



growing out of the manner in which the affairs of the Bank have been managed, and the money applied, which would have made it my duty to withdraw the deposits, at any period of the charter.

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

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

The United States, by the charter, reserved the right of appointing five Directors of the Bank. It was intended by this means, not only to provide guardians for the interests of the public, in the general administration of its affairs, but also to have faithful officers, whose situation would enable them to become intimately acquainted with all the transactions of the institution, and whose duty it would be, to apprise the proper authorities, of any misconduct, on the part of the corporation, likely to affect the public interest. The fourth fundamental article of the Constitution of the corporation, declares, that not less than seven directors shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business. At these meetings of the Board, the Directors on the part of the United States had, of course, a right to be present, and, consequently, if the business of the corporation had been transacted in the manner which the law requires, there was abundant security that nothing could be done, injuriously affecting the interests of the people, without being immediately communicated to the public servants, who were authorized to apply this remedy. And if the corporation has so arranged its concerns, as to conceal from the public Directors some of its most important operations, and has thereby destroyed the safeguards which were designed to secure the interests of the United States, it would seem to be very clear, that it has forfeited its claim to confidence, and is no longer worthy of trust. In the ordinary concerns of life, among individuals, no prudent man would continue to place his funds in the hands of an agent after he discovered that he was studiously concealing from him the manner in which they were employed. The public money ought not to be guarded with less vigilance, than that of an individual. And measures of concealment, on the part of this corporation, are not only contrary to the duties of its agency, but are also in direct violation of the law, to which it owes its corporate existence. And the same misconduct, which in the case of private individuals, would induce a prudent man to dismiss an agent from his employment, would require a similar course towards the fiscal agent of the Government, by the officer to whom the law has entrusted the supervision of its conduct, and giving the power of removal.

Tried by these principles, it will be found that the conduct of the Bank made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw from its care the public funds. 1st. Instead of a Board constituted of at least seven Directors, according to the charter, at which those appointed by the United States have a right to be present, many of the most important money transactions of the Bank have been, and still are placed under the control of a committee denominated the Exchange Committee, of which no one of the public Directors has been allowed to be a member since the commencement of the present year. This committee is not even elected by the Board, and the public Directors have no voice in their appointment. They are chosen by the President of the Bank; and the business of the institution, which ought to be decided on by the Board of Directors, is in many instances transacted by this committee, and no one has a right to be present at their proceedings but the Presi-

dent and those whom he shall please to name as members of this committee. Thus loans are made, unknown at the time to a majority of the Board, and paper discounted which might probably be rejected at a regular meeting of the Directors the most important operations of the Bank are sometimes resolved on, and executed by this committee; and its measures are, it appears, designed, and by regular system, so arranged as to conceal from the officers of the Government, transactions, in which the public interests are deeply involved. And this fact alone furnishes evidence too strong to be resisted, that the concealment of certain important operations of the corporation from the officers of the Government, is one of the objects intended to be accomplished by means of this committee. The plain words of the charter are violated, in order to deprive the people of the U.S. of one of the principal securities, which the law had provided to guard their interests, and to render more safe, the public money entrusted to the care of the Bank. Would any individual of ordinary discretion, continue his money in the hands of an agent who had violated his instructions for the purpose of hiding from him the manner in which he was conducting the business confided to his charge? Would he continue his property in his hands when he had not only ascertained that concealment had been practiced towards him, but when the agent avowed his determination to continue in the same course, to withhold from him, as far as he could, all knowledge of the manner in which he was employing his funds? If an individual would not be expected to continue his confidence, under such circumstances, upon what principle could a different line of conduct be required from the officers of the United States charged with the care of the public interest? The public money is surely entitled to the same care and protection, as that of an individual, and if the latter would be bound, in justice to himself, to withdraw his money from the hands of an agent, thus regardless of his duty, the same principle requires that money of the United States should under the like circumstances be withdrawn from the hands of their fiscal agent.

(To be Continued.)

POTATOES FOOD FOR HORSES.—An Irish writer on husbandry, whose name is Martin Doyle, and whose works were published in Dublin in 1830, has the following remarks:

With respect to potatoe-feeding for horses, I recommend it from an experience of some years. My horses are old (one of them at least 20 years of age), but they are in high spirits and condition from having every evening after work, excepting during the soiling months, (when grass, &c. was cut and carried to them,) an abundant supply of boiled potatoes (warm) regularly given to them; but as the authority of T. C. Burwen, Esq. M. P. of Worthington Hill, Cumberland, is infinitely more valuable than mine on this subject, I shall quote the following passages from his "Agricultural Hints":

"It requires from 5 to 6 hours for a horse to masticate a stone (14 lbs.) of hay, while he will eat a stone of potatoes in 20 minutes or less. The saving of 4 hours for rest is alone sufficient to produce the greatest difference in the health and condition of the animal. After great fatigue also a horse would be tempted to take warm food, when he would not eat hay. I have at this time in my work horses, which were purchased six years ago of a farmer, who was selling off his stock as worn out, and of little value, and which are yet able to do their work with the best horses I have. I think there is little doubt of the life of this valuable animal being considerably prolonged by this mode of feeding—I have begun to mix an equal quantity of cut straw and potatoes: racks are, according to this mode of feeding, unnecessary as they are productive of waste; for to save trouble they are always filled; and what is not eaten is always so tainted with the breath of the animal as to be wasted." Probably steamed mangold wurtzel and other roots would be valuable as food for horses.

Grubs and Bolls.—On all occasions sweetened water should be the first application, and it should be very sweet, of this they fill themselves so full they are quite clumsy I believe after sucking one hour, then about five pints of meal or hominy is sufficient to discharge them without medicine, one pint of urine is sufficient, more will kill your horse, a decoction of elder toys, buds or bark one quart, of fish brine one quart. If your horse is eaten through you can smell it in his breath, if so you give the sweet water, and then in one hour a strong decoction made of white oak bark, one quart; this will close the holes so as to give the other medicine, and may often succeed in saving your horse. Horses are naturally fond of sweets, and were you to give them a good suck once a year and in one hour a mess of hominy, would save your giving him medicine and your horse from much distress, especially your old horses after they rise seven years.

Mr. William Carter, one of the oldest and most experienced Farriers of this city, who has written many newspaper articles and pamphlets against cruelty to horses, says:—"No horse is worth so much by twenty five per cent, with his tail cut off."—Philad. paper.

Colt.—To break him never strike, but often lead him by the side of another horse, with a bridle. When he walks well bring him to a trot after him; then lead him often in the saddle. Then put on a small weight, and gradually increase it. Then let one hold and another mount him, and ride after another horse in a ploughed field, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop or go at your pleasure. By this easy method you will break your colt without breaking his spirit.

Litter.—For your barn yards, stables, styes, cow houses, &c. may well be gathered from fallen leaves. It will also be valuable in your yards, &c. as receptacle for the liquid manure which would otherwise soak into the ground, enrich the highway, or be lost in a neighboring stream.

Value of Blood Horses.—Mr. J. C. Stevens has sold his horse *Maid* for \$10,000 to a gentleman from Kentucky. Not willing to part with so favorable an animal, he asked a price that he thought left but little risk upon that score. But he was mistaken: the gentleman paid him the money, and walked off with the horse; and it is a little singular, that within 12 hours after, he had an offer of the same sum from a gentleman from Virginia, who came on to purchase him, and thought him cheap at that price. Double the sum indicated, however, would not have induced the owner, thorough sportsman as he is, to part with him, except upon the condition of his being withdrawn from the lot. He goes to Kentucky as a stud. *Maid* is an Eclipse colt, out of Young *Maid* of the Oaks, and will be five years old next Spring. His color is sorrel, and other particulars resembling his sire.

Useful to Farmers.—The following table shows the number of plants contained in an acre, planted at the several distances specified in the columns marked "Feet apart." For example, an acre will contain 10,890 corn hills, two feet apart; 2,151 four and a half feet, &c. These numbers are obtained by dividing 43,560, the number of square feet to an acre, by the square of the number of feet the plants are distant from each other; thus—the square of 2 is 4, and 43,560 divided by 4 gives 10,890, &c. If the plants be set in an oblong form, as five feet by six feet, multiply the two distances together, and divide 43,560 by their product, for the answer. When setting out trees, farmers generally name the distance in yards. In this case, divide 4310, the square yards in an acre, by the squares of distances apart, if they be equal, or by their product if they be unequal, and the answer will be the number of trees in an acre. For example: at 7 yards apart an acre contains 93 trees; for the square of 7 is 49, and 4310 divided by 49 gives 88, the nearest whole number. If the distances be 7 and 10, their product is 70, and 4310 divided by 70 gives 61 trees.

Feet apart	No. plants	Feet apart	No. plants	Feet apart	No. plants
1	43560	13	19260	2	10890
2	10890	14	13960	3	6960
3	4840	15	11440	4	4310
4	2722	16	9006	5	3092
5	1711	17	7140	6	2151
6	1144	18	5740	7	1503
7	801	19	4680	8	1089
8	540	20	3870	9	792
9	388	21	3200	10	580
10	272	22	2630	11	424
11	192	23	2140	12	312
12	136	24	1710	13	222
13	99	25	1340	14	156
14	72	26	1010	15	112
15	54	27	730	16	81
16	40	28	530	17	59
17	29	29	380	18	44
18	21	30	270	19	33
19	15	31	190	20	25
20	11	32	130	21	18
21	8	33	90	22	13
22	6	34	60	23	10
23	4	35	40	24	7
24	3	36	28	25	5
25	2	37	20	26	4
26	1	38	14	27	3
27	1	39	10	28	2
28	1	40	7	29	1
29	1	41	5	30	1
30	1	42	4	31	1
31	1	43	3	32	1
32	1	44	2	33	1
33	1	45	2	34	1
34	1	46	1	35	1
35	1	47	1	36	1
36	1	48	1	37	1
37	1	49	1	38	1
38	1	50	1	39	1
39	1	51	1	40	1
40	1	52	1	41	1
41	1	53	1	42	1
42	1	54	1	43	1
43	1	55	1	44	1
44	1	56	1	45	1
45	1	57	1	46	1
46	1	58	1	47	1
47	1	59	1	48	1
48	1	60	1	49	1
49	1	61	1	50	1
50	1	62	1	51	1
51	1	63	1	52	1
52	1	64	1	53	1
53	1	65	1	54	1
54	1	66	1	55	1
55	1	67	1	56	1
56	1	68	1	57	1
57	1	69	1	58	1
58	1	70	1	59	1
59	1	71	1	60	1
60	1	72	1	61	1
61	1	73	1	62	1
62	1	74	1	63	1
63	1	75	1	64	1
64	1	76	1	65	1
65	1	77	1	66	1
66	1	78	1	67	1
67	1	79	1	68	1
68	1	80	1	69	1
69	1	81	1	70	1
70	1	82	1	71	1
71	1	83	1	72	1
72	1	84	1	73	1
73	1	85	1	74	1
74	1	86	1	75	1
75	1	87	1	76	1
76	1	88	1	77	1
77	1	89	1	78	1
78	1	90	1	79	1
79	1	91	1	80	1
80	1	92	1	81	1
81	1	93	1	82	1
82	1	94	1	83	1
83	1	95	1	84	1
84	1	96	1	85	1
85	1	97	1	86	1
86	1	98	1	87	1
87	1	99	1	88	1
88	1	100	1	89	1
89	1	101	1	90	1
90	1	102	1	91	1
91	1	103	1	92	1
92	1	104	1	93	1
93	1	105	1	94	1
94	1	106	1	95	1
95	1	107	1	96	1
96	1	108	1	97	1
97	1	109	1	98	1
98	1	110	1	99	1
99	1	111	1	100	1
100	1	112	1	101	1
101	1	113	1	102	1
102	1	114	1	103	1
103	1	115	1	104	1
104	1	116	1	105	1
105	1	117	1	106	1
106	1	118	1	107	1
107	1	119	1	108	1
108	1	120	1	109	1
109	1	121	1	110	1
110	1	122	1	111	1
111	1	123	1	112	1
112	1	124	1	113	1
113	1	125	1	114	1
114	1	126	1	115	1
115	1	127	1	116	1
116	1	128	1	117	1
117	1	129	1	118	1
118	1	130	1	119	1
119	1	131	1	120	1
120	1	132	1	121	1
121	1	133	1	122	1
122	1	134	1	123	1
123	1	135	1	124	1
124	1	136	1	125	1
125	1	137	1	126	1
126	1	138	1	127	1
127	1	139	1	128	1
128	1	140	1	129	1
129	1	141	1	130	1
130	1	142	1	131	1
131	1	143	1	132	1
132	1	144	1	133	1
133	1	145	1	134	1
134	1	146	1	135	1
135	1	147	1	136	1
136	1	148	1	137	1
137	1	149	1	138	1
138	1	150	1	139	1
139	1	151	1	140	1
140	1	152	1	141	1
141	1	153	1	142	1
142	1	154	1	143	1
143	1	155	1	144	1
144	1	156	1	145	1
145	1	157	1	146	1
146	1	158	1	147	1
147	1	159	1	148	1
148	1	160	1	149	1
149	1	161	1	150	1
150	1	162	1	151	1
151	1	163	1	152	1
152	1	164	1	153	1
153	1	165	1	154	1
154	1	166	1	155	1
155	1	167	1	156	1
156	1	168	1	157	1
157	1	169	1	158	1
158	1	170	1	159	1
159	1	171	1	160	1
160	1	172	1	161	1
161	1	173	1	162	1
162	1	174	1	163	1
163	1	175	1	164	1
164	1	176	1	165	1
165	1	177	1	166	1
166	1	178	1	167	1
167	1	179	1	168	1
168	1	180	1	169	1
169	1	181	1	170	1
170	1	182	1	171	1
171	1	183	1	172	1
172	1	184	1	173	1
173	1	185	1	174	1
174	1	186	1	175	1
175	1	187	1	176	1
176	1	188	1	177	1
177	1	189	1	178	1
178	1	190	1	179	1
179	1	191	1	180	1
180	1	192	1	181	1
181	1	193	1	182	1
182	1	194	1	183	1
183	1	195	1	184	1
184	1	196	1	185	1
185	1	197	1	186	1
186	1	198	1	187	1
187	1	199	1	188	1
188	1	200	1	189	1
189	1	201	1	190	1
190	1	202	1	191	1
191	1	203	1	192	1
192	1	204	1	193	1
193	1	205	1	194	1
194	1	206			

Congress.—We shall have the satisfaction of gratifying at least a portion of our readers, to-day, with the commencement of Mr. Clay's speech, in the Senate, yesterday; on the all-absorbing subject of the Bank deposits; & we cannot doubt that the great effort which it was justly expected would be made on this occasion by the distinguished orator of the west, & energetic leader of the opposition in the Senate to the present administration, will cause his speech to be perused with deep interest by readers of every party.—The Senate adjourned until Monday next, when Mr. Clay will probably conclude his remarks.

The House did not sit yesterday. Baltimore Gazette, Dec. 27.

### LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 30th, 1835.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution and Form of Government, for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, 76 members appeared. A sufficient number of Delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, agreeably to the Constitution and Form of Government, and then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

### SENATE OF MARYLAND.

December Session, 1835.

Senators present, John C. Chapman, Dennis Claude, Thomas Emory, Benjamin S. Forrest, John C. Groome, William Hughlett, Chas. F. Mayer, Isaac Montgomery, John B. Morris, Samuel G. Osborne, Henry Page, Thomas Sappington, Wm. T. Wooten.

Benj. S. Forrest appointed President, Joseph H. Nicholson, clerk, John N. Watkins, assistant clerk, Isaac Hines committee clerk, Andrew Slicer, messenger, Samuel Peace, door keeper.

Resolution adopted, declaring the seat of Littleton P. Dennis, Esq. as a member of the Senate void, having been elected a representative in the Congress of the United States, and taken his seat.

Vacancy supplied by the choice of Henry P. C. Wilson, Esq. of Somerset county.

Ordered, That the President of the Senate inform him by express of his election, and request his attendance at the seat of government.

Leave granted to Mr. Mayer, to report a bill, to be entitled, a supplement to the act entitled, An act to incorporate the Commercial Savings Institution of Baltimore.—*Repub.*

It is reported here, that Mr. Wright of Queen Ann's was on Tuesday last, elected Speaker to the House of Delegates, by a majority of 2 votes, over Mr. Ely of Baltimore County, and that Messrs. Jones of Somerset and Tate of Queen Ann's were elected committee clerks.

The Finances.—The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, says the National Intelligence, was on Tuesday sent to the two Houses of Congress.

The Receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of this year are estimated at \$24,355,317; the receipts for the 4th quarter are estimated \$7,675,000; making the total Revenue for the year 1835, \$32,030,317.

The Expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year are estimated at \$18,248,338. The expenditures for the 4th quarter, including \$2,301,716 on account of the Public Debt, are estimated at \$9,409,916; making a total expenditure within the year of \$27,658,304.

The estimated balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January next (including \$1,400,000 unavailable funds, heretofore reported, and also including more than five millions of dollars of unexpended appropriations) is estimated at \$9,383,790.

The estimate for 1834 is that, after the entire extinction of the Public Debt, during the year, there will be in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1835, a balance of \$2,981,796. (Including, of course, though the Report does not say so, the old sum of \$1,400,000 of unavailable funds, produced by the derangement of the currency of the country, anterior to the establishment of the Bank of the U. States.)

From the state of the revenue, the Secretary says, "it is evident that a reduction of the revenue cannot, at this time, be made, without injury to the service." The Secretary also says, that under such circumstances, "there seems to be no sufficient reason to open at this time, the vexed question of the Tariff."

The only recommendations in the Report, refer to the necessity of a regard to economy by Congress, in the appropriations of money; the unclaimed dividends on United States Stock, and the necessity of new Buildings for the Treasury on different plans and sites from the old ones.

Covering for Roofs.—A new substitute for slates has been adopted in England, and introduced extensively into use. A quantity of lime is slacked in tar, in which sheets of the largest and thickest brown paper are dipped and then laid on in the manner of slating. This is said to make a durable covering answering every purpose of slates or of slates and will effectually resist the weather for a great number of years.—*New England Farmer.*

The Governor of Delaware has pardoned Thomas Welsh, who was to have been executed on Friday 27th ult, for the murder of Francis Thomas.

The Richmond Enquirer contains a letter of considerable length, addressed by G. W. Featherstonhaugh to Mr. Madison, on the subject of the Geology of Virginia. The author has devoted his whole time, for many years, to that interesting study, and at one time contemplated the publication of a Geological map of the United States, which project after laborious preparation he abandoned as too extensive for the ability of any individual. For the last two years he has occupied himself in examining the gold formations of Virginia, in the course of which he has, as he states, made himself familiarly acquainted with every gold mine that has been worked in the State. His account of the gold region is highly flattering. In some of the veins and deposits, the quartz contains from ten to forty per cent. in weight of native gold, so pure as to rise as high as twenty three, to twenty three and a half carats.

In the most celebrated collections of Europe, he has never seen one more remarkable for richness and beauty. The nature of the alluvial deposits, especially in Louisa, Orange, Fauquier and Stafford counties, is equally encouraging; and Mr. Featherstonhaugh is of opinion that incorporated companies with large capitals, bringing sufficient funds into the business to carry it on efficiently, would greatly benefit the State, and make Virginia what Cornwall is to England, the seat of prodigious industry, and the source of much individual and national wealth.—*Balt. Amer.*

The discharge of Lieutenant Randolph from custody, at Richmond, is justly considered as a rebuke of the conduct of the Treasury Department in his arrest. Personal malice was the motive at Washington. The Richmond Compiler, of Monday last, contains the Opinions of Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Barbour in the case. The following are the concluding sentences of the Chief Justice.

"I am correct in saying that this summary process can be used only to coerce the payment of the sum actually due, not to coerce the payment of more than is due, that such controverted question ought to be decided in a court of justice, then this warrant has been issued in a case which the law does not authorize, in a case which ought to have been submitted to a court of justice."

"On both these points I am of opinion that the agent of the Treasury has exceeded the authority given by law, and consequently that the imprisonment is illegal."

The country may rejoice, indeed, that it has yet an independent and firm judiciary.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Lieutenant Levy, of the U. S. Navy, has presented to the city of New York the colossal statue of Jefferson, cast by David the celebrated sculptor at Paris. The New York Star says "it is seven feet three or four inches in height, of admirable proportions, and a most striking resemblance, said by Lafayette to be perfect. The costume is such as he usually wore, holding a pen in his hand and by his side the Declaration of Independence. When placed on a pedestal about four feet in height, it will be a commanding figure, and will be generally admired as a finished specimen of the arts."

Another Steamboat Disaster.—We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 17th inst. that one of the fleets of the steamboat Missouri, collapsed, while on her passage from St. Louis to that place—by which fifteen persons were badly scalded. One man was blown overboard name not known. Of the wounded, the following persons are since dead Mr. Booth, of St. Louis, deck passenger; Mr. Johnson, do; 3 out of 7 of a German family, names not recollected; John Curtis, deck hand; and W. Acheson, 2d cook. The cabin passengers and officers of the boat with the exception of the 2d engineer escaped unhurt. The accident happened on the 4th inst. about 25 miles below Natchez.

Highly Important.—Dr. Buisson is said to have discovered an infallible remedy for hydrophobia, which he has communicated to the Academie des Sciences, in Paris. He had no expectation of recovery, and went into a vapor bath heated to 42 degrees Reaumur (126 Fahrenheit) as the easiest mode of suffocation. To his astonishment, the whole symptoms vanished at once, & he has never since had the slightest recurrence of this dreadful disease. By the same means, he has cured upwards of eighty patients, and he intends to try its efficacy in cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever, and gout.

Another Candidate for the Presidency.—A convention or caucus of the "State Rights" members of the Georgia Legislature, was held at Milledgeville, on the 12th inst, at which George M. Troup, of that State, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of President of the United States. The convention also fixed upon the following congressional ticket, to be supported by the State Rights party at the next election.—That state electing members by general ticket.—R. H. Wilde, G. R. Gilmer, R. L. Gamble, S. Jones, W. C. Daniel, T. Foster, D. Newman, A. H. Chapell, and M. B. Lamar

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. John R. McQuay to Miss Martha Ann Ray, all of this county.

