to issue a notice on the 1st of April, of their intention to pay, on the 1st of July next, one half of the three per cent. stock, and to do it by paying to each stockholder one half of the amount of his certificate." He added—

"If any objection occurs to you either as to the amount or mode of payment, I will thank you to suggest it.

"Thus invited by the Government in a communication marked 'confidential' to give my opinions on a measure contemplated by the Government, I felt it my duty to express my views of its probable operation—in my reply therefore, dated 29th March, I stated that so far as the Bank is concerned no objection occurs to me, it being sufficient that the Government has the necessary amount of funds in the Bank to make the contemplated payments. I then proceeded to observe, that in the present situation of the commercial community, and with a very large amount of revenue, (amounting to nine millions,) to be paid before the first of July, the debtors of the Government would require all the forbearance and all the aid that could be given them; and that the payment proposed, by creating a demand for the remittance of several millions of dollars to European stockholders, would tend to diminish the usual facilities afforded to the debtors of the Government, and might endanger the punctual payment of the revenue.—For this reason I thought it for the interest of the Government, to postpone the payment till the next quarter. I further stated, that the plan of paying to each stockholder only one half of his loan, would not be so acceptable as if his whole loan were paid at once.

"Having thus performed my duty in giving the opinion asked, I left it, of course, to the Government to decide. On the part of the Bank, I sought nothing, I requested nothing. After weighing the circumstances, the Government were desirous of adopting the measure, but the difficulty I understood to be this, that the sinking fund would lose the quarter's interest, from July to October, of the sum intended to be paid in July; and that the Government did not feel itself justified in making the postponement unless that interest could be saved, but that it would be made, provided the Bank would make the sinking fund whole on the 1st of October. To this I said, that as the Bank would have the use of the fund, during the three months, it would consent to save the sinking fund harmless, by paying the three months interest itself, as that matter stands.

"Now, it will be seen, that the Bank, in all this, has had not the least agency, except to offer its opinion, when it was asked, in regard to a measure proposed by the Government; and then to offer its aid in carrying that measure into operation."

"The Committee are fully of opinion, that though the Bank neither 'sought' for nor 'requested' a postponement of the payment by the Government, as stated in the declaration of the President, yet if such postponement had not been made, the Bank would not, on the 1st of July, have possessed the ability to have met the demand, without causing a scene of great distress in the commercial community."

The next evidence adduced of the Bank's opposition to him, is its claim for damages.—Of this he gives the following account:—"The Bank became a purchaser of a bill 'drawn by our Government on that of France' for about 900,000 dollars, being the first instalment of French indemnity. The purchase money was left in the use of the Bank, 'being simply added to the Treasury deposits.

"The Bank sold the bill in England and the 'holder sent it to France for collection, and 'arrangements not having been made by the 'French Government for its payment, it was 'taken up by the agents of the Bank in Paris, 'with the funds of the Bank in their hands.

"Under these circumstances it has, through its organs, openly assailed the credit of the 'Government; and has actually made, and 'persists in a demand of fifteen per cent, or '\$158,847 75 as damages, when no damage 'or none beyond some trifling expense has in 'fact been sustained, and when the Bank had 'in its own possession on deposit, several mil-' lions of the public money which it was then 'using for its own profit. Is a fiscal agent to 'lose at the expense of the public, worthy of 'further trust?"

First. It is not correct to state that the Bank was the first 'fiscal agent' of the Government in this matter. On the contrary the fiscal agency of the Bank was offered without any charge to the Government, and declined. The Bank did not wish to purchase this bill at all, but proposed to collect it, paying the money only after it had been received by the agents of the Bank in France. Thus when the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to the Bank on this bill, the President of the Bank in his answer dated November 5, 1832, said,

"The Bank has already in Paris a larger sum than it has any immediate use for, yet it is not disposed to increase it because it may hereafter be necessary for the funds, and because it is believed that if the terms can be made acceptable, the purchase of the whole by the Government, would be the best operation for the Government;—and again in the same letter

"In regard to the rate, you are the most competent judge of its fitness, and I will merely add, that the Bank not wanting funds in Paris, and believing that they will be lower hereafter, would not make a similar purchase from any other quarter, and is influenced exclusively by the belief that any other arrangement would be less advantageous to the Treasury."

So in his letter of the 11th February, 1833, "The purchase of the bill is not in the least desirable to the Bank, nor would the rate now allowed be given to any other drawer than the Government, for we shall send by the same amount of bills purchased at 5 45, being nearly 14 per cent. less than the price actually given to the Treasury."

"The Bank then did not wish to purchase the bill. But the Bank offered its agency to collect it on the following terms, on the 5th of November, 1832.

"Should you prefer not fixing a rate at present, but to take the chances of a higher rate hereafter, the Bank on receiving your bill, would place the amount of it to the credit of the Government on the 2d of March, at the current rate of the exchange of the best bills on that day in Philadelphia."

Here then was a distinct proposal to collect the bill just as the Bank collects bills for India, 1832; and when the bill was forwarded to Europe, and if on the 2d of February 1833, when it was payable in Paris, it had not been paid, the Bank would have been apprized of the fact, and would not have made the payment on the 2d of March, and the whole transaction would have been closed. This course however, the Government did not adopt—but after considering the offers for the bill made from other quarters decided to sell it to the Bank.

Secondly. It is not the fact that this money was left in the use of the Bank, being simply added to the Treasury Deposits."

Suppose that it had been, it would not in the slightest degree affect the question of the damages. When a party sells a bill, and is paid for it, that is, the funds placed to his credit to be drawn whenever he chooses without further notice, the party is as much paid—the fund belongs as little to the Bank—as if the party had actually withdrawn the whole sum in specie. But not only was the fund in this case drawn from the general resources of the Bank, and placed to the credit of the Treasury, but immediately after that was done, Congress passed a law to lend the money, and the Secretary of the Treasury issued a notice that this money was to be forthwith lent out to capitalists, that is to say, to be immediately withdrawn.

The credit given to the Treasurer was on the 11th of February, 1833. The notice of the Secretary dated 6th of March, offered to lend out this money after the 20th of March—of course the Bank could not use it—until withdrawn immediately, it became not merely a deposit, but required the Bank to shape its loans to others so as to provide for the immediate payment.

Nor is this all. Not only was this sum passed to the credit of the Treasurer—not only was the early withdrawal of it from the Bank announced by the Secretary, but the identical proceeds of this identical French bill, were actually used by the Government for the payment of its ordinary expenses.

The account of the Treasurer at the Bank stood thus:—

| | |
|--|----------------|
| February 11, | \$717,264 22 |
| 18, | 1,735,460 40 |
| (In consequence of the payment of the French bill) | |
| February 25, | \$1,843,658 14 |
| March 4, | 1,820,699 89 |
| 11, | 1,551,627 97 |
| 18, | 1,560,789 63 |
| 25, | 1,469,907 43 |
| 30, | 1,052,862 10 |
| April 8, | 1,092,560 88 |
| 15, | 918,815 61 |
| 22, | 746,815 61 |
| 29, | 825,078 90 |
| May 6, | 814,406 61 |
| 13, | 774,830 47 |
| 20, | 431,560 48 |

When the money was repaid. It will thus be seen, that there was at the credit of the Treasurer on the 18th of February, the sum of \$1,735,460 40, of which \$903,665 48 were the proceeds of the French bill, and \$831,794 92 the difference between these two sums, that is to say \$156,952 28 had been drawn for out of that fund of \$903,665 48.

Accordingly, when the Treasurer came to repay the money, he had not enough of it remaining—but was obliged to draw on funds elsewhere, so that in acknowledging the receipt of his draft on the 11th of May, 1833, the Cashier of the Bank added,

"Your transfer check for \$700,000, on the office of the Bank of the U. S. at New York, will appear at the credit of your account this

day, and will thus prevent the overdraft which the change now advised would otherwise have occasioned."

In the United States then the Bank had paid the amount of the bill in its least convenient form. But when it was protested in Paris, the agents of the Bank finding a bill with its name upon it, protested, came forward and paid it on account of the Bank—so that the Bank had actually paid for this bill twice over—once in Philadelphia and once in Paris—that is, it had of course a credit for the proceeds of the sale of the bill in London, but its actual disbursements on account of the bill were upwards of \$1,800,000.

What makes the case stronger is this—that on the 23d of March, the day when the protested bill came back to the Bank, the whole amount in the credit of the Treasury throughout the whole United States, with the exception of the Danish indemnity money, was \$1,827,048 87. Now the Bank had advanced \$993,365 89 in Philadelphia, and \$921,600 48 in Paris, making \$1,925,156 07, so that although it had credit in England for the bill sold there, the Bank had actually advanced on account of this bill a sum equal within less than two thousand dollars, of the whole funds of the Government in the Bank.

When the bill returned protested, the Bank, as the endorser, called upon the Government to pay the principal and the damages. It did this as a matter of course; it did it as a matter of the clearest duty to the Government; because if the Government had any right at all to draw the bill, it had a right to make France pay the damages for its breach of contract, and it had no mode of claiming against France, unless in the first instance it paid the damages to the Bank, which it might the more readily do, as being one fifth partner of the Bank. Its own share of the \$158,800 would be \$31,600.

But whether the French Government pays the damages or not, it is manifest that the American Government must pay them—and this upon the simple principles, not of equity, but of ordinary honesty.

From the foundation of the Government to the present day, whenever the Government has purchased a bill from a private citizen, and that bill, from whatever cause returned protested, no matter how hard the case may be, no matter what circumstances of excuse or mitigation may be offered by the citizen, no matter whether damages were actually sustained or not, the Government has rigorously enforced its claim for damages. It has not merely forced a solvent merchant to pay, but has insisted that its claim for damages should have its legal precedence over all the just rights of the other creditors of an insolvent; and now when the case is changed, when the Government sells its own bill to its own citizens, and that bill returns protested, with what propriety, nay with what pretensions to common honesty, can the Government presume to deny the same justice to its own citizens. The books of the Treasury are crowded with cases of damages exacted by the Government from American citizens—and one is now selected merely from peculiar aptness to the present case.

To the Treasury four bills, two of which returned protested, owing to the insolvency of his correspondent in London, when the two others became due they were paid for the honor of Mr. Girard by the Messrs. Barrings, who also agreed to pay the two first in London, as of the day on which they were payable. Mr. Girard applied to Congress for exoneration from the claim of 10 per cent. damages, alleging—

"That from the said sum of \$22

er last, it is estimated that 334,000,000, were articles from duty.

It will be seen, from the foregoing statement of the receipts of the present year, that they very much exceed the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual report.

The excess has been derived, chiefly from customs, which are estimated to produce more than 28,000,000.

The large receipts of this year, have been principally occasioned by the act of July 14, 1832, which abolished the system of long credits on revenue bonds, and required the duties on such bonds to be paid in cash, and on other articles, in three and six months. The new regulation took effect on the 1st of March last, and the cash duties and shortened credits have brought into the Treasury, during the present year, a large amount of revenue, which under the former system of credit, would not have been payable until 1834, and would have formed a part of the receipts of that year. The income of 1833, has therefore had the advantage of the new system, as well as of the former one; and the receipts are much greater than they would have been, under either of them, according to the established rate of duties.

The expenditures for the present year have also been unusually large, and are estimated at \$22,986,653 61, exclusive of the expenditure on account of the public debt.

The appropriations for the year were heavy, and exceeded by three millions the appropriations for 1832, and the balance of unexpended appropriations at the close of that year have been for the most part applied during the present year to the various objects authorized by law, and therefore enter into the account of its expenditures. Several items of appropriation, however, for the present year, cannot be considered as forming a part of the ordinary expenditures of the Government. Without enumerating all objects of this description, it may be sufficient to mention some, which have contributed materially to enhance the amount actually expended. The duties refunded at the Treasury under the law of the last session, and the amounts under the convention with Denmark, included in this account, and the expenses occasioned by the Indian aggressions in 1832, have been for the most part, paid in this year. These three items amount to nearly two millions of dollars.

But when this sum is deducted from the whole annual expenditure, it shows that more than twenty millions of dollars have been expended during the present year, for the various other objects authorized by law, exclusive of the amount set apart for the reimbursement of the 1-2 per cent. stock. The pensions for the officers and soldiers of the revolution, have increased considerably the annual expenditure. More than four millions of dollars have been already paid, on that account, during the present year. There is indeed no item in the list of appropriations, which our citizens generally, more cheerfully contribute to pay, than the one last mentioned; but in the order of nature it must be annually decreasing, and in the estimates of the coming year, those payable under the act of June, 1832, are set down at three millions of dollars. The different sums above mentioned, therefore, show six millions of dollars, paid for purposes which cannot be considered as entering into the ordinary and regular expenses of the Government, and form no right by which its future annual expenditure ought to be estimated.

