

# 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 our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

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

New York, 30th July 1831.  
Sir,—I have received a communication  
from you relative to the conveyance of  
the remains of Major Andre from this  
state to Great Britain and I have the  
honor to state in reply that our laws in-  
terpose no obstacle to this measure.

"I am, Sir, with great consideration,  
Your obedient servant,  
DE WITT CLINTON."  
"To J. Buchanan Esq.,  
His Britannic Majesty's Consul,  
New York."

In consequence of the publicity given  
to the intended exhumation numbers of  
British subjects expressed a wish to at-  
tend on the occasion in order to manifest  
their feelings of respect for the unfortu-  
nate, but highly esteemed victim of war.  
Among the many communications, I  
should not be doing justice to the mem-  
ory of the late Capt. Phillips, did I not  
on this occasion give an extract from his  
letter as to his attending the exhumation.

"Highlands Grange, 28th July, 1831.  
"I shall feel myself highly flattered  
and gratified in any co-operation you  
may deem expedient in proving my respect  
for the memory of Major Andre,  
whose loss was most universally deplored  
by all, but more especially by those who  
had the honor of his acquaintance."

My next step was to proceed to Tappan,  
distant from this city twenty-four  
miles. Thither I went accompanied by  
Mr. Moore his Majesty's agent for pack-  
ets. Upon reaching the village which  
does not contain above fifty or sixty  
houses, the first we inquired at proved to  
be the very house in which the Major  
had been confined while a prisoner there  
kept by one Dupuy, who was also post-  
master; who took us to view the room  
which had been used as his prison. Ex-  
cited as we were, it would be difficult  
to describe our feelings on entering this  
little chamber; it was then used as a milk  
& a store room; otherwise unaltered from  
the period of his confinement, about  
twelve feet by eight, with one window  
looking into a garden, the view extending  
to the hill, and directly to the spot on  
which he suffered, as the landlord pointed  
out from the window, while in the  
room, the trees growing at the place  
where he was buried.

Having inquired for the owner of the field,  
I waited on the Rev. Mr. Demarat, a  
Baptist minister residing in Tappan,  
to whom I explained the object of my visit,  
who generously expressed his satisfac-  
tion at the honor, "which at length," to use  
his words, "was intended to the memory  
of Major Andre," and assured me, that  
every facility should be afforded by him.  
Whereupon we all proceeded to examine  
the grave, attended by many of the in-  
habitants, who by this time had become  
acquainted with the cause of our visit;  
and was truly gratifying to us, as it  
was honorable to them, that all were loud  
in the expressions of their gratification on  
this occasion.

We proceeded up a narrow lane on a  
broken road, with trees at each side,  
which obscured the place where he suf-  
fered, until we came to the opening of  
the field, which at once led to an elevat-  
ed spot on the hill. On reaching the  
mount, we found it commanded a view of  
the surrounding country for miles. Gen.  
Washington's head quarters, and the  
house in which he resided, was distant  
about a mile and a half or two miles, but  
fully in view. The army encamped,  
chiefly also in view of the place, and  
most necessarily have witnessed the cas-  
trophy. The field as well as I could  
judge, contained from eight to ten acres  
and was cultivated; but around the grave  
the plough had not approached nearer  
than three or four yards, that space be-  
ing covered with loose stones thrown up-  
on and around the grave, which was only  
indicated by two cedar trees about ten  
feet high. A small peach tree had also  
been planted at the head of the grave, by  
the kindly feeling of a lady in the neigh-  
borhood.

Doubts were expressed by many who  
attended, that the body had been secretly  
carried to England, and not a few be-  
lieved we should not find the remains;  
but their surmises were set aside by the  
more general testimony of the commu-  
nity. Having then found the grave, and  
obtained leave of the proprietors of the  
field to remove the remains, I made ar-  
rangements to do so on the Tuesday fol-  
lowing. Having consulted Mr. Eggleston,

a cabinet maker and upholsterer, who  
had formerly done the work of Dublin  
Castle, as to the most suitable mode of  
removal, in a manner becoming the il-  
lustrious Prince under whose orders  
I was acting, he recommended a  
sarcophagus, which I accordingly or-  
dered to be made, and to be covered  
with crimson velvet, &c., aware that  
thereby I was acting in accordance with  
the intention of his Royal Highness, in  
honoring the remains of a soldier who  
had been buried, divested of all honora-  
ble appendages. Thus furnished, I pro-  
ceeded on the 10th of August, 1831, ac-  
companied by Senor Stoughton, the Span-  
ish Consul, and attended by Mr. Eggle-  
ston, with the sarcophagus, in order to  
raise the body, previous to its removal  
from Tappan to his Majesty's packet.  
This mode of proceeding I was led to  
adopt, as I had been informed that some  
persons had gone from New York, with  
the view to purchase or rent the field  
from the worthy clergyman, under the  
impression that I would pay a large sum  
in order to fulfil his Royal Highness's  
intention, but to the honor of this worth-  
y, yet poor pastor, he rejected their  
offers, and stated he would not, on any  
account recede from the promise he  
had made. Arriving at Tappan by  
10 o'clock, A. M. though I was not ex-  
pected until the following Tuesday, as I  
had fixed, yet a number of persons  
soon assembled, some of whom betrayed  
symptoms of displeasure at the pro-  
ceeding, arising from the observations  
of some of the public journals, which  
asserted "that any honor paid to Major  
Andre's remains was casting an imputa-  
tion on General Washington, and the offi-  
cers who tried him."

As these characters were of the lowest  
cast, and their observations were con-  
demned by every respectable person in  
the village, I yet deemed it prudent, while  
the worthy pastor was preparing him-  
self to open the grave, to resort to a  
mode of argument, as the only one I  
had time or inclination to bestow upon  
them, in which, I was sure to find the  
landlord a powerful auxiliary. I therefore  
stated to these noisy patriots, that I wish-  
ed to follow a custom not infrequent in  
Ireland, from whence I came, namely,  
of taking some spirits before proceeding to  
a grave. The landlord approved the I-  
rish practice, and accordingly supplied a  
abundance of liquor, so that in a short time  
General Washington, Major Andre, and  
the object of my visit, were forgotten by  
them, and I was left at perfect liberty, with  
the respectable inhabitants of the  
place, to proceed in the exhumation, leav-  
ing the landlord to supply the guests, a  
duty which he faithfully performed, to  
my entire satisfaction.

At twelve o'clock quite an unexpected  
crowd assembled at the grave, as our  
proceeding up the hill was seen by the  
inhabitants all around. The day was  
unusually fine; a number of ladies, and  
many aged matrons who witnessed the  
fall,—who had seen his person,—who had  
mingled tears with his sufferings,—attend-  
ed, and were loud in the praises of the  
Prince, for thus at length honouring  
one who still lived in their recollection  
with unobscured sympathy. The labourers  
proceeded with diligence, yet caution.  
Surmises about the body having been  
removed were revived, and it would be  
difficult to imagine any event which  
could convey a degree of more intense  
excitement.

As soon as the stones were cleared a-  
way, and the grave was found, not a  
tongue moved among the multitude,—  
breathless anxiety was depicted in every  
countenance. When, at length, one of  
the men cried out he had touched the  
coffin, so great was the enthusiasm at this  
moment, that I found it necessary to call  
in the aid of several of the ladies to form  
an enlarged circle, so that all could see  
the operation; which being effected, the  
men proceeded with the greatest caution,  
and the clay was removed with the hands  
as we soon discovered the lid of the coffin  
was broken in the centre. With great  
care the broken lid was removed, and  
there to our view lay the bones of the  
brave Andre, in perfect order. I, among  
others, for the first time discovered that  
he had been a small man; this observa-  
tion I made from the skeleton, which  
was confirmed by some then present.  
The roots of the small peach tree had com-  
pletely surrounded the skull like a net.—  
After allowing all the people to pass round  
in regular order and view the remains as  
they lay, which very many did, with un-  
feigned tears and lamentations, the bones  
were carefully removed, and placed in  
the sarcophagus, (the circle having been  
again formed.) After I descended into  
the coffin, which was not more than  
three feet below the surface, and with  
my own hands raked the dust together,  
to ascertain whether he had been bur-  
ied in his regimentals or not, as it was  
rumoured among the assemblage, that he  
was stripped; for, if buried in his regi-  
mentals, I expected to find the buttons of

his clothes, which would have disproved  
the rumour; but I did not find a single  
button, nor any article, save a string of  
leather that had tied his hair, in perfect  
preservation, coiled and tied as it had  
been on his hair at the time. This string  
I forwarded to his sister in England. I  
examined the dust of the coffin so minutely  
(as the quantity would not fill a quart)  
that no mistake could have arisen in the  
examination. Let no unworthy motive be  
attributed to me for recording this fact;  
I state it as one which I was anxious to  
ascertain for the reasons given. I do  
not pretend to know whether buttons  
would moulder into dust, while bones and  
strings would remain perfect and entire;  
but sure I am there was not a particle of  
metal in the coffin. How far these facts  
accord with the rumours adverted to, oth-  
ers may judge; but it is useful, that all  
these facts should be brought to light, as  
it may reasonably be inferred, that, if  
stripped, those who permitted the out-  
rage, or who knew of it, had no idea  
that the unfeeling act they then perform-  
ed would be blazoned to the world near  
half a century after the event; or that the  
future historian should hold up such a  
procedure to all honorable men. Hav-  
ing placed the remains in the sarcophagus,  
it was borne amidst the silent and un-  
bought regret of the numerous assem-  
blage, & deposited in the worthy pastor's  
house, with the intention of removing it  
to his Majesty's packet on the Tuesday  
following.

I should be ungrateful did I omit do-  
ing justice to the feelings of an aged wid-  
ow, who kept the turnpike-gate on the  
way to New York, who, upon hearing  
the object of my visit, declared that she  
felt so much gratified that the remains  
were to be removed from the field where  
they had so long lain neglected, that  
all carriages should pass free of toll on  
the occasion. Whether she had this  
power I know not, but it marks strong-  
ly the sentiments of the American peo-  
ple at large, as to a transaction which  
a great part of the British public have  
forgotten, at least those in the humbler  
walks of life, as this gate keeper was.

The excited feelings created by the  
late war not being entirely extinguished,  
many persons feared that some opposition  
might be offered if a public procession  
took place. The Consul, therefore wisely  
resolved to remove the coffin privately,  
which was effected, after having shown  
the remains to a number of the friends  
of the clergyman who had assembled at  
his house. The Consul concludes  
Having the key of the sarcophagus,  
I had to open it, so that the relatives  
who had come might see it; and find-  
ing that I had paid above 100 guineas  
for it, they were astonished at the nu-  
merous disposition of his Royal High-  
ness. Having requested the old lady to  
enclose it in a quilt, we got it  
placed on the gig and having tak-  
en some refreshment, of which  
we stood much in need, we departed, and  
returned to the place where I had or-  
dered the carriage to come, into which  
we got, and proceeded on to New York,  
where we arrived about 5 o'clock on  
the morning of Sunday. Having ar-  
ranged to have a boat in waiting from  
his Majesty's packet, with feelings that  
shall never be effaced from my memory,  
I placed the remains under the British  
flag.

As soon as the removal of the sarco-  
phagus to the packet was known in this  
city, it was not only honorable to the  
feelings of the citizens, but cheering to  
my mind, depressed as it had been, to  
find the sentiments which prevailed.—  
Ladies sent me flowers; others, various  
emblematic devices, garlands, &c. to  
decorate the remains of the "lamented  
and beloved Andre." A beautiful and  
ornamented myrtle among these sent, I  
forwarded with the sarcophagus to Hal-  
ifax, where Lieutenant General Sir  
James Kempt, Governor of Nova Scot-  
ia, caused every proper mark of re-  
spect to be paid to the remains.—From  
thence they reached London, and were  
deposited near the monument which had  
been erected to his memory in the Ab-  
bey, and a marble slab placed at the  
foot of the monument, in which it set  
forth their removal by the order of His  
Royal Highness, the Duke of York.

Having represented to his Royal  
Highness the generous conduct of the  
Rev. Mr. Demarat, I recommended that  
his Royal Highness should convey to  
him a snuff box, made out of one of the  
trees which grew at the grave, which I  
sent home. But my suggestion was far  
outdone by the princely munificence of  
his Royal Highness, who ordered a box  
to be made out of the tree, and lined  
with gold, with an inscription, from  
His Royal Highness the Duke of York,  
to the Rev. Mr. Demarat. While  
speaking of this act of liberality, I was  
unexpectedly honored with a silver ink-  
stand with the following inscription:—  
"The surviving sisters of Major Andre to  
James Buchanan, Esq., his Majesty's

Consul, New York." They also sent a sil-  
ver cup, with a suitable inscription, to Mr.  
Demarat. I need not add, that I cherish  
this inkstand, (which I am now using)  
and shall bequeath it to my children as  
a memorial which I prize with no ordi-  
nary feeling.

I omitted to mention, that I had the  
peach tree which had been planted on  
the grave, (the roots of which had sur-  
rounded the skull, as set forth) taken up  
with great care, with as much of the  
clay as it was possible to preserve around  
the roots, and brought it to my garden  
in New York, where my daughter at-  
tended it with almost pious solicitude,  
shading it during the heat of the day,  
in the hope of preserving it to send to En-  
gland. Had it reached his sisters, they  
would no doubt have regarded it as an-  
other Minerva; for, though it did not  
spring out of, yet it was nourished by,  
their beloved brother's head.

I have only to add, that, through the  
kind interference of my brother consul  
at Philadelphia, I obtained Major Andre's  
watch, which he had to part with when  
a prisoner, during the early part of the  
war. This watch I sent to England  
late; so that I believe every vestige  
connected with the subject of this nar-  
rative has been sent to the land of his  
birth, in the service of which his life was  
sacrificed.

J. BUCHANAN.

To the Editor of the National Gaz.  
Sir,—The official paper of the Presi-  
dent of the United States, doubtless upon  
his authority and under his direction,  
has noticed two passages in my letter to  
Gov. Tazewell; if I did not consider  
the Executive alone responsible, I would  
dissain to notice any thing proceeding  
from the polluted receptacle of his vin-  
dictive denunciations.

It was my intention, to notice at the  
same time, both of the articles in the  
official paper of the 7th inst. I will  
however refer only to one of them now;  
I may consider the other hereafter.

The President has not denied what I  
stated in my letter to Gov. Tazewell,  
that he gave me an assurance I should  
have the mission to Russia.

But he has denied what I did not say,  
that he proposed to give the mission as  
the price of my resignation as Secretary  
of the Treasury.

The President has not denied that  
whilst I was Secretary of the Treasury  
he assured me I should have the mission  
to Russia.

But he has denied that at any one of the  
two periods, fixed by himself, he pro-  
posed to give me the mission as the price  
of resignation.

I desire to have no doubt upon this  
subject, and therefore repeat what I said  
in my letter to Gov. Tazewell, in such  
terms as shall not warrant prevarication:

1. I aver that the President did assure  
me that I should have the mission to  
Russia.

2. I aver that unless the President vio-  
lated his word, I should have had the  
mission if I had resigned.

The question, therefore, which I ask  
the President to cause to be answered,  
is whether he did or did not assure me  
that I should have the mission to Russia!

As to his motives, he may explain them  
if he pleases; and if he can persuade  
others that they were not sinister, I shall  
be content. If he shall deny that I had  
his spontaneous assurance of the mis-  
sion, I will submit such evidence of the  
fact as will satisfy the minds of all dis-  
passionate men. The silence of his  
authorized organ I shall consider his  
admission that I had his assurance of  
the appointment to Russia.

Respectfully, your obedient serv't.  
W. J. DUANE.

February 11, 1834.

To the People of the United States.

LETTER I.

FELLOW CITIZENS—  
When I was rudely thrust from office,  
on the 23d of September last I resolved  
for the reasons stated in my late letter  
to Governor Tazewell, to rest upon my  
acts as an officer and my reputation as  
a man, unless the one should be misrep-  
resented or the other assailed. And, in  
order that the responsibility, of any dis-  
closure of past occurrences, should rest  
upon the President, I notified him, ere I  
left Washington, on the 27th of Septem-  
ber last, that I should hold him account-  
able for the misconduct of the publisher  
of his official paper, and that, as the pub-  
lic reputation usually suffered in conflicts  
between the chief magistrate and ex-  
ministers, I would avoid a controversy,  
and only repel assaults, which he should  
sanction.

So little effect had this suggestion, and  
so necessary did it appear to the Presi-  
dent to prevent sympathy for me which  
would be consigned upon himself, that the  
official paper continued, after my re-

irement to private life, to circulate the  
most flagitious imputations upon my char-  
acter: & yet, when the President saw, in  
a public print, an extract from one of  
my private letters, published without my  
consent and containing nothing but the  
truth, he affected to be very much offend-  
ed, & instead of directing a refutation of  
what I had said, he broke the seals, that  
closed the cabinet & our correspondence,  
in order to sustain a false & malignant  
attack upon me, on the 19th of Novem-  
ber last.

It was necessary to notice this; but,  
even on that occasion, I did not repel this  
aggression; nor did I invite the people to  
look upon the stage, much less behind the  
scenes, where their dearest rights, and  
interests are sported with by incognito  
performers; on the contrary, I merely  
published a brief defensive address, so  
little indicative of resentment, that it was  
pronounced, even by dispassionate men  
reprehensibly mild.

Several grave questions, connected  
with my case, have long been discussed,  
not only in Congress, but throughout the  
country; the instructions given to the  
President's agent, for making inquiries  
as to state banks, are before the Senate  
of the United States, and in my own de-  
fence, I ought to give some explanation  
respecting them; doubts have been ex-  
pressed on the floor of that body, whether  
there had been due foresight and warn-  
ing, as to the evils that now exist, and  
it is due to myself at least, that I should  
show, that in this respect, as well as oth-  
ers, I did my duty. In September last,  
the President appealed to the people, by  
publishing his reasons for directing a re-  
moval of the public deposits; and as  
soon as Congress assembled, my suc-  
cessor in the treasury department presented  
a statement in relation to his agency in  
removing them. It seems, therefore, to  
be a duty to myself if not to the public,  
to present, in detail, my reasons for re-  
sisting the President; and, at least his  
friends cannot complain of my appealing  
to the people, since I barely imitate his  
own example.

If I had heretofore felt any doubts of  
the propriety of addressing you, they  
would be now removed: my correspon-  
dence and conversations with the Presi-  
dent were again misrepresented, in his  
official paper of the 7th instant, and at  
the same time, vile aspersions, palpably  
sanctioned by him, were again cast upon  
my reputation. So that, even if no ob-  
ligation of a public nature required some  
explanation now, it is demanded and  
justified by this new display of vin-  
dictiveness.