More look at the Easton Lottery Office. P. Sackett sold in the Delaware Lottery Class No. 51 a prize of \$70 in a whole Ticket, also a \$50 prize in the same who also sold in Delaware Lottery Class 49 a prize \$40, and one of \$20, also in the New York Lottery Class No. 37 a prize of \$200. All sold in the last few days.

To be drawn January 7th 1834 the Delaware Lottery Class No. 1.

SCHEME. 1 prize of \$20,000 75 prizes of \$500 1 5,000 85 200 1 2,000 128 50 1 1,500 128 40 1 1,210 128 30

No prize less than \$5. Tickets 4 50. Shares in proportion.

Also the Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 1, draws January 10.

SCHEME. 1 prize of \$20,000 20 prizes of \$2,000 1 10,000 20 500 1 6,000 20 400 1 5,000 20 200 1 2,822 38 150

No prize less than \$10. Tickets \$9. Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of P. SACKETT, Easton, Md.

Jan. 4 A superior Spayed Heifer Beef. Not quite six years old—supposed to weigh from 140 to 150 lbs. per quarter. It is intended to slaughter this fine animal on Monday 20th January inst. and to deliver it at Easton on Tuesday, next after, (21st) provided all of it can be engaged by the quarter by Saturday 18th previous. Hind quarters 8 cts. per lb. Fore quarters 6 cts. per lb. Applications left at this office will be sufficient.

REMOVAL. JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & RIDING DRESS MAKER.

Has removed his Shop to the stand lately occupied by Mr. Oehler, Court Street, near the Market House, and between the Stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thos. Grace where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favors he has received, he secures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING. Gentlemen having soiled or stained cloth clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

REMOVAL. JOHN HARPER, Tailor, INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two or three years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Tailor) is directly opposite Mr. Loveley's Store and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, he expresses regularly to receive the fashions and from the general satisfaction he thinks he has given, since he has been at Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4 1834 eow3w

C. COATES AND SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they will remain a few days at Mr. Lowe's Hotel, where they are prepared to perform all the various branches in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, if requested.

N. B. Testimonials of our profession may be seen, if required.

W. W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY, which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber for twelve months or more & whose accounts have been presented will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

NOTICE. The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore and brought with him, an elegant assortment of Materials, in his line of business, and is now prepared to make

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S Bonnets and Hats, of the newest and most approved fashions. He takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments for past favors, earnestly solicits a share of public patronage.

ENNALS ROSZELL. Dec. 28

### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THOMAS H. JENKIN. Having just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

a very handsome assortment of WINTER GOODS, viz:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino's, Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Chocolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, White, 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 & THIBETS, 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 thanks. The assortment of Goods that he is now opening for sale will be found to be inducements 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. 28 (W)

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c. Lately received for sale by the subscribers.

Buckwheat Flour, Sperma, Mould & Dip Fresh Butter, Candles, Fine & coarse Salt, Cur. ants, Salt Petre, Goshen Cheese, Lard & Lump Sugar, Family Flour, Powder and Shot.

CASTLE'S WINE, a superior article and a choice assortment of OLD WINE, LIQUORS, &c.

W. H. & P. GROOMER. Nov. 23 eow4w

BOOTS AND SHOES

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, begs to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete.

Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin, and Calf Skin Slippers and stropped Shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Public's Obedt. Serv't. JOHN WRIGHT. april 27

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 Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port 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 garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr. MARIA ROGERS. Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

BANK NOTICE. BRANCH BANK, Easton, Dec. 16. The Bank will be shut on Christmas day, and the Business of that day will be done on Tuesday, the preceding day. All persons, therefore, having notes payable or renewable in Bank on the 25th inst., are requested to bring them in, or to pay them, on Tuesday, 24th inst. The Directors will sit on that day, instead of Wednesday, to discount notes, &c. &c.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier. Dec. 21

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT. Siting as a court of hancery. November Term, in the year 1833.

ORDERED, That the one of the lands made to John Leeds Kerr, by the will of Richard Sherwood, deceased, the real estate of Richard Sherwood, deceased, the cause of John Crandall and Thomas R. Brooks, against John H. Norfolk and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Sherwood, Howell P. Sherwood, Richard P. Sherwood, James Sherwood, William Sherwood, Robert Sherwood, Benjamin Sherwood, Ann P. Crandall, wife of John Crandall Eliza Brooks, wife of Thomas R. Brooks, the heirs at law, and Ann Sherwood widow and administratrix of Richard Sherwood, deceased, and reported by the said Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, before the tenth day of January, in the year last aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$485 25.

R. T. EARLE, P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON. True copy. Dec. 18

Talbot County Court, On the Equity side thereof. November Term in the year 1833.

William Hughlett } The Petition in } this case states that } against } the said John L. } Elizabeth his wife. } Jones on the twenty } second day of October in the year of our Lord } eighteen hundred and thirty was indebted un- } to the said William Hughlett, in the sum of } eighty 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 in- } terest, by deed, duly executed, acknowledged } and enrolled among the Land records of Tal- } bot county and bearing date the same day and } year, mortgaged to the said William Hughlett } all their right and title, interest and estate in } and to the Lands and real estate, and the pro- } ceeds thereof of George Parrott, late of the said } county deceased, that the said wife was en- } titled, to a certain part or portion of the said } lands and real estate; or the proceeds thereof, } that the personal estate of the said George } Parrott proved insufficient for the payment of } his debts, in consequence whereof his creditors } petitioned the said court for a sale of his said } 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, 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 } seven hundred and twenty two dollars and } eighty three cents to the satisfaction of the } claims; leaving a balance to be distributed } among the devisees and representatives of the } said George Parrott of one thousand and sixty } dollars and nine cents. The Petitioner further } states that the said Jones and wife, she being } one of the devisees and representatives of the } said George Parrott were entitled to a portion } of the said balance, and are yet entitled to such } part of that portion, as may remain after the } payment of the debt and interest due to the } said Hughlett and the cost of the mortgage, no } part thereof being paid, and that the said } Hughlett is entitled in the first place to his } said Debt, interest and costs out of the portion } of the said Jones and wife, which costs amount } to the sum of one dollar and fifty two and one } half cents. It is further set forth by said Wil- } liam Hughlett that the said John L. Jones and } Elizabeth his wife cannot be found and reside } in parts unknown probably out of the Jurisdic- } tion of the said court, and beyond the reach of } the process thereof. The object of the peti- } tioner therefore is, to obtain a decree for the } payment of the said Debt, interest and costs } of the said Hughlett, out of the aforesaid por- } tion of the said Jones and Wife.

It is thereupon this eighteenth day of Decem- ber, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Tal- bot county Court, sitting as a court of Chan- cery, that the said William Hughlett by the publication of this order, in one of the newspa- pers, published in Easton, in Talbot County, three successive weeks before the fifteenth day of January next, give notice of the said peti- tion and of the object thereof and warning the said John L. Jones and Elizabeth his wife to appear in Talbot County court in person or by solicitor, on the third Monday of May next, to show cause if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

P. B. HOPPER. True Copy. Dec. 18

J. Lookerman, Clk.

WANTED. TWO good and steady Shoemakers (single men would be preferred) for the ensuing year to whom constant employment and good wages will be given—Apply to

JOS. PEARSON. Price's Mill, Nov. 30. 31

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

PETER TARR. Aug. 17 4

A CARD. Da. SOLOMON M. JENKINS having determined to remove to Baltimore city, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call, and settle their accounts with Samuel Hamblen, jr. who is authorized to receive the same. He invites a speedy attention to this solicitation, since Mr. H. has instructions to urge and enforce a settlement within a reasonable time.

Dec. 14.

TO THE LADIES. THE subscribers having just returned from Baltimore, where they have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the process of manufaturing

LADIES WINTER BONNETS, which for durability and comfort, surpass any thing now worn—and having also procured

splendid assortment of MATERIALS suited to the present season, and a stock of Ladies Blocks of the latest Baltimore fashion.—They respectfully solicit the Ladies of Talbot to give them an early call.

The public's obedt serv'ts. THOMPSON & HARPER. Dec. 14 31

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that he has just returned from Baltimore with his

Winter supply of MATERIALS, which are of the best quality, and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice, and on very accommo- dating terms, he has also on hand

New Watches, Gold and steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, Gil and steel Watch Chains, Pen-knives, Scissors and Scissors hooks, Silver Thimbles, silver finger Guards, Britannia and Japanned Candlesticks, Cut glass Chandeliers, Snuffers and Trays, Razor Straps, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap.

Night Tapers, Percussion Caps by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Silver Thread, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Quarters, Crayons & Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Files, Harmonicas, Parliament and Bag Hinges, Pen Kests, Pins, Cloak Clasps, Steel Pens, Hooks & Eyes by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, Fine Tooth do. Cephalic Stuffs, Spring Lancet blades, Glass Inkstands.

Water Coloured Paints, Violin strings, Smelling Bottles, Jaws-harpe, a large assort- ment, and a variety of other

ARTICLES, which he will sell at a small advance for cash

he particularly invites his customers and the public in general, to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favors which he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part to give them the most ac- curate satisfaction.

The Public's humble serv't. JAMES BENNY. N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.

Those persons accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very tough wanted in my business. J. B. Dec. 14. 31

MORE NEW FALL GOODS, WILSON & TAYLOR

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

GOODS, which added to their former supplies render their assortment very extensive and complete

Consisting in part as follows: Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimeres, Valencia k and Swansdown testing, Flannels, Bairs, so and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Gingham, 4- and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls Lustrings Gro de Soire and Gro de Naples Silk, a very splendid assortment, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO— Groceries, Liquors, Wines and

TEAS, Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware, &c.

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

Nov. 23

WANTED. BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place. Persons desirous of disposing of their services, can have the most satisfactory evidence that they are not purchased for the purpose of being sold, upon application at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.

FELIX HUSTON, WALTER BYRNE. Aug. 17 4

**COUNTING-HOUSE  
CALENDAR  
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD  
1834.**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

**JANUARY** 5 6 7 8 9 10 11  
12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
19 20 21 22 23 24 25  
26 27 28 29 30 31

**FEBRUARY** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28

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

**APRIL** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
30

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

**JUNE** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
30

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

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

**SEPTEMBER** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
30

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

**NOVEMBER** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
9 10 11 12 13 14 15  
16 17 18 19 20 21 22  
23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
30

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

**A CARD.**  
**JOHN BOZMAN KERR,**  
Having been admitted to the practice of the Law, in Caroline, Queen Anne's, and Talbot Counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney.  
Easton, Nov. 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.**

"Mirth 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 pages 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 make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse and delight.  
The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, 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 can be found in the most approved works. 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 or more subscribers will be entitled to a sixth 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.  
If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.  
Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834. **LYNDE ELLIOTT.**

**NOTICE.**  
THE creditors of Lewis Slaughter, Insolvent Debtor, 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 positioners estate as after that date the estate will be closed—they are entitled to receive, about 5 1-2 cents in the dollar.  
**JAMES MERRICK,** Trustee of Lewis Slaughter.  
Nov. 5.

**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 agent; also,  
**PLOUGHS,** harrows, cultivators, straw cut, wheat fans, 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 woolled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barritz 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, 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.  
**IRVING HITCHCOCK,**  
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, post 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; and 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 this 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.  
W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county

In compliance to the above order,  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland 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 thereof to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of May next or they may otherwise be barred by law beyond from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty three.  
**WM. POTTER, Adm'r.** of Elijah B. Sipple, dec'd.  
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 PRICES MILL.**

Her stream is never falling; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality, and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, cow 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 eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.  
**JAMES G. ELLIOTT,**  
Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.  
**J. G. E.**  
Nov. 6

**CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.**

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

**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.  
**JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,**  
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md. known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldborough streets, immediately opposite the bank, adjoining the office of John Lee's Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his house is situated in the most fashionable part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Waiters and Waitresses, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hack will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent country at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.  
Oct. 5.

**COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.**  
The subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.  
**PHILIP MACKAY,**  
Sept. 21. Collector of Talbot county

**FOR SALE.**  
A valuable JACK, and JINIA, the property of Mrs. Charles Thorndyke, on her farm, in Caroline county, near Greensborough, the Jack was imported by Mr. Charles Thorndyke, from Malta, is nine years old next spring, thirteen hands, three inches high, large in proportion, and considered one of the finest animals of the kind in this country, the Jinia is large and well proportioned, they can be seen at any time by calling on Mr. Elisha Champlin, manager for Mrs. Thorndyke, who will state the terms.  
Nov. 9  
The Delaware State Journal, will please copy the above 6 weeks.

**FOR RENT, (possession immediately)**  
That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thos. I. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esquires. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.  
**JOHN LEEDS KERL,**  
Nov. 30

**NOTICE.**  
All persons who purchased property at the Vendue of the late Thomas Banning on a credit, are respectfully informed that their notes are now due. Also all those indebted to the said deceased, either by note or open account, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.  
**ANTHONY BANNING, Adm'r.** of Thos. Banning, deceased.  
Dec. 7

**WANTS TO PURCHASE.**  
A gentleman, native and resident of Maryland, wishes to purchase, for his own use, a few slaves, male and female—for whom a liberal cash price will be given. Assurance may be felt that they will be treated with kindness and humanity. Enquire at this office.  
Sept. 7—4t

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**JAMES L. SMITH,**  
The latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received.  
J. L. S.  
Easton, Oct. 19 W

**SAMUEL HAMBLETON, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
OFFERS his professional services to the public generally—he will practice in the courts of Queen Anne's, Caroline, & Talbot—He has taken the Office on Washington Street, formerly occupied by T. R. Looekerman, Esq.  
Aug. 24

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Denton, Sept. 7. 3w

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Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres on which there is a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with two rooms below and two above—This farm has an abundance of WOOD; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it—Greens Creek Farm, as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island exceeds this for good health and the conveniences of Fishing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to  
**SAMUELA. CHEW,**  
Kent Island.  
Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant.  
S. A. C.  
July 6

**AN ESTRAY.**  
Came to the subscribers farm on the 4th day of July last, a BULL, he is a dark red with two key-holes in the left ear, and one in the right ear. The owner of said Bull is requested to come forward, prove property by charges and take him away.  
**JESSE BULLEN.**  
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**BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITOR,**  
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.  
Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected),—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.  
The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITOR," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at as early a period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.  
The BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITOR is published weekly, on the latest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore.  
The terms are only \$2 per annum, paid in advance.  
Baltimore, June, 1833.

**NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE. BULLETIN.**  
Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1833.  
The anxiety to bring into activity the talent of the country, induced the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a Premium of five hundred dollars for the best Novel, on a National subject, for that Publication. By the Report of the Committee, which is submitted, the Manuscripts submitted to their perusal, are not of that character which would warrant the award of that Premium. The time is therefore extended, as is also the amount, which, it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion.  
The undersigned, a Committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered as competitors for a Premium, proposed to be given by the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, "to the Author of the best NOVEL, on a National subject."  
While the undersigned are of opinion that several of the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess considerable merit, they do not think any one of them a altogether of such a description as would warrant them in awarding the Premium.  
David Paul Brown, Jos. R. Chandler, Wm. M. Meredith, Richard Penn Smith, Robert Ewing, John Musgrave, Morton McMichael.

**CABINET MAKING.**  
**JOHN MECONEKIN**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he  
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE  
**CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,**  
at his old stand in Easton, where he has a large and good assortment of  
**MATERIALS;**  
and would be pleased to continue to receive orders in his line.  
Employment will be given to TWO GOOD WORKMEN.  
N. B. Two boys of good morals would be taken as apprentices.  
Easton, Sept. 21

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard & Loveday, and having added to it a new and handsome assortment of  
**FALL GOODS**  
selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm; and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.  
**WILLIAM LOVEDAY.**  
Nov. 2. 4t

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**PROSPECTUS.**  
FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL  
**DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.**  
The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of the country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich in the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.  
The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

The DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.  
The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of this country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

**CONDITIONS.**  
The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages, making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.  
The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.  
The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by  
**GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers,**  
Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad'a.

**PROSPECTUS OF**  
A Novel and interesting weekly Publication,  
To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled  
**The Spy in Philadelphia,**  
And Spirit of the Age

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can best be effected by a proper application of our intelligence, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded in virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and required; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these vices in sheep's clothing to be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untried path; one where the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and unobscured by candid vulgarity; its censures shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall find in it an untiring and zealous friend: Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial attention; and the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal attachments of professional attachment. To those recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will be trusted, be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

**CONDITIONS.**  
The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday, in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed and more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuitous copy of the paper.  
"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by talented artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.  
All orders must be addressed, post paid, to  
**WILLIAM HILL & CO.**  
Care will be taken to have the work carefully sent out of the city.

**\$750,**  
TO THE AUTHOR OF  
**THE BEST NOVEL.**  
Upon a National subject—to be presented on or before the first of April 1834.  
This Premium will be awarded by a select Committee; and the successful Work will be printed in handsome book-form, corresponding with the best London Editions of popular Novels, in order that the manner of its publication may correspond with the merit of the Author. The competitor for the Premium will understand that in addition to the seven hundred and for every Thousand Copies of the Work which may be sold, during the continuation of the copy-right, or five dollars for every Hundred; which, when competent talent is exercised on numeration.  
The Manuscripts for competition must be delivered by the first of April, under an envelope addressed to C. ALEXANDER & CO., and accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating the Author's name, which shall remain unopened, except in the case of the successful competitor. To the others, the manuscripts and signatures will be returned, by calling according to address.  
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John Catron

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE.—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty.—Morality refines the Manners.—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1834.

NO. 2.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**SATURDAY MORNING**  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

**TERMS**  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

**REPORT**  
Of the Secretary of the Treasury on the re-  
moval of the Public Deposits from the Bank  
of the United States—made to both House  
of Congress, Dec. 4th, 1833.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
December 3rd, 1833.  
CONCLUDED.

And as the power of withdrawal was  
confided to the Secretary of the Treasury  
it was his duty to remove it on this ground  
alone, if no other cause of complaint had  
existed against the Bank. The conduct  
of the Bank in relation to the three per  
cent. stock of the United States is a mem-  
orable instance of the power exercised  
in secret by the Exchange Committee,  
and the abuses to which it is incident.  
The circumstances attending that transac-  
tion have been so fully laid before  
Congress and the public, that it is useless  
to repeat them here. It was a case in  
which this committee not only managed  
in secret a monied transaction of  
vast amount, intimately connected with  
the interests of the people of this coun-  
try, but one where the measures of the  
Government were thwarted by the  
Bank, and the nation compelled to  
continue for a time, liable for a debt,  
which it was ready and desired to exting-  
uish. Nor is this the only measure of  
the kind which has come officially to my  
knowledge, I have the honor to present  
herewith a report made by three of the  
public Directors to the President of the  
U. States on the 22d of April, 1833, (mark-  
ed A.) in which, in compliance with his  
request that they would communicate to

and show its conduct. And being the  
fiscal agent of the Government, with such  
immense power to be exercised, for good  
or for evil, the public safety requires,  
that all its proceedings should be open  
to the strictest and most rigorous scrutiny,  
its charter may be forfeited by its mis-  
conduct, and would be justly forfeited  
if it sought to obtain political influence  
in the affairs of the nation. And yet such  
attempts on the part of the Bank can never  
be proved except by the examination  
and disclosure of its dealings with indi-  
viduals.  
2d. It is not merely by its conceal-  
ments that the Bank has proved itself re-  
gardless of the duties of its agency. Its  
own interests will be found to be its ru-  
ling principle—and the just claims of  
the public to be treated with but little  
regard when they have come into collision  
with the interests of the corporation.  
This was but too plainly the case in the  
affair of the three per cent. above men-  
tioned. A recent instance proves its rule  
of action is not changed in that respect.  
And the failure of the French Govern-  
ment to pay the bill drawn for the  
first instalment due by the treaty, has  
been made the occasion of endeavoring  
to obtain from the public, the sum of  
\$158,842 77, to which no principle of  
justice appears to entitle it. The money  
to which the bill was sold remained in  
the Bank. The expenses it incurred  
were of small amount, and these the  
Government are willing to pay. But the  
corporation, not content with the profits  
it was deriving from the millions of public  
money then in its vaults, and which it  
was daily using in its discounts, endeavors  
to convert the public disappointment into  
a gainful transaction for itself, and  
demands the large sum above mentioned  
without pretending that it sustained any  
loss or inconvenience, commensurate  
with the amount it seeks to obtain from  
the Government. The fiscal agent of  
the public, attempts to avail itself of  
the unexpected disappointment of the prin-  
cipal, for the purpose of enhancing its own  
profits at the expense of the community.  
3d. There is sufficient evidence to prove  
that the Bank has used its means with a  
view to the renewal of its charter.

