

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Mansions—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all."

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## BANK REPORT.

The committee to whom was referred on the 24th of September, paper signed "Andrew Jackson" purporting to have been read to a Cabinet on the 18th, and also another paper signed "H. T. Gilpin, John T. Sullivan, Peter Wager, and Hugh M'Elberry," bearing date August 19th 1833—with instructions to consider the same and report to the Board "whether any, and what steps may be necessary on the part of the Board in consequence of the publication of said letter and report," beg leave to state—

That they have carefully examined these papers, and will now proceed to report the result of their reflections in regard to them.

In order, however, to render them more intelligible, it will be proper to recall to the attention of the Board, the actual relation which the Bank has for some years past borne to the Executive.

Since the establishment of the Institution it has devoted itself anxiously and exclusively to the purposes of its creation, the restoration of the currency, the maintenance of the general credit, and the accommodation of the internal and foreign trade of the country. That it has not failed in these objects—that it has indeed realized more than the anticipations of the most sanguine, is attested by all parts of the community. It was in the midst of this career of inoffensive usefulness, when soon after the accession to power of the present Executive, the purpose was distinctly revealed that other duties than those to the country were required and that it was necessary for the Bank in administering its affairs, to consult the political views of those who had now obtained the ascendancy in the Executive. It is understood that soon after that event a meeting was held in Washington of the principal chiefs to consider the means of perpetuating their new authority, & the possession of the Bank was among the most prominent objects of the parties assembled. The first open manifestation of this purpose was in June, 1829, when a concerted effort was made by the executive officers to interfere in the election of the Board of Directors at Portsmouth. The first design is apparent from the fate which has befallen these counsellors—Whilst something was hoped from their fears, it was expedient to flatter them, keeping in reserve behind these blandishments, the power to punish disobedience. By the terms of the charter, the President says "the public money to be deposited in the Bank, during the continuance of its charter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct." "Unless, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury first acts, Congress have no power over the subject, and consequently the public money must remain in that institution till the last hour of its existence, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall remove it at an earlier day," & again, "the power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposits is unqualified."

This letter of Mr. Woodbury was transmitted to the Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, who stated that "from some expressions in his letter, it may be inferred that it is partly founded on a supposed application of the influence of the Bank, with a view to political effect"—in consequence of which he deemed it his duty to present it to the Bank, "with the views of the administration in relation to it." At the same time Mr. Isaac Hill, as the Comptroller of the Treasury until rejected by the Senate, and now a Senator of the United States, sent a memorial from the members of his political party in the Legislature of New Hampshire requesting the removal of Mr. Mason. In another communication presented to the Bank, he gave it as his opinion, that no measure short of Mr. Mason's removal would tend "to reconcile the people of New Hampshire to the Bank," and that "the friends of General Jackson in New Hampshire, have had, but too much reason to complain of the management of the Branch at Portsmouth."—Finally, the Secretary at war, ordered the transfer of the pension fund from the Branch Bank at Portsmouth to another bank in Concord, an act so obviously in violation of the laws, that it was first resisted by the Bank, and then retracted by the Secretary.

It became thus manifest to the Bank, that there was a combined effort to render the institution subservient to political purposes, and that it was necessary to come to some immediate and distinct understanding of its rights and duties. This was done in the correspondence of the President of the Bank with the Secretary of the Treasury, of which the following passages will indicate the general purport:

Preamising that we have rightly apprehended your views, and fearful that the silence of the Bank might hereafter mislead me into an acquiescence in them, I deem it my duty to state to you in a manner perfectly respectful to your official and personal character, yet so clear as to leave no possibility of misconception, that the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, and the Boards of Directors of the Branches of the Bank of the United States, acknowledge not the slightest responsibility of any description whatsoever to the Secretary of the Treasury, touching the political conduct of their officers, that being a subject on which they never consult and never desire to know the views of any administration."

Again—Accordingly the act of Congress simply declares, "that for the management of the affairs of the said Corporation, there shall be twenty five Directors." When these are chosen, the whole administration of the Bank

is committed to their exclusive care. Their responsibility for the management of it is to Congress, & to Congress alone; but no Executive officer of the Government, from the President of the United States downwards, has the slightest authority to interfere in it; and there can be no more warrant for suggesting the views of the administration to the Bank of the United States, than to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Finally—for the Bank, which has specific duties to perform, and which belongs to the country and not to any party, there is but one course of honor or safety. Whenever its duties come in conflict with the spirit of party, it should not compromise with it, or capitulate to it, but resist it—resist it openly and fearlessly. In this its interest, concurs with its duty, for it will be found at last such is the good sense of the country, that the best mode of pleasing all parties is to disregard them all.

These extracts reveal the whole secret of the hostility to the Bank of those, who, finding it impossible to bend it to their purposes, have resolved to break it. For this purpose, all the poisoned weapons of political warfare have, for the last four years, been unsparingly and unceasingly employed against the Institution. Thus far their efforts have failed—they have been defeated before Congress, and disconcerted by the community. But now, being relieved from the presence of Congress, and the legal guardian of the public revenue being removed, they have ventured on this last act of violence.

To justify this measure is the purpose of the paper signed "Andrew Jackson." Of the paper itself, and the individual who has signed it, the Committee find it difficult to speak with the plainness by which alone such a document, from such a source, should be described, without wounding their own self respect, and violating the consideration which all American citizens must feel for the chief magistrate of their country. Subduing however their feelings and their language down to that respectful tone which is due to the office, they will proceed to examine the history of this measure in its character and the pretenses offered in palliation of it. Of these in their order.

1st. It would appear from its contents and from other sources of information, that the President had a meeting of what is called the Cabinet, on Wednesday, the 18th September, and there read this paper. Finding that it made no impression on the majority of persons assembled, the subject was postponed, & in the mean time this document was put into the newspapers. It was obviously published for two reasons. The first was to influence the members of the Cabinet, & the possession of the Bank was among the most prominent objects of the parties assembled. The first open manifestation of this purpose was in June, 1829, when a concerted effort was made by the executive officers to interfere in the election of the Board of Directors at Portsmouth. The first design is apparent from the fate which has befallen these counsellors—Whilst something was hoped from their fears, it was expedient to flatter them, keeping in reserve behind these blandishments, the power to punish disobedience. By the terms of the charter, the President says "the public money to be deposited in the Bank, during the continuance of its charter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct." "Unless, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury first acts, Congress have no power over the subject, and consequently the public money must remain in that institution till the last hour of its existence, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall remove it at an earlier day," & again, "the power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposits is unqualified."

Having thus argued the Secretary of the Treasury into an exclusive control of the deposits, the President proceeds to give his reasons why the Secretary should remove them, concluding with this remark, "Far be it from him to expect or require that any member of the cabinet should at his request, order, or dictation, perform any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns."

Yet notwithstanding these expressions of humility the moment the Secretary of the Treasury until rejected by the Senate, and now a Senator of the United States, sent a memorial from the members of his political party in the Legislature of New Hampshire requesting the removal of Mr. Mason. In another communication presented to the Bank, he gave it as his opinion, that no measure short of Mr. Mason's removal would tend "to reconcile the people of New Hampshire to the Bank," and that "the friends of General Jackson in New Hampshire, have had, but too much reason to complain of the management of the Branch at Portsmouth."—Finally, the Secretary at war, ordered the transfer of the pension fund from the Branch Bank at Portsmouth to another bank in Concord, an act so obviously in violation of the laws, that it was first resisted by the Bank, and then retracted by the Secretary.

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The Bank of the U. S. was chartered by Congress for certain national purposes; and it was thought expedient to obtain the skill and vigilance of private interest in managing the institution, the citizens generally were invited to unite their private fortunes with the public capital. They did so; and the charter of the

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on the part of the Bank no payment of a bonus—no obligation to transfer the public funds—no performance of the duties of the Loan Office—while on the part of the government there was no stipulation to give the use of the depositories. This defect was supplied in the charter of the present Bank by a positive agreement. Thus the Bank, in addition to its arduous duty of restoring and sustaining the general currency, agreed by the 15th section to give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place within the U. S. or the territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commission or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange; and shall also do and perform the several & respective duties of the commissioners of Loans for the several states, or of any one or more of them, whenever required by law."