Under ordinary circumstances some  
of my fellow citizens might, perhaps  
with propriety, censure any exhibition of  
documents, or exposition of facts, on  
my part; but, I trust, that they will now  
reflect, that it is in self defence I resort  
to the course pursued by the President  
himself; that I have preserved silence  
for nearly five months, amidst invitations  
and even taunts on one side, as well as  
under a slanderous persecution on the  
other.

Without saying, therefore, at the out-  
set, how far I may go, I consider my-  
self released from all impediments, and  
those, which a sense of duty to the pub-  
lic and respect for myself may impose.

Although personally unacquainted  
with General Jackson, until 1829, I ac-  
cidentally supported him as a candidate for  
the Presidency, as early as 1825. I  
thought that his country owed him a  
large debt of gratitude; that it would be  
useful to our institutions, to have in the  
executive chair a person unaccustomed  
to intrigue; but too prevalent at the seat  
of government; and that he, who had  
given such sound advice to Mr. Monroe,  
whilst President, would never contradict  
in practice himself, what he had then  
declared to be the only patriotic and  
honorable course of the chief magistrate  
of a free and enlightened people.

In 1828, I renewed my exertions in his  
favour, at no little sacrifice of personal  
friendship and pecuniary interest; and,  
when he was successful, I heartily re-  
joiced; but, I confess, that as soon as I  
saw some former professions contradicted  
by subsequent practice, I felt sincere  
regret. I respected the President's in-  
tentions, and flattered myself that he  
would return to the path, from which he  
might have incautiously wandered. I  
was not, however, a partisan; General  
Jackson, now in power, did not need aid  
from me. Men, who had stood in the  
ranks of his opponents, when I advocat-  
ed him, passed over to his side, when he  
won the "spoils of victory;" and they  
got no inconsiderable portion. As to  
myself personally, I desired to partake of  
the fruits of the triumph only as a mem-  
ber of the great family of the people.

It was not to be expected, that I should  
cease to support the general course of  
the President, because he erred, as I be-  
lieved, in various instances; much less,  
that I should cease to be a member of a

party, to which I had always belonged,  
because its favourite had not redeemed  
all his pledges: I sustained such of his  
measures as were consistent with the  
fundamental principles of the old repub-  
lican party; and, without considering who  
advocated, I censured such as were at  
variance with them. And, as on the sub-  
ject of the Bank of the United States,  
more than any other, I have been grossly  
slandered, with the sanction of the  
President, I will add, that I have invari-  
ably opposed it, as I still do. Whether  
wisely or not, I adhere to the doctrine  
of the Virginia school as to a national  
bank; and it is quite as arbitrary to con-  
demn my independent exercise of judg-  
ment on this point, as it was in the Presi-  
dent to expect me to change at will my  
convictions in relation to the public de-  
posits, or to accept his reasons for doing  
an act, which my own judgment con-  
demned.

Whilst alluding to this subject, I will  
take occasion to repel the vile imputa-  
tions of the official paper, in relation to  
my motives for resisting a removal of  
the deposits. Under the President's  
sanction, it has been insinuated, that my  
course was dictated by a corrupt under-  
standing with the Bank of the United  
States; and, in the official paper of the  
15th instant, I am even called "the emis-  
sary of the bank."

Without any desire for office on my  
part, I had been called to a high station.  
The selection was generally approved  
of; and yet in less than four months, I  
was contumeliously removed. To ex-  
cuse this act of outrage, became a mat-  
ter of much consequence. Sympathy  
for me would be condemnation of my  
oppressor; and, therefore, the official  
paper sought to infuse into the public  
mind suspicions, as to my purity—  
suspicions which found a ready re-  
ception on the part of men, who, be-  
ing base themselves, naturally suppos-  
ed, that I could not have made a sacri-  
fice of office under the public, without an  
equivalent elsewhere.

In the community of which I am a  
member, there are many devoted friends  
of the President, who disagree with me;  
but I think, there is not one, who be-  
lieves the insinuations of the official pa-  
per to have any foundation. So far, there-  
fore, as my immediate fellow citizens  
are concerned, I might with propriety  
treat these derogatory imputations with  
silent contempt. But, beyond this  
community I am not generally known,  
and hence it may be expected by my  
fellow citizens at large, that I should  
notice them; and I feel the less disinclina-  
tion in doing so, since distinguished sen-  
ators have condescended in their places  
to repel similar imputations. Accord-  
ingly, I pronounced each and every as-  
sertion or insinuation of the official pa-  
per, imputing corrupt or improper mo-  
tives to me for resisting a removal of the  
deposits, to be false, foul and malignant.  
Further, I aver, that there is not even a  
colourable pretext or apology for any of  
the imputations cast upon me. I have  
never, directly or indirectly, received,  
nor have I ever had the promise or ex-  
pectation of receiving any loan, fee, gift  
benefit, favour, consideration, or other  
advantage whatsoever from the Bank  
of the United States, nor from any of its  
officers. I have never been presently  
nor contingently responsible to it, nor to  
any of its officers. I have had no direct  
or indirect correspondence or communi-  
cation with the bank, nor with any of-  
ficer thereof, with the exception of let-  
ters on file in the Treasury department,  
and with the exception of a single let-  
ter, received from the President of the  
bank, enclosing me, as the friend of the  
late Mr. Girard, his oration on the occa-  
sion of laying the corner stone of the  
Girard College, on the 4th of July last,  
to which letter I merely gave such a re-  
ply as courtesy calls for on like occa-  
sions. Far from desiring to favour the  
bank, I have at all proper times avowed  
and maintained my opposition to it.

And, if any words can express more fully  
and emphatically my absolute free-  
dom from all design to favour the bank,  
I desire they may be considered as used.  
I believed that the bank was entit-  
led to the deposits, according to sol-  
emn contract; I believed that it had a  
right to them, unless the Secretary of  
the Treasury could give satisfactory  
reasons to Congress for removing them;  
as Secretary of the Treasury I could  
not give reasons satisfactory to my-  
self; I believed that the act of re-  
moving the deposits would be un-  
necessary, unwise, vindictive, arbi-  
trary and unjust; and although opposed  
to the bank, I would not be an instru-  
ment to effect any such scheme, as that  
which was proposed. Therefore, laying  
aside, as I was bound to do, my person-  
al prepossessions as a man, I acted  
solely from considerations, which I dare  
not to disregard, as an officer.

It must be manifest, from the conduct  
of the President, that it would give him

pleasure, if he could exhibit a shadow of proof of the charges of corruption insinuated against me. I accordingly invite and defy him, and all those who may desire to gratify his vindictiveness, or their own passions, to point out any act on my part, which can sustain the infamous imputations of collusion, corrupt understanding, or even a concert of action, in the slightest particular with the United States Bank.

W. J. DUANE.

February 17th, 1834.

### REMARKS OF MR. HEATH, OF MARYLAND.

Mr. HEATH, in presenting to the House of Representatives a memorial, from a numerous body of citizens in Baltimore, concerning the removal of the public deposits, said, he should avail himself of the opportunity of addressing a few remarks to the House on this subject. First, with regard to the memorial which had been intrusted to his care. It was signed by upwards of three thousand individuals of all classes, and without distinction of party. It included the whole of the commercial, trading, and manufacturing interest of that portion of the community which he had the honor to represent. Among other names of high respectability, were to be found several of the directors of the Union Bank of Maryland, a Bank which had been selected by the Administration as a place of deposit for the public moneys—along with the President, Cashier, and Directors of several other Banks in Baltimore. The memorial in fact, contained scarcely a single name that was not well known for integrity and moral worth. He would confidently appeal to his honorable colleague, (Mr. McKim), who, he was sure, would, at all times, be found ready to testify to the high standing, intelligence, enterprise, and talents, of the citizens of the district which he (Mr. H.) had the honor to represent. He said it with pride, and with confidence, that there was no city in this great Union, possessed men more ardent for their country's welfare, more able to sustain their glory and honor, or more free from the trammels of party prejudice, than the city of Baltimore. In commercial enterprise, and in the rigid fulfillment of engagements, her citizens yielded to none. And it was a memorial signed by such men he now presented to the House.

He was well aware of the nature of the oath taken by him as a member of that House, and he was not the less aware, that neither that oath, nor the Constitution of his country, which he had so solemnly sworn to maintain, recognized any party feeling or party prejudice. But he could not help expressing his astonishment and regret, to observe that too many honorable gentlemen who had addressed the House upon this vital question, had manifested a warmth of party feeling little consistent with the character of the deliberative representation of the People. In saying thus much, he wished not to be understood as meaning to reflect, personally, upon the line of conduct any other member might have deemed it his duty to pursue. For himself, he could solemnly and conscientiously aver, that when he first entered the door of that Hall, he entered it divested of the remotest principle of party feeling or party prejudice. He entered it as an American freeman, to exercise the right bestowed upon a free representative of a free and enlightened People, resolved to act for his country and his country only. It was these views and these feelings that should alone bias the course he intended to adopt.

The Bank had acted as the faithful agent of the Government for a period of seven years, during which it had paid per cent. annually. It had disbursed all the drafts made out by Government, and distributed the deposits of the public money free of charge and free of risk throughout every State and Territory of the Union. Nor had the country been a loser to the amount of one solitary cent in any of these great transactions. These were facts known to the world, and in the face of them he would ask, if it were good policy to withdraw the public funds from an institution like this, and scatter them over the country, scarce any one knew where? To take them from the place where the Government had complete control, and place them where it had none? To remove them from a Bank in which they appointed directors of their own, and deposit them in others, in not one of which they had the power of appointing a single director, or a prospect of receiving one cent of interest for the public money.

Of one thing the country had hitherto been assured, that whatever might have been the conduct of the United States Bank in regard to other matters, the public money was at least safe in its vaults, which was more than they could assure themselves of at this time. He greatly feared that it would be found, in perhaps not a few of them, when the people called for their money, that more than one hole had existed through which the deposits had escaped, never more to be recovered. He should be happy if his fears were groundless, but from what he knew he could augur nothing better.

It had been said upon that floor, that the Bank of the United States had been guilty of a violation of its charter. If so, the law had provided an ample remedy, and he thought that remedy should have been first applied. He would not that the writ of *habeas corpus* should have been withheld one hour after the delinquency had been proved. We have been told that the Bank had made use of their funds for electioneering and other illegal purposes. It might be so, but he would ask, was not the same to be apprehended from the State banks? Had they not the same means, the same ability, the same end to answer; and what proof was there that they would be more immaculate than the chartered institution? He called upon every member of that House to divest himself of party feeling—he called upon them in the name of their constituents and of the country to do so, and he would ask, if they could lay their hands upon their hearts in the presence of their God, and reconcile it to their consciences in considering a question of this important character upon party principles? Had the guilt of the Bank been established? Were all the charges brought against that institution made out? He did not see them. The public, however, did know something about the conduct of the Bank, and he would briefly enumerate what that was.

Mr. H. said he had been sent to that House not as a partisan, nor upon party feelings, but as a free and independent American citizen,

who would never bend his neck to the collar nor to the yoke. He stood before that House with the proud consciousness of possessing a character that had never been known to swerve from duty. This was perhaps known to say, but he would appeal to those who had long known him and there were some within the sound of his voice for the truth of this declaration. It was the duty he owed his constituents and his country that impelled him to the course he should pursue on this question. It was with pain that he found himself arrayed against the course of the present Executive: for he would say that General Jackson had not a more ardent, zealous, or sincere friend on this floor than he had been. The whole of his (Mr. H.) public life would attest the truth of this. He had uniformly supported all his measures and had the greatest confidence in his integrity.

He would say more: he was still his friend and admirer and happy should be if he could aid him as still his advocate. His duty impelled him to an opposite course and the period had not yet arrived in this country when an American citizen dared not differ from the President of the United States in any matter brought before Congress or the public. He was not prepared to receive either the collar or the yoke. He could not help expressing his regret that such terms were drawn from him but he would appeal to the partisans of the President of the United States on that floor, and ask them if instead of sending a message announcing the withdrawal of the deposits from the United States Bank he had thought fit to send a message directing them to be restored whether they would not have lifted their voices as highly and as loudly in favour of their return as they had done in support of their removal. He was firmly of opinion they would have done so.

The Speaker called the honorable member to order. Remarks of that character, impugning the motives of members of the House, could not be allowed. Mr. Heath hoped he should be excused if he had not confined himself within the strict rules of the debate, since it was the first time he had ever addressed that honorable assembly. He said he should not detain the House with any further observations, but would ask for the reading of the memorial.

### SUPREME COURT UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1834.

On the opening of the Court, the Hon. B. F. Butler, Attorney General of the United States, thus addressed the Court: "Four Honors are probably aware that the same sad event which yesterday occasioned the untimely adjournment of the Court, was immediately followed by a special meeting of the Bar. I have been charged by that meeting, with the duty of bringing its proceedings to the notice of the Court, and with your permission will now read them. (Mr. Chief Justice assenting the Attorney General then read the proceedings and thus resumed.)

"The Court will have perceived from the paper which has been read, that the duty of commemorating, in a funeral discourse, the professional character and virtues of Mr. Wirt, has been specially assigned to a distinguished member of this Bar. Were it not for this becoming and appropriate arrangement, I might be tempted to give utterance to my high admiration of the talents, attainments, & virtues of our illustrious brother, and to the sorrow with which in common with every other member of the bar, I mourn over his removal from this scene of his usefulness and fame. Such an attempt, however, would be an impropriety, if not an impropriety ennobled upon a province which now belongs exclusively to the profession. And it therefore only remains that I should ask in the name of the assembled Bar—and in reference to such a man as William Wirt, I feel that I may add—in the name of the whole legal profession of our extended country that this humble tribute to ability and worth—this faint but sincere expression of deep regret—be incorporated in the records of this Court.

To which Mr. Chief Justice Marshall thus replied:—"The Court received intelligence of the afflicting event which has produced the meeting of the Bar, and the application just made, with those emotions it was but too well calculated to excite. I am sure to utter the sentiment of all my brethren when I say we participate sincerely in the feeling expressed from the Bar. We too gentlemen have sustained a loss it will be difficult, if not impossible to repair. In performing the arduous duty assigned to us, we have been long aided by the diligent research and lucid reasoning of him whose loss we unite with you in deploring. We too, gentlemen in common with you have lost the estimable friend in the powerful advocate.

"Most readily do we assent to the motion which has been made. Whereupon, the said proceedings were spread upon the records of the Court, together with the following entry:—"It having been announced that Mr. William Wirt, a gentleman of this Bar, highly distinguished for his learning and talents, departed this life yesterday in this city—Resolved, That the Judges of this Court will wear the usual badge of mourning during the residue of the term, in token of their respect and regard for the memory of the deceased, and of their deep sense of this afflicting event."

**COUNTERFEITERS TAKEN.**—On Saturday last High Constable Hays aided by the police officers Homan, Sparks, Merritt and B. J. Hays arrested at the 9th Ward Hotel two individuals, one by the name of *Joe Pires* and the other *Ruben Moses*. The residence of Moses having been ascertained at the police office, Messrs. Homan and Sparks proceeded on Monday to Philadelphia from which place he had only arrived two days previous, and there searched his house in Carleton street in which they found a large amount of counterfeit money consisting of one 1000 dollar bill and one five hundred dollar bill on the City Bank of this city; 24 tens on the commercial Bank of Baltimore; 103 tens on the Harrisburg Bank; 24 tens on the United States Bank; 14 tens on the State Bank at Camden; 156 fives on the Broome County Bank; 158 fives on the Pittsburgh Bank; 38 tens on

the Phoenix Bank of Hartford; & several other bills of a smaller denomination on the Dry Dock Bank of this city, and other banks. In the same house they took a person by the name of James Stewart generally known as Dr. Stewart, who as early as 1818 was intimately associated with one of the most extensive gangs of counterfeiters ever got up in this country. He, together with the wife of Moses were respectively committed to prison in Philadelphia, Moses was taken up some time since in Montreal with a gang of counterfeiters and entered into a recognition to appear on the 24th inst. at that place to answer the charge there preferred against him. He was on his way to that place when arrested in this city having as is said provided himself with a lot of counterfeit money, with which to defray his expenses on the route. He was yesterday arraigned in the sessions upon an indictment found against him by the Grand Jury for having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to pass the same.—[N. N. Courier.

**ACCIDENT.**—A terrible catastrophe happened on Saturday. Mr. C. C. Cohen, an operative chemist and scientific gentleman, having a laboratory at 57 Hamilton street, and who had been recently employed in supplying the increased demand for fulminating powder, used in the manufacture of percussion caps, while engaged in making that article on a new and more expeditious plan than heretofore, was blown into pieces by its explosion. At one o'clock, says the Courier, he left his laboratory to go to his house to dinner, but in a few minutes returned and was in the act of pouring the mercury from one vessel into another over a charcoal fire, when it is supposed that a spark from the fire struck the mineral in the vessel he held in his hand and caused it to explode. He was horribly mangled, his eyes were driven back into his head, one of his arms was blown off into the street, the other only hung to his body by a few ligaments, and was entirely taken off by Dr. Rogers before his death, which followed in a few hours. He has left a wife and three children, in destitute circumstances, to enable whom to return to their native country, England, the Druggists in Broadway, yesterday opened a subscription list. Contributions for the above purpose, will be received by Dr. Feuchtwanger, No. 377 Broadway, and all the other druggists in this city.—[N. Y. Commercial.

### FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE.

We learn that several frauds have been recently committed on the Post Office in this city. A check for \$1000, from Philadelphia, payable to the order of a merchant here, was expected on the 9th inst. but not having been received, inquiry was made, which resulted in the information that it was duly sent. One of the partners called at the Bank on which it was drawn on Saturday last, and found that it had been presented and paid on the 5th having on it the forged endorsement of the firm. Another draft in favor of the same house, for \$2000, payable at twenty days sight, is also missing. Since then it is found out that other merchants have been defrauded in the same way. The letters containing these drafts have been taken from the Post Office either here or elsewhere, in the names of the merchants to whom they were addressed, doubtless by some accomplished rogue.—[N. Y. Com.

### From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

**Experience.**—A National Bank—a sound currency at par all over the Union—Industry flourishing in every department—New States settling fast; Canals and rail roads penetrating into the great interior, uniting the waters of the lakes with the Atlantic; Labor well rewarded; Commerce pushing itself into every sea; Manufactures in a prosperous condition; Our cities increasing. **Experiment.**—The currency thrown into disorder.—State Bank paper, at various prices, from two to twelve and a half per cent. discount—Industry paralyzed in every department—Wheat fallen from \$1 15 to 90 cents—Rye selling at 55 cents—Internal Improvements suspended.—No new voyages in contemplation.—Labor depressed—Wages falling—Manufactures suspending—Building in our cities greatly lessened. Let the people of the United States look on the above pictures, and then say whether they are for Experience or Experiment.