money for the purpose of obtaining a  
hold upon the people of this country, in  
order to operate upon their fears, and to  
induce them, by the apprehension of ruin,  
to vote against the candidate whom  
it desired to defeat. In other words,  
this great monied corporation, deter-  
mined to enter the political arena, and to  
influence the measures of the Government  
by causing its weight to be felt in the  
election of its officers.  
But if the circumstances above stated  
were not of themselves sufficient to prove  
that the Bank had sought, by its money,  
to obtain political power, and to exercise  
by that means a controlling influence on  
the measures of the government recent  
developments have furnished such proof  
as to leave no room for doubt. I have  
the honor to transmit herewith an official  
statement (marked B.) signed by four of  
the public directors in the Bank, showing  
at the same time the unlawful man-  
ner in which its business is conducted,  
and the unwarrantable purposes to which  
its money has been, and is still applied.  
It will be seen by the proceedings there-  
in stated, that the whole capital of the  
Bank is in effect placed at the disposi-  
tion of the president of that institution.  
He is authorized to expend what he pleas-  
es in causing "to be prepared and circu-  
lated such documents and papers as may  
communicate to the people information  
in regard to the nature and operations of  
the Bank?" And he may therefore under  
the very indefinite terms of the resolu-  
tions employ as many persons as he  
pleases, at such salaries as he thinks  
proper, either to prepare daily paragraphs  
for newspapers in favor of the Bank, or  
to write pamphlets and essays to influ-  
ence the public judgment. And he may  
even provide for the publications by sal-  
aries to printers, or by purchasing press-  
es and types, and placing them in the  
hands of agents employed and paid by  
the Bank. There is no limitation, short  
of the capital of the Bank, as to the sum  
of money he may thus expend in the dif-  
ferent parts of the United States. From  
the description of articles which appear  
to have been paid for under this resolution  
it seems that the President of the institution  
has caused to be published containing  
attacks upon officers of the government  
who are supposed to stand in the way of  
the renewal of the charter is one of the  
modes of "communicating to the people  
information in regard to the nature and  
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his hands, unchanged, after the manner  
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to the renewal of the charter. The sum  
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the work of "preparing and circulating"  
such publications is still, it is presumed  
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Board. It is moreover impossible to  
ascertain the specific purposes to which  
the money may in fact have been applied,  
since vouchers are not required to show  
the particular services for which it was  
given. With these positive proofs of the  
efforts of the bank to obtain power, and  
to influence the measures of the govern-  
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those who were opposed to its views. It  
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control the course of its government, by  
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of the money which has been expended and  
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not belong to private individuals. Yet  
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far as possible from the mal-practices of  
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Justice gave in the case from which the  
above passage is quoted, he differed from  
the rest of the Court. But the difference  
was on other principles, and not on the  
one above stated.

safety of the public money confided to its  
care; and that there is sufficient evidence  
to show that this arrangement on the part  
of the Bank was deliberately planned,  
and is still persisted in, for the purpose  
of concealment.  
3d. That it has also, in the case of the  
three per cent. stock, and of the Bill of  
Exchange on France, endeavored un-  
justly to advance its own interests at the  
expense of the interests and the just  
rights of the people of the United States.  
If these propositions be established, it  
is very clear that a man of ordinary pru-  
dence, in private life, would withdraw  
his funds from an agent who had thus be-  
haved himself in relation to his principal;  
and it follows, that it was the duty of the  
Secretary of the Treasury to withdraw  
the funds of the United States from the  
Bank.  
4th. That there is sufficient evidence  
to show that the Bank has been, and still  
is, seeking to obtain political power, and  
has used its money for the purpose of in-  
fluencing the election of the public ser-  
vants, and it was incumbent upon the  
Secretary of the Treasury, on that ac-  
count, to withdraw from its possession  
the money of the United States, which it  
was thus using for improper purposes.  
Upon the whole, I have felt myself bound  
by the strongest obligations to remove  
the deposits. The obligation was imposed  
upon me by the near approach of the  
time when this corporation will cease to  
exist, as well as by the course of conduct  
which it has seen fit to pursue.  
The propriety of removing the depos-  
ites being thus evident, and it being con-  
sequently my duty to select the places to  
which they were to be removed, it be-  
came necessary that arrangements should  
be immediately made with the new dep-  
ositories of the public money, which would  
not only render it safe, but would at the same  
time secure the Government and the com-  
munity at large, the conveniences and  
facilities that were intended to be obtain-  
ed by incorporating the Bank of the U.  
S. Measures were accordingly taken  
for the purpose, and copies of the con-  
tracts which have been made with the  
selected banks, and of the letters of in-  
struction to them from this Department,  
are herewith submitted. The contracts  
with the Banks in the interior, are not  
precisely the same with those in the At-  
lantic cities. The difference between  
these selected places. The State Banks  
in general, are all institutions of high char-  
ter and undoubted strength, and are un-  
der the management and control of per-  
sons of unquestioned probity and intelli-  
gence. And in order to ensure the safety  
of the public money, each of them is re-  
quired, and has agreed to give security,  
whenever the amount of the deposits  
shall exceed the half of the amount of  
the capital actually paid in; and this De-  
partment has reserved to itself the right  
to demand security whenever it may  
think it advisable, although the amount  
on deposit may not be equal to the sum  
above stated. The Banks selected, have  
also severally engaged to transmit money  
to any point at which it may be required  
by the direction of this Department, for  
the public service, and to perform all the  
services to the Government which were  
heretofore rendered by the Bank of the  
U. S. And by agreement among them-  
selves, to honor each others notes and  
drafts, they are providing a general cur-  
rency at least as sound as that of the  
Bank of the U. S., and will afford facili-  
ties to commerce, and in the business of  
domestic exchange, quite equal to any  
which the community heretofore enjoyed.  
There has not been yet sufficient time to  
perfect those arrangements; but enough  
has already been done, to show that even  
on the score of expediency, a Bank of  
the United States is not necessary, either  
for the fiscal operations of the Govern-  
ment, or the public convenience; and  
that every object which the charter to  
the present Bank was designed to attain,  
may be as effectually accomplished by  
the State Banks—and, if this can be  
done, nothing that is useful will be lost  
or endangered by the change, while  
much that is desirable, will be gained by  
it. For no one of these corporations  
will possess that absolute, and almost  
unlimited dominion over the property of  
the citizens of the United States, which  
the present Bank holds and which en-  
ables it at any moment, at its own plea-  
sure, to bring distress upon any portion  
of the community, whenever it may  
deem it useful to its interest to make its  
power felt. The influence of each of the  
State Banks is necessarily limited to its  
own immediate neighbourhood, and they  
will be kept in check by the other local  
Banks. They will not therefore be tempt-  
ed by the consciousness of power to  
aspire to political influence, nor  
likely to interfere in the elections  
of the public servants. They will more-  
over be managed by persons who reside

in the midst of the people, who are to  
be immediately affected by their mea-  
sures, and they cannot be insensible or  
indifferent to the opinions and peculiar  
interests of those by whom they are dai-  
ly surrounded, and with whom they are  
constantly associating.  
These circumstances always furnish  
strong safeguards against an oppressive  
exercise of power, and forcibly recom-  
mend the employment of State Banks in  
preference to a Bank of the United  
States, with its numerous and distinct  
Branches. A corporation of the latter  
description, is continually acting under  
the conviction of its immense power over  
the money concerns of the whole coun-  
try, and is dealing also with the fortunes  
and comforts of men who are distant from  
them, and to whom they are personally  
strangers.—The Directors of the bank  
are not compelled to hear daily the com-  
plaints and witness the sufferings of  
those who may be injured by their pro-  
ceedings. From the nature of man such  
an institution cannot always be expected  
to sympathize with the wants and feelings  
of those who are affected by its policy.  
And we ought not perhaps to be surpris-  
ed, if a corporation like the Bank of  
the United States, from the feeling of  
rivalry, or from cold calculations of in-  
terest or ambition, should deliberately  
plan and execute a course of measures  
highly injurious and oppressive, in places  
where the Directors who control its con-  
duct have no local sympathies to restrain  
them. It is a fixed principle of our  
political institutions, to guard against  
the accumulations of power over per-  
sons and property, in any hands. And  
no hands are less worthy to be trusted  
with it than those of a monied corpora-  
tion. In the selection, therefore, of the  
State Banks as the fiscal agents of the  
Government, no disadvantages appear  
to have been incurred on the score of  
safety or convenience, or the general in-  
terests of the country, while much that  
is valuable will be gained by the change.  
I am however well aware of the vast  
power of the Bank of the United States  
and of its capacity to bring distress and  
suffering on the country. This is one  
of the evils of chartering a Bank with  
such an amount of capital, with the right  
of shooting its Branches into every part  
of the Union, so as to extend its influ-  
ence into every neighborhood.  
The immense loans of more than twen-  
ty-eight million of dollars suddenly  
poured out, chiefly in the Western States,  
in 1831 and the first four months of  
1832, sufficiently attest that the Bank is  
sensible of the power which its money  
gives it, and has placed itself in an atti-  
tude to make the people of the U. S. feel  
the weight of its resentment, if they pre-  
sume to disappoint the wishes of its  
corporation. By a severe curtailment,  
it has already made it proper to with-  
draw a portion of the money it held on  
deposit and transfer it to the custody of  
the new fiscal agents in order to shield  
the community from the injustice of the  
Bank of the United States. But I have  
not supposed that the course of the Gov-  
ernment ought to be regulated by the  
fear of the power of the Bank. If such  
a motive could be allowed to influence  
the legislation of Congress, or the action  
of the Executive Department of the Gov-  
ernment, there is an end to the sov-  
ereignty of the people, and the liberties of  
the country are at once surrendered at  
the feet of a monied corporation. They  
may now demand the possession of  
the public money or the renewal of the  
charter, and if these objects are yield-  
ed to them from apprehensions of their  
power, or from the suffering which rapid  
curtailments on their part are inflict-  
ing on the community, what may they  
not next require? Will submission render  
such a corporation more forbearing in  
its course? What law may it not here-  
after demand, that it will not, if it pleas-  
es, be able to enforce by the same means?  
These considerations need not, how-  
ever, be pressed further in this report.—  
They are too obvious and striking, to  
need enforcement by argument, and I  
rely with confidence, on the Representa-  
tives of this enlightened nation, to sus-  
tain a measure which the best interests  
of the country call for, and which had  
become absolutely necessary to preserve  
untainted its free institutions, and to se-  
cure the liberties and happiness of the  
people.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. B. TANEY,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

For Inflamed sore Eyes.—White vitrol  
one drachm, acid elixer of vitrol, twenty  
drops, and boiling water one pint.—put  
the white vitrol into water, and when  
nearly cold, add the drops, and after add  
one large table spoonful of brandy or  
very old rum. If the above is found too  
strong, weaken each quantity drawn off  
with more or less rose-water.

personal knowledge relative to these un-  
usual proceedings of the Board of Direc-  
tors, they disclose the exceptionable  
manner in which the power conferred by  
law on the Board has been surrendered  
to the Exchange Committee, that this  
has been done evidently with the design  
of preventing a proper and contemplated  
examination into the accounts of persons  
whose paper was offered for discount;  
that a minority of the Board appar-  
ently sufficient to have prevented the loan,  
if the security was bad, were deprived of  
their votes upon the question; and that  
the long established bye laws of the  
institution were set aside for the pur-  
pose of carrying these designs into effect  
with less difficulty or embarrassment.  
If proceedings like these are sanctioned  
by the constituted authorities of the U-  
nited States, the appointment of Direc-  
tors on their part is an idle ceremony,  
and affords no safeguard to the public  
treasure, in the custody of the Bank.—  
And even legislative enactments, in re-  
lation to this corporation, are of but little  
value, if it may at its pleasure, disregard  
one of the fundamental articles of its  
constitution, and transfer to a secret com-  
mittee the business which by law ought  
to be transacted by the Board. It is  
scarcely necessary in presenting this  
document to the consideration of Con-  
gress, to notice an objection, which has  
been sometimes put forward against the  
publication of any proceedings which  
relate to the accounts of private individ-  
uals. The circumstances detailed are  
the regular and official transaction of the  
Board of Directors, nor do they involve  
the private debtor & creditor, account of  
persons dealing with the bank, which is  
alone included in the distinction taken by  
the charter in regard to private accounts. If  
the argument thus brought forward were  
a sound one, there could be no such thing  
as an examination of any value into the  
conduct of the Bank.  
Because the business of the Bank  
being with individuals, its misconduct  
could never be shown without bringing  
before the public the individual transac-  
tion in which the conduct of the  
Bank was impeached. And if it could  
make good the position, that such pro-  
ceedings are never to be exposed to the  
public, because individuals are concerned  
in them, it would effectually shut out all  
useful examination, and be enabled to  
apply its money to the most improper  
purposes, without detection or exposure.  
When its conduct is impeached, on the  
ground that it has used its great money  
power to obtain political influence, the  
investigation of the charge is in its very  
nature, an inquiry into its transactions  
with individuals. And although the ac-  
counts brought forward on such occasion  
may be the accounts of individuals yet  
they are also the accounts of the Bank

by secure the renewal of its charter.  
The documents which have been heret-  
ofore laid before Congress, and now on  
its files, will show, that on the 31st of De-  
cember, 1830, the aggregate debt due to  
the Bank, was \$12,402,304 24 and that  
on the 31st of December, 1831 it was  
\$63,026,452 93, being an extension of  
its loans in a single year of twenty mil-  
lions of dollars and an increase of nearly  
fifty per cent. on its previous accom-  
modations.  
And as if to leave us no room to doubt  
as to the motive of this extraordinary  
conduct, it continued to add rapidly to its  
loans, and on the 1st of May, 1832,  
while its petition for the renewal of its  
charter was yet pending before Congress,  
they amounted to \$70,438,070 72, being  
an increase of \$7,401,617 79, in the four  
preceding months, and making altogether  
an addition of \$39,025,766 48, in the  
short space of sixteen months, and being  
an extension of more than 66 per cent.  
on its previous loans. Such an increase  
at such a period of its charter, is without  
example in the history of Banking institu-  
tions. On the 31st of December,  
1830, when its loans amounted as above  
stated, to only \$12,402,304 24 the cor-  
poration had been in existence 14 years. The  
sudden & great increase was made when  
the charter was drawing to a close, and  
when it had but little more than four  
years to run. It cannot be supposed  
that these immense loans were made  
from a confident expectation that the  
charter would be renewed. On the con-  
trary it is now a historical fact that the  
Bank itself deemed the chances of re-  
newal so doubtful, that in the session of  
Congress beginning in December 1831,  
it petitioned for a recharter, and the re-  
ason generally assigned for pressing for  
a decision at that time, was the great ex-  
tent of its business and the necessity of  
preparing to bring it to a close if the  
charter was not to be renewed. Thus  
with but little more than four years to  
run, with doubtful chances of renewal  
and aware of the necessity of beginning  
to arrange its vast transactions, it increas-  
es its loans in sixteen months, more  
than twenty eight millions of dollars.—  
Was this imprudence only? It cannot  
be believed that those who managed its  
concerns, could have committed such an  
oversight. Can any proper reason be  
assigned for this departure from the  
course which the interests of a monied  
corporation, as well as that of the coun-  
try, obviously required. I am not aware  
that any sufficient justification has been  
offered. And this extraordinary  
increase of its loans, made in so short  
a space of time, at such a period of its  
charter, and upon the eve of a severely  
contested election of President, in which  
the Bank took an open and direct inter-  
est, demonstrates that it was in using its

attacks upon officers of the government  
who are supposed to stand in the way of  
the renewal of the charter is one of the  
modes of "communicating to the people  
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in which a portion of the money had  
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was endeavoring to defeat the election of  
those who were opposed to its views. It  
was striving by means of its money, to  
control the course of its government, by  
driving from power those who were  
obnoxious to its resentment.

Can it be permitted to a great monied  
corporation to enter on such a controver-  
sary, and then justify its conduct on the  
ground that it is defending its own inter-  
ests? The right of such an institution  
to interfere in the political concerns of  
the country for any cause whatever, can  
never be recognized, and a defence like  
this, on the part of the Bank, could not  
be tolerated even if the individual stock-  
holders alone were thus using their own  
money to promote their own interests.  
But it is not only the money of individ-  
uals, which is thus applied. The one  
fifth of the capital of the bank, amount-  
ing to seven millions of dollars, belongs

to the United States, and the one fifth  
of the money which has been expended and  
is yet to be expended, under this resolu-  
tion is the property of the public and does  
not belong to private individuals. Yet  
the Board of Directors assert the right,  
not only to authorize the expenditure of  
the money of individual stockholders  
in order to promote their individual in-  
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mitted to a very great extent, to these  
and other officers. It was, and ought to  
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secure the Government who took a deep  
interest in this institution, and to secure  
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in it; on the faith of the Government, as  
far as possible from the mal-practices of  
its officers."—But the Directors of the  
Bank seem to have acted on principles di-  
rectly opposite to those stated by the  
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from whom neither security nor spec-  
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true, that in the opinion which the Chief  
Justice gave in the case from which the  
above passage is quoted, he differed from  
the rest of the Court. But the difference  
was on other principles, and not on the  
one above stated.

In forming my judgment on this part  
of the case, I have not regarded the short  
time the charter has yet to run. But my  
conduct has been governed by consid-  
erations which arise altogether out of the  
course pursued by the Bank, and which  
would have equally influenced the deci-  
sion of this Department, in relation to the  
deposits, if the Bank were now in the  
first years of its existence. And upon  
this view of the subject, the following  
propositions appear to be fully maintain-  
ed:—  
1st. That the Bank, being the fiscal  
agent of the Government, in the duties  
which the law requires it to perform, is  
liable to all the responsibilities which at-  
tach to the character of agent, in ordi-  
nary cases of principal and agent among  
individuals; and it is therefore the duty  
of the officer of the Government to whom  
the power has been entrusted, to with-  
draw from its possession the public funds  
whenever its conduct towards its prin-  
cipal has been such as would induce a pru-  
dent man in private life to dismiss his  
agent from his employment.  
2d. That by means of its Exchange  
Committee, it has so arranged its busi-  
ness as to deprive the public servants of  
these opportunities of observing its con-  
duct which the law had provided for the



thing of her. We saw her creeping in on Tuesday evening, deuce ace, as usual; a crowd following her to the Post Office door to hear the good news of a true Tanev, Kendall, Van Buren Jackson Governor elect, (for what other miraculous event do ye think could have brought her so soon?) when we sent over for our papers, letters, &c. and found, that her rapid progress was owing to her light burthen, as she only brought some few letters and not one paper—So there we were all thrown aback again. Well, dont our mail contractors deserve the thanks of every body? dont they deserve seats in the Assembly, or upon the high shelf of the patent Office, or higher? If the mail brings papers, they are sure to be some six or eight days behind date—if it brings no papers, why then it can buckle to and hurry along and get here not more than a day or two out of time. How admirably the Post Office department must be conducted!!! We believe the last papers informed us that the people in Missouri had not yet got the President's Speech. Now we beg of those grumbling gentlemen, the Baltimore Editors, that they will not be angry any more with our active and punctual contractors, as they are improving fast, and if they will but give them time (time enough is all they want) there can be little doubt but that we shall get their papers pretty nearly once a fortnight, barring hard weather and hard times.

We are gratified to learn from an advertisement, which appears in this day's paper, that Mr. Dawson has commenced running his Packet from Haddaway's Ferry to Annapolis twice a week; we shall now, we hope, receive advices from Annapolis regularly twice a week. See Advertisement.

In another part of our paper we insert the Message of Governor Thomas, to both branches of our State Legislature. It is a plain well written communication.

The Hon. J. Q. Adams has withdrawn from the competition for the office of Governor of Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6th 1834. "This day at 12 o'clock both Houses proceeded to the election of Governor of this State, James Thomas and Edward Lloyd, Sen. were put in nomination—and on counting the ballots it was found that James Thomas received 48 votes & Edward Lloyd, sen. 46 and Wm. H. Marriott 1. James Thomas was therefore declared duly elected Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 7th 1834. "To-day both Houses of the Legislature, went into an election for members of Council for the ensuing year. John S. Martin and Robert Bowie, members of the last Council and George C. Washington, Thos. W. Veazy (& Samuel C. Mass a member of the Working Men's party of the city of Baltimore, an Anti-Van Buren man) was put in nomination by the National Republicans. The Jacksonians put in nomination Nicholas Stone-street, Roderick Dorsey, Wm. F. Johnson, James A. Stewart, and John Dennis. Upon counting the ballots, it was found there were 95 votes taken, of which John S. Martin received 49, Bowie 48, Washington 50, Veazy, 49, & Mass, 53, votes, those run by the Jackson party having a vote varying from 42 to 46. Thus the great struggle is over and the state is safe from Jackson misrule for the present year."

"What do the self-assumed Democrats of '98 in Talbot and Caroline, think of the proceedings of their representatives in the House of Delegates—these gentlemen commenced their course of reform by turning out Mr. Brewer, chief clerk, & putting in Mr. Gassaway; two or three of their committee clerks are also federalists, but were elected as Jackson men; & to cap the climax, Spencer, from your county, nominated Mr. John Dennis, of Somerset as a member of the council—now it is well known that Mr. Dennis is a federalist and a Clay man. It is really astonishing to see with what ease these gentlemen can manufacture, at a moment's warning, an old federalist into a Democrat of '98. Cant you send them over a copy of their famous resolutions?"

Standing Committees of the House of Delegates. Committee on Elections and Privileges.—Messrs. Crabb, Harris, Dale, Bruff, Warfield, Fountain and Hyland. Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Schley, Nichols, Spencer, Merrick, Perego and Scott. Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Sellman, Wright of Dorchester, Knight, Larrimore, Lantz, Griffith and Carroll. Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Blakistone, Palmer, Pratt, Spencer, Fassitt, Carter of Montgomery, and Franklin Smith. Committee on Military Pensions and

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Moffitt, Charles, Mann, Linthicum, Miller of Kent, Gaither and Ridgely.

Committee on Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Merrick, Snowden, White Wharton, Bruff, Purnell and Sifford.

Committee on Education.—Messrs. Miller of Charles, Roberts, Unkefer, Jones of Balt. city, Burchenal, Carter of Montgomery, and Sutton.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Hearst, Ely, Grove, Hayne, Roberts, Moores and Mordecai F. Smith.

Committee on Insolvency.—Messrs. Dulany, Burgess, Dudley, Hillen, Carter of Caroline, Thomas and Price.

Committee on Divorces.—Messrs. Johns, Sotheron, Wilson, Evans, Handy, Gale and McNamara.

Committee on Crimes and Punishments.—Messrs. Brewer, Wallis, Berry, Long, Hawkins, McNamara and Hurl.

Committee to Indigent Persons by County assessment.—Messrs. Sutton, Humrickhouse, Bruce, Fassitt, Lavelle, Carter of Caroline and Sifford.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Knight, Miller of Charles, Snowden, Horney, Larrimore, Mordecai F. Smith and Ridgely.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Ely, Nelson, Berry, Charles, Hawkins, Smith of Worcester and Perego.

Committee on Inspections.—Messrs. Gantt, Linthicum, Long, Griffith, Wharton, Fountain and Hillen.