The receipts of 1834 must be very much below those of the present year. A large portion of the receipts from customs, as already stated, has been derived from the importations of previous years. But from the change in the system of credits, only a small part of the duties accruing in this year, will go into the receipts of the next.—And the diminished rate of duties, which takes effect on the 1st of January next, on some of the most productive articles, and the entire exemption of others, will contribute still more to reduce the receipts of the coming year, as compared with the present.

In estimating the receipts from customs, for the year 1834, at fifteen millions of dollars, we have assumed that the imports of that year will nearly equal those of 1832. This estimate is higher than the average of the last five or six years; but it is believed to be a safe one. For although the importations of each of the two last years, were unusually large, yet the imports of the present one have gone still higher. And the general state of our commerce, and the situation of the country, justify the belief that there will be no serious diminution in the coming year. The condition of the mercantile classes does not indicate any excess of importation. Indeed, the short credits, and cash duties, will be found to contribute greatly to prevent overtrading in this respect. Moreover, many articles, in common use, are admitted free from duty. This will produce an increased ability in the community to buy those which pay duty, and consequently a greater consumption. There appears, therefore, to be no reason to apprehend any serious diminution in the importations of 1834, and it will be safe to estimate its receipts by the standard above mentioned.

Yet any material excess beyond that estimate, cannot, I think, be counted on. The produce of the public lands can hardly fall short of the sum, at which it has been stated, and will perhaps exceed it.

In this view of the receipts of 1834, the income of the year will about equal the estimated expenditure. And with the aid of the balance in the Treasury on the first of January next, it will be sufficient for all the wants of the government, including the amount necessary to pay off the residue of the national debt. It must be observed, that in addition to the appropriations now asked for, there will be an unexpended balance of former appropriations, amounting to the sum of \$5,180,257 93, which will probably be required in the course of the coming year, for the objects for which it has been appropriated. And if the entire amount of appropriations proposed in the estimates for 1834, were also to be required within the year, there would not be money enough in the Treasury to meet them after satisfying the balances above stated, and paying off the public debt.—But the experience of former years shows that a portion of the appropriations, may always be expected to remain unexpended at the end of the year. And the average of these unexpended balances for the last four years is about \$3,000,000. In estimating the balance in the Treasury, at the close of 1834, I have therefore supposed that a portion of the estimates of expenditures, heretofore submitted, will not be required during the year; and that balances of appropriations equal to the amount at the close of the present year, will in like manner remain in the Treasury at the end of the year 1834, and into the expenses of the succeeding year.

It is not necessary to raise money for the public use, sooner than it will probably be needed. At the balance stated at the end of 1834, it may be considered as a clear surplus. It will only be chargeable with amount of appropriations estimated to remain unexpended at that time.

On this state of the finances, and of the proposed appropriations, it is evident that a reduction of the revenue cannot at this time be made without injury to the public service.—

At the act of the last session, the receipts of 1834 will be less than those of 1834, as a further

reduction in the rate of duties will take effect on the 1st of January, 1835. And if the appropriations should be kept up, to the amount authorized for the present year, the charge upon the Treasury in 1835, would be more than it could probably meet. But the debt will not have been entirely paid, and if a guard rule of appropriation is at once commenced, there will be difficulty in bringing down the expenditure, without injury to the public service.

If the revenue is not to be reduced more than the existing laws provide for, there seems to be no sufficient reason to open at this time, the vexatious question of the tariff. The manner in which duties are now apportioned on different articles, would be liable to insuperable objections, if it were to be considered as a settled and permanent system. But the law is temporary on the face of it, and was intended as a compromise between conflicting interests.— And unless the revenue to arise under it should hereafter be more productive than is anticipated, it will be necessary in two years from this time, to impose duties on articles that are now free, in order to meet the current expenses of the government. There would seem, therefore, to be no advantage in agitating the question at the present moment. Yet some modifications of the existing laws will be necessary, in order to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature, and to guard against attempts to evade its provisions, without in any degree affecting its principles.

It is however respectfully recommended, that the appropriations for 1834, should be regulated by a proper regard to economy. Heretofore the receipts to be expected, could be ascertained with some degree of certainty, because they were principally derived from the imports of previous years; and the bonds taken for the duties on such imports showed the amount of receipts which might safely be counted on. But under the new system of cash duties, and short credits, each year must mainly depend for its income on its own imports. And as commerce is always more or less, liable to fluctuations, the public interest requires that there should be at all times in the Treasury, a sufficient sum to provide for unforeseen contingencies, and to guard against disappointment in the estimated receipts. The calculations on the income of a succeeding year is necessarily more uncertain under the present system than under the former one of longer credits. And if the anticipations of the receipts of 1834 & 1835, should be fully realized, there will not be more than ought to be provided on the estimated scale of expenditures. At the last session of Congress, the appropriations exceeded twenty-one millions five hundred thousand above the estimates presented at the beginning of the session. A similar amount of expenditure authorized at the present session, might render it necessary to provide additional revenue earlier than is now contemplated.

It is understood to be conceded on all hands, that a tariff, for protection merely, is to be finally abandoned, and that the revenue is to be reduced, to the necessary wants of the government. Various causes have contributed to enlarge the proposed expenditures for 1834, as will be seen by the particular estimates from the different Departments. But it is believed that all the objects for which this government was established, can be effectually attained to much less annual expense hereafter, and the harmony and mutual good feeling of this extensive country will be best secured and perpetuated by rigidly confining the operations of the Government to its appropriate sphere. If this is done, and its expenditures are regulated by a strict economy, the burthens it imposes will scarcely be felt by our citizens, while its blessings are inestimable.

As the public debt will soon be extinguished, it is proper that the books and papers which belong to the various loan offices, should be transmitted to the seat of government, and placed among the archives of the nation. It is believed that the outstanding debt can be purchased on favorable terms in the course of the ensuing year, and that it can be most conveniently purchased at the Treasury. It appears therefore desirable that provision should be made by law, for immediately transmitting to this Department all the books and papers relating to the national debt. The money can be readily transmitted to the public creditor without charge to him or to the government, and he can be paid at any place where he may wish to receive it.

The act of March 3, 1817, abolished the office of Commissioner of Loans, and transferred the duties to the Bank of the United States.— The money necessary to pay the public creditors, has from time to time, been advanced to the Bank by the Treasury; and it appears that large sums have remained for a considerable time in the Bank without being applied to the purposes for which they were intended. The amount has been retained from the Register's office, and presented, marked L, will show that \$773,111 98, still remained in their hands on the 1st of October last.

A portion of this sum, as appears by the paper referred to, was advanced some years ago. And there is no reason why this money should continue in the hands of the Bank, where it is useless to the government as well as the creditor. The delay in the payment has probably in some instances been caused by the death of the party entitled, and the ignorance of the representatives, as to his claims on the United States. The destruction of these outstanding claims, renders it still more necessary that the books and papers relating to the public debt, should be forthwith transmitted to this Department, where the proper inquiries could be made as to the cause of the delay, and measures taken to ascertain who is entitled to receive the money. As the amount is justly due from the United States to some one, and may belong to persons who are ignorant of their rights, justice seems to require that the government should take measures to apprise them of their claims, and of the readiness of the United States to discharge them.

The destruction of the building occupied by the Treasury Department, has occasioned the loss of some valuable papers. But it is believed that none has been destroyed that can materially affect the public interest. It will become necessary to provide another building, and the loss already sustained in the documents and records of the office, shows the propriety of erecting it upon a different plan from the former one, and of placing the archives of the government in a situation less exposed to danger. The inconveniences which are felt from the present situation of the office connected with this Department, as well as the more exposed condition of the papers, induce me to invite the early attention of Congress to this subject.

The report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is herewith presented, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, and containing suggestions for its improvement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. B. TANEY,
Secretary of the Treasury.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 17th, 1833.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Robins offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot, and of expedition and rendezvous, within the waters of Narragansett Bay.

Resolved, That so much of the Report of the Board of Navy Commissioners, made October 10, 1832, and of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, made December 6, 1830, as relates to the establishment of a Depot within said waters, together with the reports of the survey of said Bay, communicated to the Senate, December 19, 1832, with the several charts relating to the same, be referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to communicate to the Senate—

1. The whole amount of the Public Lands the United States, sold since they were ceded to the United States, exhibiting the net proceeds and distinguishing between those which have been sold within the limits of Louisiana, Florida, and other parts of the United States respectively, and including the latest returns.
2. The whole amount of Public Lands which have been surveyed and exposed to sale in the several States and Territories, and showing the amount sold, and the amount remaining to be sold, according to the latest returns.
3. The amount which has been actually paid in bounties to the Army, during the late war.
4. The amount granted to each of the several States and Territories, and for what purposes.
5. The amount set apart or reserved for schools in the several States and Territories.
6. The amount granted in donations for the cultivation of the vine and olive, to Lafayette, and for all other purposes.

Mr. McK presented a petition for the improvement of the Susquehanna River; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Clay offered the following resolutions, which lie one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, a copy of the entire letter addressed by Mr. Crawford, when Secretary of the Treasury, under date the 12th February, 1817, to the President of the Mechanic's Bank, of New York, an extract from which is recited in his Report to Congress of the 31 December, 1833; and copies of the other correspondence of Mr. Crawford with the Banks about that period, to passages in which the Secretary alludes in the same Report.

Resolved, also, That the Secretary be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the correspondence between the agent appointed, during the last summer, to inquire upon what terms the State Banks would undertake to perform the services to the Government which had been performed by the Bank of the United States and the said Banks; a copy of the report made, if one were made, by the agent of the Secretary, or to the Executive; the name of the agent, his compensation, and in virtue of what law he was so appointed.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the memorial presented by him on a former day, from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, praying for an extension of time for the commencement of the lateral branch to Washington, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Moore offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War communicate to the Senate the correspondence between that Department and the several agents, and other persons, who have been employed in the removal, or in the arrangement for removal of the Indian Tribes. Also, the correspondence between the department and other individuals on the subject of Indian Affairs, including the names of agents or other persons, who have been engaged in making Indian Treaties, in the removal of Indians, taking the census of Indians, or in locating the reservations allowed by treaties to Indians; with a statement of the several sums disbursed by each, showing the amount expended, and the persons to whom it has been paid, and the specific services in consideration for which they have been paid.

The following bills were read a second time, and referred:

A bill to graduate the prices of the Public Lands which have been the longest in market, &c. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill authorizing the establishment of a Pension Agency in North Alabama. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill authorizing the relinquishment of the 10th section reserved for the use of schools, and granting other lands in lieu thereof. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill to provide for the compact of 1802 between the United States and the State of Georgia. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill to provide for the satisfaction of claims due to citizens of the United States for spoils committed by the French prior to 1800. Referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Webster, Preston, Chambers, Grundy, and Prentiss.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Chair then called the Special Order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the Deposites, &c.

Mr. Clay then rose and said, that he was still of opinion that the subject required a very early and prompt decision. But some information which had been called for, and which it was not necessary to have before the discussion came on, had not yet been received; and other information equally necessary would probably be asked for to-morrow. This would cause delay, and he therefore did not propose at present to go into the discussion. He was also desirous, when the subject should be taken up to show what he would have to say, with resolutions which he had not yet prepared.

He therefore moved to postpone the consideration of the Special Order, until Monday, which motion was agreed to.

The following bills were then read a second time and referred:

A bill to increase and regulate the pay of the Surgeons and assistant Surgeons of the Army.

A bill to provide for the payment of arms and horses lost in the Michigan Territory.

A bill to revive an act, entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the Public Lands."

The Chair laid before the Senate a Report from the Secretary of War, enclosing a communication from the Pension Office, concerning the register of certain claims; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

MEMORIAL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMORIAL FROM THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Binney presented the following memorial from the Bank of the United States:

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

The Board of the Directors of the Bank of the United States respectfully represent—

That, by the Charter of the Bank, it was stipulated between the Congress of the United States and the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States; that in consideration of a full equivalent rendered by them, in money and services, they were entitled to the custody of the public moneys, which were not to be withdrawn from it, unless for reasons, of the sufficiency of which, Congress, and Congress alone, was the final judge.

The Bank has in all things faithfully performed the stipulations of the Charter.

Nevertheless, since the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order on the 20th September last, withdrawing from the possession of the Bank, the Custom House Bonds deposited therein, and has subsequently transferred into certain State Banks a large portion of the Public moneys then in the safekeeping of the Bank, with the purpose of making them hereafter the permanent dispositive of the public revenue.

The Board of Directors therefore deem it their duty forthwith to apprise your honorable Bodies of this violation of the chartered rights of the Stockholders, and to ask such redress therefor, as to your sense of justice may seem proper.

By order of the Board:

N. BIDDLE,
President of the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1833.

Mr. Binney moved that the memorial be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Polk moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, and demanded the yeas and nays on the motion for laying it upon the table.

Mr. Binney called for the reading of the memorial and it was read accordingly.

The question then recurring upon laying it upon the table, the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted as follows—Yeas 80; Nays 126.