**Another shocking steam boat disaster.**—By a gentleman who came up on the steam boat Little Rock, we learn, that the steamboat Missouri recently burst her boiler, on the Mississippi, by which disaster about sixty persons lost their lives. We have no farther particulars, but presume that it was owing to carelessness as a majority of these disasters are. On the 17th ult. the steamboat Waterloo, on her passage from Louisville to St. Louis struck a snag, 8 miles below Chester, and sank. Most of the cargo lost.—[Little Rock Gazette, Jan. 24.

**From the National Gazette.** On Saturday morning last, Mr. Rives, of Virginia, stated to the Senate at Washington that he had returned his commission as Senator, to the legislature of that State. He assigned as his reason his inability to execute the instructions to vote for the restoration of the Deposits. It is said that Mr. B. W. Leigh will be elected to succeed him.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND

No. 8.  
Is my last number, Fellow-Citizens, from a fair review of the early events connected with the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, presented with the conclusion that that article was the creature of the people of America; not the expressed terms of a compact, between independent sovereigns. But supposing, (as I proposed next to consider) the first system of confederation to have been nothing more than an amicable understanding among neighbouring sovereignties, instead of having been, (what we believe we have already proved it to have been) an actual national constitution, what relation have the States borne to each other since the adoption of the present constitution? Are the people of the United States members of one nation? Or, instead of there being but one nation, within the boundaries of the United States, are there several nations? Is Maryland a nation? Or New York a nation? and each other a State a nation? Or, are they not all parts, or members of one nation?—even the American Republic? To those who are in the habit of taking up subjects, according to the obvious dictates of common sense, and who have not, for extraneous considerations, perverted an honest judgment by the subtleties of sophistry, we might submit the question, without any enlargement, or discussion. It is only to parry the force of a conclusion which the merits of the case will not justify, that we deem it needful to prosecute the inquiry.

The most plausible position which can be taken in support of the idea that the U. States are many nations, instead of one nation, is, that the Convention, when formed by the Convention, was not intended to be binding upon any State, that might refuse to concur in its adoption—when nine States should concur it was then to go into effect, over themselves—and only over the residue, or any one of them, when they, or it, might choose to accede to it. Hence it is argued, from this freedom of choice, allowed by the Constitution itself antecedent to its adoption, that the States are intended to be viewed by the Constitution in the light of independent nations, even after they should accede to it. To this we reply—A very important modification in the government of the country, was contemplated, after the former system of confederation was discovered to be insufficient to perpetuate the liberties of the people. Much diversity of opinion however, existing with regard to the good policy of the proposed change, those who were in favour of the establishment of the new Constitution, unwilling to coerce others into a reception of their own particular views, (the colonies having but recently broken off from the British empire, because they refused to be compelled by the crown) nine States were willing by themselves, to submit to the authority of the Constitution, and to leave the remainder to take shelter under its provisions at their own leisure & choice. But when the whole of the States had thus freely agreed with respect to the present modification of the government, it became no longer necessary, in order to alter, or remodel the Constitution, that there should be a unanimous concurrence of the States. On account of the reverence that is due to Constitutions, a large majority is fixed upon, as being requisite to amend or to change—lest that Great Charter of our liberties, should be treated lightly or irreverently. But it unequivocally follows; if the Constitution regards the States as yet retaining the character of independent sovereigns, it would never impose upon any one of them contrary to its pleasure (whatever might be the pleasure of the rest) submission to a new authority, or a new compact. Its provisions for qualification and for being remodelled, are most unquestionable evidences, that however related to each other the States may have been considered by them, they are no longer considered as separate sovereignties, but as the constituent elements of the nation; to wit, the U. States of America.

For any State, therefore, to part of the Republic to act contrary to the directions of the Constitution—to resist the decision of the Constitutional Judiciary, would be to act contrary to the spirit of our democratic institutions—to rebel against the natural rights of men linked together by the ties of social and civil companionship.

### PHOCION.

Caroline Co. Feb. 21, 1834.

"The articles of confederation not having been called so, is no proof that they were not a Constitution."

### For the Eastern Gazette.

Ma. EDITOR:—A paragraph in the Whig of the 15th inst.—whether editorial or communicated seems doubtful—alludes to Mr. Walsh of the National Gazette in a style no less calculated to excite the indignation of all capable of comprehending that gentleman's merits than it is, his own disgust. He is spoken of as an "Ass," "foresooth—as an 'Assinus Gallus' knocking and kneeling to power for profit & ease. Now Mr. Walsh, we venture to affirm, has done as much as any other man the country has produced to exalt its literary standing—Cooper, Irving, Canning and Everett not excepted. His labours have been unremitting. His fund of information is vast and his accomplishments, perhaps, complete in that branch of public literature to which he has given his attention. As a scholar he is always correct. As a writer he is always pure, classical and elegant. And as an editor he is always dignified and independent. Mr. Walsh is little known to our countrymen, because his talents are very far above the standard of the country; but in England he is looked upon as among the brightest stars in our literary galaxy. His paragraphs are eagerly quoted and his principles read with instruction and admiration. If all the elegant and literary be the glory of a people, all, Robert Walsh cannot fail to be esteemed and honored by every enlightened American.

For patriotism he is not less distinguished. Whether he believe our institutions perfect or not, he has maintained them in his daily Journal, in his periodical and in a volume written for the purpose, with the hand of a master. His pen is always ready for the support and defence of any thing purely American; and in the fulness of his zeal, he has carried some of his denunciations, perhaps than sound political philosophy will warrant. To this love for his country and her institutions, may be attributed his disapprobation of the doubtful manner in which the latter Adams was elevated to the Chief Magistracy. Thereat at the time we congratulated and as there was some ground for suspecting all was not right, he thought it the duty of every man in a country whose very existence depended upon the purity of her councils to frown down the powers then exist-

### For the Eastern Gazette.

ing, and to lend a hand to the establishment of an administration above all suspicion. The popular voice was favorable to Gen. Jackson, and as it was the wisdom of the country to make the popular voice the supreme & sovereign rule, he gave it his support. Gen. Jackson had not been at the head of the nation one month, before Walsh, with every man of judgment in such matters among us, perceived his mistake. Ruin! Ruin inevitable threatened us. The President hurls every man from office without regard to talents or qualifications, who dare venture an opinion unfavorable to his pretensions. The veriest political jugglers are selected as his sworn friends. Knaves and trimmers who would have sold themselves to any party for pay enough to save them from the highway are inducted into office, and made his advisers. A grand party scheme is laid not only to secure the next election to himself but all succeeding elections to his favorites. The whole elective system instead of being purified and made to subsolve the elevation of men of probity and worth is degraded into an engine for the convenience and cupidity of a brawling and irresponsible rabble. In the process of time supreme military, legislative, judicial and executive rule is claimed and exercised by the President. The independence of every other branch of the Government is destroyed and its power absorbed in an absolute executive.

Walsh is not the only enlightened patriot whose heart bleeds at the course which afflict his country. He is not the only one among us who perceives in the President of this great nation, an enemy to her greatness a thousand times more dangerous than ever Caligula was to Rome. The latter named tyrant had his thirst for destruction slaked by the blood of individuals; but he of our own day seems satisfied with nothing less than compassing a nation's ruin.

But Walsh is ready to defend American institutions yet and does vigorously defend them against all foreign attack. We admire his patriotism. We will more than admire it, if after the second election of Gen. Jackson with all the inequities of a four years administration upon him—after one of the most palpable and insignificant to perpetuate the liberties of the people. Much diversity of opinion however, existing with regard to the good policy of the proposed change, those who were in favour of the establishment of the new Constitution, unwilling to coerce others into a reception of their own particular views, (the colonies having but recently broken off from the British empire, because they refused to be compelled by the crown) nine States were willing by themselves, to submit to the authority of the Constitution, and to leave the remainder to take shelter under its provisions at their own leisure & choice. But when the whole of the States had thus freely agreed with respect to the present modification of the government, it became no longer necessary, in order to alter, or remodel the Constitution, that there should be a unanimous concurrence of the States. On account of the reverence that is due to Constitutions, a large majority is fixed upon, as being requisite to amend or to change—lest that Great Charter of our liberties, should be treated lightly or irreverently. But it unequivocally follows; if the Constitution regards the States as yet retaining the character of independent sovereigns, it would never impose upon any one of them contrary to its pleasure (whatever might be the pleasure of the rest) submission to a new authority, or a new compact. Its provisions for qualification and for being remodelled, are most unquestionable evidences, that however related to each other the States may have been considered by them, they are no longer considered as separate sovereignties, but as the constituent elements of the nation; to wit, the U. States of America.

For any State, therefore, to part of the Republic to act contrary to the directions of the Constitution—to resist the decision of the Constitutional Judiciary, would be to act contrary to the spirit of our democratic institutions—to rebel against the natural rights of men linked together by the ties of social and civil companionship.

### CLODPOLE.

### EASTON GAZETTE

Saturday Morning, March 1.

The Globe is the administration, Jackson Van Buren newspaper published in Washington by Francis P. Blair, and it is edited principally by Amos Kendall at the head of those desperadoes, the Kitchen Cabinet, who is directed by the *veiled Magician of Kinderhook*. The subaltern Jackson Presses, as they call themselves, which are scattered every where through the country, and which are probably supported in part by the funds of the Post Office department, for that is one of the means by which the bankruptcy of that department for about a million of dollars is to be accounted for—those subaltern presses take their cue from the Globe, and are literally the prostituted victims of the old Procreans. Now what chance is there for truth or correct information from such sources? Can one be surprised that these of our fellow citizens who read nothing but the Globe, or the papers which copy from it, and are subservient to it, should be fixed in error, and should be unwilling to believe any thing different from what they see in print in these papers? We often blame such of our fellow citizens as are thus blind and obstinate in their error, but we ought really also to pity them and instead of irritating them and teasing them on account of their blindness, we ought to try to soothe and calm them, and get their reason to act as the only means of extricating them out of their delusions.

The answer of President Jackson to the deputation of Merchants, Traders, and Mechanics, sent from New York to bear the memorial of the whole body of the People to Congress complaining of the pecuniary distresses of the times and petitioning for a restoration of the deposits, is, to say no more, one of the most extraordinary occurrences, taken all in all, that has ever yet been witnessed. When the De-

putation waited upon the President, after their memorial had been presented to Congress, they explained the object of their visit, detailed the views and opinions of the New York Merchants and men of Trade on the present distresses of the times, and requested his aid and relief. The answer given them by the President was in effect this—viz. "I have determined to put down the Bank of the U. States—and until I fully ascertain the result of the experiment of substituting State Banks as a place of deposit for the public money, and State Bank paper as a currency—I will neither restore the deposits—nor charter any other United States Bank—nor charter any other National Bank."

Now we ask any dispassionate man, if any thing in its nature and character can be more despotic, or a higher usurpation of power than this? The President has determined to put down a Bank that the people have erected, without ever consulting the peoples will. The President's will is set up for law, and his party are called upon to uphold him in his haughty despotic assumption of power. He has no legal or constitutional power to intermeddle with the Bank in any way, except to bring it before the Judiciary to have an inquiry there made, whether the charter has been violated and forfeited. But instead of the President acting thus conformably to law, he "takes the responsibility" of interfering with the Bank in matters specifically and exclusively assigned to others—he has assumed by his unlawful interference to ruin the Bank—he has by his act of usurpation violated the charter of the Bank, by robbing it of rights and advantages that it had bought and paid for—and he has designedly attempted to entrap the Congress by rendering them subservient to his Veto power.

However revolting this usurpation must be to an honest American, there is another part of this answer not less glaring to his feelings—President Jackson tells the New York Merchants, he is sorry for their distresses, but until he has fully tried his experiment upon the State Banks, he will not agree to any remedy for their relief.

Again we ask any dispassionate man, if a more wicked or wanton outrage could be committed by any man against an industrious, trading community? What—try an experiment upon the currency of the country! try an experiment by the change of the deposits of the public funds, to see the effect it will have upon the money market! Is this madness, or is it treachery? when the currency of a country is as sound, as healthy, and as abundant as business can wish it, to attempt to alter or change it is surely madness or worse—and to make such a change in the deposits of the public funds as is necessarily calculated to impair all confidence and prohibit all advances of money from Banks, is at once to cut the thread of Trade and spread ruin through the land. Yet the insulting, hypocritical cant is uttered of pretended sorrow for their sufferings. Here is a compound of vice, atrocity, and cold-blooded wickedness, on which the force of language is lost.

What necessity was their ever for the removal of the deposits which all the commercial world agree has been the cause of the existing distresses? The pretended reasons assigned have been proved to be absurd fictions or palpable falsehoods—what inducement could the President have to meddle with so dangerous a measure, but the indulgence of a passion inflamed by a pimp of power.

Horrible as usurpation is—odious as is the sacrifice of the public faith—daring as has been the robbery committed on the rights and privileges of the Bank—contumelious and insulting as is the avowed cause of unnecessary trying experiments and projects upon the business concerns, and comforts, and happiness of the people—the whole guilt and crime becomes deeper and darker from the truth, that all this affair of putting the furious and deluded old General up to violate national constitution and charters, to trample national faith under foot, to play his passions off against the Bank, & heedlessly to spread ruin all around, is no other than the working of a planned political scheme of Mr. Van Buren to serve his purposes, to make him Gen. Jackson's successor in the Presidential chair.

And the head-long men who are Van Burenites go with these horrible measures, and justify usurpation, robbery, violation of charters, destruction of trade, destruction of currency and all, because Francis P. Blair and Amos Kendall say in the Globe that it will be the means of electing Mr. Van Buren next President, and they will all then be able to keep their offices.

Many of the Van Buren Jackson men are almost ashamed to confess themselves Van Burenites—they won't confess exactly, they say it is time enough—early commitals are not right, and so on—they know as well as we do that it is destructive, that it is insulting to the republican principles of the country to make such a man as Van Buren President—yet the office holders and contractors, men who feed out of the Treasury, are in the lead, and they coax and deceive all they can, and publish all Amos Kendall writes in the Globe, and they are told party requires it and that is the clincher.

The People meet & complain of distresses & petition Congress for relief. The office holders and their underlings meet and swear there

is no distress, and will not meddle to things are well suffering. This remedy many years ago the country had been distressed by this business was at a shut up on the farm. I need to a mere people at large use great to take off their necessities among of office holders ing at Annapolis, where were held, good measure, and least ill effects, from not be repealed—a pened to see an ac meetings, stating t from the Embarg how can they feel times, they get the ary and live on the people at large rics from measures that

For the MODER Not more than gentleman in com of a corner met an eve of running agri became very im impetus of her fee shall I do? To earnestness replie same time sustai leaving the lady, or, to make a com ONTLEMEN.

The subject of engra's the attent elusion of almost

[From the r "There is no r character of the asked of the pres onality of remov when the Repro will be to reman weeks before Co the public Treas That is the quest it? Have they tion upon such m der to preserve power of the Gov placed in the ha

WASHINGTON The rumors McLane has dance of the engaged in m arrangements fo to Delaware y is acting secr Should Mr may excite so erally underst tained his offic his opinions in ble to those of Kitchen Cabine

The Washi New York Buren remar ving him this rather lose hi the deposits a this fact, you than be defea has commenc fortune and h

### MARYLA

HOUSE Mr. Burch was taken up with a substitute long debate was the Senate bill reported by him every third amendments pro bill for a third of 7 to 5. The dry amendments also adjourned adjourned

The house Thompsonian late, passed the The Susque came up, whi bate, in which roll, Merrick finally vote

### Office of th

Sun By the pub which let L have receve and London New York w John Jay p The papers c

London, J any of the The King perian not in an Isabella. Loss of the new Phila went ashore of England world prob 'A be ship in street, New

is no distress, and express a hope that Congress will not meddle to produce any change, for that things are well enough and they feel no suffering. This reminds us of what took place many years ago under the old Embargo—when the country had been reduced to the extreme distress by this restrictive measure and all business was at a stand, and all produce was shut up on the farmers hands, and prices were reduced to a mere nothing—the farmers and people at large used to meet and petition Congress to take off the Embargo, setting forth their necessities and sufferings—when a meeting of office holders at Washington, and another at Annapolis, and two or three others elsewhere were held, declaring the Embargo a good measure, and that they did not feel the least ill effects from it, and hoped the law would not be repealed—a shrewd old countryman happened to see an account of these office holders meetings, stating that they felt no ill effects from the Embargo, and he dryly remarked: how can they feel ill effects? good times or bad times, they get their salaries out of the Treasury and live on them, and the more oppressed the people at large are, the further their salaries will go—no wonder office holders feel no ill from measures that oppress the People.

**For the Easton Gazette.**  
**MODERN GALLANTRY.**  
Not more than fifty miles from this, a young gentleman in company with a lady, at the turn of a corner met an ox, or rather was on the eve of running against his highness. The lady became very much frightened, and from the impetus of her feelings exclaimed, and what shall I do? To which her gallant with all the earnestness replied: why run? run at the same time sustaining the precept by example; leaving the lady, either to do as he had done, or to make a compromise with the HORNED GENTLEMAN.

The subject of the Currency continues to engross the attention of Congress to the exclusion of almost every thing else.  
[From the National Intelligencer.]  
"There is no question now depending of the recharter of the Bank. The Bank has not asked of the present Congress a renewal of its charter. The question is upon the constitutionality of removing the public money from where the Representatives of the People had willed it to remain—removing it for no sufficient reason, upon the mere pretences, a few weeks before Congress met, in order to bring the public treasure within the veto power.—That is the question. Will Congress sanction it? Have they ever before sanctioned such an action upon such motives? Is it necessary, in order to preserve the Constitution, that all the power of the Government should, in effect, be placed in the hands of one man?"

**WASHINGTON, February 15, 1834.**  
The rumors are very strong that Mr. McLane has resigned the superintendence of the state department, and is engaged in making the necessary arrangements for quitting office. He went to Delaware yesterday, and Mr. Dickens is acting secretary of state.  
Should Mr. McLane go out his case may excite some sympathy, as it is generally understood that he might have retained his office, if he could have made his opinions in every respect conformable to those of the presiding genius of the Kitchen Cabinet.—[U. S. Gazette.]

The Washington correspondent of the New York Star, writes:—"Mr. Van Buren remarked to his friend when giving him this explanation that he would rather lose his whole fortune than that the deposits should be returned. From this fact, you will perceive that rather than be defeated in the project which he has commenced, he would sacrifice his fortune and his country."

**MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.**  
**MONDAY, Feb. 24.**  
**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**  
Mr. Burchenal's bill to extend real estate, was taken up as the order of the day, together with a substitute for the same, and after a long debate was definitely postponed.  
The Senate was occupied in discussing the bill reported by Mr. Emory, to elect the Governor every third year, &c. and the several amendments proposed. A motion to engross the bill for a third reading was rejected by a vote of 7 to 5. The bill was reconsidered and sundry amendments proposed, after which the Senate adjourned without making a final disposition of the bill.

**Feb. 25, 1834.**  
The house was engaged to-day on the Thompsonian bill, which after considerable debate, passed the house by a large majority.  
The Susquehanna Rail Road bill next came up, which caused a long and warm debate, in which Messrs. Harris, Smith, Carroll, Merrick and Spencer, took part, and was finally rejected by a large majority.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
**Office of the Mercantile Advertiser and New York Advocate.**  
Sunday, Feb. 23, 1 o'clock, P. M.  
By the packet ship New York. Capt. Hoxie, which left Liverpool on the 8th of January, we have received papers of that place to the 7th and London papers to the 5th inclusive. The New York was the packet of the first. The John Jay packet of the 8th came in company. The papers contain but little intelligence of interest.  
London, Jan. 5.—The following is a summary of the Continental news for the past week.  
The King of Naples, and the Pope of Rome persist in not acknowledging the rights of Donna Isabella.  
Loss of the packet ship Kensington.—The new Philadelphia packet ship Kensington, went ashore at Cardigan Bay, on the coast of England, her masts cut away and the ship would probably be lost, but the cargo saved.—The ship is insured at the office in Wall street, New York for the aggregate of \$40,000

several of our offices have also underwritten upon the cargo.—N. Y. Journal Com.  
The Kensington was built at this port, was on her first voyage, from Savannah, with a cargo of cotton, bound to Liverpool, was a ship of the first class in every respect, commanded by an experienced navigator, Captain Ball, and belonged to Messrs. T. E. Walker & Co's Line of Philadelphia and Liverpool packets.

**MARRIED.**  
On Wednesday the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. Spry Denny to Miss Catharine Will's, all of this county.

**DIED.**  
At the residence of his brother, John Mullikin, in this county, on Monday the 24th ult. SAMUEL MULLIKIN, in the 44th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude.  
He was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The writer of this notice is no sectarian, but it is with pleasure he bears testimony to the strict integrity, the singleness of heart, and the unyielding adherence to the truth of the deceased, on all occasions. So much so indeed, that it was a common observation, "if Samuel Mullikin said so, it is so."—His religious friends may and can bear testimony to his pure religion and piety—but many, very many can testify that he was, in the fullest sense of the word, an honest man—and now, no doubt enjoys the reward of the "just made perfect."

To be drawn March the 4th 1834 the Grand Consolidated Del. Lottery Class No. 5.  
**GRAND SCHEME.**  
1 prize of \$20,000 5 prizes of \$1,000  
1 2,000 10 500  
1 1,000 10 300  
1 500 10 200  
1 1,374 24 150  
No prize less than \$6 Tickets \$5: Shares in proportion.  
Also the Virginia Lottery, Class No. 5, draws March the 8th 1834—  
**SCHEME.**  
100 prizes of \$1,000  
Capital prize \$20,000 100 prizes of \$1,000  
1 10,000 16 500  
1 5,000 56 100  
1 3,000 56 80  
Tickets \$10. Halves \$5. Quarters \$2 50.  
at the Lottery Office of  
P. SACKETT,  
Easton, Md.  
March 1

**MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.**  
SINCLAIR & MOORE,  
Corner of Pratt and Light Streets, Baltimore



**HAVING**, since the last season, added several new patterns to their assortment of PLOUGHS, now offer for sale a stock which comprises all the variety of forms, improvements and sizes, which they conceive to be essential to the different purposes of the farmer, which they will endeavor to furnish of the best materials and workmanship.  
Intending to confine their retail sales to cash or notes, acceptances, they will make a discount of 5 per cent for cash on a single plough, or other implements of equal value of their own manufacture.  
EXTRA CASTINGS made at their Foundry, to suit the various kinds of Ploughs constantly kept on hand.  
Improved WHEAT FANS, \$25  
Do extra large, 23  
Common, 19  
Box Fans, 15  
CORNSHRELLERS of the most approved kind  
Subject to a discount of 10 per cent. for cash.  
CULTIVATORS, with wrought and cast tines, from \$3 50 to \$5 50.  
Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, 20 inch box, suited to horse or water power, capable of cutting from 75 to 100 bushels per hour, \$70  
Extra Knives per set, 45  
14 inch box, 46  
Extra Knives per set, 27  
11 inch box, 25  
Extra knives, 4  
Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes and Snaeds ready hung, Bramble Scythes, Brier Hooks, Wove Wire, of all kinds, Sifts, Corn Screens  
Thompson's superior cast steel AXES, and other tools, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Hoes, Patent steel Manure and Hay Forks, and Garden Tools generally.  
FIELD SEEDS, such as Clover Timothy, Orchard Grass, Herds, tall Meadow Oat Grass generally on hand.  
Garden Seed department, conducted by Robert Sinclair, Jr., who offers for sale in assortment of Fresh and Genuine Seeds, many of which were raised at the Clairmont Nursery and Seed Garden, under the immediate inspection of R. Sinclair, Senr. In addition to the above, annual supplies of excellent vegetable and other Seeds, are imported from several of the first establishments in Europe, on the purity of which full reliance can be placed.  
Priced catalogues will be furnished to every applicant, and dealers furnished with supplies on the most reasonable terms by the pound or in boxes, containing a full assortment of Garden Seeds, neatly papered and labelled.  
In the Nursery department, (having the particular attention of R. Sinclair, Senr.) they have raised, and offer for sale, new Chinese Mulberry (morus multicaulis) so highly recommended for raising silk and for ornament.  
Also, GRAPE plants and cuttings of the Catawba, Hebermont's Madeira, Isabella, Bland, Constantia, Muscadell, Sweet water, Lenoir, Red Muscat, Golden Chassalus, and others. The first two can be sold at very reduced prices by wholesale. They have also as usual, good thrifty trees of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Nectarine, Cherry, Apricot, &c. Fine large plants of the genuine Red & White Antwerp, and other Raspberries.  
Currants, Quinces, Strawberry, Gooseberry, and Filbert Trees, Shrobs, Thorn Quicks, Hop roots, &c. a large stock.  
See their new catalogue for prices and directions for planting, to be had gratis at their store.  
Baltimore March 1 3w

**Clover Seed.**  
The subscribers have this day received an additional supply of Clover Seed of prime quality which they will sell low.  
—ALSO—  
**Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.**  
W. H. & P. GROOME.  
March 1

**NOTICE.**  
The Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 11th March inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing overseers of roads and Constables. Applicants for the office of Constable will please make their applications as early in the morning as practicable.  
THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.  
to Commissioners for T. C.  
March 1

**MARYLAND ECLIPSE.**  
The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March inst. where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.  
ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut Sorel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his collar is remarkably large, and fine, and those upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be successful roac, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.  
He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tomson and Gohanna. For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.  
JAMES SEWALL.  
March 1  
Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Landin, Easton.

**NOTICE.**  
It is requested to be given that a FAIR will be held in Easton about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the North West side of the River, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success are most respectfully invited to give their aid.  
Feb. 22

**TO RENT.**  
For the year 1834.  
That two story brick STORE HOUSE, on Washington street, lately occupied by John Meconkin, as a Cabinet maker's shop.  
This House is well calculated for either a Merchant or Mechanic, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place being in the thoroughfare between the principal public Houses. For terms apply to  
W. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Feb. 8, 1834. cowit

**NOTICE.**  
The Subscriber, expecting to leave Easton about the first of April, requests all those indebted to him either on account of Assignment or otherwise, to call and settle them within that period.  
Attention to the above, will be an accommodation, and a neglect of the same may be disagreeable to both parties.  
JAS. H. McNEAL.  
Feb. 22

**FOR RENT.**  
And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconkin, dec'd.  
P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.  
Feb. 22

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot County, will be exposed to public sale on TUESDAY the 4th day of March next, at the late residence of John Meconkin, deceased, in the town of Easton, the balance of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and Kitchen furniture, two Horses with harness, one nearly new, a House and lot on Harrison Street with the appertinances, subject to ground rent, &c. &c.  
Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. and attendance by  
P. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.  
Feb. 22

**STONE LIME.**  
The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a regular supply of ALUM and BOTTOM LIME, which he will put up in hds. or barrels, and deliver at any of the wharves in good order, and on reasonable terms.  
Also, BRICKS and LUMBER, at the yard prices. Orders directed to the subscriber, at his stone store, Hollingsworth street, or left at Mr. Luther J. Cox, Pratt street wharf, will be attended to.  
JOHN STEWART.  
Baltimore, Feb. 22 3w  
The Easton Gazette will insert the above to the amount of one dollar and charge the American office.

**UNCLE SAM.**  
WILL stand the ensuing season, at Chestertown, Head of Sassafras, and Middletown, Delaware.  
Terms hereafter made known.  
Feb. 15 3w

**UPTON,**  
The thorough bred Horse  
500 years old the twenty-fourth of next June.  
A bay, with black mane, tail, and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.  
May Day (the sire of Upton), was got by Virginia, his dam by Florida, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks; by Spread Eagle—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in hand bills.  
E. N. HAMBLETON,  
TENCH-TILGHMAN.  
Feb. 15.

**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 Selim, g. g. d. by the Prince of Wales, Pegasus, (in England, g. g. d. Peggy, the famous Plate Mare, imported when in foal, 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; grand dam by Snap; grand dam by Gower Stallion; (son of the G. Dolphin Arabian), and her dam by Flying Children.

Clifford was got by Doctor Brown's celebrated running horse Wonder, out a thoroughbred Dun 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 Cygnet mare, her dam by Cartouch—Ebony by Clifters. On the dam side—Tis, the dam of Clifton, was got by the imported horse Stirling; her dam by the imported horse Centurion; her grand dam was Mr. Mead's celebrated running mare Orachel; who was got by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Celer, her g. g. dam by the imported horse Partner; her g. g. dam by the imported horse Janus; her g. g. dam by the imported horse Valiant; her g. g. dam by the imported mare, the property of Peter Randolph, Esq.

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, Iris, is 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 gentlemen 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 Laura, Celeste, Bonny Black, Lady Relief, and others—at Tree Hill, Va., beating Wm. R. Johnson's Annette, Dismal, Betsey Graves, (Betsey Baker) distanced, at Taylorville, Va., beating Lolla, Yellow Jacket, (Donald Blair) and Eliza Wharton—at Fairfield, running the severest and most splendid race in modern times; four mile heat, taking the first heat in 7m. 58sec. and continuing severely with Goliath the third heat, Z. A. distanced) which was six seconds quicker than Eclipse and Henry ran their third heat, beating Pizarro, who had before beaten Goliath at Tree Hill, and Quarter Master out on 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 offered and refused for half of Tychicus, after his last race.

**W. M. H. & H. A. TAYLOR.**  
Mount Airy, Va. Jan. 9, 1834. law 4w  
Copy the above and forward account to the Maryland Gazette office.

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county on the 27th day of December last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself WILLIAM; he is about five feet eight and a half inches high, and about twenty eight years of age, has a scar on the right side of his head, and has, but several of his feet teeth, had on when committed a grey cloth bodied coat and pantaloons, and coarse shoes, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
MAHON TALBOT,  
Sheriff of Fred'k. county.

**TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:**  
On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Caleb Brown, 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 Act and the said Caleb Brown having complied with the several requisites required by the said Act of Assembly.  
I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Caleb Brown 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 time is appointed for the creditors of the said Caleb Brown to attend and show cause if any they have why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said Act of Assembly.  
Given under my hand this 25th day of January eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
LAMB'T. W. SPENCER.  
Feb. 1

**TALBOT COUNTY, to wit.**  
On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Henry Clift 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 Act—and the said Henry Clift having complied with the several requisites required by the said Act of Assembly.  
I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Clift 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 time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Clift to attend; and show cause if any they have why the said Henry Clift should not have the benefit of the said Act of Assembly.  
Given under my hand this 23rd day of August 1833.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Feb. 1.

**MARYLAND:**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court.**  
February Term A. D. 1834.  
On application of William H. Emory adm'r. of Lot Warfield 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 and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied, and filed from the minutes of proceed-ings of the said court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 7th day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r  
Wills for Talbot county

**MARYLAND:**  
**Talbot County Orphans' Court.**  
February Term A. D. 1834.  
On application of John Stevens, adm'r with the will annexed of William Jenkins late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton one in the city of Philadelphia, and also in the Centreville Times printed in Queen Anne's county.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied, and filed from the minutes of proceedings of the said court, I have hereunto 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.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county

**MARYLAND:**  
**Talbot county Orphans' Court.**  
24th January A. D. 1834.  
On application of John Stevens, adm'r with the will annexed of William Jenkins late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton one in the city of Philadelphia, and also in the Centreville Times printed in Queen Anne's county.  
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of Wills for Talbot county

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**Talbot county Orphans' Court.**  
24th January A. D. 1834.  
On application of John Stevens, adm'r with the will annexed of William Jenkins late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton one in the city of Philadelphia, and also in the Centreville Times printed in Queen Anne's county.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied, and filed from the minutes of proceedings of the said court, I have hereunto 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.  
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JAS. PRICE Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county

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**N. G. SINGLETON.**  
WILL open a School on Monday the 5d 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 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.

**Great Bargains! Great Bargains!**  
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE  
**COACH, GIG & HARNESS**



**MANUFACTORY**  
OF  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS**  
In the Town of Easton, Talbot Co. Md.  
THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above Business; & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,  
a superior assortment of articles in their line

CONSISTING IN PART OF  
**Eight new Gigs,**  
price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and too good  
**SULKIES,**  
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of  
**NEW HARNESS,**  
all of which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also  
a large assortment of  
**MATERIALS,**

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial COACHEES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Ob't Serv't  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**  
N. B. A. & H. have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathe, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 14 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.  
A. & H.  
Feb. 15 3m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months.

**REMOVAL.**  
**MENLOVE 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 Easton 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

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty fifth day of March next between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Howells now resides, beautifully situated, on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers Ferry," the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum.—The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out houses, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thorough-fare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mill also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.  
The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money, and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security being in force from the day of sale and payable at the latest periods will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full & complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.  
S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.  
Feb. 1. (W)  
The Baltimore American and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above once a week and send their respective accounts to this office for payment.

POETRY.

The following verses were handed to us, the other day, while in Annapolis.

In the present House of Delegates of Maryland, we have a great variety of the things of this earth, as the following list will most amply demonstrate.

We have a Crab, without a claw, A Night, as bright as Day, sir, A Day, that dawns, on moral law, A most effulgent ray, sir.

We have a Right, to right the wrong, A Lance, to guard the hall, sir, Likewise some Smiths, to keep all strong, Least feeble Men, should fall, sir.

We have a Dale, close by a Grove, A Carrot too, we've Heard, sir, Which seemed to breathe soft notes of love, Just like the cooing bird, sir.

We have a Brewer, without ale, Whom all do not admire, sir, Malt drink to us, is always state, For want of ardent fire, sir.

We've Mr. Short, who all call Long, A Berry, of rare fruit, sir, A Gale, that never blows so strong, But what it's sometimes mute, sir.

A Highland, laddie too is here, His colleague's always Handy, And let the bill " reforms" appear, You'll find them both the dandy.

The millers are with us it seems, Of Millers, we have two, sir, And Carters, who devoid of teams, Can still their work pursue, sir.

We have a Jackson man that's Sly, A thing most rarely known, sir, A Fountain, too, that passes by, A Birch\*\*\* that's near it grown, sir.

We have a Horney, man, not Gaud, A Spencer, too, to shield him, His pattern we all know's not scant, For it takes some room to wield him.

But now 'tis time to call a halt, My hand is far from White, sir, The spluttering pen is all in fault, And so I'll cease to write, sir.

\*Members names.

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, "AND SUCH AN AGENT." The words, the voice, the singing finger, and the reiterated applause of the gallery were annihilating—even the bronzed ingrate himself could not withstand it—he fled the hall while the auditors were yet echoing his shame. (Washington letter.)

Though shame had lost its sting and force He could not bear that stern rebuke, He fled his recreant soul's remorse Gather'd its strength—the traitor shook. And then the burst—the lauding peal Rang in 'his ears—'twas Satan's seal.

A thousand piercing glances bent, On him, the fiend of recklessness, Could not have torn his soul, or rent His heart within its dark recess— 'Could not have made his spirit quail Like that stern voice and answering hail.

It seem'd as if the very hand Had held an ever searing brand 'Tostamp his brow, and there he stood, 'Black with the seal "Ingratitude."

MISS CHARLOTTE JACKSON, MANTU-MAKER AND MILLINER.

Returns her sincere thanks to her friends and the citizens of Talbot generally, for their very liberal patronage since she commenced the above business, and respectfully informs them that she has removed from her old stand on Washington Street, to the house occupied by Mrs. Edmondson, on Harrison Street, nearly opposite the Protestant Episcopal Church, where she is prepared to execute all orders in her line, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms—she requests her old customers and the citizens generally to give her a call.

MILLINERY. MRS. A. M. FAULKNER

Having concluded to resume the business of MILLINERY & MANTU MAKING, in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Catherine Jackson and her sister Miss Elizabeth Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, she herself and assures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the fashions regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore in season, and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.

WILLIAM 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

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 at the day time.

ELIJAH B. WILSON. Jan 25 Sw

A CARD. JOHN BOZMAN KERR. Having been admitted to the practice of the Law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's, and Talbot Counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney. Easton, Nov. 23 1833

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 Swandown vesting, Flannels, Baize, 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 Valenciennes 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, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call. Nov. 23

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given, That the chief and classical department of this academy is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Giddy, 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, which he now occupies.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't. Jan. 25, 1834 Sw

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by 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 Edw. 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 time is appointed for the creditors; 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. an. 25

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 cow3w

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 to send them two copies of their respective publications in succession that they may not fall of receiving in order to make the list complete. Hartford, October, 1833.

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.

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 Evening Class, which will meet at the Easton Female Seminary, the first week in February. Jan. 25

MARYLAND. Caroline County Orphans' Court, 21st 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.

Test, 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

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 MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county to Sept. 21.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, 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 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 A, which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3rd. 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. (W) Potry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

\$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 nearly the colour of Jacob.