Committee on Lotteries.—Messrs. Palmer, Jones of Baltimore city, Sellman, Nelson, Burchenal Scott & Wright of Dorchester.

Committee on Expiring Laws.—Messrs. Day, Harris, Unkefer, Polansky, Miller, of Kent, Purnell and Nichols.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Schley, Gantt, Crabb, Moores, Dale, Humrickhouse and Willson.

Committee on the Coloured population.—Messrs. Grove, White, Jones, of Somerset, Carroll, Hayne, Warfield and Evans.

Select Committee on the Constitution.—Messrs. Ely, Pratt, Smith, of Worcester, Unkefer, Blakistone, Jones, of Baltimore city, and Wailes.

Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse.—Messrs. Gaither, Johns, Lantz, Hurl, Heard, Day and Lavelle.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

ANNAPOLIS, (Wednesday) Jan. 1, 1834.

No proceeding of importance, that I am aware of, has as yet occurred in the Senate. They did not make to-day any response to a message sent them by the House, proposing the appointment of a deputation, to wait upon his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that both branches had organized and were prepared to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make.—To-morrow morning no doubt, a response will be made, and the Governor waited upon.—He will, then, communicate to the Legislature his annual Message.

The newly elected Senator, Mr. Wilson, has just now reached here, and will take his seat to-morrow, so that there will not be a vacant seat in either House.

The members of the lower house seem to have been inspired with an unusual spirit of industry, on the arrival of New Year's day.—they seem to have resolved to commence the business of legislation with vigor. To-day a mass of important business has been carried out. All of it has a bearing upon our present polity. The reformers have already begun to move.

Mr. Sifford, of Frederick, has asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to alter the mode of electing Electors of President of the U. States. Mr. Berry, of Allegany, obtained leave to introduce a bill to abolish the Council to the Governor. Mr. Palmer, of Frederick, obtained leave to introduce a bill to alter the mode of electing the Governor. Mr. Fassitt, of Worcester, obtained leave to introduce a bill to alter the mode of electing the Senate. On motion of Col. Ely, it was ordered, that a standing committee on the constitution be appointed. From these proceedings, the present session of the General Assembly promises to be an important one.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1834.

There is now much speculation here on the subject of Speaker. Stevenson is certain is at length to receive the reward of his honesty and toil and is very soon to go to England. There are five aspirants for the chair. Wayne of Georgia, Speight of North Carolina, Bell of Tennessee, Southerland of Pennsylvania and last, though not least, little Ward, of New York. Bell is the favorite of Van Buren and the Kitchen Cabinet, and will be supported by all their influence and not much doubt can be entertained of his election. Southerland who has been promised this office, is to be re-baited like a chained bear, with a non-committal assurance of going to Russia & to be amused till Spring, and then cheated. By this time, the knowing ones say he will be used up. His teeth are now, they say nearly extracted, and he will find out by spring that he can't bite.

As for Wayne, the devoted Wayne, who in reality has more claims (if qualification for the duties of the office are taken into the account) than either of the candidates, he is to be re-fobbed off with glory—glory enough—for having served under such a leader. One of the New

York Delegation to whom I remarked What will Wayne do if he is not made Speaker. Will not all his friends be mad? His friends echoed the N. Yorker with a sneer, he has no friends. As for Ward he is easily satisfied he is for a dead certainty to be the next Speaker after Bell has obtained a Foreign Mission which will probably happen about the same time that another personage will be called upon to pay his \$1000 note, which a certain hotel keeper here holds, payable when he goes on a Foreign Mission.

The white House was open to-day—and a large crowd was there. The parties commence next week—and then for Politics and Society—the first to make men mad in, and the last to civilize them. Nothing farther, nev.—Patriot.

Minister to England.—We often hear the question asked, when will Mr. Stevenson go to England? What keeps him here so long? Do they intend to tantalize forever, and not send him at last?—[Alex. Gazette.]

We can relieve the anxiety of the Gazette on this subject. It is now understood that Mr. Stevenson will be sent to England in a few weeks. Having arranged the Committees, it only remains to arrange his successor.—[U. S. Tel.]

THE STATE BANKS.—We are authorized to state that on Friday last, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of this city resolved to withdraw their proposal to the Secretary of the Treasury for the Government Deposits. The same Bank also agreed to sign the memorial of the Banks of the city and county for the restoration of the deposits to the Bank of the United States.

We are also authorized to state that the Philadelphia Bank on Monday resolved to sign the said memorial, and withdraw their application for the Government Deposits. All the State Banks of the city and county have therefore determined to petition Congress for the return of the Deposits to the Bank of the United States, with the exception of the Girard Bank and the Western Bank.

ELKTON, Jan. 4.

THE MURDERER OF MISS CUNNINGHAM. Having seen a very incorrect statement published in several papers respecting this strongly suspected individual, we deem it proper to state the following facts on which the suspicion and his arrest was founded. Mr. Stebbins is a shoemaker by trade, and at the time of the murder lived within a very short distance of the place where the murder was committed. A few minutes before the act was perpetrated, Miss C. was at his house. A ring identified as belonging to her has been in his possession, and which he says he received from a lady now in Baltimore. A hankerchief with blood on it was also shown by him to a gentleman of this place, and which he stated was given him by Mr. Conner, a person arrested for the murder and, against whom he appeared as principal witness, although at the trial he did not produce the hankerchief. These circumstances, together with his great desire to convict one other individual arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the offence, have led to his suspicion and arrest. The report of the stroking of Miss C. being in his possession is incorrect, as well as many other rumors.

MARRIED.

In this county on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Thomas Hickey, Mr. Richard Cole of Baltimore, to Miss Mary Newman of this County. In this county on Thursday the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. John Grosdunk to Miss Rebecca Chapman.

On Thursday the 2d inst. by the Rev. A. Abraham Jump, Mr. Edward Turner to Miss Rebecca Barwick, all of Caroline county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the same, Jas. H. Fountain, Esq. Merchant at Hillsborough, to Miss Hannah E. eldest daughter of John Jump (of E.) Esq. all of Caroline county.

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. John Meonkin, after a lingering illness.

In this town on Wednesday last, Mrs. Banks.

At St. Michaels, on Saturday night, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sydney H., consort of Nicholas Orem, in the 33d year of her age.

In Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Sunday night last, John Donovan, Esq.

At Snow Hill, on Thursday morning the 3d inst. the Hon. Ephraim K. Wilson, a gentleman whose loss will be regretted wherever he was known.

To be drawn January 14th 1834 the Maryland State Lottery Class No. 1.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	20 prizes of \$1,000
1 6,000	20 500
1 5,000	30 800
1 3,000	100 150
1 3,000	128 50

No prize less than \$5. Tickets 4 50. Shares in proportion.

Also the Literary Lottery, of the State of Delaware draws on January 16th Class No. 3.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000	10 prizes of \$1,000
1 3,000	10 400
1 2,000	10 200
1 1,888	50 100

Tickets \$4. Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of

F. SACKETT, Easton, Md.

Jan. 11

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.

Dec. 14

TO THE PARISHIONERS OF SAINT PETER'S PARISH.

The subscriber is happy in having it in his power to announce to you, and the friends of religion, that St. Peter's church is now completely repaired, and ready for service.

The Vestry are respectfully requested to meet at the church on Monday the 13th instant at 11 o'clock, A.M. for the purpose of fixing on the rents and letting out the pews. All persons desirous of taking pews, are requested to attend at the Church on that day, and make their applications to the Vestry. It is to be hoped all the applicants will be furnished with such pews as shall be most agreeable to them.

THOS. BAYNE, Rector. Easton, Jan. 11.

REMOVAL.

W. W. HIGGINS

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY

which he is now opening. To whom he wishes to purchase will do well to give him a call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber for twelve months or more, & whose accounts have been presented will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been of age now due will please call and take them.

Dec. 28

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE AND BROUGHT TO THIS CITY AN ASSORTMENT OF MATERIALS, IN HIS LINE OF BUSINESS, AND NOW PREPARED TO MAKE

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BONNETS AND HATS, OF THE NEWEST AND MOST APPROVED FASHIONS. HE TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY OF TENDERING HIS GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FOR PAST FAVORS, EARNESTLY SOLICITS A SHARE OF PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

ANNALS ROSZELI. Dec. 28

A CARD.

JOHN DOZMAN 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

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR

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

GOODS,

which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete. Consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimerettes, Valencia & Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4 and 8-4 handsome Tissues and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Suisse and Gro de Naples Silk, a very splendid assortment, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO Groceries, Liquors, Wines and

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware, &c.

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

Nov. 23

C. COATES AND SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they will remain a few days at Mr. Lowe's Hotel.—Where they are prepared to perform all the various branches in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, if requested.

N. B. Testimonials of our profession may be seen, if required.

Dec. 28

WANTED.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED FROM 40 TO 50 NEGROES, AS THEY ARE INTENDED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THEIR OWN USE THEY WOULD BE PREFERRED IN FAMILIES, AND AS MANY AS POSSIBLE FROM THE SAME PLACE. PERSONS DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF THEIR SERVANTS, CAN HAVE THE MOST SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE THAT THEY ARE NOT PURCHASED FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING RESOLD, UPON APPLICATION AT THE BAR OF THE EASTON HOTEL.

FELIX HUSTON, WALTER BYRNES. Aug. 17 1833

REMOVAL.

JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & RIDING DRESS MAKER.

Has removed his Shop to the stand lately occupied by Mr. Oehler, Court Street, near the Market House, and between the Stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thos. Grace where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favours he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained cloth clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

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FELIX HUSTON, WALTER BYRNES. Aug. 17 1833

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THOMAS H. JENKINS.

Having just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore is now prepared to present to the public

a very handsome assortment of WINTER GOODS, viz:

Double and Single width Black Merino, and all the various colours of English Merino, Turkey three and four red Chintz, of the most fashionable patterns and now worn very much in the cities.

Black and Chocolate Ground Calicoes new style and very rich.

MERINO SHAWLS, White, Black & 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, &c. &c.

FURSI FURSI FURSI! The Ladies are particularly requested to call and examine a beautiful lot of

FUR CAPES, BOAS & THIBETS, 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 CAPES. 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 favours 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)

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.

Lately received and for sale by the subscribers.

Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip Fresh Branch Raisins, Candles, Almonds, Fine & coarse Salt, Currants, Salt Petre, Goshen Cheese, Leaf & Lump Sugar, Family Flour, Powder and Shott, Best Sperm Oil, CAST STEEL AXES, a superior article and a choice assortment of

OLD WINES, LIQUORS, &c. W. H. & P. GROOME. Nov. 23 1833

BOOTS AND SHOES

The subscriber, grateful for past favours, beg leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stropped Shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's moccasin and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavoured to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't. JOHN WRIGHT. April 27

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 he 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, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Part at which leads to Easton Point.—This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. PROPOSALS

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

THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Mirth that wrinkles 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.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes with Epigrams, Bon Mots, Enigmas, Couplets, 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.

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 at the end of six months, and \$1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year.

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

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

Talbot County Court,

On the Equity side thereof.

November Term in the year 1833.

William Hightlett vs. The Petition in Equity of John L. Jones and Elizabeth his wife. Jones on the twenty second day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty was indebted to the said William Hightlett, in the sum of eighty 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 enrolled among the Land records of Talbot county and bearing date the same day and year, mortgaged to the said William Hightlett all their right and title, interest and estate in and to the Lands and real estate, and the proceeds thereof of George Parrott late of the said county deceased, that the said wife was entitled to a certain part or portion of the said lands and real estate, or the proceeds thereof, that the personal estate of the said George Parrott proved insufficient for the payment of his debts, in consequence whereof his creditors petitioned the said court for a sale of his said 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, 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 seven hundred and twenty two dollars and eighty three cents to the satisfaction of the claims; leaving a balance to be distributed among the devisees and representatives of the said George Parrott of the sum of six hundred and nine cents.

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

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Lewis Slaughter, Insolvent Debtor, 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 positioners estate as after that date the estate will be closed—they are entitled to receive, about 3 1/2 cents in the dollar.

JAMES MERRICK, Trustee of Lewis Slaughter. 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, grapes, vines, shrubbery, bulbs, 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 agent; also,

PLOUGHES, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, 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 Southdown breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southern and various fine woolled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Bannock 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 establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural and 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 things 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 the tiller of the soil)—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly at this establishment, at the rate where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as usual, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, 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 post 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 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 copy of the minutes of proceedings in the said Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office the 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Caroline county has obtained from the Orphans court of Caroline county in Maryland 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 thereof to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth day of May next or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

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

WM. POTTER, Adm'r. of Elijah B. Sipple, dec'd. 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 falling 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, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Landing, 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 eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT, Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Wood-Jawn, 8 miles from Denton. J. G. E. Nov. 6

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.



MAKING.

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

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 Tankoe Clocks, also an eight day brass Clock, which he 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.

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.

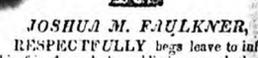
JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y. Nov. 2

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.

UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

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

Oct. 5.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

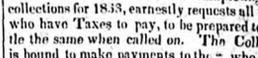
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county. Sept. 21.

FOR SALE.

A valuable JACK, and JINIA, the property of Mrs. Charles Thornthorpe, on her farm, in Caroline county, near Greensborough, the Jack was imported by Mr. Charles Thornthorpe, from Malta, is nine years old next spring, thirteen hands, three inches high, large in proportion, and considered one of the finest animals of the kind in this country, the JINIA is large and well proportioned, they can be seen at any time by calling on Mr. Elisias Chapman, manager for Mrs. Thornthorpe, who will state the terms.

Nov. 9. Gw

The Delaware State Journal, will please copy the above G weeks.



Nov. 9

A CARD.—To Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.

The publishers of the New England Weekly Review, (Hartford Connecticut,) are desirous of making up on the first of January next, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of their publishers and the place where published. They therefore request all publishers to insert this card, and also to send them two copies of their respective publications in succession that they may not fail of receiving one in order to make the list complete. Hartfort, October, 1833.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, Jr. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFERS his professional services to the public generally—he will practice in the courts of Queen Anns, Caroline, & Talbot.—He has taken the Office on Washington Street, formerly occupied by T. R. Loockerman, Esq. Aug. 24

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline county. Office in the west wing of the Court House. Denton, Sept. 7. Sw

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.

Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres on which there is a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE with

two rooms below and two above.—This farm has an abundance of WOOD; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it.—Greens Creek Farm as it is now enclosed, lies on the Eastern Bay, but it can be laid off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being bounded equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island exceeds this for good health and the conveniences of Fishing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to SAMUEL A. CHEAV, Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be let for a good tenant. S. A. C. July 6

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard & Loveday, and having added to it a new and handsome assortment of

FALL GOODS

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

WILLIAM LOVEDAY. Nov. 2. 11

FOR RENT, (possession immediately)

That commodious Dwelling House and garden on Dover Street, opposite the Dwellings of Thos. L. Bullitt and John Goldsborough, Esq. The premises will be in complete repair in a few days.

JOHN LEEDS KERR. Nov. 30 3t

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property at the sale of the late Thomas Banning on a credit, are respectfully informed that their notes are now due. All those indebted to the said deceased, either by note or open account, are requested to come forward and settle the same without delay.

ANTHONY BANNING, Adm'r. of Thos Banning, deceased. Dec 7

WANTS TO PURCHASE.

A gentleman, native and resident of Maryland, wishes to purchase, for his own use, a few slaves, male and female—for whom a liberal cash price will be given. Assurance may be felt that they will be treated with kindness and humanity. Enquire at this office. Sept. 7-4t

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume its old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centreville. Dec. 14

WANTED.

TWO good and steady Shoemakers (single men would be preferred) for the ensuing year to whom constant employment and good wages will be given—Apply to JOS. PEARSON. Price's Mill, Nov. 30. 3t

50 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics 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 permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give 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. TIOS. M. JONES. may 4

NOTICE.

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

TAILORING BUSINESS,

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

JAMES L. SMITH. The latest New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Fashions just received. J. L. S. Easton, Oct. 19 W

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected.)—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—along with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER" to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and as early a period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore. The terms are only \$2 per annum paid in advance. Baltimore, June, 1833.

Supplement to the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

BULLETIN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1833. The anxiety to bring into activity the talent of the country, induced the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a Premium of five hundred dollars for the best Novel, on a National subject, for that Publishing. But by the Report of the Committee, which is submitted, the Manuscripts submitted to their perusal, are not of that character which would warrant the award of that Premium. The time is therefore extended, as is also the amount, which, it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion—

The undersigned, a Committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered as competitors for a Premium, proposed to be given by the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, "to the Author of the best NOVEL, on a National subject." While the Undersigned are of opinion that several of the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess considerable merit, they do not think any one of them is altogether of such a description as would warrant them in awarding the Premium.

David Paul Brown, Jos. M. Chandler, Wm. M. Meredith, Richard Penn Smith, Robert Ewing, John Musgrave, \*Morton McMichael.

There is no country which, for the time of its civilized and political existence, offers so wide and untraded a field for the enterprise of the Novelist as this—and it is, not alone the interest, but the duty of those who possess mind for the task, to occupy the field of competition, and thus probably establish his own reputation, and promote that of his country. Independent of the national inducement, the attention of the literary aspirant is directed to the following—

In order to assist in advancing American Literature, and give the readers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advantage of meritorious talent, which the country possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied that the best way to promote talent is to reward it, offer a premium of

\$750, TO THE AUTHOR OF THE BEST NOVEL; Upon a National subject—to be presented on or before the first of April 1834.

This Premium will be awarded by a chosen Committee; and the successful Work will be printed in handsome book-form, corresponding with the best London Editions of popular Novels, in order that the manner of its publication may correspond with the merit of the Author. The competitor for the Premium will understand that in addition to the seven hundred and fifty dollars, he will be entitled to fifty dollars for every Thousand Copies of the Work which may be sold; during the continuation of the copy-right, or five dollars for every Hundred; which, when competent talent is exercised on the Work, is not unlikely to produce a fair remuneration.

The Manuscripts for competition must be delivered by the first of April, under an envelope addressed to C. ALEXANDER & CO., and accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating the Author's name, which shall remain unopened, except in the case of the successful competitor. To the others, the manuscripts and signatures will be returned, by calling according to address.

The new and very popular Novel, entitled "VILLAGE BELLES," is now in course of publication for the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE—and will be issued in the next Number of that Work. It is a production of more than ordinary excellence, and will be read with much interest and anxiety. It may also be proper to say that the Subscribers to the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will, in the course of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the Writings of Mr. JAMES, the acknowledged heir of the genius of SIR WALTER SCOTT—and also of the works of the leading literary characters of the day, among whom are BURKE, BAYNE, &c. &c.

PROSPECTUS. FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL.

To be entitled THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of the country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich with the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatic may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of this country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

CONDITIONS. The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages, making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers, Carter's Alley near Third St. Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS OF A NOVEL AND INTERESTING WEEKLY PUBLICATION.

To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia, And Spirit of the Age

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually servicable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our intelligence, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but uncorrected; and that a publication is necessary, which will not only detect, but exhibit these vices in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untroudden path; one where the necessary truth shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and unaccompanied by any coarse vulgarity; its course shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall find in it an untired and zealous friend; Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To these recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will be trusted, be equal to that of more pretending publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDITIONS.

The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed and more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuitous copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skillful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to No. 1 Atholman Buildings, Philadelphia. Care will be taken to have the work carefully when sent out of the city.

VOL. 2

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER TERP

TWO DOLLARS A PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HAL

ADVERTIS

Not exceeding a square for ONE DOLLAR; CENTS for every subsequent

MAJOR DOWNING

Read to the Cabinet, and under secret postmasters, and the

A. D. 1833, and p

all the citizens from New Orleans, and up to the Mississ

and so down the Erie Canal

long by the middle Jersey, Pennsylvania to Washington, an

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# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1834.

NO 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

TERMS  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

MAJOR DOWNING'S OFFICIAL  
PAPER.

Read to the Cabinet, and majors, auditors, and under secretaries, and sub-postmasters, and the rest of the Government, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1833, and printed for the use of all the citizens from Downingville to New Orleans, along the sea coast, and up the Mississippi and Missouri, and down the Lakes, and across by the Erie Canal to Albany; and along by the middle route over New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, to Washington, and away again to all parts of creation, and to every body.

GENERAL—and gentlemen of the cabinet, and the rest of you here present, composin the Government, I speak to you as a man standing right between you and the people—what I am going to say, aint calculated to make any on you change your opinion, so much as to make you know mine. You have pretty much all on you had your turn, and now comes my turn; if any thing I say has sharp corners and scrapes the skin a little, it is because I hant had time to file the edges smooth. I'll give you my notions pretty much as you get bread from the bakers, and leave you to slice it or chunk it, as best suits you; and every man can butter his own slice just to please his fancy—that aint my business so much as it is hisen.

We are met here not only to fix on some plan to get the country out of trouble, but to see how it got into trouble, and I am going to say a little on both points. When a chimney smokes at the rove end, with the wind at north east, some folks may content themselves with opening windows and doors, to let the smoke out, but my notion is that the safest plan is to see into the cause o'it, and correct it so that the chimney will only smoke at the right end, let the wind blow any way.

Now there is a few things we must look into a little, and then we will know more about em, and I am going to examine—

What kind of a critter the Bank of the United States really is.

Whether its nature is to do good or evil to the country, and then wind up with Matters and things in general.

Twenty years ago the country was in trouble, and fill'd up with all kinds of bank paper—nigh upon as bad as old Continental, and a good deal was a little worse. If a any body aint old enough to remember that time, and wants to see what kind of money I mean, let him go to the Treasury, and Mr. Taney can show him nigh a million and a half of dollars, not worth the cost of the paper and ink used every year in making a report on't—but this is only a drop compared to what would be now there of the same kind of stuff, if it had't been for the Bank of the United States. All our wise folks of the day said we must have a Bank of the United States, and a good big one. One strong enuf to do the work well, and to clear out all the trash—and so this Bank was made, and the first thing was, as there was a very little rate money in the country, the Bank went and bo't a good jag on't in Europe and went to work here clearin away just as we do our fields in the Spring.