So the House refused to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. Polk's motion for its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means being about to be put—

Mr. Chilton moved to amend it by adding instructions to the Committee to bring in a joint Resolution ordering the Secretary to reduplicate in the Bank of the United States the public moneys which, by his order, have been removed from that institution.

Mr. Chilton addressed the House at great length in support of his motion for instructions. Mr. McK called attention to the fact, that Mr. Chilton's speech, suggested him to withdraw his motion, as a decision upon it would in some measure forestall the consideration of another motion now before this House.

Mr. Chilton with some complimentary remarks consented, and his motion was withdrawn accordingly.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, it was resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of affording some pecuniary aid to the State of Illinois, in the construction of a steamboat canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river.

Mr. Ashley submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were agreed to.

Whereas, the President of the United States entertains doubts as to the action of Congress on the claims of six companies of Missouri militia for services rendered during the late war with the Indians on the Northern frontier, contrary to the provisions of a law, the provisions of which have been withheld; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether an appropriation for the purpose aforesaid was made at the last session of Congress, and if not, to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sufficient sum for that purpose.

Mr. Ewing, of Indiana, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a national currency equivalent to five millions of dollars, to be founded upon the faith of the United States, and to be unconnected with, and independent of, all direct Executive control, except as may be required for the nomination of Directors; said currency to be struck, perfected, and issued, a department of the Mint of the U. States; and regulations to secure an impartial distribution among the several States, respectively, according to representative population, if the same be required; in virtue of the plighted faith and resources of each State, so requiring, to the United States, for its redemption according to the legal stipulation on its face, and the payment of such loans to the Treasury of the United States, to defray expenses and to guarantee and secure responsibility as may be prescribed; and said currency so authorized and loaned, according to the prescribed ratio, to States requiring its use, when loaned to the people through State instrumentality, shall be received in payment of public lands and in payment of all other revenue accruing to the General Government, and shall be obligatory upon the State issuing the same to redeem, on demand, her office of discount and deposit, which said State office, when established, under State guaranty, to loan and to redeem said currency, shall be the place of deposit of all public money collected, or belonging to the General Government, within the limits of the State where it exists; also to inquire into the comparative expediency of establishing a National Bank, based upon a specie capital, to be furnished by the several States, as sole stockholders thereof, on a scale proportionate to the representative population of each, with a Branch in each State; the institution to be regulated in strict accordance with uniform general rules adopted by Congress, under a Directory of State appointment, and each State to enjoy the benefit of a capital, and exercise a power in accordance with her vested interest therein, said Committee to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was agreed to.

At the request of a female friend, we give place to the following VERSES:

What is this that rises in my soul?
Is it grace? Is it grace?
Which makes my life of sin look foul?
Is it grace? Is it grace?

This work that's in my soul begun,
It makes me strive all sin to shun,
It plants my soul beneath His throne;
Mercy's free. Mercy's free.

This truth through all life's toils shall cheer us,
Mercy's free. Mercy's free.

And through the vale of death shall bear us,
Mercy's free. Mercy's free.

And when to Jordan's banks we come,
And cross the raging billows' foam,
We'll sing, when safely landed home,
Mercy's free. Mercy's free.

EASTON, MD.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1833.

We overlooked the following in the last Cambridge Chronicle. It should have appeared on Tuesday last—

Mr. Callahan—You will please to make known, that, upon the suggestion of several gentlemen of Talbot, as well as Dorset, the entrance money for the Agricultural Sweepstake, proposed a few weeks ago, in your paper, is fixed at Ten Dollars in place of Twenty. The number, and the terms in all other respects, will remain unaltered.

Cambridge, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be performed in St. Peter's Church, (White Marsh), on SUNDAY, 29th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock; at which time the holy sacrament will be administered.

Dec. 24

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Nicholas Dorsey, Mr. WILLIAM WOOTEN, to Miss SUSAN KIRKMAN, all of Caroline county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, to Miss REBECCA ANN CROWDER, all of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. THOMAS PLUMMER, to Miss AMELIA ANN BROWN, all of this county.

A TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in Primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately.

R. D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
December 24, 1833.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THOMAS H. JENKINS

HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, VIZ:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino's, Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Choccolat Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS.

Black Italian Lustrings, and Gro de Soire.

A beautiful assortment of coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.

VELVETS.

Black and blue-black Silk Velvets, various shades of brown, do. do.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!

The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beautiful lot of

FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS.

They can be sold on reasonable terms.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS.

A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS.

QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.

NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERES.

SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF CHINA WARE.

Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention, from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

T. H. J. grateful for past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will be hoped be an inducement to the liberal continuation of their patronage.—Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase.

—EASTON, Dec. 24.

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLSON & TAYLOR

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very

HANDSOME GOODS, which added to their former supplies render their assortment very extensive and complete.

Consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Paint Blankets, 3 4 and 6 4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4 4 and 8 4 Black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woollen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

dec 21

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS

selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.
dec 29

65-FORTUNE STILL SMILES ON THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE.

P. SACKET sold in the last Delaware Lottery, Class 49, a prize of \$40 in a whole ticket, and a \$20 prize in a half ticket. Also in the New York Lottery, Extra Class 37, a prize of \$200—all sold last week. The fortunate holders will please call and receive the cash for the same, or renew in the splendid Delaware Scheme, Class No 51, which draws Dec. 24th, 1833.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Class No. 26, for 1833.—To be drawn Dec. 23. 66 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 prize of \$10,000 | 10 prize of \$1,000 |
| 1 10,000 10 500 | 1 10,000 10 300 |
| 1 10,000 20 200 | 1 10,000 20 100 |
| 1 2,260 65 | |

Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion, at the Easton lucky Lottery Office of P. SACKET.

dec 24

A COOK WANTED.

A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor.

dec 17

BANK NOTICE.

BRANCH BANK, Easton, Dec. 16.

The Bank will be shut on Christmas day, and the business of that day will be done on Tuesday, the preceding day. All persons, therefore, having notes payable or renewable in Bank on the 25th inst., current, are requested to bring them in, or to pay them, on Tuesday, 24th inst. The Directors will sit on that day, instead of Wednesday, to discount Notes, &c. &c.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashr.

dec 17

MARLOVE KAZEL

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS

uitable for the present, and approaching seasons, which he will sell on accommodative terms his friends, and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

nov 5

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Denton, on TUESDAY the 24th instant, between the hours of one and three o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of James Wilson, late of Caroline county deceased, which consists of a Farm lying on Choptank River near Denton bridge, bounded fully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring Fishery, which land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of George Martin, Esqr. said to contain two hundred and twenty eight acres, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. Also one other Farm adjoining the lands of Eliza Wilson, the lands of the late Solomon Cooper, and the heirs of John Wilson, said to contain one hundred and eight acres, with tolerable improvements, and a sufficient quantity of wood land. The whole of this estate will be sold on a credit of two years from the day of Sale; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of Sale; and when the purchase money is paid, with the interest, the Trustee will execute a Deed (and not before) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of the said James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

dec 3

Astronomical Lectures.

Lecture 7.—For Wednesday evening the 25th, will include some remarks on the nature and properties of the atmosphere of the earth—wind—fog—clouds—dew—frost—snow—hail—rain—rain-bow—thunder and lightning—falling stars—ignis fatuus—and Aurora Borealis.

Lecture 8.—For Friday evening the 27th, will relate to the magnitude, motion, nature, gravity and light and heat of the sun, together with some conjectures concerning his inhabitants.

dec 21

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq., Easton, on THURSDAY, the 29th of December, at eleven o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.—By order

M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY.

November Term, in the year 1833.

ORDERED. That the sale of the lands made to John Lewis Kerr, by John M. G. Emory, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Crandall and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandall, wife of John Crandall, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.

R. T. HOPLE,
P. B. EARLE,
J. B. ECCLESTON.

True copy,
Test Jacob Lockerman, Clk.

WAS committed to the jail of Queen Ann's county on the 10th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a Justice of the Peace, in and for Queen Ann's county, as runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN BING-GOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Bing-goes is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers.

The owner (if any) of the above described colored man is requested to come forward, and take him away, or otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS SUDLER, Shif.
of Queen Ann's county.

dec. 7 2m

WEIGHT OF PRIME CORN FED PORK, IS WANTED. Apply at the Whig office.

Dec. 21

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.—No. 20.

EASTON, MD.—SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1833.

WHOLE No. 297.

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 arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted **THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR,** and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

GABINET MAKING.
JOHN MOONERIN
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE
GABINET MAKING BUSINESS,
at his old stand in Easton, where he has a large and good assortment of
MATERIALS;
and would be pleased to continue to receive orders in his line.
Employment will be given to TWO GOOD WORKMEN.
N. B. Two boys of good morals would be taken as apprentices.
Easton, Sept. 17. (G)

NEW GOODS.
RICHARD P. SPENCER
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received and is now opening
A new and handsome assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, English Merinos, Calicoes, Merino, Thibet Wool and Valenita Shawls, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND QUEEN'S WARE,
among which are some full sets of Dining & Tea China, all of which he will sell on the most accommodating terms for cash or in exchange for Country Produce, Lard, Feathers, &c. &c. He respectfully requests the public generally to call and look at his assortment.
Easton, Nov. 5.

NOTICE.
THE Annual Meeting of the Juvenile Missionary Society of Easton, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday evening, the 25th of December, at half past 6 o'clock, to which the members of the different denominations, and the public generally are respectfully invited.
Several addresses are expected on the occasion; after which a collection will be taken to aid the cause of missions.
By order
THOMAS B. OZMENT, Sec'y
dec 7

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.
Lately received and for sale by the subscribers.
Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip
Fresh Bunch Raisins, Candles,
Almonds, Fine and coarse Salt,
Currants, Salt Petre,
Goshen Cheese, Coal & Lump Sugar,
Family Flour, Powder and Shot.
Best Sperm Oil.
CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article,
and a choice assortment of
Old Wines, Liquors, &c.
W. H. & P. GROOME.
Nov. 26—contd

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick on the 14th day of Oct., 1833, a negro man who calls himself **ARMSTRONG WALKINS,** about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, has several scars in his face; his clothing, when committed, was a dark cassinet coat and pantaloons, old shoes and hat; says he belongs to John Willcarter, of Prince William county, Virginia.
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.
nov 1—12
The Globe and Eastern Shore Whig will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks, and charge M. E. B.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY, on the 25th day of September, 1833, by Wm. A. Schaefer, Esq. a Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore, a colored lad, who calls himself **JOHN ROBINSON,** says he was born free and was raised by his father, Peter Robinson, who lived near Suffolk, in Virginia. Said colored lad is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, has a scar on his right cheek; also one in the palm of the left hand, both caused by the bite of a dog. Had on when committed a blue cloth coat, dark valencia vest, dark pepper and salt pantaloons, white cotton shirt, tarpaulin hat, fine lace boots.
The owner (if any) of the above described colored lad, 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.
no 8—10
sw

TO RENT,
For the ensuing year,
THE STORE AND DWELLING,
situate on Washington street. For terms apply to
MANIÈVE HAZEL.
dec 5

MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court.
8th day of Nov. Anno Domini, 1833.
ON application of Susan Ann Sylvester, administratrix of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.
Test,
JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Sylvester, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of May next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this eighth day of November, A. D. eight hundred and thirty three.
SUSAN ANN SYLVESTER, adm'x.
of Isaac Sylvester, dec'd.
nov 19 sw

BANK NOTICE.
BRANCH BANK, Easton, Dec. 16.
The Bank will be shut on Christmas day, and the business of that day will be done on Tuesday, the preceding day. All persons, therefore, having notes payable or renewable in Bank on the 25th inst., current, are requested to bring them in, or to pay them, on Tuesday, 24th, inst. The Directors will sit on that day, instead of Wednesday, to discount Notes, &c. &c.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.
dec. 17 G

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

CASH!
I WISH to purchase a number of Likely SERVANTS (slaves) of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, of good habits.—They are for two gentlemen, (citizens of N. State) for their own individual use, and not for speculation. I can give the most unquestionable satisfaction as to that, for one of the best houses in this city. Persons wishing to part with their Slaves, will do well to call and communicate with me, as I will give, at all times, the highest prices, in cash.
JOHN BUSK,
Office, opposite the Exchange, South Gay street, Baltimore.
dec 3 6mo*

Collector's Notice.
THE subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.
PHILIP MACKAY,
Collector of Talbot county.
sept 24

Notice.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on the 15th day of September, 1832, a negro man who calls himself **GEDDON DRAPER,** about twenty seven years of age, very Black, five feet eight inches high, with a large scar on the left side of his face, his teeth are large and stand wide apart, had on when committed a black coat, white pantaloons and black hat; says he belongs to a Mr. Watkins in Washington County, near Blackford's Ferry.
The owner of 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.
oct 4—22
sw