"Such measures as are within the reach of the Secretary of the Treasury, have been taken to enable him to judge whether the public deposits in that institution may be regarded as entirely safe; but as his limited power may prove inadequate to this object, I recommend the subject to the attention of Congress under a firm belief that it is worthy of inquiry investigation."

And the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to the same Congress, in 1832, mentions certain things "which have suggested an inquiry into the security of the Bank as the depositary of the public funds."

The subject of the safety of the deposits was thus an object of inquiry by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by Congress—and what was the result? The Agent of the Treasury after a full investigation, reported as follows:

"Thus far I consider my report as complying with that part of your letter directing the investigation "so as to ascertain the security of the public money, and the solvency of the Bank, neither of which in my opinion, admit of a doubt."

The House of Representatives, after an investigation by the committee of Ways and Means, resolved by a vote of more than two thirds.

"That the Government Deposites may in the opinion of the House be safely continued in the Bank of the United States."

From these it is apparent that, in the opinion of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Finance, the question of removing the deposits was a question merely of their safety:

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That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury alone, shall find and report to the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that the Bank has been violated, it may be lawful for congress to direct, or the President to order, a scire facias to be sued out of the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Corporation to show cause, wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited.

This is the whole power of the President in relation to the Bank. He may, if he thinks that the charter has been violated, bring the Bank before the court for trial. Now, in this manifesto, he distinctly declares that the Bank should not be, as was originally design by the Secretary of the Treasury, chosen from among the Government Directors. Accordingly by the charter the Secretary of the Treasury is the only legitimate action which belonged to him. But a judicial investigation of his charges is precisely what he dreads. The more summary and illegal invasion of the powers of others, seems to have more attraction than the legitimate exercise of his own. And, making himself accuser and judge—disregarding the vote of Congress, the authority of the courts and juries, and the exclusive power of the Secretary of the Treasury, he substitutes at once his own arbitrary will. Certainly since the foundation of this Government, nothing has ever been done which more deeply wounds the spirit of our free institutions. It, in fact, resolves itself into this—that whenever the laws prescribe certain duties to an officer, if that officer, acting under the sanctions of his official oath and his private character, refuses to violate that law, the President of the United States may dismiss him and appoint another; and if he too should prove to be a "refractory subordinate," to continue his removals until he at last discovers in the descending scale of degradation some irresponsible individual fit to be the tool of his designs. Unhappily, there are never wanting men who will think as their superiors wish them to think—men who regard more the compensation than the duties of their office; men to whom daily bread is sufficient consolation for daily shame.

The present state of this question is a fearful illustration of the danger of it. At this moment the whole revenue of this country is at the disposal—the absolute uncontrolled disposal—of the President of the U. S. The laws declare that the public funds shall be placed in the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury forbids it. The Secretary of the Treasury will not forbid it. The Secretary dismisses him, and appoints somebody else.

By the 16th section, the deposits of the money of the United States shall be made in the Bank and its branches, "unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct."

All these the secretary may do; but from the beginning of the charter to the end of it, there is not one single power over the administration of the Bank, assigned to the President excepted in the last section, where it is declared that, "whenever any committee of Congress shall find and report to the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that the Bank has been violated, it may be lawful for congress to direct, or the President to order, a scire facias to be sued out of the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Corporation to show cause, wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited."

The whole of this is a power which the President has, and which he may exercise at his pleasure, and which he may abuse.

And that through all these channels their safety was made manifest; and so declared by the highest authority.

But supposing this to be less evident than it is—supposing that causes other than the safety of the public funds would justify their removal from the Bank after it has paid a full equivalent for them still one thing is manifest:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury alone, shall find and report to the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that the Bank has been violated, it may be lawful for congress to direct, or the President to order, a scire facias to be sued out of the Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania, calling upon the Corporation to show cause, wherefore the charter hereby granted shall not be declared forfeited."

The whole structure of the Treasury shows that the design of Congress was to make the Secretary of the Treasury alone responsible for the safety of the public funds.

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in sixteen months. It is confidently believed that the leading object of this immense extension of its loans was to bring as large a portion of the people as possible under its power and influence."

The errors here are as follows:

1st. That the fact in regard to the increase of the loans is misstated—and that the motives of them are wholly perverted.

The truth is, that the loans at the periods mentioned stand thus:

January, 1831.	May, 1832.
Loans to individuals \$33,575,403.43	\$47,375,078.20
Loan to Government 8,674,681.06	
Domestic Bills 10,456,653.90	23,052,973.52
	\$52,706,738.39
	\$70,428,050.72
	52,706,738.39
	\$17,721,912.55

Baring, Bras. & Co. Cr. 2,337,331 19 Dr. 1,878,123.29

From this it is manifest that between those two periods the Bank had received from Government the re-imbursement of \$8,674,681.06

It had drawn for its foreign funds \$4,357,331.19

And drawn on its foreign cor-

respondents for an additional sum of 1,878,122.29

Making a total of 4,285,453.48

Thus furnishing additional means of discounting to the amount of

\$12,940,134.54

Yet its actual loans—its actual discounts, were increased only 5,124,803.71

The Domestic Bills of Exchange purchased for the transferring of the funds of the Government or of individuals, make a separate and independent business, dependent on the demand for the interior commerce of the country. But taking the increase of those bills into consideration, it will be seen that the increase of loans is

\$5,124,893.71

And the increase of Bills of Ex-

change 12,596,318.63

Making a total increase of \$17,721,212.33

instead of 23 millions as asserted by the signer of the paper. That is to say, in the year 1831, there being a most active foreign and interior trade, requiring unusual facilities for its operations, the Bank having received from the Government the reimbursement of its loan to Government, amounting to more than eight millions and having called in its funds in Europe, and employed its credit there to the amount of four millions, possessing thus additional means of loaning to the amount of nearly thirteen millions, actually increased its loans to the amount of seventeen millions, making in fact a mere increase of its investments not equal to five millions, of which increase the new Branch Bank of Natchez, established within that period, above contributed nearly three millions.

There are several circumstances which make this misstatement peculiarly improper. He represents the Bank with this increase, although the Bank was aware of the intention of the Government to use the public deposits as fast as it accrued, in the payment of the public debt. Now the fact is, that this public deposit was used as we have just seen in paying off the public debt owned by the Bank itself—so that instead of increasing its loans in such a way as to interfere with the payment of the public debt to others, this very public debt was actually paid to the Bank itself, and furnished the very means of increasing the loans.

What makes it still worse, is that this very public debt was in fact paid to the Bank on the solicitation of the Treasury itself, before the Bank was bound to receive it. On the 29th day of September, 1831, the Secretary wrote to the President of the Bank—

"The offer made by you this day, on behalf of the Bank of the United States, for the immediate reimbursement at par of the following stocks received by that institution, is accepted viz:

91,153.92 of 4 1-2 per cents of 26th May, 1824

3,263,475.93 of 4 1-2 per cents of 24th May, 1824.

\$3,351,664.91

"The department fully appreciates the disposition which the Board of Directors have manifested by this arrangement, to co-operate in the accumulation of its desire for the discharge of the public debt as early as the means of the Treasury will permit."

It has been thus seen, first that the actual amount of increased investment was less by ten millions than is here asserted—second, that the public debt which the Bank is charged with not preparing to pay, was actually paid to the Bank itself, and not merely paid to the Bank, but paid before it was due, in order to accommodate the Government. In regard to the increase, too, the points of comparison are wholly fallacious. From the nature of the business of the country, the loans are necessarily larger in May than January, because the southern crop, with all its business, enlarges the Spring operations of the Bank—and no more just result can be had by comparing May and January, than by comparing the thermometers of the two seasons. The true comparisons must be between January and January, or between May and May. Now the fact is, that the increase from May to May of the successive years is comparatively small. The loans at these successive periods were as follows:—

May, 1827. To individuals, 33,118,707.46, to Government, 17,761,159.05, Total, 50,893.06. 57. Do. 1828, to do. 37,353,717.92, to 17,474,111.43, do. 51,827,829.35. Do. 1829, to do. 42,891,587.90, do. 15,007,472.13. Do. 57,902,060.0. Do. 1830, to do. 43,263,634.12, to do. 10,892,530.9, do. 54,099.22. Do. 1831, to do. 53,583,067.75 to do. 5,674,681.06, do. 59,257,738.81. Do. 1832 to do. 70,428,070.72, paid off, do. 64,519,900.73. Nov. 1833, to do. 57,210,604.38. Do. 57,210,604.38.