It was a pretty dirty job to do so, I tell you, and the Bank didn't get through it without scratchin and smuttin its fingers pretty considerable; and that warn't the worst on't for the Bank. The Government made the Bank agree to pay fifteen hundred thousand dollars for the privilege of doing this work, and made it agree to take care of the people's money in all parts of the country, and to pay it here and there wherever the Government told 'em to, and to pay all the pensions, and to do every thing in the money way without chargin any thing for it to the government. This was a pretty tuff bargain for the Bank—for all it got in return was to have the keepin of the money and when the Government didn't want it the Bank might lend it out. It took a good many years afore the Bank got things to work smooth. It was like a whappin big wagon that wanted a good many horses to drag it, and as it had a valuable freight in it, it wanted none but the best kind of horses—real Conestogas—and it want every one who knew how to drive such a team. The owners of this wagon found that out—for

some of the first that they got, came plagy nigh oversetting it. So to rights they got Squire Biddle. I suppose they thought that seeing that the folks in Pennsylvania had the best and strongest horses, and the biggest waggons, they ought to know best how to guide 'em. Well, they made a pretty good guess that time—for ever since they told the Squire to take the lines, they haint lost a linchpin, or broke a strap; and there warn't no complaints made agin him by the folks on the road, or the country. All other waggons liked the Squire amazingly; he was always ready to give 'em a lift when he found them in the mud, & whenever they got short of provender, the Squire never refus'd to turn out some of his to keep the horses from sufferin. Every thing was going on better and better and every body said at home and abroad that there warn't such a team in all creation. Well, about four years ago we began to pick a quarrel with the Squire and its being going on every year pretty much after this fashion. The first go off, some of our folks wanted the Squire to change some of his leadin horses; they said the breed warn't right; he ought to put on the lead some Albany trotters; that they were the best horses on the lead he could have. The Squire didn't like the change, he said the horses he had, knew the road as well as he did, and they wouldn't bolt nor kick up, and when they came to up hill work, he could depend on 'em.

Then again our folks wanted the Squire to change harness—they said they had new patent collars, and a horse could pull as much agin with 'em as with the old fashion'd collars. Well, the Squire didn't like that notion neither.—So to rights they told the Squire he must give up the lines—well, that he wouldn't do, he said, without orders from the owners of the team—they had appointed him and so long as they kept him there he would go along and do his duty, just as he had done—and it warn't right to keep stoppin him every day on the road, and trying to make him try new plans.

And with that all our folks made a regular battle on the Squire—some took away out of his wagon a part of the bags and boxes, and divided it round among the drivers of other waggons, who was mixin in the scuffle too, and away they crack'd off with it. Some undertook to cut the Squire's traces; they thought they was only leather and rope traces; but the Squire was too deep for 'em for his traces was all chains kivered with leather, and so they split their jack-knives. Some went on a-head and rolled stones in the road, and dug deep holes, and tried all they could to make the Squire upset, and threw stones and mud at him and his horses; but the squire kept on, his horses didn't flinch, and as they had drag'd the big wagon over worse roads in their day, they went along without accident. Well, now it turns out that all the waggons that drove off so with a part of the squire's load, are in trouble, for the first piece of muddy road, they all stuck fast, and there they are now. One wants the other to give him a pull and a lift; but they say they all want lifting—the squire has just come up with 'em, and now they want him to hitch on to 'em, and drag 'em all out together; but he says that's impossible, the most he can do is to take back the load they took from his wagon, and then perhaps they can get out of the mud; but it is more than his team can do, and he went run the risk of breakin his harness or injure his horses to drag 'em out together. Well now that's just about the condition of things, and the longer they remain so, the worse it will be—the longer horses and waggons stand knee and hub deep in mud, the less able they'll be to get out on't.

And now I'll leave 'em there a spell, and we'll take a look into the nature of the Bank and what it really is; for to hear some folks talk about it, one would think it was a most shocking monster, and that it was a pretty much nothin else but Squire Biddle, when it is no more the squire than this long list of names—well these are the owners of the Bank—here we see, in first place the nation owns one fifth, and the rest is scattered round as you see here among an everlasting batch of folks all about this country, and some in forin countries; and I am glad to see on this list here old widows and old men, and trustees of children, who hant got no parents living and all our people, they put their money in the stock of this bank for safe keepin—not to speculate; and just so with the innocent foreigners, and the best on't is, they have paid our folks a pretty high premium for every dollar on't—well these are the folks then that compose the Bank. Now, what way do they want this Bank managed?—the business of the bank is to loan money, and is just for all the world like any rich man whose business is to loan out his money; it is his interest to dabble in politics or to let politicians dabble with him? not a rat on't. I never knew one of your ar-

politicians who even could pay his debts, and they aint the kind of folks people like to deal with any way, who have got money to loan, they know that talkin politics, and gittin things into snarls just to answer party purposes, aint the way to pay interest nor principal nother; and politicians in a bank are the worst folks in the world for the owners of the bank, for the most on 'em haint got money of their own to lend, but they are plagy ready to loan other folks' money to brother politicians of the same party.

No, no, a man who has got his money loaned out, (and its just so with the bank,) wants to see every body busy and industrious, and mind their business and increase their property, for then they will be able to pay interest and principle too; they don't like to see things all mixed up with politics and people quarrellin and disputin, and when they do, they git their money back in their pockets agin as soon as they can, for they know that politics aint profitable business.

Then it comes to this that if the Bank is what I have said it is (it aint nothin else), it aint such a monster as some folks try to make us think it is, and instead of a dangerous monster, I see and I know every body else must see, who don't squint at it but looks it straight in the face—that its nature is just like the nature of any man who has got property in the country, and that is to have every thing go on in harmony and with industry & with honesty & according to law—no jangles & tangles, & talkin politics in porter houses and bar rooms hurrain for this man, and pullin down that man—that kind of work don't clear up new lands nor plough up old ones, it dont keep the hammer goin, and wheels turnin, and dont pay interest nor principal nother.

But some on you say the Bank has too much power, and that Squire Biddle might do a good deal of mischief if he would. Well, there is my old friend, Capt Elihu S. Bunker of the Steam Boat Providence, rumin twixt New York and Providence—he's got about such another monster—there is no tellin what a "dangerous monopoly" of power that critter's got in that boat. I was lookin into it when I came on with him a spell ago, and he was showin me how he managed it. If he was to fasten down the lavers of them two mortal big copper kettles he has got in his boat, and blow his bellesses a spell, he would smash every thing for more than fifty acres round. Does any body want to know why he don't do it?—he has been in a steamboat as long now as the Bank's been goin, and haint scalded no body—but he can do it in a minit if he chooses; well I'll tell you why he don't—'t aint his interest and he don't own no more of the boat than Squire Biddle does of the Bank—the owners of the boat employ him to manage it because they know he understands his business. He knows if he didn't watch over their interest they'd turn him out, and just so the owners of the Bank would save Squire Biddle. And that aint all, Captain Bunker now if he hant any body with his boat he'd run a chance of burnin himself too, & he knows that it is the interest of his owners not to have any accidents aboard any boat; for if a people git scalded in one steam boat they'll keep clear of all on 'em; and the 'soms folks think Banks haint like steam boats I can tell 'em that in the main thing they are exactly alike; for unless folks have got confidence in 'em and feel safe in 'em they aint worth ownin, but when they all go and meet no accidents, they are pretty good property; and the largest, and strongest, and cleanest, and quietest, and best managed git the most business. Now I think that's enuf about dangerous monopolies for a spell.

Let us now see what the Bank is about, and what we've been about.

Deacon Goodenou—Has been in that Bank as one of its directors off and on ever since it was a Bank, and I have heard him say 50 times, (and he's a man to be depended on) he never heard a word about politics in it till about 4 years ago; and it all came from our senlin every year since that time some rale politicians to help the other 20 directors to manage the Bank; the first go off the Deacon says, they thought best to keep quiet, and make no stir about it; for it was pretty much like findin skunks in the cellar; the best way was to let 'em alone if they'd keep there and run the chance of their goin out when they found there warn't no eggs to suck; and when they undertook to come up chamber and smell about in all the cubboards, it was time to snub 'em; & then came trouble; and that's just about the way now; and the deacon says, and he is about right, that politician in a Bank are just as bad as skunks in the cellar; there aint no gain of difference.

Some on you say we dont want a Bank now, well, that may be so; but when I got up this mornin it was plagy chilly till I got my coat on; now I am

warm, and it may be I dont want a coat; but I think if I ever take my coat off I'll feel chilly agin; and I am so certing of this I wont make a trial out.

Some on you say the owners of this Bank haint got no right to a re-charter; they have had it long enuf; and its time now to have a new shuffle and cut; well, that aint my notion, and I'll tell you why; the this Bank was chartered for 20 years; it had a good right to believe we would renew its charter if it behaved well and did its duty; just as a Congressman has a right to expect his constituents will send him to Congress agin if he behaves well; and its a good way to keep folks strait and make 'em do their duty; but if we are to nock this Bank down, and have a new shuffle & a new cut; then I say that them folks who make money out of a rise of stock in the new Bank, ought to pay the loss at all these old folks' young children will suffer by nocking down the old Bank; to say nothin about the innocent foreigners who put their money in this Bank, think it was safe. And let me tell you another thing—the longer a Bank stands and the older it gets, the better folks abroad and at home like it—people who have got money to lend dont like changes and particularly government changes.—Would any on you like to lend folks money in South America? and do you think any of them Governments could make a bank that folks would have any confidence in? I dont think they could, just because they keep choppin and changin every year.

Will any on you say that it aint a good thing for a country to make folks all about think it is a safe one to lend money to aint good credit worth nothin?

Well, how does any man in trade git credit, and make folks think him safe to trust? Well, he break up his stand every year, change his business, and try new plans; I say that aint the way; and no man ever prospered after that fashion; but when he finds things go well with him, he hangs on—or else he haint got no wit in him.

Now my notion is, that none on us alone can make folks all about creation think we are safe folks to trust; but all on us together can do so; and that is the reason a good big Bank can manage this for us. Folks abroad know the Bank; and the Bank know us; and so we can manage things through the Bank better than we can alone.

Some on you say it aint right to pay interest to foreigners; that when we git money from foreigners they, keep drainin us of interest. Well, that is all chalk and water. Now I know we have got an everlastin new country to clear up yet; and if an honest industrious man can git a few hundred dollars lent to him he can do and buy a good many acres, and clear it up, and sell it to these very foreigners, who are all the while coming out here to settle among us, & they pay fifty times more for it than the land first cost, and so our folks go on borrowin, and can well afford to pay interest, and find themselves in a few years with money to lend too. And as long as this business goes on, I for one am willing to say to foreigners, as the Cape Cod fisherman says to the fish, when he gets on the hook, and is pullin him in—'So long as you hold on one end, I will bother.' But folks abroad, who have money to lend, don't know our folks who go on new land—and a good many on old land nother. But they know our bank, and our canals, and rail-roads, and we sell 'em the stock, and make 'em pay good premiums too; and our folks can lend their money to our farmers. But if we go on, and nock down this bank when its charter is out, and bring trouble on the country, foreigners say, 'Aha! there's the trouble there!'—back they come with their stock, and git their money, and keep it; and all our prosperity is nock'd in the head! We chartered this bank for 20 years; and so we do Canal Companies, and Rail-road Companies; but did we mean when the time was up, to nock 'em all up too, and say we don't want no Bank, nor a Canal, nor a Rail-road? It aint common honesty to say so; and I won't shuffle and cut with you after that fashion: for make what I might by a new shuffle, I would be ashamed to look one of these innocent foreigners in the face—to say nothin of this long list of Widows and Orfans, and Trustees of Estates, and old folks many on 'em when they bought the Stock at a high premium, I suppose never thought about the charter, or how long it had to run, but trusted to the Government. And now if you can chizzle them out of their property, as you will by puttin down this bank, just to git a new shuffle and cut at a new one—without turnin as red as a beet when you meet em, I for one say I can't, and I won't.

And now I'm most done—if I have trotted on any one's toes, it aint so much my fault as hisen; for I tread the strait line, and tread on'y on toes that stick out beyond the line, and that's too often the case with folks now-a-days in office. I've telled you now pretty much my notions; and I tell you now for the last time you have made a mistake, and that's no disgrace to any man unless he tries to stick to it after he knows he has made it. If you don't know how he has made it, the people will tell you pretty quick, or I aint no hand at guessin. I have now done my duty—if the people don't do their it aint my fault. If they say my notions are right they'll act on 'em; if they say they are wrong, then things will go on as they now go, and I hope they won't git worse—but that I won't promise. If things come to the worst, I shall suffer as little as any on em, for I haint got no wife and children to support; (and I am sorry for those who have, if things are to go as they now go.) I can cut my fodder pretty much any where.

My dander is up, and I best stop now—

For the more I think on't and the more I write about it, the more wrathly I git. So no more at present.

From your fellow-citizen,  
J. DOWNING, Major,  
Downingville Militia 2d Brigade.

From the National Gazette.

We purposed to take a cursory retrospect, in our last, of the year just finished, but found that other subjects entitled to precedence would occupy our columns. Let us now employ our memory in noting the principal events of the last twelvemonth, by which the recollection of our readers may be agreeably or usefully refreshed. We cannot pursue an exact chronological order; nor is this material for our object.

The Proclamation of Governor Hayne of South Carolina, in answer to that of President Jackson, dates, we believe, about the beginning of the year. It has left scarcely any trace; the Governor has the merit of more consistency than the President. We have not heard of a palinode from him. The Washington Globe chanted a requiem to Mr. Livingston's work. War of France against Holland by the Siege of Antwerp;—no other result than the reduction of the fortress; Belgian question still unsettled. The manifestoes and speeches of the King of Holland evince a bold firmness, or what is called Dutch obstinacy, that is, a resolution to incur all hazards, rather than sacrifice honor and right.

Triumph of the Doctrinaire party in the French Chamber of Deputies. That party remain predominant, happily as we believe for the weal of France and Europe. We regard the present King of the French, as the most patriotic and accomplished sovereign in the world.

Mr. Clay's Tariff Bill in Congress, last winter. Debate on the bill "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports." Very able speech of Mr. Webster, and vehement efforts of Mr. Calhoun. Compromise, achieved by Mr. Clay, by which the march of South Carolina Nullification was arrested to the ineffable joy of the Nullifiers themselves. Their heresy has been overshadowed, superseded as it were, by the pretensions and acts of the Executive power at Washington. Mr. Adams's Report on Manufactures—admirable, like all his productions as a statesman. Nullifying ordinance passed by the Legislature of South Carolina in reference to the Enforcement Act. Congress will, it is thought repeat the act as now unnecessary. President's Message with regard to the ordinance of the South Carolina Convention respecting the Tariff; the next best of public documents bearing the signature Andrew Jackson;—most of the others equivocal, contradictory, or absolutely bad. Mr. Clay's Land Bill retold by the President—now revived by its able author.

British Reformed Parliament. Irish coercion bill; violently denounced by O'Connell, who continues his war upon it. It seems to have answered its purpose in Ireland. Occupation of the Falkland Islands by the British; matter still in dispute between the government of Buenos Ayres and that of Great Britain. The bills drawn by the government of the U States, in pursuance of the treaty of indemnity for the claims of American merchants, dishonored by the French government, dishonored by the French government. Lieutenant Randolph's personal assault upon President Jackson. Recent illegal and vindictive arrest of said Randolph, and his discharge by an independent and able court after full argument. Death of John Randolph, of Roanoke, one of the chief orators of his

time; the most eccentric of public men; always an object of attention throughout the Union. Treaty of navigation and commerce concluded between Russia and the United States. Northern tour of President Jackson. Concomitant exhibition of Black Hawk and other Indian hostages. Letters of Major Jack Downing, securing immortality to the four, President Jackson made an L. L. D. by the University of Cambridge.

Accouchment and release of the Duchess of Berri. Female heroism passing from the sublime to the ridiculous. Death of William Witherforce and mourning of philanthropy. Victory of Don Pedro's fleet, commanded by Admiral Napier, over that of Don Miguel. Consequent occupation of Lisbon by Don Pedro's troops. Arrival of the young Queen at Lisbon. Withdrawal of Don Miguel's army from the neighborhood of Oporto, and its approach to Lisbon. Unsuccessful attacks on Don Pedro's lines. Successful sorties of Don Pedro. Separation of Marshal Bourmont and other French officers from Don Miguel. Death of Ferdinand King of Spain. Dispute for the succession between Don Carlos, the king's brother, and the widow of Ferdinand in right of her daughter to whom her husband assigned the crown. Civil war in Spain. Uncertainty of the real condition of affairs and popular opinion in Spain and Portugal. Successes of Ibrahim Pacha over the forces of the Turkish Sultan. March of Ibrahim on Constantinople. The Ottoman Porte saved by the intervention of Russia, military and diplomatic. Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Russia and the Porte. Dissatisfaction of the European powers. Mexico,—civil war; double triumph of Santa Anna; overthrow and expulsion of his enemies. Conspiracy in the Republic of New Granada.—Able and just administration of President Santander. Venezuela comparatively tranquil. Disorders and bloodshed in the new state of Ecuador. Revolutions in Peru and Chili. Indian wars in the provinces of La Plata. No stability in the affairs of any part of South America.

Dismissal of Mr. Duane from the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and substitution of Mr. Taney. "I take the responsibility." Removal of the Deposits from the Bank of the United States—opening of Pandora's box. Mr. Duane's Exposition—more due and expected. President's Annual Message, and Mr. Taney's Report concerning the removal of the deposits. Report of the committee of the Directors of the Bank fully vindicating the management of that Institution. Memorial from the government directors— to be abundantly refuted. Important debate in Congress on the treatment of the Bank.

Meteoritic phenomenon; yet unexplained. Return of Captain Ross from the Arctic Expedition. Contest between the Executive of Alabama and the Executive of our Union in relation to the settlers on the Indian lands in Alabama; likely to be adjusted amicably. Dreadful Steam explosions. This subject introduced into Congress by Mr. Webster. Important measures of the British Parliament. Abolition of Negro-Slavery in the British West Indies; opening of the China trade; renewal of the charter of the Bank of England. Vast enterprises, either suggested or begun, in Great Britain and the United States, of rail roads. Spirit of Internal Improvement particularly rife in some of our Southern and Western States. Extension of Bible, Temperance and Missionary Societies. Attempts to organize societies, in the Northern and Middle States, for the immediate abolition of negro slavery; very little accomplished. Severe laws passed in the South in reference to the religious and literary instruction of the slaves. Progress recently made by the State-Rights party in the South. Healthfulness of the Atlantic Coast during the last summer; devastations of the Cholera in the interior. Cholera pervading Spain. Abolition of lotteries in some of the States. Multiplication of suicides in our country. Wonderful growth of our great cities and towns, now checked by the dangers which threaten the currency and public credit.

Anecdote of Marshal Ney.—When Napoleon marched in the summer of 1809, to bring back victory to the eagles of France a division of his army, as it hastened to the scene of action halted within sight of the little town of Sarre-Louis on the border of Germany. The rain and the general who led it pointing with his sword said with emotion, "Gentlemen & fellow soldiers, this is my birthplace: I am the son of a cooper, and thirteen years ago, on the spot where I now stand I parted in tears with my father & mother to become a soldier: I bid you welcome to my native town."—This leader was the celebrated Marshal Ney.



**THE POST OFFICE LOANS.**

In the following answer of the Postmaster General to a call from the Senate, our readers have official information of the fact, to which we have heretofore occasionally alluded of extensive loans of money having been contracted by the Post Office Establishment at a time too, when that Department was reported to be in a prosperous condition, and even to have a large surplus of money on hand.—*Nat. Int.*

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
January 6, 1834,  
To the Hon. Martin Van Buren  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate,  
Sir: In obedience to the Resolution of the Senate of the 31st ult, I have the honor to state that this Department has borrowed between the 28th of December 1832, and the present date and which still remains unliquidated, to the amount of \$350,000, viz:

Loaned of the Manhattan Bank at New York, at different times between 28th Dec. 1832, and the 1st of April, 1833,	\$100,000
Between the 25th October and the 31st December, 1833,	100,000
Of the Western Bank of Philadelphia, on the 28th April, 1833,	50,000
Of the Bank of Maryland, on the 5th June, 1833,	50,000
Of the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, on the 1st November, 1833,	50,000
Making together, as above, the sum of	\$350,000

A loan was also made of the Patriotic Bank of this city, on the 1st of May, 1833, of \$50,000 for six months, which was repaid when it became due.

In all these cases, an interest is allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum.

The above comprises all the moneys borrowed by the Department on interest. Some of the Banks in which Post Masters deposit their balances to the credit of the Department, have been overdrawn by the Department; but to what amount cannot be precisely ascertained, because the state of their accounts is changing every day by deposits being made in such Banks; but the total amount of such over drafts is estimated at \$50,000, from which sum it will not essentially vary. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. T. BARRY.

**MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.**

*Extracts from the Journal of Proceedings.*

The President announced the following gentlemen to compose the standing committees of the Senate.

On Finance.—Messrs. Chapman, Hughlett, Montgomery, Morris and Wilson.

On Judicial Proceedings.—Messrs. Mayer, Page, Pignman, Chapman and Groome.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Sappington, Wootton, Chapman, Hughlett and Emory.

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

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Hughlett, Morris, Montgomery, Groome and Osborn.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Emory, Claude, and Osborn.

On Invalid Deeds and Defective Proceedings.—Messrs. Morris, Mayer, Chapman, Page and Wilson.

On Insolvency.—Messrs. Pignman, Claude, Page, Hughlett and Montgomery.

On Engraved Bills.—Messrs. Page, Pignman, Wilson, Mayer and Emory.

On the Library.—Messrs. Claude, Chapman and Mayer.

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**

Mr. Smith of Worcester, presented a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Maryland, praying the establishment of a State Bank.

Mr. Franklin Smith submitted the following order, which was read.

Ordered, That the committee on the Constitution enquire into the expediency of abolishing all that part of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relates to the geographical limits of the several counties therein, so that the territory of said counties may be equalized.