FOR TUNE STILL SMILES ON THE EASTON LOTTERY OFFICE
P. SACKETT sold in the last Delaware Lottery, Class 49, a prize of \$40 in a whole ticket, and a \$20 prize in a half ticket. Also in the New York Lottery, Extra Class 37, a prize of \$200—all sold last week. The fortunate holders will please call and receive the cash for the same, or renew in the splendid Delaware Scheme, Class No 51, which draws Dec. 24th, 1833.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
Class No. 26, for 1833.—To be drawn Dec. 28. 66 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Balls.
SCHEDULE
1 prize of \$10,000 10 prize of \$1,000
1 10,000 10 500
1 10,000 10 200
1 10,000 20 800
1 2,260 65 100
Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion, at the Easton lucky Lottery Office of
P. SACKETT.
dec 24

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.
The Memorial of Henry D. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan and Peter Wager, of Pennsylvania, and Hugh M. Eldery, of Maryland, Directors of the Bank of the United States, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, respectfully shew—
Selected by the president and senate, as directors of the Bank of the United States, we have retained, during the present year, faithfully to discharge the duties assigned to us. Appointed without solicitation, deriving from the office no emolument, we have been guided in our conduct by no views but a determination to uphold, so far as was in our power, those principles which we believe actuated the people of the United States in establishing a national bank, and in providing by its charter that they should be represented at the board of directors. We have regarded that institution, not as a source of profit to individuals, but as an organ of the government, established by the nation for its own benefit. We have regarded ourselves not as mere agents of those whose funds have been deposited in the capital of the bank, but as officers appointed on behalf of the American people. We have endeavored to govern all our conduct as faithfully representatives of them. We have been deterred from this by no preconceived system to deprive us of our rights, by no impeachment of our motives, by no false views of policy, by no course of management which might be supposed to promote the interests of those concerned in the institution, at the danger or sacrifice of the general good. We have left the other directors to govern themselves as they may think best for the interests of those by whom they were chosen. For ourselves, we have been determined, that where any differences have arisen, involving on the one hand, that open and correct course which is beneficial to the whole community, and on the other, that which we supposed to be the interests of the bank—our efforts should be steadily directed to uphold the former, our remonstrances against the latter should be resolute and constant, and when they proved unavailing, our appeal should be made to those who were more immediately intrusted with the protection of the public welfare.
In pursuing the course we have been met by an organized system of opposition, on the part of the majority. Our efforts have been thwarted, our motives and actions have been misrepresented, our rights have been denied, and the limits of our duties have been gratuitously pointed out to us, by those who have sought to curtail them to meet their own policy, not that which we believe led to the creation of the office we hold. Asserting that injury has been done to them by the late measure of the secretary of the treasury, in removing the public deposits, an elaborate statement has been prepared and widely circulated, and taking that as their basis, it has been resolved by the majority to present a memorial to the senate and House of Representatives, in which we are placed, as interveners in the controversy which exists between the majority of the board and the executive department of the government—thus unjustly, as we believe in this statement, the language and manner of which were alike unbecomingly and unrespectfully, and which we respectfully claim the same right of submitting our conduct to the same tribunal, and asking of the assembled representatives of the American people, that impartial hearing, and that fair protection which all their officers, and all citizens have a right to demand. We shall endeavor to present the view we entertain of the relation in which we are placed, as interveners in the controversy, in question, as towards the government and people of the United States—to prove that from the moment we took our seats among the directors of the bank, we have been the objects of a systematic opposition—our rights trampled upon, our just interference prevented, and our offices rendered utterly useless, for all the purposes required by the charter—and to show that the statements by which the majority of the board, in the document to which we refer, convey an account of their proceedings and conduct altogether illusory and incorrect.
It has pleased the majority of the board of directors, in the document to which we refer, to order, we suppose, in some degree to extenuate their conduct in systematically nullifying the representatives of the government and people, to deny that the public directors are seated at the board in any other relation than themselves—to deny the existence of any difference in the official character and duty of themselves and us. This extraordinary denial, in the face of all experience, of the familiar history of the country, and of palpable reasoning, must rather be ascribed to the presumption which moneyed power is not apt to inspire, than to the ignorance or willful misrepresentation of those who make the denial. Nothing can be plainer, than that the public directors were devised as instruments for the attainment of public objects; that their being insisted upon in the charter itself, was in obedience to the will of those who elected the legislative body by which it was passed; and that their appointment was given to the president, with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States (not to the mere fiscal representative,) in order to clothe them with all the character of official representation, and to exact from them a discharge of all the duties, public, political and patriotic, incident to a trust so important. If we are mistaken in this, we acknowledge that our solicitude about the rights and morals—the practical purity and freedom of our countrymen—has misled us. But we know that we are not.
In the celebrated report of Alexander Hamilton, in 1790, that eminent statesman and financier, although then impressed with a persuasion, that the government of the country might well leave the management of a national bank, to the "keen, steady, and, as it were, magnetic sense of their own interest," existing among the private stockholders, yet holds the following remarkable and pregnant language:—"If the paper of a bank is permitted to insinuate itself into all the revenues and receipts of a country; if it is even to be tolerated as the substitute for gold and silver, in all the transactions of business; it becomes in either view, a national concern of the first magnitude. As such the ordinary rules of prudence require that the government should possess the means of ascertaining, whenever it thinks fit, that so delicate a trust is executed with fidelity and care. A right of this nature is not only desirable as it respects the governments, but ought to be equally so to all those concerned in the institution, as an additional title to public and private confidence, and as a thing which can only be formidable to practices that imply mismanagement."
In the letter addressed by Alexander James Dallas, the author of the existing bank, to the chairman of the committee on a national cur-

rency, in 1815, the sentiments of that truly distinguished and patriotic statesman are explicitly embodied upon this very point. "Nor can it be doubted," he remarks, "that the department of the government which is invested with the power of appointment to all the important offices of the state, is a proper department to exercise the power of appointment in relation to a national bank of such magnitude. The national bank ought not to be regarded simply as a commercial bank. It will not operate on the funds of the stockholders alone, but much more on the funds of the nation. Its conduct, if unwise, will not affect the corporate credit of the government alone, but much more the credit of the nation. In fine, it is a national institution created for the purposes of the government, and must bear the character of some of the highest powers of the government. Under such circumstances, the public interests cannot be too cautiously guarded, and the guards proposed can never be injurious to the commercial interests of the institution. The right to inspect the general accounts of the bank, may be employed to detect the evils of a bad administration, but an interior agency in the direction of its affairs will best extract from the bank the deposit of secretary Dallas, developed a glance what had been the experience of the American government and people, in the period which elapsed between the time of Alexander Hamilton and that immediately preceding the formation of the present bank. Hamilton conceived that a "right to inspect the general accounts of the bank," would enable the government "to detect the evils of a bad administration," and their detection he thought sufficient. He was mistaken. At least so thought Congress and their constituents in 1815. It was the inflexible spirit which prevailed at the organization of a new bank, in establishing an interior agency in the direction of its affairs, by the appointment of public officers, through whom the evils of a bad administration might be carefully watched and prevented.
In the progress of legislation on the bank this proposed by secretary Dallas, the character and purposes of the public direction were still more fully developed, and uniformly insisted on.—When a leading opponent of the administration, Mr. Madison, moved to strike out so much of the charter, then under consideration, as gave to the President and Senate the power of appointing five directors, he was resolutely and successfully opposed, and the declaration and argument, "that it was necessary, as well to guard the public interest, as to secure a just administration of the affairs of the bank as regarded the public, that a proportion of the direction should be appointed by the government,"—"That the true policy in the creation of a bank, is to give it a double character; to combine in the elements of public and private interest, and to secure to the former a control over the latter; for the government which creates this institution is responsible for its fulfillment of the great objects of its creation and it is wiser to use the power of precaution, than to rest upon ultimate chances of success or failure." The interest of this bank should be forever subservient to the interest of the public—the people are to be protected, not to wish some control in its direction." They do not "want merely a great money machine, but an institution of a national character, and therefore could not consent to part with those features in the bill, which gave the government a proper and necessary control over the bank."
It is useless to extend these views. They were almost unanimously avowed at the adoption of the charter, to be those on which public opinion was selected and confirmed by the President and Senate, to represent the Government and the People at the board—were deemed by the legislators whose votes created the institution, an absolute condition of their consent.—"The bank would never have had being, unless accompanied by public sentinels, to detect, expose, or prevent "the evils of mal-administration," to act as checks upon the cupidity and corrupt ambition springing from "a keen and magnetic sense of self-interest; to stand between the rights and liberties, and morals of the community, and the encroachments of a great money machine"—a power alike base in its means of persuasion, and formidable in the mystery and extent of its operations.
And yet we are now told, with a jarridness which nothing but the pride of the purse can explain, that the public directors, thus designated by the highest national authority, thus invested as national officers with national trusts and responsibilities, have no other attributes or duties than the other directors—and their remonstrances are treated with scorn, proportionate to the numerical ascendancy of the private representatives of the stockholders. In other words, public and national agents, to whom has been confined a national trust of incalculable magnitude, are now selected by the highest appointing power known to the American people, most being down the great principles on which they should act, and trim the enlarged and patriotic motives which ought to actuate representatives of the people, so as to square with the selfish purposes of mercenary pursuit, or the secret aspirations of an ambitious moneyed class. Yes! The Bank has the boldness to claim coequality with the nation; to assert and to exercise, as far as it can, the right of silencing and despising the legally constituted functionaries of the nation; to disregard the organic representatives of the people, and thus to arrogate to the selfishness of a few individuals, utterly set at naught, the people themselves.
A case parallel to ours has never yet been exhibited in this country. It is the case of a subordinate corporation, springing out of and virtually discarding the agents of those by whom it was created; paying no sort of respect to the exalted public sources whence their appointment immediately emanates; denying the true nature of their trusts; and nullifying by preconcert and pretence, the law of the land and its ministerial officers. Individually and personally connected under the sanction of official functions, cannot affect us; we are in fact relieved by it from many labors irksome, painful and unprofitable; made silent and useless by the force of a majority, we are freed from much responsibility and care. But to our constituents; to the American nation and people, the example is of vast, and we believe, vital interest; and to them and for them, we feel it a duty to make the statement which we now submit to their assembled representatives. With them alone it remains to decide whether they will resort to the remedy of the law, support their public agents in the discharge of their duties; and confine within its proper sphere of subordination and real usefulness, an institution created, not for their own, but for their benefit.
We now proceed to lay before Congress, the history of those transactions on the part of a majority of the directors of the Bank of the U. States, which are the foundation of the preceding remarks, and have called forth this statement.

On the 8th January, 1833, having been appointed directors, by the President of the United States, three of us attended the first meeting of the board, two being residents of the city of Philadelphia. On the appointment of the standing committee, to whom the preparation and consideration of a great deal of the most important business is assigned, and who consist altogether of thirteen persons, neither of us was appointed on any one committee—thus evincing by the earliest acts of the president and the board, as we could not fail to perceive, a determination to deprive us of the best means of information in regard to the nature of its proceedings.
This measure was followed, very shortly after, by another, to be ascribed only to the same cause. Being specially summoned, on the evening of the 29th January, a long and elaborate report was submitted, by the committee on exchange, in answer to certain inquiries of the chairman of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives. Nearly three weeks had been employed in its preparation—its reading occupied upwards of an hour—it embraced various important statements of facts—exhibited views, some of which we considered partial if not erroneous, in regard to the conduct of the institution and the officers of the treasury—and much of it was entirely new to us, as it must have been to several others of the directors of the board. After a single reading, a motion was made for its adoption, which was carried, before it was read, and we were thus prevented from seeing it before it was thus adopted. We requested the delay even of a week, even a few days, for this purpose. We knew that no public officer required such unusual precipitation. Our motion was promptly rejected. The report was ordered to be transmitted, & a very large number of copies printed for immediate circulation.
We very soon found, however, that this system of conducting the most important affairs by committees, from which we were excluded, was not merely occasional, in violation of the charter, regularly practiced, and which we covered, if not the letter of the charter, which declares not less than seven directors shall be necessary to the transaction of business; and which intrusts it to a board properly chosen and appointed. We found also, that this plan, the effect of which was to transfer from the board to a few members so much power and authority was extended even to the disposal of the funds of the stockholders—a branch of business which certainly ought not to be exercised, except by the full representation of their interests, required by the charter, and which otherwise conducted, has involved and must involve the institution in transactions from which it is difficult to withdraw without loss.
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by-laws was prepared in accordance with the actual practice. They were submitted to the board in the month of April last. When they were under consideration, we requested that the standing committees might be appointed from the board in rotation—this was rejected, and the president was authorized himself to select the two of the most importance, that on the offices and that on exchange. We then requested that the powers of committee on exchange "might not be extended to the business of discounts"—this too was rejected. Desiring that if these powers were to be exercised by a committee, selected by a president, the other directors might at least be regularly informed of its proceedings, we then requested that they "should lay before the board, at every stated meeting, a statement of their proceedings, which should be read before the discounts of the day were settled"—this too was rejected. All these being refused, we requested, that among the business of the day, the board might have submitted and read to it, a "report of the final proceedings of the committee," since the previous stated meeting—this too was rejected. In a word, the system of late years acted upon, was formerly sanctioned by a majority of the board. It is now a portion of its by-laws, as before it was of practice.