From which it appears that this enlargement was gradual—that it occurred when the wants of the country required the aid of this expansive power, so valuable in the institution, and that the increase has subsided when no longer required.

Supposing all this, however, to have been exactly as it has been stated, that is supposing this increase of loans to have been twenty-eight millions, what

does it prove? Why that the bank enlarged its business to meet the commercial wants of the country, and when those wants were supplied, the business of the Bank of course subsided. But the President can ascribe this increase to no other cause than his own election. Accordingly, he says that the bank, in January, 1831, began to prepare for his election, which was to take place nearly two years afterwards, by lending twenty-eight millions. It is somewhat hostile to this theory, that this whole increase had reached its height in May, 1832. Now in December, 1831, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the full approbation of the President had spoken in the most favorable terms of the bank, and he did not sign his veto message against it until July, 1832 up to which period it was doubtful whether he would veto it, and of course it was unknown whether the bank would have the least reason to be opposed to his election—and these whole twenty-eight millions might have been uselessly lavished, so that the bank increased its loans while it had no interest in his election, and did not increase them when he supposes it had. Truly this mode of "bringing as large a portion of the people under its power and influence," seems singularly ill timed.

3d. In recurrence to his own election, he next proceeds to declare that "whatever may be the opinion of others, the President considers his re-election as a decision of the people against the Bank." Now it is impossible for any one to believe this, since it is notorious that many of the most decided friends of the Bank were his zealous supporters. Thus Pennsylvania was the most efficient of them all; yet that same Pennsylvania, with extraordinary unanimity, in February, 1831, passed the following resolution:

"That the constitution of the United States authorizes, and near half a century's experience sanctions, a Bank of the United States, as necessary and proper to regulate the value of money, and prevent paper currency of unequal and depreciated value."

And again, with equal unanimity in February, 1832, the following.

"That the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the representatives requested to use their exertions to obtain a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, during the present session of Congress with such alterations (if any be necessary) as may secure the rights of the States."

Such a belief, moreover, is opposed by his own declaration in the Veto Message, that "a new Congress elected in the midst of such discussion, and furnishing an equal representation of the people according to the last census, will bear to the Capitol the verdict of public opinion and, I doubt not, bring this question to a satisfactory result."

Now, that Congress to which he referred the decision of the question, had not yet assembled. In some parts of the country the members had not even been elected at the time of signing his manifesto; and yet now asserts, that he considers it as conclusively settled that the charter of the Bank of the United States will not be renewed, and he has no reasonable ground to believe that any substitute will be established. Being bound to regulate his course by the laws as they exist, and not to anticipate the interference of the Legislative power for the purpose of framing new systems, it is proper for him reasonably to consider the means by which the services rendered by the Bank of the United States, are to be performed after its charter shall expire." This seems to involve an inconsistency. There was a Congress about to meet in ninety days, to which very Congress he had referred the question of the Bank. There was a new Congress to meet in December, 1833, before the expiration of the charter. Yet does he now declare that, since the people elected him & he was opposed to the Bank, he revokes all his resolutions of the Congress of 1833, disregards the Congress of 1835, and chooses to consider it settled without an "interference of the Legislative power."

The next head of complaint is the postponement a portion of the three per cents, by the Government in April, 1832; and of another portion by the Bank in December 1832. Now, it is very remarkable that both these subjects were fully examined—the first by the Committee of Investigation of 1832, and the second by the Committee of Ways and Means of 1833—and both reports are in decided contradiction to the assertions of the President. For instance, he complains of the first postponement, which he imputes to the Bank whereas the Committee of Investigation thus lives declare, "they are fully of opinion that the Bank neither sought nor requested a postponement of the payment by the Government. He complains of the second postponement, yet the Committee of Ways and Means report, that the nominal postponement had, in fact, closed the payments sooner than if no postponement had been made; and that "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 would seem to be perfectly satisfactory; yet, let the revival of these charges may mislead the unsuspecting, it may be well to refute them again, as they have often been refuted before; and first of the postponement in October.—He says of it:

"Conscious that at the end of the quarter the Bank would not be able to pay over the deposits, and that further indulgence was not to be expected of the Government, an agent was despatched to England secretly, to negotiate with the holders of the public debt in Europe, and induce them by the offer of an equal or higher interest than that paid by the Government, to hold back their claims for one year, during which the Bank expected thus to retain the use of \$5,000,000 of public money, which the Government should set apart for the payment of that debt. The agent made an arrangement on terms, in part which were in direct violation of the charter of the Bank; and when some incident connected with the secret negotiation accidentally came to the knowledge of the public and the Government, then and not before so much of it as was palpably in violation of the charter was disavowed."

If there be any one matter in regard to which the Bank is more beneficial than any other matter, it is precisely this agency in paying off the public debt; and if there be any cases in the course of that agency more useful than any other cases, they are precisely these two cases which are here made the subjects of reproach.

The whole collection of the revenue is based on the system, that funds are never accumulated in the Treasury for a long period, but are principally lent out to the community, and only called for as they are needed for the public service. Whenever, therefore, large payments are made by the Government, it is necessary to withdraw from the use of the community considerable sums, this process requires some delicacy in recalling from distant parts of the United States as much as may answer the immediate exigency, yet not enough to press disadvantageously on the community. This is the especial function of the Bank. How well it has succeeded may be inferred from the testimonials of the successive Secretaries of the Treasury. Thus Mr. Rush, in his Treasury Report of the 13th of December, 1828 says:

"In this manner, heavy payments of the debt are in effect made gradually, instead of the whole mass being thrown at once upon the money market, which might produce injurious shocks. So prudently is the operation of paying off the debt, that the community hardly has a consciousness that it is going on."

And Mr. Ingham, in like manner, on 11th of July, 1829, says:

"I take the occasion to express the great satisfaction of the Treasury Department at the manner in which the President and Directors of the parent Bank have discharged their trusts in all their immediate relations to the Government, so far as their transactions have come under my notice, and especially in the facilities afforded in transferring the funds of the Government, and in the preparation for the heavy payment of the public debt, on the first inst. which has been effected by means of the prudent arrangements of your Board, at a time of severe depression on all the productive employments of the country, without causing any sensible addition to the pressure, or even visible effect upon the ordinary operations of the State Banks."

Finally, the President himself, in his Message to Congress of December, 1829 says:

"It was apprehended that the withdrawal of so large a sum from the Banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure on the money market, might cause much injury to the interest dependent on bank accommodations.—But this evil was wholly averted, by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the Officers of the Bank of the United States."

It has thus become the habitual policy of the Bank at the approach of any large payment, to begin its preparations for a long period in advance, so as to collect its resources gradually, and to distribute its disbursements over a wide a sphere as possible.—(To be continued.)

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The Report of the Postmaster General is published in the Globe of this morning. As we are not able to make room for it at large to-day, and its appearance has been looked for with some interest this year, we have prepared the following abstract, embracing the explanation of the "illusory statements mentioned in the President's Message and containing all that is necessary to shew the actual condition of the Department.

The annual amount of the transportation of the mail on the 1st July, 1833, was 26,854,485 miles—of which the amount of 18,922,576 was in steamboats and stages and 8,551,909 on horseback and in sulky's. The whole amount, as may be supposed, is distributed among the different states and territories, very nearly in proportion to their respective population.

The whole length of mail route in the United States amounts now to 119,916 miles, which is apportioned in like manner.

The number of Post Offices in the United States on the 1st July, 1832, was 10,127.

The increase of the annual transportation of the mail within the four years ending the 30th June, 1833, is 15,154,485 miles, nearly equal to the whole amount of transportation in 1829.

The increase of the annual amount

of postages within the same period, is \$909,119.85, and the whole amount is more than double what it was in 1825.

The average expense of transporting the mail in 1829, was eight cents and four tenths of a cent per mile. It is now 7 cents 57 100, making a difference for the whole service equal to \$223,892.22 per year less in proportion to the service performed, than the expense of transportation in 1829, besides a great increase in expedition between the principal commercial cities and a much greater proportion of the whole performed in stages.