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

CHARLOTTE is a bright oval—about five feet eight or nine—straight high 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 state and secured in the jail in Centreville Queen Ann's County. MARIA E. TILGHMAN, Q. A. County. Jan. 11

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 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 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. 16

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, 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 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 be, to the editor and proprietor.

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

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 Leeds Kerr, 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 (I can not 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 Oiling and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two 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. THOS. M. JONES. city 4

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—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 CLOUD & FOUDEY, 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 supposed, 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 Musgrave, Morton McMichael.

There is no country which, for the time of its civilization 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 and 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 in 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 manuscript and signatures will be returned, by mailing according to address.

The new and very popular Novel, entitled "VILLAGE DEVIAS," 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 BULLER, BARRIS, &c. &c.

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.

THOS. M. JONES. city 4

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER

EMILY JANE. ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.

The subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner Emily Jane, will commence her regular route between Easton Point & Baltimore, on Sunday the twenty third inst. Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on Wednesday the twenty sixth inst. at nine o'clock, in the morning and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about 6 months and has proved to be a very fine sailor, which is a great advantage to passengers & freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere at all times, & all orders left at the store of Dr. Thos. H. Dawson & Son or with Robert Leonard; who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's Ob't. servant. JOSHUA LEONARD. Feb. 15 Sw (W)

READ THIS NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorized JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed, hurtful as it may be to all parties concerned; but if the plaintiff do not countermand executions, heretofore in his hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10th OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due. J. M. FAULKNER, late Sheriff. Feb. 15 1834 if

A STRAY COW. Came to the subscriber's farm about the first of January, she has no ear mark, her colour is red and white, the owner is requested to come and prove his property and pay the cost of the advertisement and to take her away. Feb. 15 RD. TRIPPE.

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

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

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

\*Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to 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.

TAKEN UP ADRIFT. On January 3d 1834, about 2 miles below Haddaway's in the Bay Side, a Row Boat 13 ft. long, white bottom and black ends, 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 Sw

VOYAGE SATURDAY BY ALEX

TWO DOLLARS ADVE

Not exceeding for ONE DOLLAR CENTS for every

To the People of the People

FELLOW CITIZEN In my first

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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, MARCH 8, 1834.

NO. 10.

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.

To the People of the United States.  
LETTER II.

**FELLOW CITIZENS—**  
In my first letter, I apologised for appearing before you, showed you that I had been the early and steadfast friend of General Jackson, pointed out the motive for the persecution directed against me, which he now sanctions, and defied him and his adherents to prove any of their foul imputations.

Even when oppressed in September last, it will be seen, on reference to my letters of the 21st of that month, heretofore published, that I did not attribute the conduct of the President to any malignant motive. I then considered him the mere instrument of men around him, who were unworthy of his confidence; and believed that he had become the executioner of their vengeance against all who checked their rapacity. But I confess, that whilst I still believed the President to be ruled by extraneous influences operating on his passions, it is difficult charitably to account for his silence whilst acts are deliberately executed before his eyes, which are at variance with truth, justice, and charity.

What can be a more serious charge, than to say, that under the mask of friendship, I entered the cabinet to thwart the President and favour an institution, which I professed to oppose? Yet, serious as this imputation is, it is sanctioned by the chief magistrate! It is sanctioned in opposition to all facts, nay, in contradiction to his declarations made to me in writing, as well as personally, up to the last moments of our separation!

To sustain so grave a charge, proof should have been given; but all that is said to sustain it, is, that I resisted the removal of the deposits, and that in a letter, published at New Orleans, I expressed such sentiments, as showed that I had been "indoctrinated with all the hostility of the bank opposition." My reasons for resisting the removal of the deposits will be given in a future letter, when the public will be able to judge how far that resistance sustains the vile imputation which I am now considering. At present I shall refer only to the second pretext for this calumny.

To a letter from a friend at New Orleans, I wrote a reply in October last which I regretted to see published without my consent. From that reply the official paper of the 20th of December last, made this quotation.

"It is but too obvious, either that we misunderstood the qualities of General Jackson's head, or else he has been wonderfully altered. On all the cardinal questions agitated, he has failed to be consistent; he promised purity in selections for office, yet few have been purely made; he professed to be a friend to domestic industry, yet he has done more than any body else to prostrate it; he advocated a national government bank, and yet effects to dread a monied aristocracy; he complained of the corruption of one bank, and yet takes forty or fifty irresponsible paper-circulating banks under the national wing; he has been for, and against, internal improvement; he denounced nullification, yet he has been of late unsaying all that he had said in his proclamation. In short, I do not believe, he ever had fixed principles, or ever arrived at any result by the exercise of the mind; impulses and passions have ruled."

The sketch here presented was drawn after my retirement to private life, and consequently after I had availed myself of an opportunity, not before enjoyed, of closely examining the original. When I became one of the President's advisers, it was my duty to study his moral and intellectual qualities, as well as his political principles and views; and to this end, I exerted such powers of discrimination as I possessed. The result was a conviction, that, in the portraits which I had drawn, to gain popular approbation, in 1823 and 1828, I had either flattered General Jackson, or owing to my having had before me outlines only taken by his intimate friends; or else that the features had been of late greatly altered under the influence of pride and power. I naturally stated, in a private letter to a friend, the result of my observation, especially as that friend like myself had been originally a great admirer of General Jackson; and I am sure, it grieved him to hear, as it did me to have occa-

sion to communicate, what contradicted so many of our fond anticipations. The prominent characteristics of General Jackson, according to my representations in 1823 and 1828, were purity of purpose, and steadiness in execution. But, in 1833, I became satisfied, that his principles, even on cardinal points, were not fixed; that purposes were created for him, the true nature of which was concealed by artful management; and that, in carrying them into execution, impulse and passion impressed a character of obstinacy on his conduct, which under the exercise of the mind, would have been steadiness in execution.

It is true, that before my entrance into office, I was aware that the President had been imposed upon in relation to appointments. I also knew that he had been unsteady in his course as to domestic industry, internal improvement, and a national bank. But, what was my duty, when the President invited me as his friend, to become one of his advisers? If I could reconcile the acceptance of office with the doubt which I felt as to my ability, and with private obligations, I considered it my duty to do so, in the hope that I might render some service, by striving to reconcile his practice with former professions; by trying to persuade him to abandon a vacillating course as to manufactures, since nothing could be more pernicious to this interest than uncertainty in legislation; and by urging him to adhere to a strict interpretation of the constitution, instead of wandering in the mazes of construction, in relation to the United States Bank, or other disputed subjects.

Such are the remarks which I consider myself called upon to make, in relation to one of the pretexts for the aspersion, that I entered the President's cabinet to thwart him. But, lest any doubt should exist on your minds as to my disinterestedness or to the manner in which the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury was conferred on me, I think it proper to make you acquainted with the following details, bearing on these points.

Although I never directly or indirectly asked any personal favour of the President, I do him the justice to say, that he manifested desire on several occasions to promote, what he doubtless considered my advancement. With the advice and consent of the Senate, he appointed me a director of the Bank of the United States, but I declined the trust. He afterwards tendered me the office of attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, which I also refused. Without my knowledge, he appointed me, with the concurrence of the Senate, a commissioner under the convention with Denmark; and, when I hesitated to accept, he pressed the trust upon me, on the ground that to accept would be a duty to the public and a relief to himself from embarrassment.

Before I had executed the duty under the convention with Denmark, I was, on the 4th of December, 1832, unexpectedly invited to accept the office of Secretary of the Treasury. And lest any representation of the circumstances, attending the offer, should be open to cavil on that account, I shall not trust to my memory, but present the following statement extracted from a confidential letter, which I wrote on the 5th of December 1832.

**EXTRACTS.** "The President has in a formal, kind, and a pressing manner, asked me to accept a seat in his cabinet. I confess, I was surprised, and not only surprised but distressed; but it is best, whilst the incidents are all fresh in my memory, that I should give you a sketch. A member of the cabinet said—'Mr. Duane, I have been particularly desired by the President, to seek this interview with you, on matters of much consequence not only to himself, but to the country. The President has for some time past meditated a change in his cabinet; it has been deferred until after the termination of the elections in the states; and, as they are now over, the proposed change is urged anew. The present secretary of state is to go to France; the present secretary of the treasury is to take his place in the department of state; and the question is, who is to go into the treasury? It is settled, that a citizen of Pennsylvania is to be appointed; the President and his friends have sought in that state for a person in all respects competent as an officer, and faithful as a friend. A list of names has been looked, and, after due inquiry, the President is decidedly convinced, that you, sir, present the fairest claims to official and personal consideration. You are of the old democratic party of Pennsylvania, and have grown with its growth, you are known as a mild but unwavering friend of the great political principles, which Pennsylvania cherishes; your personal reputation, too gives you a moral influence, of the extent of which you are not perhaps yourself aware; you were the early, and have

been the steadfast friend of Gen. Jackson; and should continue in every proper way to sustain him whom you contributed to elevate. So satisfied, indeed, is the President, of your peculiar fitness for the department, and your being just such a person as he can politically as well as personally rely upon, that I cannot use too strong terms, in describing the solicitude that you should not refuse the station."

"This is more brief than the reality, but perfectly correct. I replied—I have listened, sir, to what you have stated, with surprise, and distress, so that it cannot be supposed that I can give a positive reply. I cannot express how grateful and proud I am at this mark of confidence; if, however, I am now to give utterance to what I feel, it is to ask the President to blot this matter from his mind. It is true that I have been and am sincerely friendly to the President; that I possess the personal and political confidence of many worthy men in Pennsylvania; and that I have a strong inclination to do all in my power to evince my principles and promote the welfare of the people. But it is also true, that my abilities are overrated, that my influence in Pennsylvania is more limited than is supposed; and that no weight can be given, by my accession, to the administration. Such an occasion as the present cannot be heedlessly regarded by me, but all considerations united, forbid me to assent. I have, through life, sought the shade, and whenever I have been out of it, it has not been from choice; I have always desired to tread on the earth; lest in ascending even a single step of the political ladder, I should be obliged to resume my former place. Perhaps this is morbid pride; but be it what it may, it has a powerful influence over me."

"To this it was rejoined,—'all you have said, Mr. Duane, shows you have the merit, you deny yourself the possession of. You have by declining office on several occasions, omitted to advance yourself. I am the President's friend and yours, and am not the man to advocate anything of a doubtful nature, by which the public may be affected. Others are more competent perhaps to judge of your qualifications than you are yourself; heretofore, there have been difficulties; there may be some at this time, owing to excitement in the South, but that will soon cease, and in a few months you will be perfectly *au fait* as to all general duties. As to your standing in Pennsylvania, we have information to be relied on; we believe your appointment would be pleasing there; the President desires to do what will gratify that State. Apart from other considerations, the President's own spontaneous preference of you is a compliment not to be overlooked; you will derive credit from it, where you are not known, amongst all who respect the patriotism and pure intentions, as well as the natural sagacity of the President. I am persuaded that the appointment would be acceptable to many of the President's most distinguished friends; indeed, the fact, that he goes to the people, and not to congress, to select, will give weight to the choice. You will earn a high reputation in the office proposed, and the labours will be less burdensome than those to which you have been accustomed, &c."

"I then said, 'that to tear up, as it were by the roots, my business in Philadelphia, on the uncertainty, or even certainty of continuing in office here for four years, would be very imprudent; that changes of residence, associations, and expenditure, were sound objections; that friends to me, ought not urge a proceeding of so doubtful a character, &c.'

"To this it was replied—'that every man owed something to his country; that even on the question of mere interest the change would be advantageous that I might be certain of employment for four years, at six thousand dollars per year; that the mode of living was that of a private gentleman in Philadelphia; that by identifying myself with General Jackson and his friends, and making a sacrifice, if it was one, I established a claim continuing in this, or appointment to some other station.'

"I closed by saying 'that, out of thankfulness and a desire to make a return for such confidence, my heart urged me to say 'yes,' but my head by no means assented; that it would be rude as well as unkind to the President to decide at once & upon so sudden an appeal, on so serious a subject; and that therefore, I would reflect."

Such, fellow citizens, is a brief but faithful representation of the manner, in which I was invited to enter the cabinet. My disinclination to take office as above expressed, remained unaltered. Valued friends, whom I consulted, exerted themselves to induce me to serve and, when I was called upon for a decision, on the 30th of January, 1833, I reluctantly consented. When my consent was given,

the President, on the 1st of February, caused his satisfaction to be expressed at my determination, and his "wishes that it might confer a lasting benefit upon the country and myself." When I saw him in March, he reiterated what had been before communicated to me, assuring me that he had himself selected my name from the list before him. This declaration he also made to several of our mutual friends, whom I might name if needful, and who I doubt not, when they see this letter will be mortified to find, that there should have arisen the least necessity to sustain what never should have been brought in question. But if anything further is necessary to prove that the President spontaneously selected me, I refer to his own letter to me of the 17th July last, in which he avows the fact, and gives, amongst other reasons, for the selection, his desire to elevate a name, which, although in an humble sphere, had earned reputation in the eyes of the people.

Yet, in utter disregard of all these facts he had the hardihood to assert, in his official paper of the 20th December last, that I "palmed myself; or was palmed upon him."

WM. J. DUANE.  
February 20, 1834.

**MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.**

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, 14 Feb. 1834.

Ever since I have been in the Government I never have had so much on my hands as I have since I wrote you my last letter. Folks are pourin in here from all quarters, and bringin petitions and memorials—some on em just as much as a man can lift, and when they come to stretch them out they kiver all Congress. Most all the Committees that come on here call to see me and the General, and the work of presentin them to the General has kept me busy enuf I tell you. The first and biggest Committee that came here was from the New York Merchants and Traders. I tell'd the General, says I, now General is our time to brush up all we know about trade and money business; for, says I them New Yorkers every one on em has got his eye

set on the bank and all public matters that any man I ever met—he was a rate patriot and an honest man. Well says I General, that you said; and I have a notion too he was in favor of a National Bank, and just such a one as we got now. That is true enuf, says the General, but that was when I thought just so too; folks should change their opinions Major, always when 'The Government' changes their. Well, says I, I didn't think of that. I wish says the General I'd a knowed who that chap was, I'd a made him shake in his shoes for darin to jine them rascally Merchants and Traders against my experiment. I guess says I General that wouldn't a been an easy job, for I kept my eye on that critter the hull time and kept thinkin all the while of what I have heard you say about his father, and thinks I 'that's a rate chip of the old block.' But says I, General, we've got more work to morrow agin, there's another committee from New York, bringin another mile of names, all mechanics says I, rale hard fisted fellows, what says the General, mechanics Major!! And he sprang up and danced round like a boy. Them are the fellows, Major says he, strait from Tammany Hall, says the General now you'll have another story Major.

None of your Traders and Merchants for me; there aint a spark of Patriotism in the hull on 'em; but the Mechanics—give me the Mechanics; and now Major turn to and get a table well spread and dinner on it at 12 o'clock, that's the rale working man's dinner hour; and let us put on our old coats and dont shave to morrow—(the General is playin cunnin in such matters). So next day sure enuf in they come, and we turned to shakin hands. 'Aha, my friends, says the General these are the hands I like to shake; no glove work here; you are the men to tell Congress what to do; and, says the General, any man in office from the President downward ought to mind what you tell 'em.' And the General he walk'd round among em and shook hands agin, and slap'd em on the shoulders; and took a quid of tobacco from one on em, and gin another chew out of his own box; and was as happy as you ever see, and spry as a cricket too.

Now my friends, says the General, lets talk over public matters; and with that one on 'em step'd out and spoke for the rest, and I never in my born days heard a critter of his looks and trade talk so about Banks and money matters; and he began back more than 30 years, when he was printin, and come up all along, and he did shave down and saw up party measures and party folks, and dove-tail'd matters so, the General was stump'd; the General walk'd up to

him and made playn ugly faces at him; but the critter went on and talk'd right up to the General; and there was a lump of sugar or a drop of 'ole in the bull out. As soon as he stop'd, the General give him a hard look and says he 'Stranger, what's your trade?' 'A master Carpenter, Sir, said he. I was your friend, General; and every man I employ'd was also, and we stuck to you till the measures of your administration, have driven us out of employ, and here is a blacksmith and here is a ropemaker.' And so he went on pretty much threw all trades. 'It gives us pain, General, to tell you that our families— and here he stop'd—he tried to speak, but he couldn't; he turn'd and walk'd to the window, and come back and tried it agin; and as soon as he'd come to speak about unemployed workmen and his lip would quiver so, I was jist agoin to step right up, and tell the General what this man wanted to say; but he got on to rights himself, and wound up by bringin his fist down on the table. I had a notion it would go rite through, and the General's hat on the table bounce'd up, I tell you; and says he, 'there must be a change, General.' The General, didnt like the looks and talk of this critter nigh as well as the Merchants and Traders man the day afore. He tride em a spell with 'glory and reform'; but that didn't do no good, and that got the General's dander up too, and so says he, 'Strangers, the next time you come to talk with 'the Government,' you must get your representatives to come with you; but they tell'd the General they had none, and hadn't had any for a long while, but they would arter next election.

The General took the hint in a minit; and says he (for he was playn stuck up by it) if you dare change any of your representatives at the next election (except one)—I'll put your city, the hull scrape on't, over on my friend Swartwout's meadows in Jersey. I'll let you know that I am tryin an experiment and will try it come what will, I've said I would, and right or rong I'll do it, if I di ten thousand Spanish Inquisitions. And now strangers clear out and go home; and as soon as the General put on the hat they got on their feet, and walk'd out; but it did make me feel playn sad and heavy to see folks come so far threw the middle of winter, and go home empty handed. The General was in a peaky bad temper all day, and so was I; but Mr. Van Buren and some of the Congressmen from New York State come in and made clear weather agin, by lettin us they expected every minit another Committee from New York, of the rale strait from Tammany Hall too, and they read over the names. 'There that one, says Mr. Van Buren, is an old friend of mine; he was Mayor once, and is now a Banker; he knows every thing, an can tell in a minit the difference between a crook'd, account and a fair business transaction. And here is another, he sent us a big ball'd headed Eagle once General, dont you remember; and by the way Major says he, he is one of your countrymen; and the rest, says Mr. Van Buren are all to be depended on, the first people of the city, in fact the party couldn't hang together without 'em. Well, says the General, this is something like; and now says he, thebest way would be, when they come, to let Congress out, and let all our folks have a hollow day.

Well sure enuf they have come, and we've had some on 'em here, but I haint got time to tell you about it in this letter but will in my next. And I've got something to tell you about a new man jist come here all the way from Ireland, his name is Dennis M'Looney, he is a good natur'd critter, and the General likes him nigh about as much as he does me. I do'nt know what he is arter, and the General do'nt nother; but he says he can do pretty much any thing, and he tell's some playn funny stories for us, we haint got no office for him yit, but there will be some holes soon to fill up here, and by his tell he can fit playn nigh any place.