In the month of April, we received a letter from the President of the United States, calling our attention to rumours which had come to him, relative to the proceedings of the board, and requiring us to give him such information in regard to them, as was within our knowledge as directors. We were all of opinion that the course deliberately pursued by the majority, had already rendered our services as public agents nearly inefficient, and in such circumstances as had been the subject of discussion and action by the board, and we suggested to him the propriety of an official investigation into its proceedings.—We were convinced that such investigation had become necessary, if it was desirable that the officers of the government should any longer participate in, or be acquainted with the most important acts of the institution.

Strengthened by the changes in the by-laws, to which we have referred, the committee on exchange has continued to assume the most important powers of the board, and no control whatever can be exercised either present or to remedy what they may choose to do. On the 15th of August, we perceived a striking instance of the extent of authority they assumed. We observed that, a week before, a single loan of no less than \$109,000 was made by the committee, to one person, without an authority from the board—although it had been in session that very day—although the proposition for the loan must have been made before the meeting of the board, for it was submitted to the committee by the chairman on its adjournment by its chairman immediately on its adjournment—although the board had, on the same day, refused to receive a report on the making of a loan, during the whole of that period, of \$1882 67, and an average expenditure for each half year of \$20170 66. It was impossible for us to imagine that such a enormous difference in expenditures, under a single head of the expenses of the institution, prolonged throughout the years 1831 and 1832 could have been contemplated, or was to be justified by the resolutions passed in such vague terms, so long before. If they were, it was certainly time that disbursements so large, and for purposes so unusual, should be brought more immediately before the board.

The next point to which we called the attention of the committee, was the entire irresponsibility that existed of ascertaining with any accuracy, and without great trouble, the real nature of the expenditures in question—either in regard to the persons to whom the money was ultimately paid, or the amount and nature of the work actually done. So far as regarded the money expended by the president, this was evidently the case, for we could discover no entries or vouchers in regard to it, except general statements that it was expended on his order, under the resolution referred to. But even when entries of particular payments did appear, in the book, they were so general, and so void of all knowledge of their particulars. The entries, consisting of numerous bills and receipts, could not be examined without difficulty. Some of the payments were evidently made to persons not engaged in printing or publishing. Among the publications, were "extras and editorial articles of newspapers," "speeches of members of Congress," "addresses to members of the state legislatures," "remarks on the veto"—and others which were notoriously of a political character, and such as, we believe, neither the stockholders nor directors, had they previously known, would have desired or directed to be circulated at their expense. We therefore, conceived it to be a matter of duty, on the part of the board, both with regard to their own conduct and to the wishes of their constituents, that the particulars of these expenditures should be clearly exhibited, in the accounts of the bank, as to be susceptible of ready and full examination.

From the extensive authority we knew to be assumed, under these resolutions, we were disposed to believe that similar expenditures might have been made at the offices, and that these disbursements, under the head of stationary and printing, large as they were, might not be all that had been made; at any rate we believed the fact to be one that the board would at least be willing and ever desirous to ascertain.

In conclusion, we urged on the board the propriety of rescinding resolutions, under which a power so indefinite and so susceptible of being carried beyond the intentions of those who granted it, was claimed and exercised. If even right or justifiable, the publication had been now all made, and if the system was to be prolonged, it ought to be done by the open authority of the stockholders.

That our sentiments on these points might be seen we had explicitly called the attention of the board to them all—that it might appear to the stockholders and the public, that as soon as this system was discovered, we desired to have it exhibited to them in its full extent and in the most accurate shape—and that we might record our efforts to suppress it, we offered, on the same day, the 16th of August, the following statement and resolutions, so framing them, as to obviate, we thought, every objection, and submit the matter, as it now stood, in the clearest light, for more careful investigation and more deliberate action.

"Whereas it appears, by the expense account of the bank for the years 1831 and 1832, that upwards of eighty thousand dollars were expended and charged under the head of stationary and printing, during that period; that a large proportion of this was paid to the proprietors of newspapers and periodical journals, and for the printing, distribution, and postage of immense numbers of newspapers and pamphlets; and that about twenty thousand dollars were expended, under the resolutions of 30th November 1830, and 11th March, 1831, without any account of the manner in which, or the persons to whom the same were disbursed.

members of the board, yet a large sum had been expended under them, during the very six months just elapsed—while we were members of the board, without our concurrence or even the slightest knowledge on our part, that such expenditures were made.

Having ascertained, as far as the manner of keeping this account enabled us to do, the extent to which these expenditures had been carried, we called the serious attention of the board to the subject at the very next meeting. We stated to them the examination we had made, and the unexpected result that had arisen from it, limited as it was. However general the extent of the resolutions might be, if never could have been contemplated by the directors, that such enormous and unusual expenditures should be made for an indefinite period—and, above all, that they should be made in such a manner, as to preclude any knowledge on the part of the board of their real nature and extent, until long after they were incurred. Besides this there was nothing, as we conceived, in the words of the resolutions that justified the disbursements by the president of the bank, to the amount of about twenty thousand dollars, without exhibiting receipts and accounts therefor.—Such a system was entirely unaccountable to the stockholders, and ought, we believe, to be immediately discontinued by an express direction of the board, if it was conceived that it was allowed by the resolutions in question. However much it might destroy the rights of the directors to confer upon a committee of exchange, selected by the president the most important powers of the board, as we saw lately done by the alteration of the by-laws—it seemed to us infinitely more dangerous to the interests of the institution, thus to allow the president to expend his money for an indefinite time and unlimited amount, and in a manner which virtually excluded the board, from any knowledge of the object, and the extent of the disbursements, if not altogether, certainly until long after they had been made. We believed, and still believe that to permit such a system to pass unmodified, would have been a gross dereliction from our duty as representative agents—it sustained, it ought at least to be sanctioned by the stockholders and the public—not to depend on the votes of a board of directors.

But it was not only the character of this expenditure to which we called the attention of the board. Its amount, when the avowed object was taken into consideration, was, as we believed, altogether excessive. The expenditures during the last six months of the year 1830, under the head of printing and stationary, had been only \$3765 94; in the first 6 months of 1831, it had been \$7131 27, and in the last 6 months of the same year \$6550 29; making a total during the whole of that period, of \$17487 41, and an average expenditure, for each half year, of \$5999 13. The expenditure of the next two years, under the same head, appeared to be during

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cept, should be so stated as to be readily admitted to and examined by the board of directors and the stockholders.

Resolved, that the cashier, furnish to the board, at as early a day as possible, a full and particular statement of all these expenditures, designating the sums of money paid to each person, the quality and names of the documents printed by him, and his charges for the distribution and postage of the same, together with as full a statement as may be, of the expenditures on orders, under the resolutions of 30th November, 1830, and 11th March, 1831.

"That he ascertain what other expenditures of the same character have been made at any time at the offices, and if so, procure a similar statement thereof, with the authority on which they were made.

"That the said resolutions be rescinded, and no further expenditures, be made under the same."

To be continued

Mr. Tyler asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act for the better organization of the Treasury, approved May, 1820. The bill was then read a first and second time, and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Clay presented a petition from the citizens of Schenectady, concerning steamboat disasters; referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Grundy offered the following resolutions: Resolved, 1st, That the Post Master General be directed to communicate to the Senate a statement of all the allowances, by him made, beyond the sums stipulated in the original contracts, since the 6th of April, 1829, specifying, in every case, the service to be performed by the original contract, and the sums to be paid thereon, the nature and extent of each facility or improvement, and the extra allowance made thereon, and the name of the persons to whom the allowance has been made, and for what time.

2d, A statement of the curtailments of facilities lately made by the department, specifying each route, and the names of the respective contractors, and the amount of the diminution of service and of compensation, in each case; also what routes, if any, have been discontinued.

3d, The expenses incurred in putting into operation the post routes, established by the act of the 15th of June, 1833, cost of transporting the mail on said routes in each year.

Which resolutions, after some tart remarks by Mr. Clay in regard to the reports in circulation, relating to the mismanagement of the department, which were promptly replied to by Mr. Grundy, were adopted.

Mr. Mangum, of N. Carolina, having voted for Mr. Clay's call on the President for a copy of his cabinet paper, moved a review of the proceedings in that case; which was agreed to; and the reply of the President, together with Mr. Clay's resolution, was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Mangum, White, Forsyth, Ewing, Bibb, Southard and Rives.

DEPOSITES. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Clay was then taken up, when Mr. Benton moved to amend the resolution by adding the following words: "That the Secretary communicate to the Senate the monthly statement of the affairs of the Bank of the United States for the current year, which have not been heretofore communicated."

Also, the entire correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury, and the President of the Bank of the United States, for the first half of the year 1831.

Mr. Clay spoke at length in support of his resolutions, and took occasion to animadvert with much bitterness upon the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury; comparing the "extensive doctrine of the general welfare," in its worst form, as supported by the old Federal party, and charged him with carrying the heresy even further than the federalists of 1793 and 94.

He was briefly replied to by Mr. Forsyth, who defended the Secretary from what he conceived a premature sentence pronounced by the Senator from Kentucky.

The amendment and resolutions were agreed to. The Senate adjourned.

At least, gentlemen of all parties of the House will be disposed to take the word of the President of the United States as to the fact of his having given the order for the removal of these deposits. Fortunately the reasons upon which that measure was adopted, are not left to conjecture, but have been sent forth to the public in the form of a printed manifesto, and from occurrences which have taken place in the other branches of the legislature, we are now authorized to consider that manifesto as a public document, containing the official reasons on which the President of the United States ordered the deposits to be removed. From that document then, Mr. M.D. said he should proceed to present to the consideration of the house a few sentences which, he thought, taken together, would be perfectly conclusive on this point.

After giving the various reasons which, in the opinion of the President, rendered it expedient that the deposits should be removed from the Bank of the United States, the President of the United States, (said Mr. M.D.) proceeds in this document thus: "From all these considerations, the President thinks that the State Banks ought immediately to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and the funds now in the Bank of the United States drawn out with all convenient despatch." Then again, towards the conclusion of the document, we find that the President again repeats "that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. His responsibility has been assumed, and he is determined to reserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise, &c. Further: "under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people, cannot be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposits, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made." Now, sir, said Mr. M.D. I leave it to any man who is at all acquainted with the force of language, whether any thing can be more plain than that the President has assumed the responsibility of directing and ordering the public deposits to be removed from the Bank of the United States; and that, while he recognizes the right of the Secretary of the Treasury over the subject, he has usurped the right and exercised it himself. The President begs his cabinet to consider the measure as his own; he takes the responsibility upon himself; he decides the question; and yet he begs the house to attend for a single moment to the extraordinary declarations and admissions of this same document with regard to the exclusive right of the Secretary of the Treasury to act in the premises. Why, sir, from one part of this document, you will suppose that the President would as soon have struck off his right hand as interfered with the free exercise, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of the very power which he undertook to exercise himself. In support of this view of the subject, the President goes on to say, in this manifesto, "Far be it from him to expect or require that any member of the cabinet should, at his request, order, or dictate, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns." In the remarks he has made on this all-important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only the frank and respectful declarations of the opinions which the President has formed on a measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid as ready to resist.

Again, says the President, in a preceding part of the same document, "The existing laws declare, that the deposits of the money of the United States in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank, or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before the Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reason of such order and direction." The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposits, is unqualified. The provision that he shall report the reasons to Congress, is no limitation. Had it been inserted, he would have been responsible to Congress, had he made a removal for any other than good reasons." Here then, sir, said Mr. M.D. the President distinctly admits the right to exist in the Secretary of the Treasury. He also admits that this power is delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury under a direct responsibility to Congress. Yet, sir, in the very moment of making this admission, in the very moment of disclaiming all design of exercising the least control over the free exercise of the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury upon this matter, what does he do? Why, he names the first of October as the day on which the deposits are to be removed! Not only so, but it was formally announced in the official gazette, three days before the removal of the late Secretary of the Treasury, that the public deposits had been determined to be removed from the Bank of the United States.

Now, said Mr. M.D. let us examine this matter a little more minutely. It is argued, that it is true, indeed, that the Secretary is the officer selected by the Congress of the United States to exercise this high and important power; but that, heretofore, the Treasury Department was created as a distinct Department, and not as one of the Executive Departments, as all the others are, and although this very power of transferring the deposits was given in the Bank charter to the Secretary of the Treasury at the moment that another power was given to the President of the United States, yet, because the Secretary of the Treasury was one of the heads of departments, the President has a right to make that officer a mere instrument, bound to execute his will. Sir, there was some meaning in the language of the Congress of the United States, directing this power of transferring the Deposits to be exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury. Why was not the power given at once to the President? Why, upon the most obvious principle, that nothing can be more dangerous in any government than to trust the purse and the sword of the nation, in the same hands? In what government, possessing the semblance of freedom have these two powers ever been united in one hand? In what solitary instance has the King of England ever assumed over the finances this power of transferring the deposits? It is a power which no man could, in these United States, at this day, be subjected to: the peril of losing his head. One King of France had escaped this peril, not very long ago, for a less gross abuse of power than this.