The method in which accounts of the expenses of transporting the mail have always been kept in this department, has led to a misapprehension of the means of extending improvements, in mail facilities. It appears from the earliest records of the department, to have been a rule not to enter to the credit of a contractor nor to charge to the account of transportation, the expense of carrying the mail on his route, till after he had signed his contract and bond, and returned them to the department with proper security, though the service may have been regularly performed, and, in many instances, the moneys actually paid. It has sometimes happened that contracts of the greatest magnitude have, from various causes, remained for more than a year unreturned. In such cases, though the expenses have been incurred they do not appear in the transportation account, & though the moneys may have been paid to the contractors, they stand on the books as balances to that amount due from them to the department, constituting a part of its surplus fund; when in fact, they constitute a part of the actual expense incurred for the transportation of the mail. The consequence has been, that the expense for transporting the mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, and reported annually through the Executive, have been always calculated to exhibit an amount considerably less than what has actually been incurred. This is an imperfection not of recent origin, but one which appears to have been co-existent with the department.

The whole collection of the revenue is based on the system, that funds are never accumulated in the Treasury for a long period, but are principally lent out to the community, and only called for as they are needed for the public service.

The method in which accounts of the expenses of transporting the mail have always been kept in this department, has led to a misapprehension of the means of extending improvements, in mail facilities.

The former method of keeping the accounts of the expenses of transportation would have left out of this report expenses of transportation, as if they had not been incurred, because not entered under their proper dates, the sum of \$91,551.

22. This, had the method been continued, would have made the Department appear less indebted by that amount than it really is.

To meet the present state of things, a withdrawal of improvements has been made on such routes as would best suit it, to an amount making an annual reduction of

\$274,265.00.

After the reductions shall take effect,

the annual transportation of the mail will still be 25,527,957 miles, or 1,901,

936 miles more than it was on the 1st July, 1832.

able balances due to it, in the sum of

\$195,208.

The annual expense of transporting the mail under existing contracts, with a

their improvements is

\$23,889.41.

The net revenue for the current year is

2,037,410.81.

Leaving a deficit of

\$85,378.1

The former method of keeping the accounts of the expenses of transportation would have left out of this report expenses of transportation, as if they had not been incurred, because not entered under their proper dates, the sum of \$91,551.

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## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1833.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON

On Public Land Claims—Mr. McKane.  
On Indian Affairs—Mr. White.  
On Claims—Mr. Bell.  
On the Judiciary—Mr. Clayton.  
On Post Office and Post Roads—Mr. Grun-  
dy.  
On Roads and Canals—Mr. Hendriks.  
On Pensions—Mr. Tomlinson.  
On Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Moore.  
On the District of Columbia—Mr. Cham-  
bers.  
On Contingent Expenses of the Senate—  
Mr. Knight.  
On Engrossed Bills—Mr. Shepley.

Congress.—In the House of Repre-  
sentatives on Tuesday, the debate on the  
question of reconsidering the vote refer-  
ring to the Report of the Secretary of the  
Treasury on the removal of the deposits  
to the Committee of the Whole, was  
brought to a close, and the question decided  
in the affirmative by a vote of 124 to  
102. Mr. Polk then moved to refer the  
Report to the Committee of Ways and  
Means, Mr. McDuffie moved to amend  
the motion so as to instruct the Com-  
mittee of Ways and Means to report a bill  
or resolution ordering the deposits of  
the public moneys to be henceforth made  
in the Bank of the United States. The  
House then adjourned.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 21.

The Executive Council will meet at Annapolis on Thursday the 26th instant.

We present our readers to-day with the U. S. Bank Committee Report, in reply to the paper of accusations against the Bank, read by the President of the United States to his Cabinet in September last, when he arbitrarily took upon himself the responsibility of forcing his Secretary of the Treasury to remove the public deposits from the Bank, and also in reply to the information handed to the President by the Administration Bank Directors. This paper is so fair and complete a refutation and detection of the assertions and mal-practices contained in the two above administration papers, that we beg the most attentive perusal of it, that the people may understand the arts and misrepresentations to which a President of the United States, and the cabal that govern him, may be made to descend. The length of this paper deterred us at first from attempting its publication, but its importance must prevail over our first determination, and as the President has refused to give Congress an official copy of his state paper read to the Cabinet, though he permitted his Press at Washington to publish it; we shall give Mr. Taney's report of reasons to Congress for the removal of the deposits, as being the same matter as that of the President's paper, perhaps a little more exaggerated and glossed with unfairness.

The Slow and Easy Western mail due on Monday evening last, did not arrive until Thursday night about ten o'clock.—The one due last evening had not arrived when this paper went to press. The following note from Captain Griffiss will account in part for the creeping pace of the Slow and Easy:  
*For the Easton Gazette.*  
Mr. EDITOR  
I find in the last "Eaton Whig" that the Editor has taken the liberty of censuring me for not taking the mail on last Monday to Baltimore—I would advise him to look over his Bible for the mote and the beam, for the mail did not arrive until twelve o'clock Sunday night from Easton. I would also inform the Public, that I have not received one cent for nearly six months from the contractors, to which it was consigned by Law, and now deposited here, there, and every where,—and Mr. Clinton also, who spared neither men nor measures in the course of his declamation.—Polk made out a fair case for reference to his Committee that of Ways and Means,—and Cambreleng aided him as well as he could,—which is not much I may be permitted to say, with due deference to the Commercial representative from the great city. Sutherland also made an attempt for the floor so as to range himself with Cambreleng and Polk and Wayne,—but an unsuccessful one. Much curiosity was felt in one quarter of the House to know how far the Kitchen Cabinet had induced him to change sides and to war against the Bank—but I felt no curiosity, for I am confident that he will vote for a reference to Polk's Committee which is Anti-Bank.—Probably Mr. Polk will carry the day—it is not a matter of importance,—and he has parliamentary usage on his side.

Mr. Speight has been drilling and drilling his rebellious collar men from the South, so as to make them go against Gales and Seaton,—but all in vain.—They tell him, "their constituents will never justify them in breaking a contract,"—and, therefore, the project is believed to be abandoned. The K. C. is backing out in disgrace. The New York jugglers are discomfited. Gales and Seaton have triumphed in spite of the long-winded trifles in the Globe upon the "Bank," "Bank," "Bank"—and its disgraceful parade of all their private affairs.—Even New York is partially rebelling.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday, without appointing their Committees—after a little debate in which Clay and Webster somewhat differed in their opinions, as to the time when they should enter upon the choice. Public good demands that these two gentlemen should

understand each other, and at this time act together—and as there can be no difference of opinion upon the great questions now agitating the country, differences as to form, or personal jealousy, if such a feeling there be, can only afford gratification to their enemies,—do injury to themselves—and please such men as Senator Wright and Senator Hill, who seemed to enjoy the difference to day.

As soon as breakfast was disposed of at the White House this morning, a Cabinet Council was called to deliberate upon Mr. Clay's resolution, which kept the old General in a fever all last evening, and for aught I know, almost all last night. The Council concluded to give a prompt response, his refusal to send in the paper requested, was read by the President *pro tem.* The President cares about as much for Congress as he does for the Laws,—which is nothing at all whenever they come in his way.—Talk about Nullification in South Carolina!—the President is the greatest Nullifier in the country. Dr. Cooper theorizes: he practices every day in the year.—*Patriot.*

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 21.

The Executive Council will meet at Annapolis on Thursday the 26th instant.

"With instructions to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue hereafter collected shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in compliance with the public faith, pledged by the charter of the said Bank."

The Senate Committees.—Perhaps in the circumstances attending the organization of the Senate's Standing Committees, there may have been something which without explanation, may puzzle our readers, and the Public generally. Neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Calhoun, for example have been placed at the head of any Committee. This could hardly have occurred by accident. The votes which Mr. Clay received for the post of Chairman of the Committee of Manufactures, were probably thrown out by his political friends, who all voted for Mr. Frelinghuysen for that post, but by their adversaries. Mr. Clay, and those who acted with them, had it in their power, beyond doubt, to have placed whom they pleased on the Committees; and they seem to have exercised this power discreetly and with liberality.—*Nat. Int.*

WASHINGTON, DEC. 12th, 1833.