Four's &c.  
J. DOWNING, Major,  
Downingville Militia 3d Brigade.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser.  
WASHINGTON, 21st February, 1834.

In my last letter I told you about my presenting to the general them two Committees from New York—some of the Merchants and traders, and tother of the Mechanics, and how the General thought the last come rite from Tammany Hall, and got into a playn mistake about it. But I told you that the rale Tammany folks did come and now I'm goin to tell you what a high time we had here.

I got the list of names of the consti-

ter, and I and the General went to work  
read in em over and over so as to get  
em glib—so when the hour come we got  
the room to rights and the General look  
his stand right in the middle on't, and I  
stood a little ahead on him, and Dennis  
M'Looney, who I tell'd you about in my  
last he said he best git by the door with  
the list of names, and call em out for us,  
and so let em come up to the General one  
at a time, and then there would be no  
mistake—he said that was exactly the  
way at all the great folk's houses in Ire-  
land. But when they come, you never  
see sich work as Dennis made out—he  
stopped the first one, and instead of let-  
ting the man tell him what his name was,  
Dennis wanted to know if he was so-and-  
so—he took the first name on the list  
and etch he'd tried em all round, he took  
the next name and tried em a spell at that  
and so on. I could't hear all that was  
said, for Dennis ony opened the door just  
wide enuf to put his own head on't, and  
kept talkin and scoldin like all natur; so  
he-sights the General call'd out, and says  
he, Mr. M'Looney, stand a side, says he,  
and let our friends come in; but Dennis  
jammed the door right to, and turned and  
tell'd the General, he did'n't believe they  
were the persons the General expected,  
and so I had to go and let em in myself,  
and to keep Dennis out of trouble, I tell'd  
him to go in a corner, and look and learn  
somethin of American manners, afore he  
comes to play Irish here; and so in they  
come—but there was only 3 on em, and  
that made things easy for me, and as the  
General remembered as many of the  
names, he stepped up to em, and shook  
hands with em and called em by the three  
first names on the list—to one 'he said,  
"I am glad to welcome the man who was  
once Mayor of New York, and I hope to  
see you, Mayor, agin says the General—  
and you my friend, I thank you once  
more for bringing me on here just after my  
first election, that big bald headed Eagle  
—I was so busy then I had not time to  
do it—I am sorry to tell you that noble  
bird is dead, but I preserved all I could  
of him, I stuff my arm chair cushion  
with his feathers—my friend Mrs. E.  
made a fan of his tail, and I keep his  
quills to write my Proclamations, and  
Vetoes with; and so the General shook  
hands agin, and to rights, says he, where  
is the rest on you; and he took up the list  
and read all their names over, and then  
come trouble.

They told the General, nary one on  
'em ever had been Mayor, and none on  
'em ever sent an Eagle to the General;  
but one said he had the honor of makin  
the furniture for the General's room, when  
he was on at York, on the Grand tower;  
and then he hand'd the General his card,  
telling about his work; and another step'd  
up and tell'd the General he had the honor  
of sellin' it at Auction after the General  
was done with it; and he gin the  
General another card, tellin what his bus-  
ness was in York. The General look'd  
at 'em a spell, and then he looked at to-  
ther one, but he had no card; he said he  
did'n't do no business because he had an  
office under Government. The General  
began to think there was another mis-  
take, and he look'd at me, & I tip'd him  
a wink, and just whisper'd in his ear,  
"Try 'em on Glory a spell, General, says  
I, and there will be no mistake arter that;  
and so the General went at it, and sure  
enuf you never see criturs spruce up as  
they did; and the further the General got  
into Glory and Reform, the loner these  
criturs burraw'd for us; and Dennis got  
at it too, and that made just six on us,  
and we settled up matters as clear as a  
whistle. There warn't no distress now  
where, one said, Mahogany was as cheap  
as pine boards was a spell ago, and so  
was labor; and if the General would ony  
go on and put down the Bank, and would  
give him an order to make him some ta-  
bles, he would show the difference, an-  
other said things never was better for his  
business, for he expected this spring to  
have the sellin of nigh upon all the house-  
hold furniture in New York; and the o-  
ther said he was content so long as the  
party hung together, for he got his honest  
livin out of the public money, and that  
did'n't belong to nobody but the Gener-  
al; and then we all turn'd too agin and  
had another spell of Glory and hurraw-  
in.

The General was tickled most desper-  
ately, and he tell'd 'em all to stay and  
take dinner with us; and as soon as Con-  
gress was let out we had a good large  
party, and we all set down and talked  
over matters, and as we had now just  
the kind of folks from New York, to tell  
the Congress folks and all our other friends  
what the rate state of things was North,  
and that there warn't no distress there,  
and them other fellows I tell'd you about  
in my last letter ony come here to throw  
dust in our eyes. Every thing was now  
as light as sun shine, and it will take a  
good many Committees and Petitioners  
to make the General budge an inch  
now.

The General tell'd these good folks  
from Tammany Hall, he'd like to have  
em stay here as long as Congress re-  
mains here, and they may come and put  
up a cent of their own money. As  
soon as the General said that, one on  
them got up from the table and walked  
round to the General, & whisper'd some-  
thin in the General's ear. For a spell  
the General looked play blank, and all I  
could hear him say was "What!"—"Bant"  
—"Can't pay," "I see," says the Gener-  
al, "how it is—that's Biddle's work—"  
"disappoint him"—and with that he call'd  
Amos, and whisper'd something to him

and he whisper'd something to Amos,  
and he whisper'd agin to Major Blair,  
and so it went round till one on 'em got  
up and went over to the Treasury, and  
brought in some money and the General  
settled up that matter pretty quick—and  
so that's pretty much all I've got to say  
about this Tammany Committee—and  
if you want to know about some other  
things that's goin on here that I haifn't got  
time to write about, I'd advise you to read  
Dennis M'Looney's letters; he writes a  
letter every day to his friends in Ire-  
land, and to git it home safe he sends his  
letters to Mr. King, who prints the New  
York American. Dennis and I  
are pretty good friends, considering—but  
he says he don't like the Yankees a bit,  
and to be even with him I tell him I like  
his countrymen amazingly—so we went  
quarrel on that hook.

Your's &c.  
J. DOWNING, Major,  
Downingville, Militia, 2d Brigade.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA  
COMMITTEE.

The deputation of citizens of Philadelphia,  
who proceeded to Washington with the  
memorial from that city against the removal  
of the Public Deposits, made an official  
Report of their proceedings at a general meeting  
of the signers of the memorial on Saturday last.  
The particulars of their interview with the  
President of the United States are thus de-  
tailed:

"The memorial having been satisfactorily  
disposed of in both Houses of Congress, the  
delegates thought it respectful to call on the  
President of the United States, and make  
known to him the condition, the sufferings,  
and opinions of their constituents. This in-  
terview took place, by appointment, at 2 o'clock  
on the 11th of February. The delegates hav-  
ing been severally introduced to the President,  
we were received with such politeness and  
courtesy of manner, as to justify the expectation of  
a patient and candid hearing. In this, how-  
ever, they were disappointed. The Chairman  
had hardly announced in one or two sentences,  
the general nature of our mission, when the  
President interrupted him, and proceeded, in a  
vehement discourse of more than twenty  
minutes duration, to announce to us, and  
through us, to our constituents, his opinions,  
& his determinations in reference to the restora-  
tion of the deposits, the recharter of the Bank,  
and the future disposition of the public re-  
venue. In the course of those remarks, (which,  
as they were long, and somewhat desultory, it  
is deemed unnecessary to present in detail,) the  
following positions were distinctly assumed by  
the President:

1. That application for relief must be made to  
the Bank of the United States, and not to  
him; that whatever distress existed in the  
community, (and he believed there was some  
distress,) had been caused by the Bank, which  
was hoarding its specie, and curtailing its  
discounts, in order to crush the State Banks,  
and compel the Government to abandon its  
policy: That the Executive had no power to  
relieve the distresses of the community, but  
that the stockholders of the Bank might effect  
that object by electing directors who would con-  
sider its affairs honestly, and on principles of  
Christian benevolence.

2. That the present directors of the Bank  
had violated its charter by giving to the Pres-  
ident the whole power of the Bank, a power  
to use its funds without voucher or receipt—  
That such a power in the hands of one man  
was dangerous to the liberties of the country,  
and had been used to destroy the elective fran-  
chise. That the President of the Bank, if an  
honest man, would not have accepted a trust  
so unlawful. That for these reasons, he re-  
garded the Bank as a monster of corruption,  
which he was determined to put down—  
That a Bank so using its powers, ought (as  
he repeatedly expressed it,) to be robbed of  
those powers.

3. That the law creating the Bank of the  
United States, was in his opinion unconstitutional.  
That no power to create a National  
Bank was conferred, or intended to be confer-  
red by the Constitution—That the provision  
by which Congress was authorized to regulate  
the currency, had reference only to domestic  
and foreign coin, and not to paper of any  
description.

4. That having made up his mind irrevoc-  
ably upon all these points—Andrew Jackson  
never would restore the deposits to the Bank—  
Andrew Jackson would never recharter that  
monster of corruption—That neither persua-  
sion nor coercion, nor the opinions of the peo-  
ple, nor the voice of the Legislature, could  
shake his fixed determination—That some-  
times consent to rest the deposits or recharter  
the bank, he would undergo the tortures of  
ten Spanish Inquisitions; that sooner than live  
in a country where such a power prevailed,  
he would seek an asylum in the wilds of A-  
rabia.

5. It was announced by the President that  
he meant to continue the present system of  
collecting the revenue by the State Banks,  
until the experiment had been fully tried, and  
at all events until the expiration of the charter  
of the United States Bank. That he had no  
doubts of the success of the experiment, nor  
that the State Banks would answer all the  
purposes of the Country: That he would  
furnish the country with good, nay, a bet-  
ter and more solvent currency than that of the  
National Bank. That he had early foreseen  
and provided against the inclination of the  
Bank of the United States to crush the State  
Banks, and that his interposition alone had  
saved them from ruin. That he would con-  
tinue to protect the State Banks by all the  
means in his power.

6. The President admitted that considerable  
distress had followed the action of the Govern-  
ment in relation to the deposits. He had  
never doubted that Brokers and Stock Specu-  
lators and all who were doing business upon  
borrowed capital, would suffer severely under  
the effects of the measure, and that all such  
people ought to break.

The foregoing paragraphs are believed to  
contain all the important ideas expressed by the  
President, in the first part of his discourse to  
the Delegates. In some emphatic expressions  
his language is accurately preserved, while his  
numerous repetitions of the same idea in dif-  
ferent words, which served unnecessarily to  
prolong the interview, have been avoided.  
Once or twice the chairman took occasion to  
explain that he seemed to "misapprehend"  
the position of the Delegates, that they had not  
come to represent the Bank or promote its in-  
terests, but to lay before him the condition and  
wishes of citizens of Philadelphia, unconnected

with that institution, and engaged in the vari-  
ous departments of commerce and industry.  
Such explanations, however, produced no just  
effect on the tenor of the President's dis-  
course, nor did he allow an opportunity to  
make those statements as to the condition of  
this community with which the delegates were  
especially charged.

In reference to his declaration, that he  
would continue the present system of collecting  
the revenue thro' the State Banks, until the  
experiment had been fully tried, one of the  
Delegates inquired, whether he had determind  
upon any plan by which the country might be  
relieved, in case the experiment failed.  
His answer was, that he was disposed to be  
candid, and would explain his views on that  
point. That, in order to restore the currency  
to the condition intended by the Constitution,  
and place the moneyed concerns of the country  
where the sagies of the Constitution found and  
left them, he proposed to put out of circulation  
all notes of five dollars and under, by placing  
the public money in such State Banks as  
would issue no notes below ten dollars—and  
by forbidding the receipt, in payment of the  
revenue, of the notes of all Banks which  
should issue notes under ten dollars. That  
the same process would next be pursued in  
reference to all notes under twenty dollars,  
and thus a metallic currency ensured for all  
the common purposes of life, while the use of  
Bank notes would be confined to those engaged  
in commerce.

The same Delegate having inquired when  
he proposed to put this plan in execution, the  
answer was, not immediately—not until the  
expiration of the charter of the Bank of the  
United States. Go home, gentlemen, said he,  
and tell the Bank of the United States, to  
relieve the country, by increasing its busi-  
ness. Let the United States Bank make no  
run upon the State Banks and I will take care  
that the State Banks make no run upon her.  
Let the war between the Banks cease, and all  
will be well in forty-eight hours. The Bank  
of the United States is trying to crush the  
State Banks. Tell the State Bank that I  
will protect them, and that the power of the  
United States Bank is nearly gone, and that  
it will be compelled to cease its present course.  
Here one of the Delegates observed to the  
President—we are, many of us, connected  
with State Banks, and yet we know of no  
such warfare between them and the Bank of  
the United States, as you speak of. It does  
not exist in the city of Philadelphia. There is,  
on the contrary, the utmost good will and  
harmony between the United States Bank and  
the other Banks of our city, nearly all the lat-  
ter are in favor of a re-charter. To which  
the President quickly replied, I know all about  
it, s't, I know that some of your Banks have  
combined in favor of the Bank of the Uni-  
ted States. I have examined the whole sub-  
ject and understand it better than any of you.  
I have looked impartially at both sides of the  
question, and have the best information on the  
subject, from Maine to New Orleans, from the  
most undoubted sources. I learn this morn-  
ing (Feb. 11) from New York, that stocks are  
rising, and that money is becoming abundant.  
Let the Directors of the Bank pursue their  
business on principles of Christian benevolence,  
and all will be well. Let them wind up the  
business of the Bank, without attempting to  
break down the Government, and force a re-  
charter on it, and it will die with the blessings  
of millions. I have read the Scriptures, Gen-  
tlemen, and I find that when the Jews rebel-  
led, and made a golden calf, and worshipped it,  
and it brought a curse upon them. This Bank  
will be a greater curse. I have no hostility to  
the Bank: I am willing it should exist in  
peace; but, if it does persist in its war with  
the Government, I have a measure in contempla-  
tion which will destroy it at once, and which  
I am resolved to apply, be the consequences to  
individuals what they may. The Bank has  
in circulation ten millions of checks, which I  
will direct the State Banks to refuse in pay-  
ment of the public revenue. These checks  
must then be returned upon the Bank, and  
will drain her of the specie she is hoarding.  
This measure I will apply unless the Bank  
desists from its course.

Here the Chairman remarked that the Bank  
was perfectly aware of the design of the Ex-  
ecutive in reference to the Checks, and gave  
it as a reason for not extending its discounts,  
and for retaining so large an amount of specie  
on hand; that daily and hourly applications for  
relief were made by our citizens to the Bank  
without effect; that the Directors of that in-  
stitution felt bound to husband their resources,  
and stand on the defensive, while so serious a  
weapon is in the hands of the Executive. Well  
said, replied the president, let them do right  
and I will not injure them; but if they per-  
sist in measures which I deem oppressive and  
unjust they must expect to feel my power.

In the course of these remarks of which a  
plain and certainly not an exaggerated sketch  
has been attempted by your delegates, the  
President very frequently used the expression  
"HE was determined to place and to leave  
HIS Government where the sagies who framed  
the Constitution found and left it and also to  
place the currency and revenue of the country  
where the sagies found and left it. It occurred  
to several of the delegates to ask for an ex-  
planation of the phrase which conveyed so dis-  
tinct and tangible meaning to their minds. Their  
historical reading had taught them that the fra-  
meters of the constitution found the Government  
in anarchy & left it in order; they found the cur-  
rency & revenue in ruins and left both in a state  
of exalted prosperity; and that one of the in-  
struments by which this was effected, was a  
National Bank bearing almost equal date with  
the Constitution itself—a bank of the same  
kind which the President had stigmatized as  
a monstrous contrivance above and against both  
the Constitution and the law. Fearing how-  
ever that it might lead to a controversy about  
facts and history and unwilling to contend with  
one whose opportunities at least had been bet-  
ter than their own they abstained from inquiries  
which their curiosity strongly urged but which  
promised to lead to no useful result.

The interview had now lasted about an hour  
and during that period it had been impossible  
for the delegates, without unparliamentary retic-  
ence towards the Chief Magistrate of the na-  
tion to explain to him their business and their  
wishes. It had become obvious, moreover,  
that his mind was pre-occupied by a view of  
the subject, which would neutralize the effects  
of facts or reasoning, that he regarded the  
whole question as a contest between the Bank  
on the one hand, and him and HIS Government  
on the other; a contest in which the people  
had no concern except as they might array  
themselves as partisans of either; that he con-  
sidered his own power and the stability of HIS

Government staked upon the issue; and conse-  
quently that the arguments of those who dis-  
claimed connection with either party and ow-  
ed no allegiance to either party and justice, and  
the common weal, would either be rejected  
without a hearing or if heard would be utterly  
disregarded.

The delegates therefore, as soon as this  
painful and (as free citizens they must add.)  
humiliating conviction was forced upon their  
minds rose to take leave. One of their num-  
ber seized the opportunity of a parting word  
to say with emphasis that to the President, and  
to his conduct in removing the public deposits  
the citizens of Philadelphia attributed the dis-  
tresses under which they labor. His reply to  
this remark was but a repetition of assertions  
previously made and the delegates retired with  
no cause of complaint as to their personal treat-  
ment, but indignant that the voice of more than  
ten thousand citizens could be deemed by the  
President unworthy his attention and with a  
sacred conviction that the high places of power, in  
a land boasting of its freedom, were closed and  
barred against unpalatable truth.

The Committee who sign the Report are—  
Elihu Chaney, Thos. Fassitt, James Mar-  
tin, William Gill, John Struthers, Samuel  
Comly, Caleb Cope, Jos. H. Dulles, Thomas  
Fletcher, Gideon Seull, John Waters, Robert  
T. Potts, Benjamin Naglee, Henry Troth,  
Mordcai D. Lewis, Joseph Smith, Merrit  
Canby, John S. Warner, J. Fisher Leaming,  
Isaac Mearns, Joseph McIlvaine, Bela Badger.

**EASTON GAZETTE**  
EASTON, (MD.)  
Saturday Morning, March 8

We publish to day the report of the  
deputation of citizens from the ten thou-  
sand voters of Philadelphia upon their re-  
turn from Washington, where they had  
been sent with a memorial to Congress,  
setting forth their distresses and sufferings  
which have been recently brought  
on them, and stating the interview and  
conversation they had with President  
Jackson on the subject.