And what was the emergency, (asked Mr. M.D.) which, sixty days before the meeting of Congress, called upon the President to interpose and exercise this unconstitutional power? Why, sir, said he, from the document to which I have already had occasion to refer, it would readily appear that nothing could well be more distressing to the President than the necessity of exercising this power, and it is worthy of remark here, to what an extraordinary degree public men can deceive themselves as to the motives of their acts, especially when they have reached the highest point of power. Instances of this kind, sir, are no rare in history. It is curious to read, as a commentary on his proceedings, what the President says on this subject. "The President," says the manifesto, "would have felt himself relieved from a heavy and painful responsibility, if in the charter of the Bank, Congress had reserved to itself the power of directing, at its pleasure, the public money to be elsewhere deposited, and had not devolved that power exclusively"—not on the President—no sir; but "upon one of the Executive Departments." What an astonishing jumble of loose notions! "Altho' And again, (very sound doctrine too,) "Altho' according to the frame and principle of our government, this decision would seem more properly to belong to the legislative power, yet as the law has imposed it upon the Executive department, the duty ought to be faithfully and firmly met, and the decision made and executed under the best lights that can be obtained, it would ill become" (not the President, sir, but) "the Executive branch of the government to shrink from any duty which the law imposes on it, to fix upon others the responsibility which justly belongs to itself." Now, again, the argument comes to us in a new aspect, emerging from the obscurity of Executive departments and branches. "While the President is bound to abstain from the exercise of doubtful powers and to avoid all interference with the rights and duties of others, he must, yet, with unshaken constancy, discharge his own obligations." So it seems, (said Mr. M.D.) that the President has exercised this power from the sheer necessity of the case—a case of great public emergency, which admitted of no delay, and that he has assumed this high responsibility with the utmost pain and reluctance. Why, sir, every body knows that Executive power—particularly that highest order of Executive power which is alone the law is assumed with great reluctance. It would have been extremely distressing to Caesar to have been obliged to assume the Kingly office; but Caesar put by the Crown. It was according to history, very distressing to Richard the III. to accept the Kingly power when urged upon with such clamour by his own procurement. But he yielded, saying, as Shakespeare writes for him: "I am not made of stone, "But penetrable to your kind entreaties, "Albeit against my conscience and my soul."

Of all the difficulties that he had ever encountered, Mr. M.D. said, in any document, the greatest was that of deciphering from this manifesto the ground upon which this measure had been taken by the President. What did that document contain? Does it claim a right for the President to remove the deposits? Does it recognize the exclusive right of the Secretary of the Treasury over them? Or what does it purport? With all the exertion of his humble powers of comprehension, Mr. M.D. said, he could not draw any satisfactory conclusion on the subject. He was so struck by the resemblance between the sort of title set up for the President to dispose of the public treasure, and the title set up by one of the Kings of England to the crown, that he could not avoid looking up the latter, and he had a copy of it before him. Henry the Fourth, it seems, came to the throne by a doubtful title, as far as legitimacy was concerned. When he claimed the crown it was in a document which the historian has recorded, because of its singularity, in the following terms: "In the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, I Henry of Lancaster, challenge the crown of England, and the crown, with all the members, and the appurtenances; as I that am descended by right line of the blood, coming from the good King Henry the third, and through that right that God of his grace hath sent me, with help of myn, and of my friends to recover it; the which revenue was in point to be undone by default of governance, and overthrowing of the good laws."

There, Sir, (said Mr. M.D.) is the right and title of Henry the Fourth to the throne, and here in this document is the right and title of the President to remove the deposits. I leave those who are skilled in such subjects to decide between them.

I am always disposed, Sir, to look with respect upon any matter which is clearly and distinctly set forth. But I confess I look with alarm at such tremendous stretches of power as this, when I find them under such circumstances and under such coloring as those contained in this justiciary document. On reading that document, one would suppose that no man in the world would have more respect for the Secretary of the Treasury, or could be more unwilling to exercise the slightest control over him than the President himself. He says to him, in substance, this is your business, not mine; I am very unwilling to exercise doubtful powers; the law has vested this power in you; it is far from me to desire to dictate to you; such is not my design. Then, at the very moment of declaring the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise a free and unrestricted judgment on the subject, what does the President do? Why, he dismisses him from office because he will not sign a paper on the subject, and put into his place another man who will! Mr. M.D. said, he never had seen in his life any thing to compare with the extraordinary issue of contradictions to be found in this document, except it was in an account which he had from a travelling friend, of the decision of a Dutch Judge, in some of the villages along the Hudson—Kinderhook, perhaps—in a case before him, in which the right of opinion was brought in question.

It was argued, for the party whose right was questioned, that in this country every man had a right to express freely his opinions. For this the Judge, who it seems, was determined to give it against the man, replied with great complacency, O yahl! Every man has a right, by the law, in this free Republic, to think for himself; provided he thinks with the Court. So Mr. Speaker (said Mr. M.D.) the Secretary of the Treasury had an undoubted right to think and act as he chose in this matter, if he would only think as the President did. Not being possessed of such ductility of mind, he was turned out of his office.

It is apparent that the President alone is responsible. He is the man who was the author of the act. It is a perversion of language, to say, that the Secretary of the Treasury has removed the deposits. It is not true, (I speak in a legal sense.) He is no more chargeable with the act than the iron pen is chargeable with writing the order. The Secretary of the Treasury had an undoubted right to think and act as he chose in this matter, if he would only think as the President did. Not being possessed of such ductility of mind, he was turned out of his office.

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insult to the nation to say so. It is false to speak legally it is false. He was made to do by the President, who had no more right to move the public money than I have. Why, Sir, is the President, from the fact that he appoints men to office to usurp to himself all law, and all power? He appoints the Chief Justice of the U. States. Well, sir, suppose he should say to Chief Justice Marshall, when a criminal was on trial, "condemn that man!"—or, as the tyrant Richard said, "I wish the bastards dead." And suppose the Chief Justice should claim some little right to thank for himself on the matter,—is the President instantly to say (supposing his power was equal to his will) of disclaiming a role from his shoulders, and put the instrument who will do the deed of blood?—Why not, sir? It would be all fair, according to the logic by which it is now attempted to cumulate all the powers of government in the President of the U. States.

But, sir, admitting the Secretary to have possessed the power to pass such an order and to remove the Deposits as he has done, I will now proceed briefly to examine the reasons he has submitted to this House in justification of the act. Now, without stopping to ascertain what weight the reasons assigned may possess, I say that, weigh they more or less, they are not in the slightest degree applicable to the subject. Admitting them to have what weight you please, they never touch the question of more than if they had respect to the religious opinions of the Directors of the Bank. I speak, of course, of his governing reasons; not of those which seem to have been thrown in as an after thought.

The bare fact that the power of removing the public moneys from the Bank was committed to the Secretary of the Treasury shows it to have been the intention of Congress that the national deposits should be removed, if at all, only for reasons immediately connected with their safety, and with the convenience of the Treasury. They are entrusted to the control of the Secretary as a great financial officer of the Government. Such being the case, what kind of reasons must they be which will justify him in removing the deposits from the Bank, where by law they had been placed? If it were shown that the Bank was not a safe place to keep them in, that, I admit, would be a conclusive reason for removing them. Or, if the Bank had not complied with the stipulations of the charter in facilitating the transmission of the public moneys, and otherwise accommodating the Government, as required by law to do, that would be a satisfactory reason. Or if it were shown that the Treasury could make an arrangement on terms more favorable to the Government with the State Banks, that might perhaps, be received as a good reason. In fact almost any failure on the part of the Bank to comply with its engagements to Government would be a reason, greater or smaller, according to circumstances.

But, sir, says Mr. M.D., what are we told that the deposits were not safe in the Bank of the United States. Why, sir, we have it now admitted from all quarters, even by the coadjutors from New York himself (Mr. Canby), who professed so very desirably on the subject at the last session—aye, sir, by the Secretary himself, under his hand, that the deposits were safe, perfectly safe, in that Bank. And not only so; it seems that from having been—as was then so strenuously endeavored to be proved—an insolvent concern and no safe place in which to trust the public money, the Bank has too much specie in its vaults. Yes, sir; the fault is now the other way. The Bank is so horribly unaccountable, that though it has ten millions of specie lying in its vaults, it wants not a dollar—no, sir, not a single dollar—has a safe place of deposit. Well, sir, has the Bank failed in complying with any of its stipulations? Has it refused to transmit the public treasure to any part of the Union, when needed by the operations of Government. Sir, I speak knowingly and deliberately when I say, that there is not a Government on the face of the earth, whether the space covered by its authority be small or large, which has been so well served in its financial operations as the United States. Look, sir, at the astonishing fact, that, in all its immense receipts and disbursements, not a dollar—no, sir, not a single dollar—has ever been lost, by means of the agency for the collection and transmission and disbursement of its vast revenues. Nor is this all. Not a creditor of this Government has had to wait a moment for the reception of his dues, so far as this agency has been concerned. And more than that; when he got his money, it was MONEY. God grant I may be able to say this some two years from this time. Thus it appears we have been, in relation to our National Bank, in the full tide of successful experiment. Our currency, from rottenness and ruin has attained to such a degree of soundness and purity as is unequalled by any of the same extent in the known world.

We have had to pay a mere nominal percentage for exchange, however distant. And all the fiscal operations of the Government have been, in fact, carried on without expense. And with a good Bank, solvent Bank, the most solvent Bank on earth, and with a perfectly safe and sound currency—thus enjoying all that heart can wish in this department of our national interests—what do we hear? After 2 years of unremitting and unexampled persecution, after all manner of shames and rebuffs, which have recoiled on the heads of the libellers, after the most desperate attempts to prove it insolvent, have been abandoned, and though the Bank has strictly and fully complied with every stipulation contained in its charter, yet have the public funds of the nation, which have been placed in this Bank by force of law, been removed from it by the President of the United States, without even the shadow of a right; and for what? FOR ORIXON'S SAKE. Yes, sir, for opinion's sake. In this land of liberty; where all men were thought to enjoy the right of opinion in its perfection, and the right, too, of all the influence they could acquire and exert in a free community, a great institution has been assailed, and the rights and property of widows and orphans trampled in the dust by the foot of a Tyrant—and this for the exercise of the right of opinion. Pray, sir, what right has the President to say that the stockholders of a Bank, or its officers, had no right to interfere in his election? I believe they have not interfered in it. I am confident there are none of our citizens who have in a greater degree abstained from meddling in the political contests of the day. But, supposing they had taken ever so active a part in them, what right has the President to forbid it? Because a man has placed his capital in a Bank, is he therefore to be disfranchised? Is he therefore not to dare to open his mouth? Is it violated majesty to oppose the election of a particular President? Why, sir, in the days of Tiberius himself, this would scarcely have been viewed as a violated majesty.

Sir, one of the reasons put forth by the Secretary, if true in point of fact, so far from being a reason to be listened to and received by this House, is of such a kind that the very presentation of it ought to excite the liveliest indignation. What is the English of all this? What does the President mean, when he says that the Bank must not thrust its hand into the public affairs of this country? What does he mean, when he declares it a crime for the Bank to possess or exercise any political influence?

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power? Sir, I will tell you what he means. He says any man suppose if the Bank had consented to do whatever the Executive mandate had required it to do—

Federal Government were somewhat to pragmatic and interfering in the political contests of the country, and that, as a matter of principle, they ought to be restrained, and the President, when he came into power, told the nation that the cry of the evils of those who had been his predecessors was the meddling of office holders in the politics of the country.

exists, the bills of the State Banks will be in good credit. We wish no better. Can the Secretary add anything to their credit? It is obvious he cannot; and what then does he mean, when he talks to us about the propriety of a currency to substitute for that currency which he seeks to destroy?

confirmation, as does also a report that the Queen had been compelled to leave Madrid. The news from Portugal is unimportant. No material change had taken place in affairs.

CALENDAR FOR 1834. Table with columns for days of the week and months from January to December, showing dates and days.