The House of Representatives has been engaged in warm debate all day, & it is not finished yet,—indirectly upon the Bank deposits,—and though the question as you will remark is one merely of reference,—yet such is the ardor for debate,—such the fever in the political system,—such the feeling and temper upon this interesting question, that members will break through the reins of the Speaker, and in spite of him plunge into the main subject. Many of the leading men on both sides have been up to day,—and Binney, in his maiden speech which commanded great attention, and which has already enrolled him among the able statesmen of our country, and to which Mr. Clay and many others listened with pleasure.—Mr. McDuffie also, full of wrath and storm, that the Treasury has been taken from the vaults to which it was consigned by Law, and now deposited here, there, and every where,—and Mr. Clinton also, who spared neither men nor measures in the course of his declamation.—Polk made out a fair case for reference to his Committee that of Ways and Means,—and Cambreleng aided him as well as he could,—which is not much I may be permitted to say, with due deference to the Commercial representative from the great city. Sutherland also made an attempt for the floor so as to range himself with Cambreleng and Polk and Wayne,—but an unsuccessful one. Much curiosity was felt in one quarter of the House to know how far the Kitchen Cabinet had induced him to change sides and to war against the Bank—but I felt no curiosity, for I am confident that he will vote for a reference to Polk's Committee which is Anti-Bank.—Probably Mr. Polk will carry the day—it is not a matter of importance,—and he has parliamentary usage on his side.

The Public's Ob. Servt.

G. GRIFFIN.

Queenstown, Dec. 16th, 1833.

From the Village Herald, Dec. 17.

THE MAILS.

We now suffer all the vexations from the mails of which we expressed our fears a month or two ago.—And, unless the head of the Post-office Department forthwith make some salutary change in their conveyance on this Shore, we can neither hope for, nor expect, anything other than a reiteration of the abuses to which we were subjected last winter. We would therefore suggest to those interested the propriety of immediately moralizing the Postmaster General on the subject.

If the mails were conveyed from Baltimore to Easton and Cambridge by the Steamboat Maryland we could receive the Baltimore & Washington papers of Tuesday morning on Wednesday evening and those of Friday morning on Sat-

urday evening—and this with certainty and regularity. As it is, our latest Washington and Baltimore papers are of the 2d and 3d inst. (we write this Dec. 16) these are facts which should speak for themselves.

The question, how shall we receive the mail when the Steamboat is stopped by ice? may be answered by asking how do we receive it in winter, under the present arrangement, when it comes at all? Is it not round the Head of the Chesapeake Bay? Then let that be the route, during the 6 or 7 weeks of the lying up of the Steamboat, and we shall have our mail regularly, if it does not come quite so soon as it has been proposed to be carried on the present route. Or, let it come, during the 6 or 7 weeks above mentioned, as it came, before the present contractor had any thing to do with it. This route may not appear as short as his on paper, but we know there is such a thing as the farthest way round being the nearest way home.

FROM ALABAMA—Owen's Case—We have been informed on the authority of a letter from the seat of disturbance in Alabama, that Lieut. Manning of the U. S. Army, who commanded the detachment of Soldiers by whom OWEN was shot has given Bond for his appearance at Court; and that the soldier who committed the act has deserted and fled the country.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Bank of the United States—We learn from a source entitled to credit, that the President and Directors of this institution have determined not to apply for a re-charter during the present session of Congress; nor indeed is it at all probable that they will make any application for a re-charter while the present Congress is in being.

[N. Y. Cour. & Enq.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky. Dec. 9.  
A BUSINESS TRANSACTION.—Last week, a Treasury draft for nearly \$30,000, was presented to the U. S. Branch in this city. The Government had at that time, only about \$6,000 on deposit; consequently the draft was DISHONORED. How ungrateful the Bank is in not loaning her money to save the credit of a government, that has always treated her with the kindest and most paternal regard!—[Journal.]

The Albany Daily Advertiser says that Mr. Butler, the new Attorney General, goes to Washington "a virtuous, candid, and honorable man." We advise him, says the New York Evening Star, to make haste back.

We regret to learn, that several tradesmen on Saturday, were compelled to dismiss a large number of the hands in their establishments. One of them parted with about thirty journeymen. So much for the President's war on the bank—*U. S. Gazette.*

The publishers of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier offer a premium of \$750 for the best novel that may be forwarded to them before the first of April next—the subject to be a National one—and the author to be entitled in addition to the premium, to fifty dollars for every thousand copies of the work that may be sold during the continuance of the copyright.—See Advertisement.

A great pressure in the money market is said to exist in Philadelphia, and to cause considerable agitation among the merchants and politicians.

The death-warrant has been received by the Sheriff of Baltimore county for the execution of negroes *Aurilia Chase*, convicted of the crime of poisoning his mistress, and of *Nelson Wallace*, for the crime of rape. They are to be hung on the 20th instant.

Balt. Paper.

MR. DUANE.—The Baltimore Patriot of the 19th says we shall publish to morrow a letter from Mr. Duane to his friend in New Orleans. He says he had not been in office twenty hours before he found his vessel upon the breakers. "I found," says he, "that the President was in the hands of men whom I would not trust personally or politically." He also speaks of Gen. Jackson's unprincipled, inconsistent course, and says—"In short, I do not believe he ever had fixed principles or ever arrived at any result by the exercise of the mind, impulses and passions have ruled." Again he says—"I have preferred silence until Congress shall act: I may then deem it a duty to lift the curtain."

MARRIED

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Umphreys, Mr. Thomas C. Willson to Mrs. Augustus C. Lucas, all of Greensborough, Carolina County.

In this county on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey Mr. David Hixter to Miss Rebecca Ann Crouder, all of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey Mr. Thomas Plummer to Miss Amelia Ann Brown, all of this county.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of R. Spencer, Esq. on Thursday next the 26th instant at 11 o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order  
M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.

Dec. 21

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

## 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, the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Chocolate Ground Calicoes new style, and very rich.

BLACK & SCARLET, richly bordered

SILKS.

Black Italian Lustring, 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 & TIHIBETS,

They can be sold on reasonable terms.

Men's and Boy's Caps.

A general assortment of Cloth Caps—also

a handsome lot of Fine Seal Skin

FUR CAPS.

QUILTED SILK VESTINGS.

NEW STYLE STRIPE

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. gratified for past favors from the Public, respectfully tenders his thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will, he hopes 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. 21 (W)

Talbot County Court,

On the Equity side thereof.

November Term in the year 1833.

William Huggett, Petitioner in

against, this case states that

John L. Jones and his wife, John L.

Elizabeth's wife, Jones on the twenty

second day of October in the year of our Lord

eighteen hundred and thirty was indebted unto the Said William Huggett, in the sum of

ninety dollars current money, with interest

thereon from that day, for which he passed a

bill obligatory, that the said John L. Jones and Elizabeth his wife, for the purpose of securing

the payment of the said sum of money and interest, by deed, duly executed, acknowledged

and recorded among the Land records of Talbot

county and bearing date the same day and

year aforesaid to the said William Huggett

all their right and title, interest and estate in

and to the Lands and real estate, and the pro-

perty thereof of George Parrott, late of the said

county deceased, that the said wife was enti-

tled to certain part or portion of the said

Lands and real estate or the proceeds thereof,

that the said wife and the said George Parrott

deceased in consequence of his creditors

persecuted him for the payment of his debts,

and he was compelled to sell his lands and

real estate for the payment of the balance of

his debts, unsatisfied by his personal estate,

that a decree was passed and made for

the sale thereof, and in pursuance whereof a sale

thereof was made and confirmed by the said

court, & an audit of the claims ordered, & that

the auditor has examined the claims made his

report thereon, whereby he applies the sum of

seventy hundred and twenty two dollars and

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## POETRY.

From Blackwood's Magazine.  
A FEW YEARS.  
Oh! a few years! how the words come,  
Like frost across the heart!  
We need not weep, we need not smile,  
For a few years, a little while,  
And it will all depart!

And we shall be with those who lie  
Where there is neither smile nor sigh.

Yet—"a few years"—is this the whole  
Of chilling in the name?  
That, glad or wretched, a few years,  
With their tumultuous hopes and fears,

And 'twill be all the same—

Our names, our generation, gone,  
Our day of life, and life's dream done?

Ah! this were nothing; fewer still  
Will do to bury all  
That made life pleasant once, and throw  
Over its stream the sunny hue  
That it shall scarce recall.