Mr. Burchenal moved to amend the said order, so as to exempt the Eastern Shore, and the question was put and determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the adoption of the order; resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Sellman submitted the following resolutions, which were read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the tenure of all offices of profit and trust (except the judiciary) should be limited to a definite number of years.

Resolved, That the executive council is an useless appendage, tending to divide responsibility, productive of no advantage to the state, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That one branch of the Legislature ought to be based on popular representation; and to effect this purpose, the present manner of electing the Senate, in which the people have but a remote agency, ought to be changed, the state laid off into districts, and Senators elected directly by the people from each district.

Resolved, That the governor be required to submit all nominations to a senate thus constituted and elected, for confirmation or rejection.

Resolved, That it be made obligatory upon the Governor to reside at the seat of government.

Mr. Burchenal presented a petition of Sarah Ann Priest of Caroline county, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Burchenal submitted the following resolutions which were read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be and hereby is made the duty of the Judges of election in each of the election districts of the several counties on the Eastern Shore of this state to ask every voter who may vote in the several districts in said counties, whether he is in favor of a union of said counties with the state of Delaware; and it is hereby made the duty of the clerks to said elections respectively, to enter on the poll books in a column which it is hereby made the duty of the Sheriffs of the different counties on the shore aforesaid, to prepare for that purpose, the result of which shall be returned by the return judges of elections in each of said counties to the Chancellor of this state, together with the returns of the county elections in October next, all of which to be reported to the next General Assembly.

Further Resolved, That the Executive are hereby requested to cause a copy of these resolutions, to be published in at least one of the newspapers in each county on the Eastern Shore of this state in which there is a newspaper published for four successive weeks, and at least one month previous to the next October election, of 1834.

Mr. Spencer, obtained leave to bring in a bill, supplementary to the act, entitled, An act, to provide for the Public Instruction of Youth in Primary Schools, throughout the state.

Mr. Roberts, obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for electing the Levy court of Queen Anne's county, by the people.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester; reported a bill entitled, An act to incorporate the Choptank Steam Boat Navigation company of Maryland.

The message proposing the appointment of a joint committee upon so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the controversy between this state and the Commonwealth of Virginia, in regard to the southern and western boundary of this state:

Was sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Palmer, Ordered, That the committee on Lotteries, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of the Lottery Commissioners to two and of making it their duty to reside in the city of Baltimore, and report to this house by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Roberts obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act relative to appointing a surveyor in Queen Anne's county, to have all the powers of a county surveyor.

Mr. Burchenal reported a bill, entitled, An act to establish magistrates District Courts in this state, and prescribing their powers and duties.

Mr. Burchenal also reported a bill, entitled, An act supplementary to an act, passed at December session, 1831, chap. 244:

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and passed.

Massachusetts. John Davis, the National Republican candidate, has been elected Governor by the Legislature. He obtained 327. Monroe the Jackson candidate 199 votes.

Littleton W. Tazewell, Esq. has been elected Governor of Virginia. The vote on the last ballot was Tazewell 85, Writts 53, McDowell 22, Daniel 2. The writer of a letter from Richmond, published in the Winchester Virginian, speaking of the canvass for the Governorship, says "I have seen many contests, but never have I seen one in which such deadly efforts were made."

Mr. Tazewell is a nullifier, no less decided and violent than Governor Floyd.

Cure for Duelling.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says that there can be no cure for Duelling in England and Ireland, viz: "the hanging of the challenger, and the transportation for life of the acceptor of the challenge. The seconds should, in every instance, be publicly scourged by the hangman, and also transported for life, except in cases where they had stimulated the bad spirit of the parties, in which cases they should be hanged."

If these laws were enacted and rigidly enforced, they would put a check to duelling in England and Ireland—aye, in America, also.

To be drawn January 21st 1834 the Delaware Lottery Class No. 2.

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of \$20,000	20 prizes of \$500
1 5,000	30 200
1 3,000	30 150
1 2,500	35 100
1 1,036	56 50

Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion. Also the School Fund Lottery, Class No. 14 draws January 27th 1834—75 number Lottery and 12 drawn ballots.

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of \$8,000	10 prizes of \$200
1 2,000	100 100
1 1,511	100 80
1 1,000	125 20
1 300	125 50

Tickets \$2. Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

Jan. 11

**TAKEN UP ADRIFT**

On January 3d 1834, about 2 miles below Haddaway's in the Bay Side a Low Boat 12 ft long, white bottom and black benches, and copper fastened. The owner of said boat is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WM. SEARS.

Jan 18 3w

**TYCHICUS.**



THE celebrated Race Horse Tychicus will stand at the Stables of H. G. S. Key, Esq. Leonardtown, St. Mary's county Maryland, the ensuing season, commencing 1st of March next, (1834).

Tychicus was got by Clifton, his dam (bred by Col. Taylor, at Mount Airy, Va.) by imported Chance, grand dam by an Arabian Selm, g. g. d. by the Prince of Wales, Pegasus, (in England), g. g. d. Peggy, the famous Plate Mare, imported when in Gal, 1799—see her pedigree and performances in the American Turf Register, Vol. 4, Page 557. She was by Trumpeter; her dam sister to Postmaster by Herod; granddam by Snap; great granddam by Gover Stallion; (son of the Golphin Arabian,) and her dam by Flying Dolphins.

Clifford was got by Doctor Brown's celebrated running horse Wonder, out a thoroughbred Dunmated mare. Wonder was got by the imported horse Wonder, he by Florizel, his dam Zacharissa, got by Matchem, out of Aurora by the Duke of Northumberland's Golden Arabian. Florizel was got by Herod out of a Cynnet mare, her dam by Cartouch—Ebony by Childers. On the dam side—Isis, the dam of Clifton, was got by the imported horse Stirling; her dam by the imported horse Ceard Lion; her granddam was Mr. Mead's celebrated running mare Oracles; who was got by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Coler; her g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Partner; her g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Janus; her g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Jolly Roger, out of an imported mare, the property of Peter Randolph, Esq.

JOSEPH LEWIS.

Dear Sir—I have extracted, as you requested, from the English Stud Book, the Pedigree of the imported horse Wonder, the granddam of your young horse Clifton, which is annexed. The Pedigree of your horse, on both sides, is equal to any in America. His dam, Isis, partakes of the most approved crosses for the turf in Virginia; and his sire, by the imported horse Wonder, is inferior to none in England. I was very much pleased with the appearance of your horse, and it is, I think, to be regretted, that you have never trained him for the turf where, I think, from his blood and form, he would have made a distinguished figure. His fine appearance and excellent blood certainly entitle him to the attention of those who wish to improve the breed of good horses; and I have no doubt, under the auspices of the gentleman who will patronize him, that he will, as he certainly ought, make a good season.

Yours truly,  
JOHN TAYLOR.

To Joseph Lewis, Esq.

Tychicus became celebrated by being twice a winner over the Washington City Course, beating Helen, Ace of Diamonds, Reform, Tyrant, and others, once over the central course, Baltimore, beating Lara, Celeste, Bonny Black, Lady Relief, and others—at Tree Hill, Va. beating Wm. R. Johnson's Annette, Dismal, Betsey Graves, (Betsey Baker) distanced, at Taylorsville, Va. beating Kolia, Yellow Jacket, (Donald Blair) and Eliza Wharton—at Fairfax, running the severest and most spirited race in modern times; four mile heats, taking the first heat in 7m. 53sec, and contending severely with Galiah the fourth heat, Z. A. distanced; which was six seconds quicker than Felipe and Henry ran their third heat, beating Pizarro, who had before beaten Galiah at Tree Hill, and Quarter Master ruled out, Row Galley drawn, and Clarence distanced—and again at Fairfax, the four mile heats, coming out ahead of Pizarro, Mohawk, and Ariadne. Dolly Dixon, and others.

Handbills with pedigree, performances, and terms, will appear in due time—\$2500 were offered and refused for half of Tychicus after his last race.

WM. H. & H. A. TAYLOR.  
Mount Airy, Va. Jan 9, 1834 1aw3w  
Copy the above and forward account to the Maryland Gazette office.

**NOTICE.**

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centreville.

Dec. 14

**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,**

in his 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 he 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.

**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

**REMOVAL.**

**MANLOVE HAZEL,**  
Informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Eastern Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Lovelady's Store. Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

a general assortment of

**STABLE AND FANCY GOODS,**

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

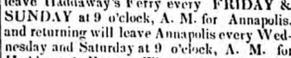
**DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,**

Suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan. 11

**PASSENGERS LINE.**



**SCHOONER SOPHIA.**

HAS commenced her regular route and will leave Haddaway's Ferry every FRIDAY & SUNDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Haddaway's Ferry. The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable Hack for the transportation of passengers at any time from the Ferry to Easton; it will also leave Easton every Thursday at 3 o'clock for the Ferry.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
W. H. DAWSON.  
Jan. 11 3w

**CONSTABLE'S SALE.**

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas and 3 writs of fieri facias, to me directed against Robert L. Harrison, one of the justs of Sarah Hessefosse assignee of Peter Joshua, one other at the suit of James Harrison assignee of Philip T. Hamilton, one other at the suit of Perry Porter, and one other at the suit of Jere. Bouldin against the said Harrison; will be sold on Wednesday the 5th day of February next; at the Store of Nicholas Orem, in the Town of St. Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit—one Negro Girl named Tilly, for cash to the highest bidder; taken as the property of said Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and his officers fees for 1833 and the interest and sixths due and to become due thereon.

THOS. GRAHAM, Jr. Constable.  
Jan. 11

**\$150 REWARD.**

Runaway from the Subscriber on the 27th ult. three negro men and one negro woman.

JACOB twenty three years old 5 feet 6 inches high, of dark complexion, very stout pleasing countenance walks stiff and stult. a when spoken to.

PETER is 18 years old, about five feet six or seven inches high, slender made and nearly the colour of Jacob.

SAM. is 26 years old, about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion black, eyes very red and falls when spoken to.

CHARLOTTE is a bright mulatto about five feet eight or nine inches high, about twenty years old, long straight hair, walks very straight.

The above reward will be given for either of the above negroes, or six hundred dollars for the four if taken out of the state and secured in the jail in Centreville Queen Ann's County.

MARIA E. TILGHMAN,  
Q. A. County.  
Jan. 11 5w

**A superior Spayed Heifer Beef.**

Not quite six years old—supposed to weigh from 140 to 150 lb. per quarter. It is intended to slaughter this fine animal on Monday 20th January inst. and to deliver it at Easton on Tuesday next after, (21st) provided all of its carcass is engaged by the quarter by Saturday 18th inst. Hind quarters 8cts per lb. Fore quarters 6cts per lb. Applications left at this office will be sufficient.

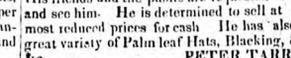
Jan. 4 3t

**A CARD.**

Dr. SOLOMON M. JENKINS having determined to remove to Baltimore city, respectfully requests all those indebted to him to call, and settle their accounts with Samuel Hableton, jr. who is authorized to receive the same. He invites a speedy attention to this solicitation, since Mr. H. has instructions to urge and enforce a settlement within a reasonable time.

Dec. 14.

**New and Splendid Assortment of**



**BOOTS AND SHOS.**

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

PETER TARR.

**WANTED.**  
BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place. Persons desirous of disposing of their servants, can have the most satisfactory evidence that they are not purchased for the purpose of being sold, upon application at the Bar of the Eastern Hotel.

FELIX HUSTON,  
WALTER BYRNES.  
Aug. 17 4t

**REMOVAL.**

**JAMES L. SMITH,**  
TAILOR, HABIL & KIDING DRESS

**MAKER.**

Has removed his Shop to the stand lately occupied by Mr. Oehler, Court Street, near the Market House, and between the Stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thos. Grady where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

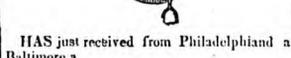
Ever thankful for the favours he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically; and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

**SCOURING.**

Gentlemen having soiled or stained cloth clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4 3t

**W. W. HIGGINS**



HAS just received from Philadelphia a Baltimore a

**SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY,**

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber for twelve months or more, & whose accounts have been presented will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

Dec. 28

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore and brought with him, an elegant assortment of Materials, in his line of business, and is now prepared to make

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S**

Bonnets and Hats, of the newest and most approved fashions. He takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, earnestly solicits a share of public patronage.

Dec. 28

**A CARD.**

**JOHN BOZMANN 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

**MORE NEW FALL GOODS.**

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety

of very handsome

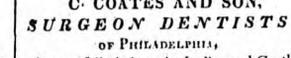
**GOODS,**

which he added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete

Consisting in part as follows: Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinettes, Valencia and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Boizac and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4 and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk, a very splendid assortment, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

**ALSO.**

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and



**TEAS,**

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass, and Queensware, &c.

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

Nov. 3

**C. COATES AND SON, SURGEON DENTISTS,**

of PHILADELPHIA,  
Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they will remain a few days at Mr. Love's Hotel—Where they are prepared to perform all the various branches in the profession of

**DENTAL SURGERY.**  
Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, if requested.  
N. B. Testimonials of our profession may be seen, if required.  
Dec. 29

**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 3 1-2 cents in the dollar.

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

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, &c.**

Lately received and for sale by the subscriber.

Buckwheat Flour, Sperm, Mould & Dip Candles, Almonds, Fine & coarse Salt, Currants, Salt Petre, Gosben Cheese, Loaf & 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

**BOOTS AND SHOES**



The subscriber, grateful for past favours, begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment most extensive and complete. Comprising

POETRY.

From the Boston Amateur. SONG OF THE HENPECKED. Oh! her hair is dark as the midnight wave, And her eye is like kindling fire, And her voice is sweet as the spitts voice That chords with the seraph's lyre.

Her nails are as sharp as a toaster fork, And her arms are as strong as a bear, She pulled my hair, and she gouged my eye, And she kicked me down the stairs.

I've got an eye that's made of glass, And I've got me a wig that's new— The wig is frizzled in curls and curls, And the eye is a clouded blue.

She may shake her knuckles fall in my face And put the lamp to my head, And hold the broomstick over my head, But I'm not a bit afraid.

For I've bound her over to keep the peace, And I've bought me a crab tree cane— The Justice will come and the Constable too If she meddles with me again.

My head was a week in a linen cap, My eye was a month in the patent; I never thought that the torch of love Would light such a brimstone match!

REPLY.

Old his face is as red as the dog day sun In a misty sun set sky, And the tip of his nose is a burning coal, You might light your candle by.

His eye was gouged by a two quart jug, That crack'd across his nose, And his other has taken a rainbow lute, From his pot companions' blows.

He stumbled against the red hot grate, And the grate returned the blow, And the lamp had singed his grisly head, Was the Lehigh coal below.

I've emptied his bottles of liquors, free, As the flow of Autumn rain, And the Sheriff will come and the Jailor too, If he fills them up again.

He has lost his scalp—he has lost his eye— And his face is grim with blows; And the early light of our light is changed, By the light of a tripler's nose.

Talbot County Court,

On the Equity side thereof. November Term in the year 1833.

William Hugglett vs. The Petition in Equity of John L. Jones and Elizabeth his wife. Jones on the twenty second day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty was indebted to the said William Hugglett, in the sum of eighty dollars current money, with interest thereon from that day, for which he passed a bill obligatory.

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 in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Elijah B. Sipple late of Caroline county deceased.

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE ON A CREDIT. THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. T. H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICES MILL. Her stream is never falling her corn stones and what burrs are new and of the best quality, and the mill is in complete running order.

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

NOTICE. THE creditors of Lewis Slaughter, Insolvent Debtor, 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 3 1-2 cents in the dollar.

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

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c. FOR SALE AT THE American Farmer Establishment.

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 flowers, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent also.

PLOUGHES, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, 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 woolled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Berkshires, various kinds of poultry, such as the white turkeys, Broom 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, or bred.

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.

J. IRVINE DITCHCOCK. 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 as usual, for that purpose.

MARYLAND Caroline county Orphans' Court, 12th day of November A. D. 1833.

On application of Gen Wm Potter, admr 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; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

And testimony that the foregoing is truly and correctly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 12th day of November Anno Domini eighteen hundred and thirty three.

Wm. POTTER, Adm'r. of Elijah B. Sipple, dec'd. Nov. 16

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE ON A CREDIT. THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. T. H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICES MILL. Her stream is never falling her corn stones and what burrs are new and of the best quality, and the mill is in complete running order.

The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house, corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, mostly 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 eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT. Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.

Nov. 16 J. G. E.

REMOVAL JOHN HARPER, Tailor,

INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two or three years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Tailor) it is directly opposite Mr. Loveday's Store and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, he expects regularly to receive the fashions and from the general satisfaction he thinks he has given, since he has been at Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4 1834 eow3w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT. Siting as a court of Chancery. Number Term, in the year 1833.

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

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$185. 25.

R. T. EARLE, J. B. HOOPER, J. B. ECCLESTON. True copy. J. B. Hooper, Clerk. Dec. 13 31

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the bank, adjoining the office of John Lewis Kerr, near the residence of Wm. Hayward, Jr., and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has a comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; his parties or individuals in comfort—he keeps in his bar the best of liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such of the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steamer Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steamer Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two directions; so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

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

PHILIP MACKAY, Sept. 21. Collector of Talbot county

FOR SALE. A valuable JACK, and JINIA, the property of Mrs. Charles Thorndyke, on her farm, in Caroline county, near Greensborough, the Jack was imported by Mr. Charles Thorndyke, from Malta, is nine years old next spring, thirteen hands, three inches high, large in proportion, and considered one of the finest animals of the kind in this country, the JINIA is large and well proportioned, they can be seen at any time by calling on Mr. Eliza Champlin, manager for Mrs. Thorndyke, who will state the terms.

Nov. 9 6w

FOR SALE. A first rate Canoe about 21 feet long, with paddles, &c. in good order—she will be sold for cash—apply to the Printer.

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Nov. 9

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general that he has just returned from Baltimore with his Winter supply of MATERIALS, which are of the best quality and is now ready to attend to any orders in his line of business, at the shortest notice, and on very accommodating terms, he has also on hand New Watches, Gilt and steel Watch Chains, Keys, Razors, (warranted to be of superior quality), Pen-knives, Scissors and Scissors hooks, Silver Thimbles, silver finger Guards, Britannia and Japaned Candlesticks, Cut glass Candle Guards, Stuffers and Trays, Razor Straps, Shaving Brushes, Boxes and Soap, Night Tapers, Percussion Caps by the box, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Shoe Thurstad, Blacking, Shoe and Tooth Brushes, Elastic Quarters, Crayons & Slate Pencils, Curry Combs, Tweezers, Files, Harmonicas, Parliament and Butt Knives, Tea Bells, Pins, Cloak Clasps, Steel Pens, Hooks & Eyes by the box, Tobacco Boxes, Hair Combs, fine Tooth do. Cephalic Snuff, Spring Lancet blades, Glass Substands, Water Coloured Paints, Violin strings, Smelling Bottles, Jew's-harps, a large assortment, and a variety of other ARTICLES,

which he will sell at a small advance for cash, he particularly invites his customers and the public in general, to give him an early call, hear his prices and judge for themselves.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the many favors which he has received from his customers and the public in general, and assures them that nothing still shall be wanting on his part to give them the most entire satisfaction.

The Public's humble servant. JAMES BENNY. N. B. The highest cash price given for old Silver and Gold, or taken in exchange for work or goods.

Those persons accounts that have been standing over six months will please call and settle them, as money is at this time very much wanted in my business. J. B. Dec. 14 31

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH ATTORNEY AT LAW, RESPECTFULLY begs his professional services to the citizens of Caroline county. Office in the west wing of the Court House. Denton, Sept. 7. 3w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. Kent Fort Manor Land, on Kent Island near Kent Point.

Greens Creek Farm will be sold on accommodating terms, it lies adjoining the farm on which the subscriber resides, & contains about Two hundred and fifty Acres on which there is a good BRICK DWELLING, a LING HOUSE, with two rooms bed or two above. This farm has an abundance of WOOD; but should the purchaser require it, more wood and cleared land will be sold with it.—Greens Creek farm is situated on the Eastern Bay, but it can be had off so as to lay on the Chesapeake Bay also—as the distance across does not much exceed a mile; and from the Dwelling there is a good view of both Bays, they being about equally distant; the arable land is now rich—and Sea grass and other good manure are in great abundance, and very convenient to the fields. No situation on the Island excels this for good health and the convenience of Fishing, Gunning, &c.—for terms apply to SAMUEL A. CHEW, Kent Island.

Should the above Farm not be sold before the first day of August next, it will then be for rent to a good tenant. S. A. C. July 6

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard & Loveday, and having added to it a new and handsome assortment of FALL GOODS selected by him with care from the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name, in the store room formerly occupied by Kennard & Loveday. He particularly invites a continuation of the customers of the old firm; and all others who feel disposed to favor him with a call, assuring them, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render all dealings agreeable and satisfactory.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY. Nov. 2. 11

A CARD.—To Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.—The publishers of the New England Weekly Review (Hartford Connecticut), are desirous of making up on the first of January next, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of their publishers and the place where published. They therefore request all publishers to insert this card, and also to send them two copies of their respective publications in succession that they may not fail of receiving one in order to make the list complete.

Hartford, October, 1833. may 4

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER, A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—(together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER)—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore confidently promise the patrons of the VISITER, to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at as nearly a period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum paid in advance. Baltimore, June, 1833.

Supplement to the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE. BULLETIN.

Philadelpia, Nov. 27, 1833. The anxiety feeling into activity the talent of the country, induced the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a Premium of five hundred dollars for the best Novel, on a National subject, for that Publication. But by the Report of the Committee, which is submitted, the Manuscripts submitted to their perusal, are not of that character which would warrant the award of that Premium. The amount, which it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion—

The undersigned, a Committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered as competitors for a Premium, proposed to be given by the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, to the Author of the best Novel, on a National subject.

While the undersigned are of opinion that several of the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess considerable merit, they do not think any one of them is altogether of such a description as would warrant them in awarding the Premium. David Paul Brown, Jos. R. Chandler, Wm. M. Meredith, Richard Penn Smith, Robert Ewing, John Musgrave, Morton McMichael.