We entreat every freeman of our country  
to read this report carefully, that he  
may think on it and understand it. There  
is no disputing the truth of it, for the de-  
putation consisted of twenty-two of as  
respectable and intelligent men, as the  
city of Philadelphia or any other city can  
boast of.

You will here see the language and the  
sentiments and the conduct of your pre-  
scent chief Magistrate towards the respect-  
able body of citizens, who were sent  
representatives of ten thousand voters,  
in the true spirit of the Constitution, to  
lay their grievances before Congress and  
the President, and to beg redress for them.  
Instead of expressing some sympathy for  
their misfortunes—instead of uttering  
some desire to relieve them—instead of  
manifesting a disposition, as a President  
ought to do, to serve them in their dis-  
tresses, he bursts out in a paroxysm of  
rage and abuses the Bank—he bids them  
go home, and apply to the Bank for re-  
lief—he arrogantly and insultingly de-  
clares to them, that Andrew Jackson  
will never restore the deposits—that An-  
drew Jackson will never recharter the  
monster of corruption—and rising still  
higher in lawless haughtiness he proclaims  
that neither persuasion, nor coercion, nor  
the OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE,  
NOR THE VOICE OF THE LEG-  
ISLATURE should shake his fixed de-  
termination—that sooner than consent  
to restore the deposits or recharter the  
Bank, he would undergo the tortures of  
ten Spanish Inquisitions.

But as if not content with this furious  
and unbecoming talk, he proves himself  
destitute of all feeling and sense of duty  
by declaring, that he meant to continue  
the present system (ruinous as it is) until  
the EXPERIMENT was fairly tried—  
thus assuming upon himself the whole  
matter, and cruelly and unmanly tel-  
ling the people that he was trying an ex-  
periment at their cost, which he would  
not give up for more than two years to  
come, let them suffer what they might.  
With wrathful taunting he tells these citi-  
zens, that he admitted that considerable  
distress had followed these measures of  
the Government in relation to the depos-  
its. He had never doubted that all who  
were doing business upon borrowed cap-  
ital would suffer severely under the effect  
of His measures—and that all such peo-  
ple OUGHT TO BREAK!!!

What think you of that from the mouth  
of an American, republican President?  
All men trading on borrowed capital  
ought to break! So he thinks that none  
but men of capital ought to be support-  
ed—what then is to become of all young  
beginners—of all poor men who have  
learned a trade or profession and want  
to borrow a few hundred dollars to set  
up with? What is to become of four-  
fifths of the trading and business men  
of the country, working men, traders, pro-  
fessional men and all? Why Gen. Andrew  
Jackson, Doctor of Laws, and President

of the U. States says, THEY OUGHT  
TO BREAK, and of course, because  
they are poor they ought to pine in pov-  
erty and sloth.

If even this were all, it would be gross-  
ly, infamously bad—but it is not all—  
and bad as it is, it is not the worst half.  
This Kingly Jackson tells these citizens,  
in effect, that Congress shall submit to  
his dictation or that he will put them a-  
side—and that he means to assert com-  
plete dictatorship over the States and  
State Banks—for says HE, I Andrew  
Jackson mean to put out of circulation  
ALL notes of five dollars and under by  
placing the public money in such State  
Banks as will issue no notes below ten  
dollars—and afterwards, that HE would  
pursue the same course in reference to  
all notes under twenty dollars. That His  
contest with the Bank was no concern of  
the People's—He, Andrew Jackson,  
considered his power and His govern-  
ment staked upon the issue.

Now in the name of the People  
we would ask is this Andrew Jackson's  
Government? In the name of the  
People's constitution we would ask, where  
does Andrew Jackson, get the power to  
regulate the currency of this Country—to  
put down, & put up banks at will—to fix the  
amount of bank paper in the States—to  
direct what paper shall be received in  
payment of the public Revenue?—We  
always have thought, that all these pow-  
ers belonged either to Congress or to the  
State Legislatures. The constitution  
expressly gives the power of regulating the  
currency to Congress—if they mean to  
let Gen. Jackson take this power from  
them by usurpation, it is to be hoped and  
expected that the People will take them  
out of Congress—Let the State Legisla-  
tures look to this also.—The times are  
threatening, and he who can stand by  
either unconcerned or silent, when such  
things are passing, deserves to be a slave.

We understand our State Legislature will  
adjourn the latter end of next week.

BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH is elected U.  
S. Senator by the Legislature of Virginia, in  
place of Mr. Kives, resigned. The Jackson  
candidate was P. P. Barbour.

The ballot stood Leigh 86, Barbour 71.

[From the Balt. Patriot of Saturday.]  
Rumors—Our city from day to day,  
is full of rumors of most mar-  
velous doings at Washington. Yesterday  
we were confidently asserted that the  
General had come to the determination to  
restore the Deposits forthwith, which  
made even many a Jackson heart leap  
for joy. To day we have a confident rumor  
that a fight is to take place between  
Gov. F. and Gov. P., but our correspond-  
ent it will be seen, happily puts that  
to rest.

The latest rumors we have are, that  
yesterday Mr. Tarney was nominated in  
the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury  
—that Kendall and the President have  
fallen out, pell mell, and that an express  
has arrived bringing intelligence that  
Gen. Jackson had resigned and was to  
leave Washington immediately. The  
latter is too good to be true.

[From the Wash. Telegraph of Saturday.]  
Senators Forsyth and Poindexter.—To  
prevent misrepresentations relative to an  
unpleasant occurrence in the Senate,  
yesterday, it is proper that we should  
say that Mr. Forsyth having used lan-  
guage, which if unretacted, left Mr.  
Poindexter no other alternative but per-  
sonal satisfaction, Mr. Forsyth, just be-  
fore the adjournment, disclaimed any in-  
tention to apply them to Mr. Poindexter,  
and in consequence of that disclaimer,  
the Senate directed the Secretary to note  
the circumstances on the Journals, and  
that it had been honourably and satisfac-  
torily adjusted.

To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.  
DEAR SIR:—  
I was in Annapolis a few days  
past and happened to fall in with a  
group of Gentlemen, who I found to be  
members of the Legislature; it required  
but a moment of time before I under-  
stood what subject they were on, which was  
relative to the removal of the deposits,  
one Gentleman who I suppose was Anti-  
Jackson, said the old General treated  
those gentlemen rather rough, who had  
been deputed and sent on from Philadel-  
phia and Baltimore, as a committee, to  
lay their petitions before the Presi-  
dent, and that the nature of their mis-  
sion should have attacked much more  
importance to the individuals, &c. But he  
was informed that the old General must  
As was said to be courteous and dignified,  
but did not treat those Gentlemen right,  
&c. When much to my astonishment, two  
or three full blooded Jacksonians being  
present, observed, he did not treat them  
right. That he ought to have kicked  
them out of his presence, &c. I really  
felt disgusted and mortified, at such  
sentiments, when I called to my recollec-

tion, that even the expiring thief on the  
Cross was allowed to make supplication  
to his Judge,—but those idol worshippers  
of King Andrew, would not allow the good  
people of these United States, to spread  
their wants at his feet, whom they had  
created, and in whose cause they now  
suffer. What is to be done?

Extract of a letter dated  
Baltimore, Feb. 28, 1834.

"I perceive Congress has given what  
is called a test vote respecting the depos-  
its—they are determined, it appears to  
justify old Hickory in every thing he has  
done or may do. Business is dull here  
and money can't be got for less than two  
percent per month with the best securi-  
ty. I think if things go on much longer  
as they do now we shall all stand in need  
of such a law as was reported by one of  
your Eastern Shore Delegates (Mr.  
Burchenal) the other day called the "Ex-  
tension law," which after a warm debate  
was rejected by a few votes. I was much  
pleased to see the reporter of the bill  
stand up and defend it so ably, although  
opposed by two or three of the most able  
lawyers in the house. I hope he will  
have the bill reconsidered as he has been  
solicited to do, we certainly want such  
a Law."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated  
Annapolis, March 5, 1834.

"There has been much discussion in  
the house of Delegates for the last five  
or six days on the subject of Reform and  
Internal Improvement, in which Mr.  
Spencer of Talbot acted no inconsid-  
erable part, going in favor of both projects  
throughout, and in his effort he gave the  
Eastern Shore a desperate stab—but  
more anon."

A passage in the Senate, on Saturday last,  
from the National Intelligencer's report.

"Mr. Kane of Illinois said he did not rise to  
go into any discussion, but to remark upon  
the confident predictions of the future which  
had been made especially by a Senator from Mary-  
land, (Mr. Chambers.) That gentleman has  
said that 5 states of things would arise, when  
no person, however elevated, would dare to act  
so and so. When we look into the future,  
and attempt to decide upon coming political  
results, we play the part of "little wotton boys,  
that swim on bladders far beyond their depth."  
These predictions are not very respectful to  
the rest of mankind, who have judgments to form,  
and decisions to make for themselves. Besides  
sir, the destiny of all things, present and future,  
is in the hands of the Author of all things. The  
fallacy of all human predictions, as to future  
political results, has been abundantly shown, by  
the fact, that they cannot be ascertained by the  
use of the most reliable of all human agents—  
figures.—A gentleman, some years ago, of  
high character for virtue and intelligence, the  
equal in all respects to the honorable Senator  
from Maryland, after speculating mathemati-  
cally upon a political result, became so satisfied  
that he had arrived at the "quod erat demon-  
strandum" that he made not an arithmetical,  
but a geometrical bet upon the subject; and the  
issue proved that figures failed him. How  
vain, then, are all human calculations upon  
the future. And after such a failure, mathemati-  
cally, we should be extremely cautious  
how we rely upon inferior agencies.

"Mr. Chambers said, I made the bet;  
Sir, I lost the bet and what may appear  
strange to the Senator from Illinois,  
(Mr. Kane,) I paid the bet. I do not  
say this because I know anything in his pri-  
vate history which would lead me to suppose it  
strange to him that a man should pay what he  
owes. I have inquired nothing about his pri-  
vate history. I do not occupy myself in pry-  
ing into the history of members, that, after a  
night's sleep, I may accuse the Senate with the  
incidents in their private life, which my com-  
munion with the tattle or the slander of the day  
may have procured. This honorable occupa-  
tion I leave to the honorable Senator, (Mr.  
Kane.)

"I will now tell the Senator why I made the  
bet & how I lost it. I was educated in the belief,  
that the moral integrity and political hon-  
esty of the People were incorruptible—that  
they would stand by their principles in opposi-  
tion to the seduction of party and office. I  
knew, if they redeemed this expectation, my  
bet could not be lost. I was confident, & staked  
my money on the issue; that's the why, sir—  
Now, sir, a gentleman just of the dimensions of  
the Senator from Illinois—possessed of his call-  
ing—of his appearance—of his moral and intel-  
lectual properties—just such a gentleman, and  
others exactly like him, failed to redeem my  
expectations of their integrity and honesty, and  
I lost my bet—that's the how, sir."

It is probable that Mr. Kane will not soon  
again meddle with an edge-tool.

**MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.**  
Monday, Feb. 24.  
**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**  
The Bill to extend Real Estate.  
The Bill to extend Real Estate which had  
been reported by Mr. Burchenal, having on  
his motion been made the order of the day, and  
the hour having arrived, said bill was read  
through, and was amended by Mr. B. in sev-  
eral material points, one in particular which  
went to give the unfortunate debtor the right  
and full power to instruct the officer who was  
to effect the sale, either to first sell the per-  
sonal or real estate, (at the option of the De-  
fendant.) And the 7th section was amended on  
motion by Mr. Carroll, further to protect the  
premises from waste and damage, &c. Then  
the Substitute offered by Mr. Carter, from  
Montgomery, was also read through.

Mr. Wright from Dorchester, rose and moved  
an indefinite postponement of the whole  
matter. Mr. Burchenal then rose in opposition  
to the motion, and addressed the house at con-  
siderable length, and much to the point al-  
though we cannot give the precise speeches  
of either Mr. B. or the other gentleman who  
stood opposed; but as a deeply interesting and  
highly important bill, as we will merely give our  
readers the general view on the subject.

Mr. Burchenal said, that he hoped the house  
would not agree to refer as moved by the gen-  
tleman from Dorchester; that the bill now un-  
der consideration was one of vital importance  
to the people generally, and more especially to  
the poor class of unfortunate debtors, and that  
from the course of his experience, felt confident  
that the practical effects of such a law,  
would in many instances relieve the oppressed,

and administer com-  
pensation to the  
parents; that in the  
duties he had seen  
have secured the  
plaintiff would have  
He then appealed  
house, and with  
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benevolence, and go  
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The Speaker de-  
Mr. B. then pro-  
the amendment offer-  
tlemen from Montg-  
was able to judge,  
its material points,  
objects; yet he has  
class which compr-  
three discreet and  
premises and appra-  
land, as this would  
with an accumulat-  
still more grievous  
to alarm his family  
his neighbours, and  
credit; since Const-  
Real Estate, it is  
and frequent woun-  
in the course of the  
euctions might be  
would not be know-  
credit of the debtors  
he was opposed to.

Mr. Carter the  
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elme, as to the con-  
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by the gentleman  
to be so complicated  
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Mr. Handy rose  
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Mr. Burchenal  
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and administer comfort to the distressed widow and destitute children of many unfortunate parents; that in the performance of his official duties he had seen wherein such a law would have secured the farm to the debtor, and the plaintiff would have been just as amply paid. He then appealed to the sympathies of the house, and with becoming emphasis, asked, if they would refuse to extend mercy and favor to the oppressed, or were they determined to sacrifice him on the altar of his misfortunes?—he hoped not, he would rely on the charity, benevolence, and good sense of the house—he said, if in order, he at that time would take occasion to make a few remarks on the substitute as offered by the learned gentleman from Montgomery.

The Speaker declared it was in order. Mr. B. then proceeded—he said, although the amendment offered by the honorable gentleman from Montgomery, did not, so far as he was able to judge, at all differ from his bill in its material points, but went to accomplish the objects; yet he had great objections to that clause which compelled the officer to summon three discreet and sensible men, and go on the premises and appraise the actual value of said land, as this would be burdening the debtor with an accumulation of cost, and what was still more grievous, it would have a tendency to alarm his family, expose him to the gaze of his neighbors, and certainly tend to injure his credit; since Constables as well as Sheriffs under the present law, have the power to sell Real Estate, it is to be supposed, that many and frequent would be the visits of those officers in the course of the year, and although the executions might be occasionally paid off, yet this would not be known by the public, and the credit of the debtor would still suffer; therefore he was opposed to the substitute.

Mr. Carter then rose, and stated, that he could not agree with the gentleman from Carolina, as to the complexion of the two bills then under consideration, he did believe that there were some good provisions in the bill reported by the gentleman from Carolina, but viewed it to be so complicated that a Philadelphia lawyer could not understand it; then referring to the mode pointed out in said bill for issuing the execution, he said it would be impossible for any one to conform to the form struck out, further, that it would create great confusion and uncertainty as to the right of property, that by the provisions of the original bill, the officers were commanded to sell the personal property, before a legal sale could be made of the land, in which case, if a cow was to jump out of the pen, and the officer could not get her, that he could not proceed to sell the land, &c. and in all those particulars the bill differed from his substitute, and that the substitute, provided for them, and therefore preferred the adoption of it.

Mr. Handy rose and said, he was sorry to trouble the house, but that through a sense of duty, he felt himself bound to state his objections to both the bill and also the substitute, as he considered that the adoption of either would very materially alter the present law of executions, and would be apt to create confusion, and said, if lands were extended, under the provisions of such a law, what would become of executions which might be issued against the defendant, after the law was extended?—He stated that if lands were extended according to the provisions of the bill then under consideration, it would in all probability create the greatest confusion, and he felt himself bound to vote against both the bill and the substitute.

Mr. Burchenal, said he was not a lawyer, nor did he know what the difference between a Philadelphia lawyer and a Maryland lawyer was; and that the objectionable form of the execution was drawn by a lawyer from Charles county, and as Charles county was not far distant from Montgomery that it might be fair to suppose, that a lawyer from Charles might be as competent to draw a correct form as one from Montgomery, but he thought he knew something about the common transactions of life, and although he had been of opinion, and was still of opinion, that the honorable gentleman from Montgomery, was as able to scrutinize a law and perfect a bill as any member of the house, he must be leaved to say that the gentleman had not given strict attention to the bill then before the house, or he would readily perceive that the objections which he had pointed out would be removed; he says it would be impossible, under this bill, for an officer to sell real estate until all the personal was disposed of; and in case a cow was to jump out of a pen, and should not be found for sale, that a sale of the land could not go on. Now sir, we will try and catch this cow, or correct the evil, which will be equal, let the officer, in this case, is not required by this act to do any thing more than he is now bound to do; and secondly, The amendment, just made, allows the defendant the power to instruct the officer what species of property he shall first sell. The gentleman from Somerset says, that one of his objections are, that it will operate injuriously in case of minor judgments.—Now sir, I would ask that honorable gentleman, what the old executions and judgments, under the present law has preference, and it is not the purpose of this bill to change rights in any way, but merely to extend the land for a limited time, if it could be so extended—and in many cases it might be extended for different periods, under the first execution. It has been a common saying with us, that "we can have none of a cat but her skin," but sir, under this law, it is a possible case to skin her twice or thrice. Sir I will no longer trouble the house—I should have been compelled to have given you some time since, but from a consciousness of the justice of my cause.

The foregoing is but a slight outline of the debate on this bill.

Friday Feb. 28.

The Chairman on Revolutionary Claims was, by special leave, permitted to make sundry reports.—Mr. Burchenal discovering that the pension list was much augmented and having understood that during his absence the house had passed an order compelling the committee to report favorably on all petitions from widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers, and the Committee considering themselves bound to do so, although it might not, nor did it agree with their views, as it would make heavy drafts on the funds of the Treasury which now stood in as great need of economy as it had done for years. Mr. B. said, he was opposed to giving pensions to any but such as were and could be proved to be the wives of officers or soldiers during the Revolutionary war, for such he considered to be the true objects of attention

and respect, and none other, in his opinion, were contemplated by those who passed the first law on the subject, and to his knowledge some had been refused a pension on that ground—he thought it bad policy for the house to change the rule. At the last session he was informed, that none but such as he had mentioned, & came within the above description, were admitted on the list—under the rule of the last session they were but fourteen or fifteen applicants—this year, by this reform, he understood the number had increased to forty three, the largest number he had ever known, the lapse of time seemed to increase, rather than decrease the number, and many who were receiving those benefits were unborn years after the Revolution, indeed some of them had been married a second time, &c.