There is a gloomier grave than death,  
For hearts where love is as life's breath.  
Ay, pain sleeps now; but, a few years,  
How all, may all 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 tame, cutting show  
Of love that freezes fervor's flow!

Such things have been; oh! a few years,  
They teach us more of earth;

And of what all its sweetest things,  
It kindly ties, its hopes' young springs,

Its dearest smiles are worth,

Than aught its sage ones ever told,  
Before our own fond breasts grow cold.

But—worst and saddest—a few years,  
And happy in the heart  
That believes itself the same—

It now calm pulse, so dead, so tame—

To be the one whose lightest start  
Was bliss, even 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!

And thus much for a few short years—

Can the words breathe of much that cheers?  
Yet something we must love, while life

Is warm within the breast:

Oh! would that earth had not, even yet,

Enough, too much, wherein to set

Its tenderness suprest!

Would this world had indeed no more

On which affection's depth to pour!

For then how easy it would be,

In contriteness of soul,

Weary and sick, to bring to One,

To the Unchangeable alone,

Devotedly the whole!

Then a few years at rest, forgiven,

Himself would dry all tears in Heaven?

## CLOCK AND WATCH



## MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has recently returned from Baltimore with a choice

assortment of

## MATERIALS.

A fine line, selected with care and attention by himself, which enables him at all times to repair and clean all kinds of Clocks and Watches in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

The Public's ob't. Serv't.

WILLIAM L. JONES.

P. S. The subscriber has on hand some Yankee Clocks, also an eight day brass Clock, which will dispose of on reasonable terms, also all kinds of Engraving, such as Copper Plates, &c. & c. will be done in the best manner according to order—for specimens call and see.

Nov. 9.

## BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

Lately received and for sale by the subscriber.

Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip Fresh Bunch Raisins Candles, Almonds, Fine & coarse Salt, Curants, Salt Petre, Goshen Cheese, Leaf & 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. 23 cow4w

## A CARD.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR.

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. 23 1833

## NOTICE.

THE creditors of Lewis Slaughter, Insolvent Petitioner, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their share of dividend on said petitioners estate as after that date the estate will be closed—they are entitled to receive, about \$ 1-2 cents in the dollar.

JAMES MERRICK, Trustee of Nov. 9. Lewis Slaughter.

## SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE American Farmer Establishment.

No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he will, by the first of November, be prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flower roots, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is a agent, also.

PLoughs, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat, corn, corn-shellers, threshing machines and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, which will be procured from the best Manufacturers in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals: particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine wool breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnet breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly; at this establishment, at \$5 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectively solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the American Farmer, containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, *paid* for that purpose.

MARYLAND

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

12th day of November A D 1833.

On application of Gen. Wm. Potter, adm'r. of Elijah B. Sipple, late of Caroline 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 & that the same be published on in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings SEAL, of the Orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test. W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

## 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. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house, 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.

2d. 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 of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garret, 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.

Nov. 16

## MILL AND 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,

Her 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, kitchen, meat houses, 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 TIMBERED the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eights 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. 16 J. G. E.

## BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

Lately received and for sale by the subscriber.

Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip Fresh Bunch Raisins Candles, Almonds, Fine & coarse Salt, Curants, Salt Petre, Goshen Cheese, Leaf & 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. 23 cow4w

## A CARD.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR.

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. 23 1833

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, 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. 23 1833

## 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. 2

## FOR SALE.

A first rate Canoe about 24 feet long, with paddles, &c. in good order—she will be sold low for cash—apply to the Printer.

Nov. 9.

## THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND.



THE Subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he will, by the first of November, be prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flower roots, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is a agent, also.

PLoughs, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat, corn, corn-shellers, threshing machines and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, which will be procured from the best Manufacturers in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals: particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine wool breeds;

swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnet breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly; at this establishment, at \$5 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectively solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the American Farmer, containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, *paid* for that purpose.

MARYSHA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, 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.

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.



...is another misstatement. The expenditures purporting to be made under these resolutions during the years 1831 and 1832 were, as will be explained in this report exactly \$29,979.92.

The fifth. "The publications have been prepared and extensively circulated containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government; and the money which belongs to the Stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade in public estimation those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution."

"The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now, vested in the president of the bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter."

Here are two mistakes. It is not true that any publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the Government." Nor is it true that any power is vested in the president "for preparing and circulating articles, and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter." No such power is given, and no such power is exercised.

The power actually given, which has been exercised, and will continue to be exercised, is for the defence of the bank against the calamities with which for four years, the institution has been pursued. The sixth is,

"The fact that the bank controls, and in some cases, substantially owns—and by its own money supports some of the leading presses of the country, is now more clearly understood."

The whole allegation is denied.

The bank does not now control, and never did control, any press whatever; the bank does not own, & never did own, any press; the bank does not support nor did it ever support by its money, any press—Created for the purpose of giving aid to every branch of industry, it has not presumed to proscribe the conductors of the press from their share of the accommodation due to their capital and industry. Of the extent and security of these loans, the directors claim the exclusive privilege of judging.

The course of this inquiry has now brought the committee to the second paper referred to them by the board, signed by the Government directors. It appears from their report that the President of the United States addressed a letter to them, directing them to examine, and report upon the annual account of the Bank of the United States, "that portion which embraced the expenditures calculated to operate on the elections"—which examination they state, "undoubtedly present circumstances which in our opinion, warrant the belief you have been led to assert."

This assertion of a right in the president of the United States to inquire into the expenses of the bank, with a view to ascertain whether any money was expended which might directly or indirectly interfere with his own personal election, is alike novel and untenable. His authority, as we have seen, is limited to the power of issuing a scire facias. But in no part of the charter of the bank, in so law of this country is there found any power to the President to interfere in the internal concerns of the institution, or to direct secret investigations. But that which they regard with surprise & regret is, that these directors, having such a commission to execute from the President, never communicated the facts to their colleagues, nor to the officers of the bank, and while these officers were giving to them the freest and most entire access to all the books and papers of the bank, and while their colleagues were sitting in perfect confidence by their sides, neither those officers nor the directors had, the remotest suspicion of this subtle investigation, begun nearly two months before under orders of the President—till they read it in the newspapers. When, at the meeting of the board, after its publication, the subject was introduced, one of the Government directors in effect acknowledged that they had purposely concealed their object, lest if their colleagues had been aware of it, they would not have permitted it. What the committee deem, therefore, a subject of just complaint, is the want of candor, in thus, trying their colleagues without apprising them that they were on trial, or giving them any chance of knowing or narrowing the charges made against them by the President.

The report itself bears manifest evidence of the haste with which it was prepared. Thus, "we proceeded," say they, "to look into such of the vouchers on which they are founded as we had time, and opportunity to do." They state that they would have sent copies of these vouchers, but "the time and labor necessary for this mode would have prevented our resorting to it at present."—What the truth is, that a few hours of transit, industry would have enabled them to copy every word of these vouchers.

Again they say, "we are obliged to depend on our own honest inquiries."—The errors of this hasty and partial inquiry the Committee will now proceed to notice.

1st. The first charge attempted to

be made is that, whatever is here stated are discoveries of things hitherto concealed, and which now see the light in consequence of these resolutions. Thus they speak of the expenditures "discovered by us," and of their investigations, that they requested a particular statement from the Board, which "request was not complied with," and that they were "obliged to depend on their own partial inquiries." And finally, they say with an air of despondency, "we must infer from the course pursued by the Board, when our resolutions were submitted to them, that a more exact statement can only be obtained by an agent directly authorized by the Executive." Nothing can be more erroneous than such an impression. No one concealed, no one desired to conceal, no one could conceal, this whole matter. The resolutions were on the minutes, the expenses under them were all recorded in a book, the vouchers all referred to by number in that book; and all of them, minutes, expense book, and vouchers, were always to be seen and examined by the Directors, so that the whole process of discovery was to seek for the books and vouchers, and to receive them. In the same spirit, they remark that "the expense account, as made up in the book which was submitted to us, contained very little information relative to the particulars of this expenditure, and we were obliged, in order to obtain them, to resort to an inspection of the vouchers." What did these Directors expect in an expense book. This book contains the name of the party, the sum paid, and the number of the voucher which supports it; and the voucher is at hand to verify it. If they meant that each item of each account should be copied into this expense book, they mean that which no expense account ever did contain, or ever ought to contain; and the objection, shows only the spirit in which the inquiry was conducted.