There is no country which, for the time of its civilized and political existence, offers so wide and untroubled a field for the enterprise of the Novelist as this—and it is, not alone the interest, but the duty of those who possess mind for the task, to occupy the field of competition, and promote that of this country. Independent of the national inducement, the attention of the literary aspirant is directed to the following:—

In order to assist in advancing American Literature, and give the readers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advantage of meritorious talent, which the country possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied that the best way to promote talent is to reward it, offer a premium of \$750, TO THE AUTHOR OF THE BEST NOVEL, Upon a National subject—to be presented on or before the first of April 1834.

This Premium will be awarded by a chosen Committee; and the successful Work will be printed in handsome book-form, corresponding with the best London Editions of popular Novels, in order that the manner of its publication may correspond with the merit of the Author. The competitor for the Premium will understand that in addition to the seven hundred and fifty dollars, he will be entitled to fifty dollars for every Thousand Copies of the work which may be sold, during the continuation of the work, or five dollars for every Hundred; which, when competent talent is exercised on the Work, is not unlikely to produce a fair remuneration.

The Manuscripts for competition must be delivered by the first of April, under an envelope addressed to C. ALEXANDER & CO., and accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating the Author's name, which shall remain unopened, except in the case of the successful competitor. To the others, the manuscripts and signatures will be returned, by calling according to address.

The new and very popular Novel, entitled "VILLAGE BELLES," is now in course of publication for the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE—and will be issued in the next number of that Work. It is a production of more than ordinary excellence, and will be read with much interest and anxiety. It may also be proper to say that the Subscribers to the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will, in the course of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the Writings of the genius of Sir Walter Scott—and also of the works of the leading literary characters of the day, among whom are BELZONI, BASSIN, &c. &c.

60 NEGROES WANTED. The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics 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, or who are about to do so, will be particularly invited to call and see the subscriber, who will be pleased to give the highest cash price for 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. may 4

PROSPECTUS. FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of the country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Valdieu's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich with the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the world and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of the country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

CONDICTIONS. The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages,—making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo pages. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers, Carter's Alley near Third St. Philadelp.

PROSPECTUS OF A Novel and interesting weekly Publication, To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

The Spy in Philadelphia, And Spirit of the Age

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually servicable to society. This can be best effected by a proper application of our intelligence, meeting them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice for vice retarded is virtue advanced. As the direction and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unsuspected but courted and requited; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these vices in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet a staiden path; one where the necessary truth shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly delicate, and unaccompanied by caustic vulgarity; its course shall be judicious, its find in it an untiring and zealous friend; Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To those recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will we trust, be equal to that of more than one explicit; as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

CONDICTIONS. The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the proposed terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers they shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuity copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skillful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to No. 1 Atholton Buildings, Philadelphia. Care will be taken to have the work carefully when sent out of the city.

VOL. X

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER SATURDAY BY ALEXANDER

TERMS. TWO DOLLARS A Per annum payable half

ADVERTISEMENTS. Not exceeding a square for ONE DOLLAR. CENTS for every subsequent

COMMUNICATE. METEORIC P. Creation and ever are mysterious, though considered so, because are familiar to us day any Phenomenon happens in intervals amazed, and at one count for the strange

The Meteoric Phenomenon of November, which the continent of America is more extensive, any thing of the kind been known from the Darwin, who has been scientific men, that to account for Meteor of the mysteries of made still more mys

"The antiquity of northern lights has none were recorded the remarkable one 1874, till another March 6, 1726, and nights, which was in Ireland, Russia, being near 50 degrees about the 50th degree almost all the north is, however, reason remote antiquity, described; thus the passage from the (N. H. C. V.) is such might probably grant and alarmed all the city, for the days; there were seen in the air in cloth with lances, like a troops of horsemen and running of with sticking of sh pikes, and drawing of darts, and gl ornaments and harness

The following throws as much light as subject as any peered at any time mer ages. It is he METEORIC

Amherst. I am induced to although an imper delivered by Prof. dents of the college nected in this pla repeated in a more ill-health of Prof. from giving that at which he would wish he had been

In the use of the saved, there is mult times it denotes st lightning, and in s number of heaven

more specifically Borealis, or North or mock suns o clouds, and showi on account of their lar character have oned among mete possible that some same origin as c are not solid bodie volve round the r evolution of three ed: one of which, ley, performs its years, and will be two others, those go round the sun, the other in eight here took occasi

superstitious dread guard unusual cele to show its unrea that even should a comet coming in the wisdom of the ed it, that probab would be more ra from the circum that comets cons es of vapor, the s some of them bei 5000th part that. After this dig marked, that exc the Aurora Bore might be divided



was something, either in the argument, or in the eccentric solemnity with which it was delivered that completely overpowered the gravity of the Senate.

Previous to this speech there was a spirited and interesting discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Clay on the subject of extending the time for the payment of revenue bonds.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—Monday, Jan 15. The Special Order now came up. The question being on Mr. Clay's resolutions in regard to the removal of the Public Deposits.

Mr. CALHOUN then rose and said, that the statement of this case might be given in a very few words. The 16th section of the act incorporating it provides that wherever there is a bank or branch of the United States Bank, the public moneys should be deposited therein.

Having maturely considered, with these impartial feelings, the reasons of the Secretary, I am constrained to say that he has entirely failed to make out his justification.

The Secretary, at the commencement of his argument, assumes the position that, in the absence of all legal provision, he, as the head of the financial department, had the right, in virtue of his office, to designate the agent and place for the safe keeping of the public deposits.

It is not a case, as he supposes, where there is no legal provision in relation to the safe keeping of the public funds, but one of precisely the opposite character.

either the intention or the letter must prevail; he may select either, but cannot be permitted to take one or the other as may suit his purpose.

I might here, said Mr. Calhoun, rest the question of the power of the Secretary over the deposits, without adding another word.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Annapolis, (Saturday) Jan. 15. Besides the proceedings which took place yesterday, and which I mentioned in my last standing committee on corporations was ordered to be appointed.

Yesterday, a bill for the relief of Horatio W. Waters, of Baltimore county, was read the first time in the House.

The President of the senate, being absent, Mr. Claude was chosen President pro tem. The following bills from the House were then taken up and referred: A bill to extend the powers of the Chancery Court and the County Courts of Equity; and the bill for the education of the deaf and dumb.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Extracts from the Journal of Proceedings, HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Burchenal reported a bill entitled an act to extend real estate. The Bill reported by Mr. Burchenal, entitled, an act to establish Magistrate's District Courts in this state, and prescribing their powers and duties, was taken up for consideration.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to authorize a public road and landing in Somerset county and the construction of a bridge in said county, endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

county, praying the establishment of a State Bank; Mr. Larrimore presented petitions from sundry inhabitants of Primary School, District No. 12, in Queen Anne's county, praying the passage of a law to tax the inhabitants of said district, for the support of a primary school in said district.

Mr. Fountain presented a petition of the citizens of Denton and sundry inhabitants of Caroline county, praying for an act authorizing the Levy Court of said county to dispose of the causeway leading from the village of Denton to Denton Bridge, in any way they may deem most advantageous.

Mr. Fassitt presented a petition of sundry citizens of New Town in Worcester county, praying the passage of a law to authorize the Levy Court of said county to appoint two or more commissioners to negotiate an exchange of land condemned for the repair of the causeway leading from Stevens' alias Pottell's ferry to New Town in Worcester county.

Ordered, That the committee on ways and means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising, reducing, or otherwise remodelling the license law, passed at December session 1831, chapter 263.

By the packet ship George Washington arrived at New York, we have received the Liverpool Standard with its supplement to the 25th November, inclusive and London papers to the 24th.

Mr. Palmer submitted a lease to bring in a bill to prevent the circulation in that city of Corporation Notes under the denomination of \$5.—of the Corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, in the District of Columbia.

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Mr. Burchenal's resolution, relating to taking the vote of the citizens of the Eastern Shore upon the subject of a Union with the State of Delaware, regarded as a courteous response to the proposition made to the General Assembly of Maryland last year by the State of Delaware, is well timed and well thought of, particularly as no reply has been made before.

Whether this subject has been thoroughly weighed by the citizens generally on the Eastern Shore, we cannot tell, but the proposal ought to be received and responded to with all that respectfulness that the courtesy between States requires.

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EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.) Saturday Morning, Jan. 25.

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We did not imagine that Mr. Calhoun would have put on the softest gloves when he handled the administration, after the series of grievances which he has most ungenerously received at their hands, but he has treated them with a disdainful severity (highly merited we grant) which we did not expect.

Mr. Calhoun's announcement of his contemplated design, in case the deposits are not restored, of putting a stop to the atrocious Stock Jobbing part of the system by proposing a restriction upon the paper of the State Banks, will prove a shock in the Kitchen Cabinet that will make their porringers & crockeryware ring and clatter on the shelves.

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For the Easton TO THE PEOPLE OF No. 1.

An humble individual asks the privilege of offering to your attentive perusal, a short series of essays on the position and aspect of the Commonwealth. The first of these, you may be assured, have induced him to obtrude notice. Should nothing of consequence be the result, subsequent numbers, except in the political condition and as far as my feeble glance at the contrast between our political health and that in the earlier history.

It shall be my purpose to present the polity of the nation, in the spirit of present patriotism, with that which in 76, and the pioneers of our unexampled Constitution, seem to be most judiciously set as the example, & to which we will inevitably resort, in guarding the liberties of the people.

The National Gazette says:—Mr. Calhoun's speech is a very able argument, with the rare merit of being condensed. Parts of it are as close and strong as mathematical demonstration.

We are not among those who have approved the doctrines of the nullifiers, or apprehend a consolidation of our government—but the whole object and tendency of recent transactions, point to the ultimate union of all the powers of government in the hands of the executive.

For Mr Calhoun we have always had feelings of respect and kindness, as our opinions long since expressed, will prove. We regret his attachment to the cause of General Jackson, and some of his subsequent movements in relation to nullification; because they were calculated to impair his claim to that distinguished station to which he might have justly aspired.

Colonel DANIEL MALOTT, the Sheriff of Washington county, died, on Tuesday 14th inst. Col. Wm. H. Fitzhugh, the next highest on the return, will succeed him. This is the second instance in which Col. F. has succeeded the Sheriff elect—Christian Newcomer, Esq. having died, leaving about two years of his term unexpired. Col. Malott had just entered upon the duties of his office.

Col. Crockett announces to the public through the National Intelligencer that he intends, as early as possible, to publish a narrative of his life, in which he will carefully endeavour to avoid those refinements of literature which would disrobe the narrative of its greatness; and represent himself as he really is; a plain, blunt Western man. We suspect that it will not cost the Colonel much effort to avoid the refinements of literature.

Fellow Citizens,

A humble individual of your community asks the privilege of being indulged, in offering to your attentive perusal and consideration, a short series of essays, upon the present position and aspect of the political affairs of the Commonwealth. The first number, now before you, merely indicates the reasons, which have induced him to intrude himself upon your notice. Should nothing occur to hinder the continuation of the discussion, you may in the subsequent numbers, expect a candid examination of the political condition of our Republic, and as far as my feeble capacity may allow, a glance at the contrast easily instituted, between our political healthfulness now and what it was in the earlier history of the Union.

Although it was not my fortune to be a political cotemporary with a Washington and his revolutionary associates, yet a careful attention to the traditions handed down by our fathers, both oral and documentary, has not failed to leave a lively impression on my mind, of the soundness and incorruption of our institutions, originally.

One must, indeed, be greatly blessed by the spirit of a partisan; or grown wondrously torpid amid the warm elements of popular contention and strife not to have noticed the mighty and astonishing revolution, which the appearance, at least, of our institutions has subsequently undergone.

It shall be my purpose to eye the development of the polity of the day, and by contrasting the spirit of present politics, thus ascertained, with that which influenced the veterans of '76, and the pioneers in the establishment of our unexampled Constitution, to suggest to you, Fellow Citizens, such course as may then seem to be most judicious to be pursued; in order to retain the virtue of which our ancestors set us the example, &c. to avoid the consequences, which will inevitably result from any relaxation, in guarding the liberties of the country. I confess, that I like not the aspect of the times. There is something portentous about it, which engages my constant solicitude. "The wheels of government," it is true, are not yet stopped.

We are yet, as a nation, to a large extent, respected abroad. And there are much industry, economy, and practical morality, among society at home. Nor has the sword been yet unsheathed as the executioner of civil combat—nor of domestic strife. THE PEOPLE yet enjoy the dearest and best of all franchises, the unmolested right of suffrage. But truths in the material world, often resemble truths in the mental—the stillness of the calm often closely precedes the violence of the hurricane; and the desolation of the storm. While the honest yeomanry of the land are enjoying the purchase of their fathers' blood, and their fathers' treasure, prosecuting the labours of the plough, and mingling in the innocence and quiet of their own firesides, nor dreaming, nor suspecting of danger, at once, and suddenly, the deep-aid stratagem of some American Cataline re-ascending and carrying into execution, the day-dreams of some American Condorset, may break into the peaceful tranquility which, it was hoped, would endure forever undisturbed, and intercept the mild rays of a prosperous and prospering sun, by the intervening clouds and blackness of the tempest. I hope, indeed, that such may be, only the picture of an occurring expectation, and never of sad reality. Happy instead of aggrieved, should the prophet of Nibirah, have been with his unenviable predictions failed to come to pass—and so many thousand victims of a hapless disaster were rescued from a too probable, but untimely end.

And should we live to see the national issue of the events of the present time, brought to light by experience, nothing would be more gratifying, on this side of the grave, than the discovery, that a wise and benevolent Providence has over ruled the inauspicious forbodings of many, to a better and a more happy result. However, to use the language of Dr. Johnson, "to judge rightly of the present, we must compare it with the past, and of the future nothing can be certainly known." And by a faithful and practical performance of the precepts of a judgment, thus deliberately made up, the future may sustain a far better relation to the present, than the present does to the past history of our nation.

P.HOCION.  
Caroline co. Jan. 8, 1834.

For the Eastern Gazette.

In the discussions, in the terms of the Bank of the U. S. produced by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury his reasons for removing the deposits of the public money from that Bank, one of the newest and most delicate questions has been involved that perhaps has ever engaged the political mind of our country. It is this, viz: whether Congress alone (Senate and House of Representatives) have the power, if they object to the reasons assigned by the Secretary for the removal of the deposits, to cause the deposits to be restored to the U. S. Bank; or whether, if Congress object to the reasons, they can effect the restoration by any act that does not require the President's concurrence?

The opinion most prevalent, as far as disclosed at present, seems to be founded upon the 3d paragraph of the 7th section of the first Article of the Federal Constitution in these words, viz: "Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the U. S. and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill"—and the opinion is, that if Congress objects to the reasons of the Secretary, they cannot restore the deposits but by order, resolution vote or bill which will require the concurrence of the President or which may be passed by a constitutional majority notwithstanding his Veto.

The contrary opinion, viz: that Congress can restore the deposits, if they object to the Secretary's reasons, by an act not requiring the concurrence of the President, is founded upon the charter of the Bank, which orders the deposits of the public money to be made in that Bank, but gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to remove them, obliging him to give his reasons for such removal to Congress.

Some of the supporters of the Secretary contend, that by the charter the Secretary of the Treasury is exclusively empowered to remove the deposits and to control them—that the obligation to assign his reasons to Congress is for nothing else than mere information to let them know what has been done.—This opinion however, is considered by many extreme—as

untenable and indefensible—but the right of Congress alone to restore the deposits is a position sustained by many advocates—and the argument is thus—

"By the charter of the Bank, the deposits are required to be made in that institution.—It is constituted, by law, the depository of the public funds, from whence they may be removed by the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. But, in exercising this power, he is bound to assign his reasons for the act, to Congress. In thus subjecting his conduct to the review of Congress, the power is necessarily given to that body, to sanction or annul his acts.—If Congress should, therefore, pass a vote condemning the removal, will not the original act in full effect, and will not the Secretary, under that act, be bound to return the money to the place designated by law? Can the Secretary supercede or annul, by his own mere will, the laws of the country? He has removed the deposits—unconditionally? No. The condition of their removal is that the act shall be approved by Congress. But suppose Congress should not approve, can the Secretary persist in retaining the deposits in the State Banks, in contravention of the law, which requires that they shall be placed in the United States Bank? If so, then his power is superior to that of Congress, and the agent controuls the principal. The Secretary is responsible to Congress alone, and not to the President. The latter has no authority by law, to order the removal of the deposits, and we apprehend, is not, of necessity, required to have any agency in their restoration. The Agent reports his act to the principal, and the latter disallows it.—Is not the agent necessarily bound to replace things in their original state? Suppose a bill passed empowering the Secretary of the Treasury to make a contract, subject to the approval or rejection of Congress—reports his proceedings, and the contract is rejected—can he, nevertheless, persist in executing it? He is authorized to remove the deposits, subject to the approval or rejection of Congress—he removes them and reports—and Congress refuses to sanction the act—can he be trusted in defiance? The refusal of Congress to acknowledge the propriety of his proceeding, is tantamount to an order to restore the deposits, and we believe, that the intervention of the President is entirely unnecessary."

"It is true, that all laws have to be submitted to the President, and are subject to his veto. But, in the case of the deposits, we do not believe that any law upon the subject is required. The opinion of Congress on the sufficiency of the Secretary's reasons may be given in various ways without reference to the President; and, if that opinion be adverse, it is conclusive on the Secretary, and he is bound to conform to the requisitions of the existing law; and, we believe, would subject himself to impeachment for disobeying its injunctions."

The brief way of treating this argument might be to enquire how, by what mode of action could Congress signify its disapproval of the reasons of the Secretary, and its will or order that the deposits should be restored? Would it be by Bill or Law? that surely requires the concurrence of the President, or a constitutional majority of one third of both Houses to give it effect. The same may be said of an order, resolution or any vote that Congress could pass—and this is required by the 3d paragraph of 7th sec. of the 1st art. of a Constitution.

But it is said, the charter in giving the Secretary power to remove the deposits requires of him to assign his reasons to Congress—and why is this done if it is not intended to make Congress the judge of the reasons, and as it may judge, so to decide and control the deposits? Furthermore it may be said it might have been provided in the Charter to vest the appellate power of deciding on the deposits of the public funds in the President or the Secretary of State, by ordering the reasons to be given to the one or the other, in which case either the one or the other could have controlled them according to his opinion as to what might be best. But the reasons being given to Congress, vests in them alone and in nobody else, as participator, the proper control. That such was the intention of the Charter there can be no reasonable doubt, but there can be little doubt that the Congress which enacted the Charter never thought of or supposed the case of a party President and a Congress acting in contradiction and in hostility to each other upon such a subject. Knowing, as they must have done, that no act of Congress (except on a question of adjournment) could take effect without the concurrence of the President, they must have held it next to impossible, at all events most unlikely, that there could have been such an opposing state of things between the President and Congress as is now presented. The Constitution has certainly vested, most properly, the great control over the public purse in the hands of Congress, the representatives of the people and the states, and in pursuance of this principle the Bank Charter orders the reasons of the Secretary for the removal of the deposits to be made to Congress, no doubt with a view of making them the judges of these reasons with the power of dissenting to them if they thought proper; and of controlling the act to which they relate, according to their views of what was right. But whilst Congress have done all this, they must certainly have intended that the action of Congress in relation to it should be exerted in a constitutional and legal form—they could have designed nothing else—no other design are we permitted to ascribe to them, for a power attempted to be vested in Congress to be exercised by them otherwise than as the Constitution directs, is no power at all—it is a nullity.

Had the appellate power been vested in the President by making him the tribunal to which the reasons were to be given, the President could have acted alone, because he is permitted by the Constitution to act alone. So it may be said of the Secretary of State, as he is permitted by law to act alone. But Congress can do no effective act by the Constitution, but adjourn, without the concurrence of the President, or by a majority of one third in each branch in opposition to his Veto.—So when a power is given to Congress to act, its action must be in pursuance of the course pointed out by the Constitution.

In confirmation of this doctrine look through the Constitution itself—1st Sec. 1st Art. "all legislative power herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."—Yet we know that Congress can pass no law without the concurrence of the President or by a constitutional majority.

So in Sec. 8. Art. 1. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, &c. To borrow money—regulate commerce, coin money &c. with all the other great pow-

ers therein enumerated—yet Congress can effect none of these without the concurrence of the President or by a constitutional majority against his veto.

So stands the Constitution and the law. But the case is a hard one—it is truly a deplorable one when viewed in connexion with all the circumstances.

A President of the United States weak, passionate, and arrogant—worked on by a set of miscreants around him who are directed by an invisible, aspiring individual, is made to usurp the right to control the Secretary of the Treasury in a matter exclusively confided to him and to a superiorly Congress, and from any intermeddling with which the President is carefully refused to do, and which the Secretary of the Treasury, completely understanding his duty, refuses to comply with the usurpatory coercion of the President. For that the President discharges him from office—thus making use of power to head a Secretary to his will in a matter where he (the President) had no legal right to interfere—and when he dismisses this Secretary he prohibits to his Cabinet and to the world, that the thing which the Secretary refused to do shall be done in a given time—and then nominates another Secretary of the Treasury who goes into office, and by his sign re-issues form to the act which the prior Secretary refused to do, and which the President had already prohibited should be done on an appointed day. The act is done as threatened, that is, the deposits of the public funds is removed from the Bank of the U. S. States, the place provided for them by law; and according to the new Secretary of the Treasury assigns reasons to Congress why it is done. If Congress object to the reasons and think proper to restore the deposits, they can do it but in concurrence with a President who has used all the power he possessed and all he could usurp to do that which Congress wished undone, unless they have a majority of one third in both Houses.

The question is feebly and emphatically asked, can an American Congress submit to be crushed and annihilated by a Veto under such circumstances? If they can, it will be what an American could not expect. If they can, it is to be hoped that the spirit of liberty, independence, and sovereignty is yet vigorous enough in the American people to hurl them from their seats, and with them, the Aspirant, Tools, and Usurper, who have poignantly trampled on and immolated all that the blood of martyred Patriots purchased, all that lofty minded Americans hold dear.—It cannot be.