A COOK WANTED. A Gentleman living in Baltimore, wishes to purchase a good plain COOK, from 30 to 40 years of age, without children. A liberal price will be given. Apply to the Editor. dec. 17

3000 WEIGHT OF PRIME CORN FED PORK, IS WANTED. Apply at the Whig office. Dec. 21

MANLOVE HAZEL HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS suitable for the present, and approaching seasons; which he will sell on accommodating terms his friends, and the public are requested to call and examine, and judge for themselves. nov 5

NOTICE. THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of KENNARD & LOVEDAY, and having added to it a new and

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FALL GOODS selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm, and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory. WILLIAM LOVEDAY. oct 29

TEACHER IS WANTED, at the District School, No. 8, of the Middle District of Caroline county. A person competent to teach with facility, the usual branches in Primary Schools, together with English grammar, bringing satisfactory testimonials of good moral character, will meet with immediate employment. Application by letter, post paid, or in person, may be made to the subscriber, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, who will communicate all applications to the Board immediately. R. D. CHAMBERS, Secretary to the Board of Trustees. December 24, 1833

MORE NEW FALL GOODS. WILLSON & TAYLOR Have again returned from Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of

HANDSOME GOODS, which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete. Consisting in part as follows: Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassioetts, Valencia, Silk and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, Rose and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Gingham, 4-4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Tibets and Valencia Shaws, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk a very splendid assortment; Woollens and Cottons, &c. &c. &c. -A. S. Co.

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and Teas, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware &c. all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lintsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call. dec 21

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! THOMAS H. JENKINS HAVING just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

A VERY HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WINTER GOODS, viz: Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colors of English Merino's, Turkey three and four red Chins, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities. Black and Chocolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich. MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black and Scarlet, richly bordered SILKS. A beautiful assortment of Coloured Gro de Naps, adapted to the season.

FURS! FURS! FURS!!! The ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beautiful lot of FUR CAPES, BOAS AND THIBETS. They can be sold on reasonable terms. MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. A general assortment of CLOTH CAPS—also a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin FUR CAPS. QUILTED SILK VESTINGS. NEW STYLE STRIPED CASSIMERS. SEVERAL HANDSOME SETS OF CHINA WARE.

Together with a liberal collection of other GOODS, selected with care and attention from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore. P. H. J. grateful for past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will be hoped be an inducement for the liberal continuation of their patronage.—Nothing that attention and assiduity can suggest, shall be wanting on his part, to please all who may desire to purchase. Easton, Dec. 24.

AS committed to the jail of Queen Anne's county on the 16th day of September 1833, by William Harper, a justice of the Peace in and for Queen Anne county, as a runaway, a colored man who calls himself JOHN DINGOES—says he was born free, and emigrated from France to this country. Said John Dingo is about thirty years of age, five feet four inches high. Had on when committed, a blue round jacket and linen trousers. The owner (if any) 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. THOMAS SUDLER, Sheriff. dec. 7 3m of Queen Anne's county.

CALENDAR FOR 1834. Table with columns for days of the week and months from January to December, showing dates and days.

NARRAGANSETT HORSE. The splendid Nankeen coloured Narragansett Horse will stand, the ensuing season, at Easton and the Trappe.

DEER CREEK Young Ladies' Academy. The Semi-Annual Examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place on Monday, the 18th instant, in the presence of a majority of the Trustees, who have great pleasure in being able to say, that they have not elsewhere witnessed in pupils so young, greater accuracy and extent of knowledge in History, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, than was manifested on that occasion. Pieces of composition were shown as the unsaid production of the pupils, which would do credit to mature years; and the exercises in Parsing, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. were altogether calculated to place Miss CHEVREY, who superintends this seminary, in the first rank of those who undertake the government and instruction of the female mind. And the trustees feel assured that when instruction in the French language is added to the branches already taught, few schools in the country will hold out better prospects for the acquisition of a useful and substantial Female education. The Academy is situated five miles north of Belle Air, immediately on stage route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of Conowingo, in a pleasant and healthy neighborhood, and the young ladies are boarded in the family of Mr. Trimble, where every attention is paid to their health and morals.

Boarding, washing, fuel, &c. per quarter \$20 00 Tuition French extra 5 00 Drawing extra 5 00 Books and Stationary furnished at moderate prices. JOHN FORWOOD SAMUEL BROWN ROBERT ARCHER PARKER FORWOOD Trustees.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, SITTING AS A COURT OF CHANCERY, before the Honorable the Judges of the year 1833. ORDERED, That the sale of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by John M. G. Enroy, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, in the cause of John Cranland and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Cranland wife of John Cranland, Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the administrators of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four: provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern-Shore of Maryland, before the first day of January in the year last aforesaid; and the report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$35 25.

R. T. EARLE. P. B. HOPPER. J. B. ECCLESTON. True copy, Test Jacob Lockerman, Clk.

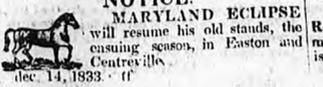
NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same. Easton, July 23, 1833.

NOTICE. The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and brought with him an elegant assortment of Materials in his line of business, and is now prepared to make LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S BONNETS AND HATS of the newest and most approved fashions. He takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments for past favors, and earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. ENNALES ROSZELL. dec 23

Astronomical Lectures. Lecture 9—For Wednesday evening the first of January, shall include the method of discovering the distance of the sun and moon, magnitude, phases, figure, rotation, libration, changes and eclipses of the moon, harvest moon, hunter's moon, and horizontal moon. Lecture 10—For Friday evening the 3rd of January, will contain an account of the eclipses of the sun, theory of the tides, observations on the two inferior planets, Mercury and Venus. dec 23

A RUNAWAY. WAS committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 8th of the present month, a negro man, who calls himself HENRY BOADLY, aged about twenty years; says he was born free, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, and that his mother formerly belonged to Henrietta Hammond. He is about five feet nine inches high; has a large scar over the left eye, and a small one on the left breast. He has very thick lips, & stammers a little when speaking. He had on when committed, a pair of blue pantaloons, a gray roundabout, a buff vest, and old shoes; and had with him a bundle containing a fur hat, and a white roundabout, and two spotted summer vests. The owner of the above boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. PRESTON McCORMAN, Sheriff of Harford county. Easton Whig, Baltimore American, and National Intelligencer, will copy the above to the amount of \$1, and charge the subscriber. dec 23 3w

NOTICE. MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centreville. dec. 14, 1833. If



EASTON, MD. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1833.

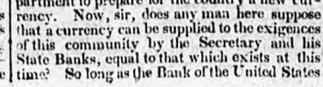
The Baltimore Gazette of Thursday says: It is said that an Express passed through this city yesterday for Washington, and there is a report very current in town to-day that Government Bills to a large amount have been returned from London protested.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings in Congress on Monday and Tuesday were of but little moment. On Monday in the Senate, the consideration of the proposition to repeal the force bill, was further postponed for two weeks, at the request of Mr. Calhoun. On Tuesday Governor Kent made a proposition to amend the constitution so as to give to a majority of both Houses of Congress the power to pass any law without the consent of the President. The Senate adjourned to Thursday, when the deposit question was to be again taken up.

The House of Representatives adjourned to Friday, which being set apart for the transaction of private business, would necessarily postpone the further consideration of the deposit question till Monday.

As impartial chroniclers of passing events, we give Mr. McDuffie's speech, this morning, on the deposit question, to the exclusion of many other flings of interest. We do this, because we are desirous, as far as possible, to spread before our readers, all that can be said for and against the course of the President; that they may be able to form, for themselves, a just opinion on the subject.

FORBIDDEN.—We have news from Liverpool, by the ship Europe, of the 16th of Nov. The accounts from Spain give additional reason to believe that the cause of the Queen regent will be sustained by the French Government. It had been said, indeed, that a French army had crossed the Spanish frontier, but the news was



POETRY.

A FEW YEARS.

Oh! A FEW YEARS! how the world come,
Like frost across the heart!

Yet—"a few years"—is this the whole
Of childhood in the name?

That, glad or wretched, a few years,
With their tumultuous hopes and fears,
And 'twill be all the same—
Our days, our generation, gone,
Our day of life, and life's dream done!

All this were nothing—fewer still
Will do to bury all
That made life pleasant once, and threw
Over its stream the sunny hue
That it shall scarce recall.
There is a gloomier grave than death,
For hearts where love is life's breath.

Aye, pain sleeps now; but, a few years,
And how all, all may change?
How some, whose hearts were like our own,
So woven with ours, so like in tone,
By then may have grown strange:
Or keep but that time, cutting show
Of love that freezes fervour's flow!

Such things have been; oh! a few years,
They teach us more of earth;
And of what all its sweetest things,
Its kindly ties, its hopes' young springs,
Its dearest smiles are worth,
Than ought its sage ones ever told
Before our own fond breasts grew cold.

But—worse and saddest—a few years,
And happy is the heart.
That believes itself the same—
Is not calm pulse, so dead, so tame,
To be the one whose lightest start
Was bliss, ere though it wrung hot tears,
To the cold rest of later years.

The storms and buds together gone,
The sunshine and the rain—
Our hopes, our cares, our tears grown few,
We love not as we used to do,
We never can again!

Yet something we must love, while life
Is worn within the breast:
Oh! would that earth had not, even yet,
Enough, too much, whereon to set
Its tendernesses' support!
Would that the world had indeed no more
On which affection's depth to pour!

For then how easy it would be,
In contrast to our grief,
Weary and sick, to bring to One,
To the Unchangeable alone,
Devotely the whole!

Then, a few years, at rest, for even,
Himself would dry all tears in Heaven.
[Blackwood's Magazine.]

Revised List of Books and Prices.

Table with columns for book titles, authors, and prices. Includes titles like 'Discipline M. P. Church', 'Hymn book M. P. Church', 'Moshelm, Cote and Gleig's Church History', etc.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms.

The public's humble servant,
JAMES BENNY.
Easton, December 14, 1833.

N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.

Those persons having accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to wit:
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs directly through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

MILL & Farm for Sale, on a credit. THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Daynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICES MILL. The stream is never failing; her corn stores and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order.

Lectures on Astronomy. MR. McKEE will commence a Course of 4th of December, in the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, Easton. The course will consist of twelve, to be delivered on Wednesday and Fridays, at seven o'clock, P. M.; during which the history and all the general principles of this delightful science will be explained, and illustrated with diagrams.

A CARD. THE subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

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Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to send the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and, we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and munificent subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture.

The present enlarged and improved publication, it will be observed by the prospectus annexed, will be given to subscribers, after the 1st of December, on the same terms on which the Globe has hitherto been furnished to subscribers.

In addition to the Daily and Semi Weekly, and Weekly, heretofore issued, it will be observed, that we propose to publish a Congressional Globe, exclusively devoted to the proceedings and debates in Congress. This paper will be printed at the close of every week, during the session of Congress, and will contain, in regular series, a succinct and clear account of the proceedings of each day, together with a brief and condensed report of the speeches made on every topic brought under discussion. In preparing these outlines, it is our purpose to employ industrious Reporters, who will take Lloyd's Report of Debates of Congress of 1789, as a sample for imitation; and will also avail themselves, when ever it is permitted, of the notes of the speakers themselves, to prepare the sketches.

We will also endeavor, if the space will allow, to give, in the Congressional Globe, the more elaborate and finished orations upon questions of great moment, as prepared by members themselves, for the public. We hope to be able to effect this, by using letter type, and the greatly increased page count presented by adding this weekly paper at the rate of one dollar, for all the numbers printed during the session, may be most of affording the most important information, at the cheapest possible price, and we look for a remuneration for our labor and trouble, in a very net profit, upon a very extensive sale and circulation of the numbers. That the subscription should be paid in advance, is therefore, rendered indispensable, and we throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends, and ask the favor of them to volunteer their exertions to favor our objects;—and we especially solicit from the Editors with whom we exchange, a gratuitous insertion of this notice, together with the annexed terms.

THE TERMS OF THE GLOBE. Congressional Globe, published weekly during the session of Congress, presenting a neat abstract of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives in regular series, from day to day, with brief reports of the discussion of every debated question.

One Thousand Dollars!—AGRICULTURAL SWEEPSTAKE, FOR TALBOT and DORCHESTER COUNTIES. A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallel-gram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm R. Price, Esq. This house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, with a few paces of the Court House and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State.

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A CARD. MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies. The French language and all the higher branches of female education will be taught by Mr. Burrell, and Music, Painting, Needle work, &c. by Mrs. Burrell.

FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting in part of DRY GOODS, Groceries, China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce.

THE STEAM BOAT. Capt. WM. W. VIRDIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corcoran, and Chestertown, returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corcoran at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.

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LIVEN & WOOLLEN WHEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linon and Woollen Wheels, which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.

The Public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM FLETCHER,
Trappe, Talbot county, Md.
Oct 29, 1833.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Rose & Spencer are requested to make immediate payment to Richard P. Spencer, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
Easton, July 23, 1833.

MARYLAND Talbot County Orphans' Court.

21st day of November A. D. 1833. On application of George W. Leonard, Administrator of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office of fixed, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three.

JAS. PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r. of John C. Leonard, deceased.

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT.

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst, leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return on the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

N. B. All Baggage at the owner's risk. Passengers to or from Easton or Cambridge, to or from Annapolis, \$2.50. All Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEML. G. TAYLOR, Master.

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SHEEP LOST.