2d. Another effort is to make it appear that these expenditures were exclusively at the Bank in Philadelphia, leaving of course, the inference open, that the expenditures at the branches might be in the same proportion. "All expenditures of this kind," says the committee, "introduced into the expense account, and discovered by us, we found to be, as far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of stationary and printing. To it therefore, we chiefly directed," &c. &c.

Then follows a list of expenses, all of which it is intended to represent as calculated to influence elections. Thus, in the case just cited, they proclaim the enormous sum of \$29,979.92, which they presume to have been expended in pursuance of the resolutions, and of course as having a bearing on elections. Now we have just seen that of this whole \$29,000; more than \$2,000 were for bank notes and miscellaneous stationery; that \$3,941.25, was for Mr. Gallatin's book on currency, which could have no possible connexion with elections; that 2,500 were for re-printing Mr. McDufie's and Gen: Smith's reports, which Congress itself had recommended in unusual numbers, and that of the whole remaining sum of \$10,000 for miscellaneous expenses, none could be a bona fide election from the simple fact, that in this first half year of 1831, no elections of any kind in which the bank could, by any possibility, have an interest, were impending for eighteen months to come, or even in remote agitation; yet this report, and discovered by us, we found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of stationary and printing."

Now, the truth is, that these expenses were not confined to Philadelphia, but embraced all the United States.—The expense book shows, and the vouchers proved, that these expenses were made in various and remote parts of the Union—a fact too apparent to escape immediate observation.

3d. The next misrepresentation is this—viz. quoting the "amounts of these resolutions, the item of stationary and printing was increased, during the first half of the year 1831, to the enormous sum of \$29,979.92."

Now, it appears on the very face of the expense account, that the increase of this enormous sum, so far from having been occasioned by these resolutions, was caused by the purchase of large quantities of paper and engravings for bank notes, and by the supply of common stationery for the bank.

The enormous sum in question was \$29,979.92. This consisted of the following items—

Common Stationary, \$1,030.82	
Printing blank forms and rates	445.77
Books	267.68
Newspapers.	179.91
Engraving bank notes	1173.38
Paper,	500.00
Silk for making paper,	288.67
Sheeting for	do 1421.24
Silks for	do 2121.64
Silks for	do 783.13
Subscription to the C. House	10.00
	\$19,678.42
Printing & circulating	
Mr. Gallatin's book on bank	8841.25
Do Smith & McDufie	2512.06
Reviews & addresses to legislatures and miscellaneou	8848.21
	\$16,801.50

So that this enormous increase was occasioned, in a great degree, by having a new set of bank notes prepared and engraved, amounting to \$11,696.75—and moreover, nearly one half of this enormous increase has no relation to the expense to which it means to ascribe it.

4th. The next is, that among the expenditures noted is one of \$1447.75, for printing "agreedly to order and letter from John Sergeant, Esq. The gratuitous introduction of the name of this gentleman is obviously designed to connect his agency with some political purpose. But there is not the slightest foundation for it. The fact itself was known to the Committee of Investigation in 1832, and although urged to make the same use of it as is now attempted, they had too much sense of justice and honor to employ it. The truth

is this: Early in the year 1831, while Mr. Sergeant was a member of the Board of Directors, he received a letter from Mr. Wilson, a very respectable printer, in Newbern, proposing to print the reports of Messrs. Smith and McDufie, about the Bank. Mr. Sergeant presented this letter to the officers of the Bank who were charged by the Board with the multiplication of these works, and was requested by him to advise Mr. Wilson, that he might print certain number of copies. He did so, sending his account, as he had not communicated with any officer of the Bank. He referred to his authority to do the work, as having come through Mr. Sergeant; and thus the receipt stands. So that the whole agency of Mr. Sergeant was to answer an application to him as a Director from a printer, to print some reports of the Committees of Congress and other documents on the concern of the Bank.

On the 20th of November, 1830, the President submitted to the Board a copy of an article on Banks and Currency, just published in the American Quarterly Review of this city containing a favorable notice of this Institution, and suggested the expediency of making the views of the author more extensively known to the public than they can be by means of the subscription list—whereupon it was, on motion.

"Resolved that the President be authorized to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of said article, either in the whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the Bank."

On the 11th of March, 1831, "the President stated to the Board that in consequence of the general desire expressed by the Directors at one of their meetings of last year, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress, and a verbal understanding with the Board, measures had been taken by him in the course of that year, for printing numerous copies of the Reports of General Smith and Mr. McDufie, on the subject of this Bank, and for widely disseminating their contents through the United States; and that he had since, by virtue of the authority given him by a resolution of this Board, adopted, on the 20th November last, caused a large edition of Mr. Gallatin's Essay on Banks and currency to be published and circulated in like manner, at the expense of the Bank. He suggested, at the same time, the expediency of extending still more widely a knowledge of the concerns of this institution, by means of the republication of other valuable articles which had issued from the daily and periodical press.

Whereupon it was, on motion, "Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the bank."

And finally, on the 10th of August, 1833, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President, and propriety of the resolution of the 30th of November, 1830, and 11th of March, 1831—and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the objects of the resolutions; and that the President be authorized and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said objects.

The resolution of 1830 and 1831, were

board the two Government Directors who attended concurring in them—and they had been carried into effect without the least reserve or secrecy. The form of the resolution was the same as that adopted on a kindred subject—the arrest of counterfeitors—a short time previous, on the 25th of October, 1830.

"Resolved, That the President of this Bank be authorized to take whatever measures he may think proper for the discovery and arrest of counterfeiters of the notes and drafts, and to incur such expenses from time to time in effecting that object as he may deem useful or necessary.

The expenses incurred, as stated in

the expense account, in executing these

resolutions, from December, 1830, when

the first assault was made on the Bank

by the President, to the present time

running through the years 1830, 1830,

1831, 1832 and 1833, amount to \$58,265

05 making an average for the last four

years of \$14,568.75 a year.

During that period, the

expenses under the

head of printing and

stationary, amounted

to \$105,057.75

Of which the

proportion for the

defence of

the bank was \$8,265.04

And for the mi-

cellaneous ex-

penses of books

and stationary, \$6,792.69

—\$165,057.75

This will be seen most perspicuously in the following statement.

Printing and

Circulating

Books and Stationary

Reports to Congress.

Speecches in Books and

Congress and Stationary.

other Miscellaneous publications.

1830, \$5,085.67

92,891.47

36,704.53

1831, 2,650.97

49,057.56

21,496.26

1832, 4,395.68

22,183.74

12,008.57

1833, 2,600.00

6,492.53

\$12,132.27

\$46,132.77

146,702.69

So that the general result is, that

within four years past the Bank has

been obliged to incur an expense of \$68,

000 to defend itself against injurious

representations.

This has been done with regret that it

should be necessary, but with the strong

conviction of its propriety, and

without the slightest wish either to dis-

avow or conceal it. On the contrary,

The Bank asserts its clear right to defend

itself equally against those who circulate

false statements, and those who circulate

false notes. Its sole object, in either

case, is self-defence. It cannot suffer it

to be calumniated down, and the inter-

ests confided to its care sacrificed by

falseness. A war of unexampled vio-

lence has been waged against the Bank,

The institution defends itself. Its assaillants are what are called politicians, and when statements which they cannot answer, are presented to the country, they reproach the Bank with interfering with politics. As these assaults, too, are made at the period of public elections, the answers of the Bank

most of course follow at the same time,

and thus, because these politicians assail

the Bank on the eve of elections, unless

and goes too, if you can, Major—

the true art of war?" The General al-

ways kept fixing his papers all in

string on one side of the table. He put his

with that I was a trifled, and got a new button; and whilst the General stood up, I sat down, behind him, and cutted on the button in 3 minutes—the General all the while shaking his fistly at the tailor, and telling him that he had no more brains in his head than he had in his thumb. ‘You are a pretty fellow to belong to my party,’ says he; ‘I should have been born in a pretty condition, if I had taken your advice,’ says the General. ‘Let me over teach you at the White House again.’ So to rights, the tailor got mad too, and said he didn’t belong to the General’s party—he was a Tany-Kindle-Van Buren-Jackson-man; he knew which side his bread was butter’d, and I looked pensive knowing too—it was just as much as I could do to keep the General from smacking him—so says I, ‘Come, General, let’s be movin’; and we went home—the General all the while talkin’ about his escape from an awful state that tailor was about gettin’ him in. (Well, says I, ‘General, little things sometimes give a kink, and a notion of bigger ones; and now says I, ‘do you know, General, we are in a scrape now pretty much like that one we just got out on.’ ‘How so?’ says the General. ‘Why,’ says I, ‘the Bank—there it is,’ says I, ‘jeat like your pantaloons, better than new; and only wants a new button; and some of these tailors about us here want us to set awharin’ and shakin’, and running the risk of gettin’ a rheumatic that will last us our lives, jest for them to get the job of makin’ a new one.