NO—SIR—NO.

To be drawn January 30th 1834 the Literature Lottery Class No. 3.

SCHEME.  
1 prize of \$20,000 75 prizes of \$500  
5,000 85 200  
2,000 175 50  
1,500 125 40  
1,210 125 30  
No prize less than \$5. Tickets \$1 50  
Shares in proportion.

Also the Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 2, draws January 31st 1834—

SCHEME.  
1 prize of \$10,000 6 prizes of \$1,000  
5,000 10 400  
3,000 10 300  
1,800 10 300  
Tickets \$1. Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of

P. SACKETT,  
Easton, Md.  
Jan. 25

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to carrying on the

BAKING BUSINESS.

ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A

Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including Glass Jars, Glass Cases, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with.

For particulars inquire of

FREDERICK F. NINDE,  
Easton Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the above mentioned time at public sale.

The subscriber will continue the BAKING BUSINESS until his removal.

Jan. 25

G. H. BURRELL

Respectfully informs those gentlemen who may be desirous of entering upon, or resuming the study of the French language, that he is forming an *Ecole Française*, which will meet at the Eastern Female Seminary, the first week in February.

Jan. 25

N. G. SINGLETON

WILL open a School on Monday the 3d of February, in the Sabbath School Room on west street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of Parents and Guardians, in Easton and the vicinity; and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of Tuition twelve dollars per annum payable quarterly—and a moderate compensation for fuel.

Jan. 25

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the court house green in Easton, on TUESDAY the 29th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. a handsome young bay horse, well broke to harness and saddle; a part of the personal estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county dec'd. The horse will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r. with the will annexed of Wm. Perry Kerr, dec'd.  
Jan. 25

A STRAY OXEN

Marked with a slit in the right ear, a crop and an underbit in the left one, has been for some time on St. Joseph's farm: the owner is requested to come and take it away, after having proved property and paid the costs.

Jan. 25

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of E. N. Hambleton, Esquire, on Thursday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, at which a punctual attendance of the members is requested.

By order  
M GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
Jan. 25

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, petition in writing, of Edw. S. Hopkins praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Edward S. Hopkins having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of Assembly—I do hereby order & adjudge that the said Edw. S. Hopkins shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct; the same to be assisted by the creditors of the said Edw. S. Hopkins to attend & show cause, if any they have, why the said Edw. S. Hopkins should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 9th day of September 1833.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.  
Jan. 25

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, the subscriber will execute at public sale at the Court House door in Dorchester, on Tuesday the 18th February next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation whereon Capt. John Ozman now resides, the property of the late James Wilson, deceased, lying on Choptank River, near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with comfortable & convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring fishery. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner, and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of the late George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale and the purchase money is paid with the interest thereon, the Trustee will execute a deed (not not before) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.  
Jan. 25

MARYLAND

Caroline County Orphans' Court,  
41st day of January A. D. 1833.

On application of Capt. Joseph Richardson adm'r. with the will annexed, of George Martin 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 he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

W. A. FORD, Register of Wills for Caroline county

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 in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Geo. Martin, late of Caroline county dec'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of January 1834.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r. with the will annexed, of Geo. Martin, dec'd.  
Jan. 25

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
23d January A. D. 1834.

On application of Philip F. Thomas adm'r with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 24th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county  
Jan. 25

MARYLAND

Easton and Centreville.

BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place. Persons desirous of disposing of their servants, can have the most satisfactory evidence that they are not purchased for the purpose of being resold, upon application at the Bar of the Eastern Hotel.

FELIX HUSTON,  
WALTER BYRNES.  
Aug. 17 if

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given, That the chief and classical department of this seminary is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is highly recommended to the Trustees, and is considered to be well qualified for the station, in which he now occupies

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
Jan. 25, 1834. 3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, has just returned from Baltimore, and has opened a shop on Washington street, south of the gate which leads up to the Methodist Protestant Church, where he intends making and repairing shoes, in as neat and substantial a manner as can be done in this or any other town on the Eastern Shore, and invites those gentlemen either in town or country, (who has servants) to give him a call, as he intends working late of nights for the accommodation of those persons who cannot spare their servants in the day time.

ELIJAH B. WILSON.  
Jan. 25 3w

TYCHICUS.

THE celebrated Race Horse Tychicus will stand at the Stables of H. G. S. Key, Esq. Leonardtown, St. Mary's county Maryland, the ensuing season, commencing 1st of March next, (1834).

Tychicus was got by Clifton, his dam (bred by Col. Taylor, at Mount Airy, Va.) by imported Chance, grand dam by the Arabian Sultan, g. g. d. by the Prince of Wales, Pegasus, (in England) g. g. d. Peggy, the famous Plate Mare, imported when in Feil, 1799—see her pedigree and performances in the American Turf Register, Vol. 4. Page 577. She was by Trumpeter, her dam sister to Postmaster by Herod; grandam by Snap great grandam by Gower Stallion; (son of the G. d. Arabian), and her dam by Flying Childers.

Clifford was got by Doctor Brown's celebrated running horse Wonder, out a thorough bred Diomed mare; Wonder was got by the imported horse Wonder, by Flaxial, his dam Zacharissa, got by Matchem, out of Aurora by the Duke of Northumbland's Golden Arabian. Flaxial was got by Herod out of a Cygnets mare, her dam by Cartouch—Khoby by Childers. On the dam side—Fris, the dam of Clifton, was got by the imported horse Stirling, her dam by the imported horse Cour de Lion, her grandam was Mr. Mead's celebrated running mare Oracle; who was got by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. d. by Celer; her g. g. d. by the imported horse Partner; her g. g. d. by the imported horse Janus; her g. g. d. by the imported horse Volant; her g. g. d. by the imported mare, the property of Peter Randolph, Esq.

JOSEPH LEWIS.  
Dear Sir—I have extracted, as you requested, from the English Stud Book, the Pedigree of the imported horse Wonder, the grand sire of your young horse Clifton, which is annexed. The Pedigree of your horse, on both sides, is equal to any in America. His dam, Fris, is equal to the most approved crosses for the turf in Virginia; and his sire, by the imported horse Wonder, is inferior to none in England. I was very much pleased with the appearance of your horse, and it is, I think, to be regretted, that you have never trained him for the turf where I think, from his blood and form, he would have made a distinguished figure. His fine appearance and excellent blood certainly entitle him to the attention of those who wish to improve the breed of good horses; and I have no doubt, under the auspices of the gentleman who will patronize him, that he will, as he certainly ought, make a good season.

Yours truly,  
JOHN TAYLOR.

To Joseph Lewis, Esq.

Tychicus became celebrated by being twice a winner over the Washington City Course, beating Helen, Ace of Diamonds, Reform, Tyrant, and others, once over the central course, Baltimore, beating Lara, Celeste, Bunny Black, Lady Relief, and others—at Tree Hill, Va. beating Wm. R. Johnson's Annette, Dismal, Betsey Graves, (Betsey Baker) distanced, at Taylorsville, Va. beating Hula, Yellow Jacket, (Donald Alder) and Eliza Wharton—at Fairfield, running the severest and most unequal race in modern times, four mile heats, taking the first heat in 7m. 5sec. and contending severely with Goliath the fourth best, Z. A. distanced which was six seconds quicker than Elipse and Henry ran their third heat, beating Pizarro, who had before beaten Goliath at Tree Hill, and Quarter Master ruled out, Row Galley drawn, and Clarence distanced—and again at Fairfield, the four mile heats, coming out ahead of Pizarro, Mohawk, and Ariadne. Dolly Dixon, and others.

Handbills with pedigree, performances, and terms, will appear in due time—\$2500 were staked and refused for half of Tychicus after his last race.

WM H. & H. A. TAYLOR.  
Mount Airy, Va. Jan. 9, 1834 law/w  
Copy the above and forward account to the Maryland Gazette office.

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centreville.

Dec. 14

WANTED.

BY the undersigned from 40 to 50 negroes, as they are intended exclusively for their own use they would be preferred in families, and as many as possible from the same place. Persons desirous of disposing of their servants, can have the most satisfactory evidence that they are not purchased for the purpose of being resold, upon application at the Bar of the Eastern Hotel.

FELIX HUSTON,  
WALTER BYRNES.  
Aug. 17 if

REMOVAL.

MAN LOVE HAZEL,

informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Eastern Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Loveday's Store. Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

a general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES,

Suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan. 11

PASSENGERS LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA.

HAS commenced her regular route and will leave Haddaway's Ferry every FRIDAY & SUNDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Haddaway's Ferry. The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable Hack for the transportation of passengers at any time from the Ferry to Easton; it will also leave Easton every Thursday at 3 o'clock for the Ferry.

The Public's Obedt Serv't.  
W. H. DAWSON.  
Jan. 11 3w

GLOCK AND WATCH

MAKING.

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

assortment of

MATERIALS,

in his 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 Obedt. Serv't.  
WILLIAM L. JONES.

P. S. The subscriber has on hand some Yankee Clocks, also an eight day brass Clock, which he 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.

New and Splendid Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

PETER TARR.  
CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas and 3 writs of fieri facias, to me directed against Robert L. Harrison, one at the suit of Sarah Husseffosse assignee of Peter Jushy; one other at the suit of James Harrison assignee of Phil'n. T. Hambleton, one other at the suit of Perry Porter, and one other at the suit of Jere. Bouldin against the said Harrison; will be sold on Wednesday the 5th day February next; at the Store of Nicholas Orem, in the Town of St. Michaels, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property to wit—one Negro Girl named Tilly, for cash to the highest bidder; taken as the property of said Harrison, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writs and his officers fees for 1833 and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

THOS. GRAMM, Jr. Constable.  
Jan. 11

\$150 REWARD.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 27th ult. three negro men and one negro woman.

JACOB twenty three years old 5 feet 6 inches high, of dark complexion, very stout pleasing countenance walks stiff and smiles when spoken to.

PETER is 18 years old, about five feet six or seven inches high, slender made and neatly clothed.

SAM, is 26 years old, about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion black, eyes very red and falls when spoken to.

&lt;

# REMOVAL.

## JAMES L. SMITH, TAILOR, HAT & RIDING DRESS MAKER.

Has removed his Shop to the stand lately occupied by Mr. Oehler, Court Street, near the Market House, and between the Stores of Mr. John T. Goldsmith and Mr. Thos. Grace where he solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has received since he has carried on business in Easton.

Ever thankful for the favours he has received, he assures his friends and the public, that his best exertions to please, will continue to be exerted. His cutting is regulated by the latest fashions from the cities, received periodically, and his work is done in as neat and substantial a manner as in most of the city shops.

### SCOURING.

Gentlemen having soiled or stained cloth clothes, can have them scoured, and put in order, so as to be little inferior in appearance to new. In this branch of business, the subscriber hopes he will be able to render perfect satisfaction, having been taught it by Mr. Oehler, whose work has been highly approved.

Jan. 4 '83

### W. W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia a Splendid Assortment of SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber for twelve months or more & whose accounts have been presented will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

Dec. 23

### NOTICE.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore and brought with him, an elegant assortment of Materials, in his line of business, and is now prepared to make

### LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

Bonnets and Hats, of the newest and most approved fashions. He takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, earnestly solicits a share of public patronage.

ENNALS ROSZELL.

Dec. 23

### A CARD.

**JOHN BOZMAY 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

### MORE NEW FALL GOODS, WILSON & TAYLOR

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

### GOODS,

which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete. Consisting in part as follows:

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

—ALSO—  
Groceries, Liquors, Wines and



### TEAS,

Hardware & Cutlery, Chintz, Glass and Queenware, &c

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

Nov. 23

### C. COATES AND SON, SURGEON DENTISTS,

Respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that they will remain a few days at Mr. Lowe's Hotel. Where they are prepared to perform all the various branches in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY.

Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings, if requested.

N. B. Testimonials of our profession may be seen, if required.

Dec. 23

### TAKEN UP ADRIFT

On January 3d 1834, about 2 miles below Haddaway's in the Bay Side a Row Boat 12 ft. long, white bottom and black benches, and copper fastened. The owner of said boat is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WM. SEARS.

Jan 18 '34

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

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

PHILIP MACKAY,  
Sept. 21. Collector of Talbot county

### BOOTS AND SHOES



The subscriber, grateful for past favours, beg leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stroped Shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves, and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
April 27

### 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, Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port 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 Parle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.  
Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

### 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.

"Mirth 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 pages of the Mirror of Mirth will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devoted will find nothing to condemn, those who make 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, Epigrams, 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 or more copies, will be entitled to a sixth 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.

\*If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.

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

### 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 failer; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality, and the mill is in complete running order. The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house; corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well TIMBERED, the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm are 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.

J. G. F.

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

FOR SALE AT THE  
American Farmer Establishment.

No. 16, SOUTH VALVERT 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 agent; also,

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

DOMESTIC Animals, particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Down and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell and Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; variety of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz 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, 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, to the editor and proprietor.

### THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

### JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

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

Oct. 5.

### NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Calvert county. Office in the west wing of the Court House. Denton, Sept. 7. '3w

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of the firm of Kennard & Loveday, and having added to it a new and handsome assortment of

### FALL GOODS

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

WILLIAM LOVEDAY.  
Nov. 2. '11

### A CARD.—To Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.

The publishers of the New England Weekly Review, (Hartford Connecticut) are desirous of making up on the first of January next, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of their publishers and the price where published. They therefore request all publishers to insert this card, and also to send them two copies of their respective publications in succession that they may not fail of receiving one in order to make the list complete.

Hartford, October, 1833.

### REMOVAL

### JOHN HARPER, Tailor,

INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room for the last two or three years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Tailor) is directly opposite Mr. Loveday's Store and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, he expects regularly to receive the fashions and to give the general satisfaction he thinks he has given, since he has been at Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4 1834 '6w3w

### Talbot County Court,

On the Equity side thereof.  
November Term in the year 1833.

William Hughtlett vs. The Petitioners against John L. Jones and Elizabeth his wife. (The case states that the said John L. Jones on the twenty second day of October in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty was indebted unto the said William Hughtlett, in the sum of eighty 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 enrolled among the Land Records of Talbot county and bearing date the 6th day and year, mortgaged to the said William Hughtlett all their right and title, interest and estate in and to the Lands and real estate, and the proceeds thereof of George Parrott, late of the said county deceased, that the said wife was entitled, by a certain part or portion of the said lands and real estate; or the proceeds thereof, that the personal estate of the said George Parrott proved insufficient for the payment of his Debts, in consequence whereof his creditors petitioned the said Court for a sale of his said 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, 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 seven hundred and twenty two dollars and eighty three cents to the satisfaction of the claims; leaving a balance to be distributed among the devisees and representatives of the said George Parrott of one thousand and sixty dollars and nine cents. The Petitioner further states that the said Jones and wife, she being one of the devisees and representatives of the said George Parrott, are yet entitled to such part of that portion, as may remain after the payment of the debt and interest due to the said Hughtlett and the cost of the mortgage, no part thereof being paid, and that the said Hughtlett is entitled in the first place to his said Debt, interest and costs out of the portion of the said Jones and wife, which costs amount to the sum of one dollar and fifty two and one half cents. It is further set forth by said William Hughtlett that the said John L. Jones and Elizabeth his wife cannot be found and reside in parts unknown probably out of the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and beyond the reach of the process thereof. The object of the petitioner therefore is, to obtain a decree for the payment of the said Debt, interest and costs of the said Hughtlett, out of the aforesaid portion of the said Jones and Wife.

It is thereupon this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty three, ordered and adjudged by Talbot County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, that the said William Hughtlett by the publication of this order, in one of the newspapers, published in Easton, in Talbot County, three successive weeks before the fifth day of January next, give notice of the said petition and of the object thereof and warning the said John L. Jones and Elizabeth his wife to appear in Talbot County Court in person or by solicitor, on the third Monday of May next, to show cause if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

P. B. HOPPER.  
True Copy  
J. Lockerman, Clk.  
Dec 21

### BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:  
Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected),—PRICES OF STOCKS—and BANK NOVELIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at as early a period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUT & FOLDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street. Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum paid in advance.  
Baltimore, June, 1833.

### Supplement to the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

### BULLETIN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1833.  
The anxiety to bring into activity the talent of the country, induced the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a Premium of five hundred dollars for the best Novel, on a National subject, for that Publication. But by the Report of the Committee, which is submitted, the Manuscripts submitted to their perusal, are not of that character which would warrant the award of that Premium. The time is therefore extended, as is also the amount, which, it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion.

The undersigned, a Committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered as competitors for a Premium, proposed to be given by the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, "to the Author of the best Novel, on a National subject."

While the undersigned are of opinion that several of the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess considerable merit, they do not think any one of them is altogether of such a description as would warrant them in awarding the Premium.

David Paul Brown,  
Jos. R. Chandler,  
Wm. M. Meredith,  
Richard Penn Smith,  
Robert Ewing,  
John McMichael,  
Morton McMichael.

There is no country which, for the time of its civilized and political existence, offers so wide and untrodden a field for the enterprise of the Novelist as this—and it is, not alone the interest, but the duty of those who possess mind for the task, to occupy the field of competition, and thus probably establish his own reputation, and promote that of his country. Independent of the national inducement, the attention of the literary aspirant is directed to the following:—

In order to assist in advancing American Literature, and give the readers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advantage of meritorious talent, which the country possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied that the best way to promote talent is to reward it, offer a premium of

**\$750,**  
TO THE AUTHOR OF

### THE BEST NOVEL,

Upon a National subject—to be presented on or before the first of April 1834.

This Premium will be awarded by a chosen Committee; and the successful Work will be printed in handsome book form, corresponding with the best London Editions of popular Novels, in order that the manner of its publication may correspond with the merit of the Author.

The competitor for this Premium will understand that in addition to the seven hundred and fifty dollars, he will be entitled to fifty dollars for every Thousand Copies of the Work which may be sold, during the continuation of the copy-right, or five dollars for every Hundred; which, when competent talent is exercised on the Work, is not unlikely to produce a fair remuneration.

The Manuscripts for competition must be delivered by the first of April, under an envelope addressed to C. ALEXANDER & CO., and accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating the Author's name, which shall remain unopened, except in the case of the successful competitor. To the others, the manuscripts and signatures will be returned, by calling according to address.

The new and very popular Novel, entitled "VILLAGE BELLES," is now in course of publication for the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, and will be issued in the next Number of that Work. It is a production of more than ordinary excellence, and will be read with much interest and anxiety. It may also be proper to say that the Subscribers to the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will, in the course of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the Writings of Mr. JAMES, the acknowledged inheritor of the genius of SIR WALTER SCOTT—and also of the works of the leading literary characters of the day, among whom are BULWER, BAINE, &c. &c.

### 60 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions,—Mechanics 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 permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash price. 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.

### PROSPECTUS FOR PUBLISHING A NEW PERIODICAL.

### To be entitled the DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of the country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.—That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, but which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich in the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced unfit for theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

### THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of the country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

### CONDITIONS.

The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper, with small but clear type. Each number will contain sixteen large pages,—making annually a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, equal to more than 1200 of the common size octavo volume. A Title Page and Index will be furnished for each volume.

The price will be Two Dollars per annum, half yearly in advance. Persons procuring Five subscribers, will be entitled to the work gratis.

The first number of the Library will be issued on the first of July. Subscriptions thankfully received by

GARDEN & THOMPSON, Printers,  
Carter's Alley near Third St. Philad'a.

### PROSPECTUS OF A Novel and interesting weekly Publication.

To be commenced on Saturday, the 6th of July ensuing, to be entitled

### The Spy in Philadelphia,

### And Spirit of the Age

It is very philosophically observed by Addison, that our greatest pride arises from doing good to each other, or in other words, from being individually serviceable to society. This can best be effected by a proper application of our intelligence, nibbling them out according to the necessities of the community, and less lamenting the decline of public virtue than checking the progress of public vice; for vice retarded in virtue advanced. As the diffusion and discussion of measures of national and state policy are the business of the daily press, the full application of Addison's remark is necessarily neglected, and the consequence is, that vice, shielded by wealth and worldly influence, are abroad among the people, not only unrebuked but courted and requited; and that a publication is necessary which will not only detect, but exhibit these vices in sheep's clothing to public scorn—a mark by which others will be warned from their intent and a service be rendered to society. In effecting this object we shall pursue a yet untrodden path; one where the necessary thorn shall be mingled (not concealed) with contrasting flowers. The manner of the "Spy in Philadelphia" shall be perfectly elegant, and unobscured by candid vulgarity; its course shall be judicious, its satire chaste. Literature, and the arts shall find in it an unfeared and zealous friend; Dramatic and Literary criticisms shall meet with most attentive and impartial study, and sketches of the Bar and Pulpit of Philadelphia shall occasionally appear from the pen of competent judges, uninfluenced by personal acquaintance or professional attachment. To those recommendations, our Poetical column will add another, which, coming from an already popular source, will we trust, begeth up to that of more preceding publications. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, as we presume the want of the proposed journal is not only admitted, but generally felt. We therefore place ourselves before the PEOPLE, and relying upon their love of justice and of public virtue, await their decision respectfully but confidently.

### CONDITIONS.

The first number of "THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will be issued on the first Saturday in July. It will be printed on fine white paper, in eight large quarto pages and with good type. As it is intended to render the contents worthy of preservation, for amusing or instructive reference, the advantage of the paper and more portable size will be evident. The terms are \$2 per annum, payable in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid before the expiration of six months. Agents will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. on all subscribers who shall obtain, on remitting one year's payment in advance, or become responsible for the same and a gratuity copy of the paper.

"THE SPY IN PHILADELPHIA" will contain humorous engravings after the manner of the celebrated Cruikshank. They will be executed by skilful artists and be accompanied with comic illustrations in prose or verse from the pens of original and competent writers.

All orders must be addressed, post paid, to

WILLIAM HILL & CO.  
No. 1 Athenian Buildings, Philadelphia.

Care will be taken to have the work carefully when sent out of the city.