ON the 6th day of November last, the subscriber lost, between Peack Blossom, and the firm known as Maynader's farm, 19 head of SHEEP, all white, and all except two with short tails, which two are the only ones having ear marks, (a hole in each ear). There is among them a Merino Ram, with long horns, and short tail. Any person giving information of where they may be obtained, will receive the thanks of the subscriber, and will be rewarded if required.

NATHAN LEONARD,
Banbury, near the Trappe,
dec 7 3t

FOR RENT.

That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

WAS COMMITTED to the Jail of Baltimore City and County, on the 24th day of October, 1833, by Thomas Sheppard, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, in and for the City of Baltimore, as a runaway, a colored man, who calls himself GLYDUS WILLIAMS, says he is free, but did belong to James Purvis & Co. Said colored man is about 48 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, has a small scar on the left cheek, and one over the left eye—had on when committed, a dark chequered round about, white drilling pantaloons, buff vest, course shoes, and tarpauling hat.

The owner (if any) 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.
nov 8—19 3w

BILL IN EQUITY, CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

October Term, 1833.

Jacob Charles, Adm'r. of Brannock Smith, vs. William Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, and his son, Algebron Smith, William Smith, Mary Maria Smith, Ann Smith and Devereux Smith, children of William Smith, otherwise called Wm G. Smith.

THE bill in this cause states that William Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and one, having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of law, which after the death of the said William Smith, was duly proved as the law requires, in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county. That the said William Smith, in and by the said will, devised unto his son, William Smith, otherwise called William G. Smith, all his the said testator's dwelling plantation upon condition that he the said William G. Smith should pay unto the testator's other son, Brannock Smith, one hundred pounds. The bill further states that the said William G. Smith hath departed this life without having paid the said Legacy of one hundred pounds to the said Brannock Smith; and also without having left any personal estate by which the same can be paid. That the said Brannock Smith is also dead, and that administration of his personal estate hath been granted to the complainant, the said Jacob Charles, by the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, by means whereof the said complainant is entitled to have and receive the said Legacy of one hundred pounds, which cannot be paid without a sale of the said lands or some part thereof. The said complainant, therefore, prays the Court to decree such sale. The bill further states that the said Devereux Smith resides out of this State and beyond the process of this Court. It is therefore this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, (a former order of this Court having been neglected to be published) that the said complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, at least four months prior to the second Monday of March next, do give notice to the said Devereux Smith of the filing and objects of this bill, and that he be and appear in this Court on the said second Monday of March next, to shew cause if any he has why the said Decree should not be passed as prayed for, otherwise the said bill will stand as to the said Devereux Smith, be taken pro confesso.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, ARA SPENCER, WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy, Test Jo. Richardson, Clk.
nov 26 w

For Sale, Cheap, A SECOND HAND ONE HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE.

built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

nov 12

BURRITT'S GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS.

Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than TEN FEET. This work, as now published, contains a greater mass of interesting matter, connected with the study of the heavens, than any other School book extant.

A variety of interesting facts and observations, embracing the latest improvements in the science, were derived directly from the French and English Observatories expressly for this Class book, and are not contained in any other. It is now being generally used in the principal Seminaries of New England, and is recommended to schools in general, by members of the Board of Examination of Yale College, as "A work more needed, and which, it is believed, will be more useful, than any other introduced into our Institutions of Learning for a number of years."

Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn.; and Sold by Collins & Hannay, Jonathan Leavitt, and Roe Lockwood, New York;—O. Steel, Albany;—DeSilver, Jun. and Thomas; Marshall, Clark & Co. and Geo. Lattimer & Co. Philadelphia;—and Joseph Jewett and James Anderson, Baltimore.—[Price \$1 50.]
dec 8

NEW FALL GOODS. W. H. & P. GROOME.

HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, their full supply of GOODS, comprising an unusually large and general assortment.

Among which are a great variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CASSIMETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND BAISES, AND ENGLISH MERINOS.

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS, (new style) BLACK & COLORED SILKS, for dresses, MEHINO AND THIBET SHAWLS, CASHMERE & VELENCLA do. WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, GLASS, &c. &c. All of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Oct. 15 w

A CARD.

TO publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces. The publishers of the New England Weekly Review are desirous of making up a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the name of their publishers and the places where published; they, therefore, request all publishers to insert this card, and also send them two copies of their respective publications, that they may not fail of receiving one, in order to render the list complete.

Direct to the New England Weekly Review, Hartford, Connecticut.
oct 29

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOT & SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.
april 9

WOOL. LYMAN REED & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 6, SOUTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE.

DEVOTE particular attention to the sale of wool. Letters post paid asking information respecting the wool market, will receive immediate attention.

L. R. & Co., have leave to refer to Messrs. Tiffney, Shaw & Co Daniel Cobb & Co. Samuel Wyman & Co. Baltimore
May 14

JUST received and 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, Emeline, Strichnine, Corine, Piperine, Oil Cubeb, Sulfidized Opium, Oil of Cantharidin, Denarcotized Laudanum, Ditto Opium, Iodine, Cicuta, Belladonna, Hyosciamus, and all the modern preparations, with a full supply of PATENT MEDICINES, and GLASS, of all sizes, 8 by 10, 10 by 12 by 16, &c.

Also—A quantity of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, put up by the Shakers of Massachusetts, warranted genuine, all of which will be disposed of at reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, dec 18

REMOVAL.

JAMES B. GEORGE, feeling thankful for the liberal encouragement received for the last ten years in his line of business, would inform them that he has removed to No. 49, Centre Market space a few doors below his former stand, and hopes by a due attention to business to merit a continuance of public patronage. He has on hand and intends keeping, as usual, a good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, both fine and coarse, of his own manufacture, together with a good selection of the Eastern make.

LIKEWISE: Hats, Caps, Trunks, and Blacking—all of which he will dispose of at the lowest prices, for cash.

N. B.—The Easton Whig, Centreville Times, Elkton Press, Kent Enquirer, and Belle Air Republican, will publish the above advertisement to the amount of \$4 and forward their accounts to this office, or to J. B. George.
Baltimore, Sept. 10.

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. Niade'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.

The subscriber has a first rate HEARSE, and is well prepared to execute all orders for Coffins with neatness and dispatch, and the strictest attention will be paid to funerals.

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

Easton, July 2

BOOKS.

EDWARD MULLIKIN has for sale at his Store at the Post-Office, adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel. Fox's Book of Martyrs, Goodrich's Universal Geography, Newton on the Prophecies, Sturm's Reflections, Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie and Collins' Poems, Sterne's Works, Hemans, Hoher, and Pollok's Poems, Byron's Works, Pronouncing Bible, Pronouncing Testament, Prudden's Conjunctions of Sacred and Profane History, Watts on the mind, Jay's Lectures, Bible Companion, Malbon's Bible Dictionary, Imitation of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis, Evidence of Christianity, by Alexander Watson, Junius, Leslie and Paley, Baxter's Call to the unconverted, Saints' Rest, Græca Majora, Græca Minora, Cooper's Virgil, Clarke's Cæsar, Clarke's Homer, Smart's Cicero, Casar Delphini, Horace Delphini, Sallust Delphini, Hutchinson's Xenophon, Allen's Euclid, Griesbach's Greek Testament, Greek Exercises, Anthon's Sallust, Blair's Syntax, Adams' Latin Grammar, Ruddiman's do do, Tit Livii, McIntyre on the Globes, Donnycastle's Algebra, Polite Learning, Blair's Lectures, Blair's Outlines of Ancient History, Tyler's History, Grimshaw's History of Rome, do do France, do do Greece, do do England, do do United States, Cooke's Pantheon, Adams' Geography & Atlas, Worcester's ditto ditto, Olney's ditto ditto, Wanostrocht's French Grammar, Nugent's French Dictionary, Viri Romæ, Kirkham's Grammar, Murray's Grammar, ditto Reader, Wallace's Dictionary, Cornish's Spelling Book, Jess, Page, Bennett and Gough's Arithmetic, Bartlett's Reader, Pocket Bibles, French Books, and variety of other Books, Paper, Ink, powder, &c. &c.

Revised List of Books and Prices.

Table listing various books and their prices, including titles like 'Discipline M. P. Church', 'Hymn book M. P. Church', 'Do. do. do. gilt & color'd sheep', etc.

A CARD.

The subscriber being about to remove from Easton requests all persons indebted to him to call immediately and make payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of placing their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

ANDREW OEHLEK, Easton, Nov. 26th, 1833.

Lectures on Astronomy.

MR. McKEE will commence a Course of Lectures on Astronomy, on Wednesday, 4th of December, in the Methodist Protestant Meeting House, Easton. The course will consist of twelve, to be delivered on Wednesdays and Fridays, at seven o'clock, P. M.; during which the history and all the general principles of the delightful science will be explained, and illustrated with diagrams.

Tickets for admission to these Lectures may be had at the Post Office, and of James Parrott, Esq.

Mill & Farm for Sale, on a credit.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL, the stream is never failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality; and the mill is in complete running order.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT, Nov 12 (G) J. G. E.

Houses and Lots in Easton, STILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say: 1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess.

MARIA ROGERS, Perry Hall, Oct. 8, 1833.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore with his winter supply of MATERIALS, which is of the best quality; and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms.

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

JAMES F. PURVIS & CO. Baltimore, may 29

FALL SUPPLY.

SAMUEL MACKEY, INFORMS his friends and customers that he has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and elegant ASSORTMENT OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, consisting in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass, and Queens-ware, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms, for cash or country produce.

A CARD.

MISS NICOLS and MRS. SCULL, having engaged the services of Mr. and Mrs. Burrell in their Female Seminary, the Trustees take pleasure in informing the patrons of the Institution, and the public generally, that the Institution is now open for the reception of young ladies.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS—AGRICULTURAL SWEET-PAKE, FOR TALBOT AND DORCHESTER COUNTIES.

A Sweepstake proposed to the Agriculturists of Talbot and Dorchester counties, on one continuous acre, "a parallelogram," of "Indian Corn," shelled, to be grown the ensuing season. Measurement of land, and corn shelled, to be attested on oath. Twenty dollars entrance money to be paid by each competitor, on or before the first day of March, into the hands of one of the Editors of the Easton or Cambridge newspapers, of which day notice shall be given, on or before said day, to Martin Goldsborough, of Talbot, or Joseph E. Muse, of Dorchester.

Congressional Globe.

In the sheet (which will be found at the several Post offices at which we have subscribers) is presented a specimen of the paper and typography, through which, after the meeting of the next Congress, we propose to send the appearance of the Globe. No other newspaper in the United States will be found, after that period to surpass, and very few to equal, the beauty of its mechanical execution; and we trust, by peculiar care and increased industry, to make it more worthy than it has hitherto been, in other respects, of the extensive and successful subscription which has so enlarged its dimensions and improved its texture.

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 21st day of November A. D. 1833. On application of George W. Leonard, administrator of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the estate of John C. Leonard, late of Talbot county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

GEO. W. LEONARD, Adm'r. of John C. Leonard, deceased.

LINEN & WOOLLEN WEELS.

THE subscriber living at the Trappe, continues to manufacture out of the best materials, of which he keeps on hand a constant supply.

Linen and Woolen Wheels,

which he warrants to be made in a workmanlike manner—and which he disposes of on moderate terms. He also repairs old wheels, chairs &c. at the shortest notice. He solicits from a generous public a share of its patronage.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT, Capt. WM. V. VIRGIN, will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning at 9 o'clock for Rock Hall, Corsica, and Chestertown—returning will leave Chestertown at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, Corsica at about 10, and Rock Hall at about 12 noon, and arrive in Baltimore at 4, P. M.

WM. OWEN, Agent.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.

For Sale, Cheap,

A SECOND HAND HORSE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE, built of the best materials, and in a good substantial manner. It may be seen at the Carriage shop of Messrs. Anderson & Hopkins, of whom the price may be known, or application can be made at the Post Office.

BILL IN EQUITY,

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT. October Term, 1833. THE bill in this cause states that William Smith, late of Caroline county, deceased, departed this life in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and one, having previously executed his last will and testament in due form of law, which after the death of the said William Smith, was duly proved as the law requires, in the Orphans' Court of Caroline county.

For Annapolis Cambridge and Easton, THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL commence her route on Tuesday morning next, the 9th inst, leaving the lower end of Dugan's wharf at 7 o'clock A. M. for Annapolis, Cambridge, (by Castle Haven) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Castle Haven and Annapolis for Baltimore.

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FOR RENT,

That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thomas I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

BURRITT'S

GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS; and familiar Class Book of Astronomy. Accompanied by Colored Engravings, illustrating the Scenery of the Heavens, and the largest of the kind ever published in this country.—The Plates of the Atlas, if spread out, would cover a square surface of more than two feet.

Published by F. J. HUNTINGTON, Hartford, Conn. and

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SAMUEL OZMON'S

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. Ninde's Bakery.

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