And now,’ says I, ‘I guess you and I had better disappoint’ em, as we did the tailor jest now; stich on a new button, and things will all go smooth agin.’ The General didn’t say a word, but he got thinkin’ plage hard, till we got home agin, and he got his pipe, and I got mine, and jest as we were lightin’ em, says he, ‘Major, there are some fellows about us here that poster me most desperately—we must all go as a “Unit”; or I must blow’ em all up, and get a new set.’ We’ll think of it,’ said the General and with that, we cock’d our feet on the mantle-tree, and in less than five minuts you couldn’t see no more on us than out toos.

Your Friend  
J. DOWNING, Major,  
Dowlingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 28.  
We are indebted to Capt. Taylor for Washington and Baltimore papers of yesterday.

Our State Legislature convenes at Annapolis on Monday next.

**Congress.**—The Baltimore American of yesterday says nothing of extraordinary interest has transpired in Congress since our last publication.—The House adjourned from Tuesday until to-day; the debate on the deposit question is not expected to be resumed until Monday next, when Mr. Polk, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, will it is supposed, follow Mr. McDuffie in reply. The Senate sat yesterday, and it is presumed was engaged on the deposit question.

**Congress.**—The proceedings of Congress, on Thursday are of that highly interesting character that we are induced to give them promptly and entire—to the exclusion, of course, of miscellaneous matter of minor interest. In the Senate, the several subjects of steamboat disasters, the affairs of the General Post Office; and the late Message of the President, declining to transmit to the Senate a copy of the paper read to the Cabinet on the removal of the Bank Deposits; were referred to appropriate committees; the last being given to a Select Committee of seven. The resolutions offered by Mr. Clay, relative to the Deposit question, were taken up, and after an explanation by that gentleman, were passed. In the House of Representatives, the subject of the removal of the deposits was the engrossing topic. Mr. McDuffie, in support of his motion, addressed the House in a speech of considerable length, a report of which the reader will find under the appropriate head.

A New York paper says:—  
The long expected work, the “History of the Hartford Convention,” as we are apprised by a morning paper, is for sale at Appleton’s No. 182 Broadway. The subject of which it treats is of great public interest.

James Finley, Esq. Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by Governor Wolf, Secretary of State.

We understand that there was yesterday a meeting of the Presidents of most Banks. We have not heard the results of their deliberations; they will be duly looked for by the community. After the above was inty, we learned that it was agreed to present to their respective boards of directors a memorial to Congress, asking that the deposits be restored to the United States Bank.—U. S. Cons. Dec. 20.

The Steamboat Relief,—which was expressly for the purpose of an ice breaker in keeping the harbor of Baltimore open during the winter season, and towing vessels up and down the river bay—has just been overhauled and is again ready for this service. Our friends abroad, therefore, who desire to send vessels to this port during the approaching winter, may be secured of easy access to and departure from it without reference to the weather.

Balt. American.

Philadelphia, Dec. 24.—  
We give, this morning, in our second page the whole of what Mr. McDuffie uttered on Thursday respecting the removal of the deposits. Mr. Gates noted, it is said, as the stenographer and the report of that speech justifies his reputation as the head of his art in our country. The quiver of the redoubtable combatant was not exhausted on Thursday. His unquenchable vehemence, may raise an outcry in some quarters but he can use the language which Chatham once employed, after a similar eruption of his eloquence and patriotism—“the heat which has offended them is the ardor of conviction, and that zeal for my country which neither hope nor fear shall influence me to suppress. I will not sit unconcerned when public liberty is invaded, nor look in silence upon public robbery. I will exert myself, at whatever hazard, to drag the aggressors to justice, whoever may protect them, & whoever may ultimately partake of the national plunder.”

We learn that one of the last packets from England brought back a considerable amount of Ohio State six per cent stock certificates, which had been sent out for sale from New York, but which, it is said, could not be negotiated in England in consequence of apprehended difficulties in the currency and moneyed operations of this country. The bills drawn on the strength of the negotiation of the certificates, were also returned protested—American of yesterday.

The Gazette of yesterday has the following paragraph:

“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.

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## SELLING.

The subscriber is grateful for past favors, and now wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he has recently returned from a tour with a choice.

Department of

## MATERIALS,

is at present, with care and attention by himself, which enables him at all times to repair and clean all kinds of Clocks and Watches in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

The Public's Servt.

WILLIAM L. JONES.

P. S. The subscriber has on hand some Watch Clocks, also an eight day brass Clock, which will dispose of on reasonable terms, also all kinds of Engraving such as Copper Plates, &c. &c. to be done in the best manner according to order—for specimens call and see.

Nov. 9.

## BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

Lately received and for sale by the subscriber.

Buckwheat Flour, Spelt, Mould & Dip Fresh Bunch Raisins Candles, Almonds, Curated Salt Petre, Goshen Cheese, Family Flour, Best Sperm Oil, CAST STEEL PAXES, a superior article and a choice assortment of

## OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

W. H. & P. GROOME.

Nov. 23

104 W.

## A CARD.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR,

Having been admitted to the practice of the Law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's, and Talbot Counties respectively offers his services as an Attorney.

Easton, Nov. 23 1833

## ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

### PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air, Harford County, Maryland, a humorous publication, to be entitled

## THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

A mirror that wrinkled care derides, And laughter holding both his sides."

The subscriber, fully aware, himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary; perhaps to state, that he will expect, before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred; and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favor the contemplated publication.

The page of the Mirror of Mirth, will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to condemn, those who have no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, pithy Epigrams, Bon Mots, Enigmas, Conundrums, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age, and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the Mirror of Mirth will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

## TERMS.

The Mirror of Mirth, will be printed on royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type, and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No. \$1 25 if paid at the end of six months, and \$1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.

Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the Mirror will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.

Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to six copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent on all money which they collect.

Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834. LYNDY ELLIOTT.

## 50 NEGROES WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions—Mucicians of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He

also wishes to purchase fifty in families—it is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is particularly interested in this market and is prepared to allow the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.

## NOTICE.

THE creditors of Lewis Shingleter, Insolvent Petitioner, etc., hereby notified, to call on the subscriber on or before the 1st day of January next, to receive their share of dividend on said petitioner's estate as after that date the estate will be closed—they are entitled to receive about \$1 2 cents in the dollar.

JAMES MEDRICK, Trustee of Lewis Shingleter.  
Nov. 9.

## SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS,

BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE American Farmer Establishment.

No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he will, by the first of November, be prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flower roots, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is a agent also.

PLoughs, harrows, cultivators, straw carts, wheat fans, corral-shelters, threshing machines, and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, which will be procured from the best Manufacturers in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals; particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bawlewell Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Bremer and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly at this establishment, at \$5 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the AMERICAN FARMER, containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address, provided, for that purpose.

MARYLAND.

Caroline county Orphans' Court,

12th day of November A. D. 1833.

On application of Gen. Wm. Potter, attorney of Elijah B. Sipple, late of Caroline 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 & that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of Caroline county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Test. W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

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In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Caroline county letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah B. Sipple late of Caroline county deceased all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereto from the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of May next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

WM. POTTER, Adm'r. of Elijah B. Sipple, dec'd.

Nov. 16

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MILL AND FARM FOR SALE

ON A CREDIT.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Bayard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL,

Heretofore is never failing her corn stones and wheat bars 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, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and save eight of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying the fifth part. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Bayard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.

J. G. E.

Nov. 9.

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