Mr. Handy said he was surprised at the observations of his honorable friend from Carolina—that the reports had been made in conformity with a resolution passed by the house, and that the report of the Committee, then before the house, was in favor of a very worthy & needy lady from the Eastern Shore, where they got but little of the State's funds, &c. &c. Mr. Brewer said he too was surprised to hear his friend from Carolina advance the arguments he had done; that according to his views there would not be a single widowed pensioner in the state who could receive a pension. Mr. Burchenal, again rose and said in reply to his friend from Somerset, that he was one of those hard-headed and hard-hearted persons who had never been taught to believe that two wrongs ever made a right, and from the example before them, the house must believe that they had committed an oversight. He would not pretend to set himself up as a light to illumine the house, but that the house must see the disadvantages growing out of such proceedings, if the house was determined, for the sake of consistency, to persist in error they must do so. All the reports were of course adopted.

A list of the Justices of the Peace for the year 1834.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.  
John Bennett, Samuel Hopkins,  
Samuel T. Kennard, William Rose,  
Fayette Gibson, Elias Hopkins,  
Thomas C. Nicols, Thomas Arringdale,  
Benett R. Jones, Thomas Martin,  
Samuel Roberts, Robert Smith,  
Solomon Mullikin, James Chaplain,  
William Banny, Philemon Willis,  
Robert Banning, Nicholas Goldsborough,  
Woolman Leonard, Peter Webb,  
Robert Landin, Wm. H. Hayward,  
William Haddaway, Thomas Bowdle,  
Thomas Auld, John Newman,  
Stephen Harrison, Thomas Martin,  
Thomas Bruff, Joseph Chaplain,  
James M. Seth, William Townsend,  
Foster Maynard, Andrew Leverton,  
Hugh S. Hambleton, Joseph Farland,  
Skinner Grace, John Redman,  
Wm. P. Ridgeway, Stephen Denny,  
Wm. Slaughter, Thomas Tennant,  
Wm. H. Tilghman, Edward B. Gibbs,  
Joseph Turner, Jeremiah Mullikin,  
Benj. Richardson, Wm. H. Dawson,  
Stewart Redman.

A list of Coroners for the year 1834.  
Bennett Jones, Woolman Leonard,  
William Lewis, Wm. Dulin, (of Thos.)  
Hynson Kirby, John Bullen.  
Test Jacob Lookerman, Ck.

To CORRESPONDENTS—"A School Boy" is received—but it wants a responsible name.

MARRIED.  
On the 18th of February, in Augusta, Georgia, at the Unitarian Church, Edward H. Barrett, merchant, formerly of Easton, Md. to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John Sharpe, Esq. of Augusta, Georgia.  
On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Samuel Satterfield, to Miss Susan Harris, all of this town.  
On Thursday afternoon, by the same, Mr. William Roe, to Miss Catharine Scott, all of this county.

To be drawn March the 15th 1834 the Virginia State Lottery, Class No. 5.

GRAND SCHEME.  
1 prize of \$30,000 20 prizes of \$1,000  
1 6,000 20 500  
1 5,000 20 300  
1 3,000 100 100  
1 1,612 128 50  
No prize less than \$5 Tickets \$5: Shares in proportion.  
Also on March the 25th 1834 the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 6, SCHEME.  
50 prizes of \$1,000  
and 100 prizes of \$300  
Capital priz. \$30,000 50 prizes of \$1,000  
1 42,000 100 500  
1 3,000 428 100  
1 8,000 128 80  
No prize less than \$12 Tickets \$10: Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of P. SACKET, Easton, Md.

March 8

NOTICE.  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, Md. on the 10th day of February last, as a runaway, a negro Man of very black complexion, who calls himself

NOBLE JOHN,  
he is about five feet, eight inches high, and about twenty one years of age, no perceivable marks.—Had on when committed, a Drab Coat and Blue Cloth Pantalons and black hat, says he is free and last from Baltimore City. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAHLON TALBOTT, Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.  
The National Intelligencer and Easton Gazette, will insert the above once a week for \$w, and charge

CHANCERY SALE.  
BY authority of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I will expose at auction, at the Court House door in the town of Denton, on Saturday, the 15th March inst. between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., the plantation in Caroline county, whereof Major John Mitchell died entitled. This property, I understand, is very valuable. The entire tract contains about

Three Hundred Acres,  
a fair proportion of which is covered with Wood or Timber, with the arable land well divided into fields. The soil is represented to be very kind, adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, &c., and remarkable for its productiveness. This farm is beautifully situated, adjacent to the lands of Messrs. Orrell, Hardcastle, Talbot and others, (a healthy and pleasant vicinity,) lying directly on the public road leading from Denton (the metropolis of the county) to Greensborough, about equidistant (4 1-2 miles) to either place, within a mile and a half of Choptank river and the same distance from a gristmill. On this property there is an excellent mansion House, in good condition, with substantial out-houses; and, in addition to its many other advantages, besides a first rate well of water, immediately in the yard, there is what is always considered a great desideratum, a never failing stream near the buildings, affording a supply for stock, &c.

I cheerfully invite those who are disposed to purchase, to examine the premises themselves, as it is believed they will bear the most critical inspection.  
The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, (or on the ratification thereof), one other third in six months, and the remaining third in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with approved security.  
The trustee hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said John Mitchell, to exhibit their claims, with the necessary vouchers thereof, to the chancery office, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES A. STEWART, Trustee.  
Cambridge, March 8  
The Easton Gazette will publish the above till sale, and charge the Cambridge Chronicle office.

Schooner Wrightson.

THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET  
SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,  
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.

Will commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.

SAMUEL H. BENNY, Easton Point.  
Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to.  
S. H. B.  
March 8—Feb. 25 Sw

Clover Seed.

The subscribers have this day received an additional supply of Clover Seed of prime quality which they will sell low.  
—ALSO—  
Spades, Shovels, Hoës, &c.  
W. H. & P. GROOME.  
March 1

NOTICE.  
The Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 11th March inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of appointing overseers of roads and Constables. Applicants for the office of Constable will please make their applications as early in the morning as practicable.  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Ck.  
to Commissioners for T. C.  
March 1

STONE LIME.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a regular supply of ALUM and BOTTLING LIME, which he will put up in hhd's or barrels, and deliver at any of the wharves in good order, and on reasonable terms.  
Also, BRICKS and LUMBER, at the yard prices. Orders directed to the subscriber, at his "one store, Hollingsworth street, or left at Mr. Luther J. Cox, Pratt street wharf, will be attended to.  
JOHN STEWART.  
Baltimore, Feb. 22 Sw  
The Easton Gazette will insert the above to the amount of one dollar and charge the American office.

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. 28

NOTICE  
It is requested to be given that a FAIR will be held at Easton on the 1st of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the North West side of the River, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success are most respectfully invited to give their aid.  
Feb. 22

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.  
SINCLAIR & MOORE,  
Corner of Fruit and Light Streets, Baltimore



HAVING, since the last season, added several new patterns to their assortment of PLOUGHS, now offer for sale a stock which comprises all the variety of forms, improvements and sizes, which they conceive to be essential to the different purposes of the farmer, which they will endeavor to furnish of the best materials and workmanship.

Intending to confine their retail sales to cash or bank acceptances, they will make a discount of 5 per cent for cash on a single plough, or other implements of equal value of their own manufacture.  
EXTRA CARE was made at their Foundry, to suit the various kinds of Plougs constantly kept on hand.  
Improved WHEAT FANS, \$25  
Do extra large, 28  
Common, 19  
Box Fans, 15  
COMBES—of the most approved kind, 20  
Subject to a discount of 10 per cent for cash.  
CULTIVATORS, with wrought and cast tines from \$30 to \$50.  
Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, 20 inch box suited to horse or water power, capable of cutting from 75 to 100 bushels per hour, \$70  
Extra Knives per set, 6  
14 inch box, 45  
Extra Knives per set, 5  
11 inch box, 27  
Extra knives, 4  
Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes and Sneed's ready hung, Bramble Scythes, Baler Hooks, Wagon Wires, of all kinds, Saws, Corn Screens, Thompson's superior cast steel AXES, and other tools, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Hoës, Patent steel Manure and Hay Forks, and Garden Tools generally.

FIELD SEEDS, such as clover Timothy, Orchard Grass, Huds, tall Meadow Oat Grass generally on hand.  
Garden Seed department, conducted by Robert Sinclair, Jr., who offers for sale an assortment of Fresh and Genuine Seeds, many of which were raised at the Chiswick Nursery and Seed Garden, under the immediate inspection of R. Sinclair, Senr. In addition to the above, annual supplies of excellent vegetable and other Seeds, are imported from several of the first establishments in Europe, on the purchase of which full reliance can be placed.

Priced catalogues will be furnished to every applicant, and dealers furnished with supplies on the most reasonable terms by the pound or in boxes; containing a full assortment of Garden Seeds, neatly papered and labelled.

In the Nursery department, (having the particular attention of R. Sinclair Senr.) they have raised, and offer for sale, new Chinese Mulberry (morus multicaulis) so highly recommended for raising silk and wool. Also, GRAPES plants and cuttings of the Catawba, Herbermont's, I. de la, Isabella, Lind, Gonstantine, Muscadelle, Sweet water, Linn, Red Muscat, Golden Chassalus, and others. The first two can be sold at very reduced prices; wholesale. They have also as usual, good thrifty trees of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Nectarine, Cherry, Apricot, &c. Fine large Plants, of the genuine Rod & White Antwerp, and other Raspberries.  
Currants, Quinces, Strawberries, Gooseberry, and Filberts, Trees, Shrubs, Thorn Quicks, Hop roots, &c. a large stock.

See their new catalogue for prices and directions for planting, to be had gratis at their store.  
Baltimore, March 1 Sw

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.

The thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March inst. where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to wages at the sum of twenty dollars the season (fifteen dollars the single leap, & thirty dollars to insure with foot), and fifty cents to the groom.—The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at his house, and the insurance as soon as it is accepted. The mare is in foal, or she is parted with. ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut Sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and those upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts, bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.  
He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonsell and Gohanna.—For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performance, &c. see handbill.  
JAMES SEWALL.  
March 1  
Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will lose their names with William K. Landin, Easton.

FOR RENT.  
And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Mecconkin, dec'd.  
R. F. THOMAS, Admr.  
Feb. 22

UNCLE SAM  
WILL stand the ensuing season, at Chester town, Head of Sassafras, and Middletown, Delaware, aware.  
Terms hereafter made known.  
Feb. 15 Sw

The thorough bred Horse  
UPTON,  
five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.  
A bay, with black mane, tail, and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton), was got by Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Duro Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Janny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle. Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in hand bills.  
E. N. HAMBLETON,  
TENCH TILGHMAN.  
Feb. 15.

TYCHIOUS.  
THE celebrated Race Horse Tychious 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.)  
Tychious was got by Clifton, his dam (bred by Col. Tayloe, at Mount Airy, Va.) by imported Chance, grand dam by the Arabian Selim, g. g. d. by the Prince of Wales, Pegasus, (in England) g. g. d. Peggy, the famous Plate Mare, imported when in foal, 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's grandam by Snap; great grandam by Gower Stallion (son of the G. 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, 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 Cygnet mare, her dam by Cartouch—Ebony by Childers. On the dam side—Iris, the Stirling, her dam by the imported horse Count de Lion; her grandam was Mr. Mead's celebrated running mare Oracle; who was got by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Celer; 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 Valiant; her g. 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 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, Iris, 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.

JOHN TAYLOR.

To Joseph Lewis, Esq.  
Tychious 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 Annetto, Dismal, Betsey Graves, (Betsey Baker), distanced, at Taylorsville, Va. beating Rola, Yellow Jacket, (Doubled Major) and Eliza Swanton—at Fairfield, running the severest and most splendid race in modern times; four mile heats, taking the first heat in 7m. 58sec. and contending severely with Goliath the fourth heat, Z. A. distanced which was six seconds quicker than Eliphe and Henry ran their third heat, beating Pizarro, who had before beaten Goliath at Tree Hill, and Quarter Master run out, Row Galley drawn, and Clarence distanced—and again at Fairfield, the four mile heats, coming out ahead of Pizarro, Mohawk, Ariadne, Dolly Dixon, and others.  
Handbills with pedigree, performances, and terms, will appear in due time—\$2500 were offered and refused for half of Tychious after his last race.  
WM H. & H. A. TAYLOR.  
Mount Airy, Va. Jan 9, 1834 law  
Copy the above and forward account to the Maryland Gazette office.

NOTICE.  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county on the 27th day of December last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself WILLIAM, he is about five feet eight and a half inches high, and about twenty eight years of age, has a scar on the right side of his head, and has lost several of his front teeth, had on when committed a grey check bodied coat and pantaloons and coarse shoes, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
MAHLON TALBOTT,  
Sheriff of Frederick county.

NOTICE.  
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, and will use 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.

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:  
On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Caleb Brown; 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 Caleb Brown having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.

Do hereby order and adjudge that the said Caleb Brown 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 times as the court shall direct. The days and times as the court shall direct. The said Caleb Brown shall be and appear before the creditors of the said Caleb Brown to attend and show cause if any they have why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.  
Given under my hand this 25th day of January eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
LAMBT. W. SPENCER.  
Feb. 1

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit.  
On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Henry Clift 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 Henry Clift having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Clift 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 time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Clift to attend; and show cause if any they have why the said Henry Clift should not have the benefit of the said Act of Assembly.  
Given under my hand this 25th day of August 1833.  
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.  
Feb. 1.

MARYLAND:  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
February Term A. D. 1834.  
On application of William H. Emory, admr. of Lott Warfield 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 7th day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE, Regr.  
Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lott Warfield late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of August in the year eighteen hundred and thirty four, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 7th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
WM. H. EMORY, admr.  
of Lott Warfield, dec'd.  
Feb. 15

MARYLAND  
Talbot county Orphans' Court,  
24th January A. D. 1834.  
On application of John Stevens, admr. with the will annexed of William Jenkins late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton one in the city of Philadelphia, and also in the Centreville Times printed in Queen Anne's county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto 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.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE Regr.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscriber, of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of William Jenkins, late of Easton, Talbot 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 first day of September next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 1st day of February Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty four.  
JOHN STEVENS Admr.  
with the will annexed of  
William Jenkins dec'd.  
Feb. 1

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, and will use 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.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!  
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE  
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



**MANUFACTORY**

**ANDERSON & HOPKINS**  
In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md.  
THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above business, & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,  
a superior assortment of articles in their line

CONSISTING IN PART OF  
**Eight new Gigs,**  
price from 180 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and too good

**SULKIES,**  
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

**NEW HARNESS,**  
all of which will be disposed of, on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.  
They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also  
a large assortment of

**MATERIALS,**

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Obit Serv'ts  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**  
N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathes, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming Branch of the business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

Feb. 15 3m  
The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months.

**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 Easton 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 extremely solicited to give him a call.  
Jan. 11

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**

By virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on **TUESDAY** the twenty fifth day of March next between the hours of 12 o'clock, P. M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdoin resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Aker's Ferry;" the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins deceased. This tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum. (For improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out houses, which taken in connexion with the advantages of its situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry connects greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mill also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.)  
The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full & complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.  
Feb. 1. (W)  
The Baltimore American and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above once a week, and send their respective accounts to this office for payment.

**MISS CHARLOTTE JACKSON, MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER.**

Returns her sincere thanks to her friends and the citizens of Talbot generally, for their very liberal patronage since she commenced the above business, and respectfully informs them that she has removed from her old stand on Washington Street, to the house occupied by Mrs. Edmondson, on Harrison Street, nearly opposite the Protestant Episcopal Church, where she is prepared to execute all orders in her line, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms—she requests her old customers and the citizens generally to give her a call.  
Feb. 1

**MILLINERY.**

**MRS. A. M. FAULKNER**  
HAVING concluded to resume the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING, in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Catharine Jackson and her sister Miss Elizabeth Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself and assures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive their favours regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore in season, and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.  
Feb. 1

**A CARD.**

**JOHN BOZMAN KERR,**  
Having been admitted to the practice of the Law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's, and Talbot Counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney.  
Easton, Nov. 23 1833

**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, Valencia k and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, se 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 Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk, a very splendid assortment, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.  
—ALSO—  
Groceries, Liquors, Wines and

**PEAS,**

**Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass and Quenware, &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

**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, which he now occupies.  
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
Jan. 25, 1834.

**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 cow3w

**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 it in order to make the list complete.  
Hartford, October, 1833.**

**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.**

**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 cowit.

**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. 3w

**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 with 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 30th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.  
PHILIP MACKAY, Collector of Talbot county  
Nov. 21.

**Novel and Splendid Assortment**



**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.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**



The subscriber, grateful for past favors, 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, being 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 striped Shoes; various 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 Obit. Serv't.  
JOHN WRIGHT.  
April 27

**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 to the day time.  
ELIJAH B. WYSON.  
Jan. 26 3w

**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 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, situated 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)

**\$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 nearly the colour of Jacob.  
SAM, is 26 years old, about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion black, eyes very red and rolls them when spoken to.  
CHARLOTTE is a bright mulatto about five feet eight or nine inches high 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

**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 failing; her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality, and the mill is in complete running order.— The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house; corn house, carriage house and stable.  
The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's Roads, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well 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, 3 miles from Denton.  
Nov. 16 J. G. E.

**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 cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural implements, which will be procured from the best Manufactories in Baltimore; also,  
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 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 gate which leads up to the Methodist Protestant Church, are kept constantly for sale.  
In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.  
And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly at this establishment, at \$5 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.  
I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

**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 Leeds Kerr, 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 the like population in this State—he is also gratified in assisting the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining next to a detached 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 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 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.  
Feb. 5

**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 lowest scale sheet by CLOUD & FOUDEY, 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 subjoined, 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 Musgrave,  
Morton McMichael.

**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 BEES," 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 Mrs. WALTER SCOTT—and also of the works of the leading literary characters of the day, among whom are BURKE, DANIEL, &c. &c.

**\$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.  
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**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.  
THOS. M. JONES.  
may 4

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER**

EMILY JANE.



**ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.**

The subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner Emily Jane, will commence her regular route between Easton Point & Baltimore, on Sunday the twenty third inst. Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on Wednesday the twenty sixth inst. at nine o'clock, in the morning and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about 6 months and has proved to be a very fine sailor, which is a great advantage to passengers & freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere at all times, and all orders left at the store of Dr. Thos. H. Dawson & Son or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.  
The public's Obit. servant.  
JOSHUA LEONARD.  
Feb. 15 31 (W)

**NOTICE.**

The Subscriber, expecting to leave Easton about the first of April, requests all those indebted to him either on account of Assignment or otherwise, to call and settle them within that period. Attention to the above, will be an accommodation, and a neglect of the same may be disagreeable to both parties.  
JAS. H. MCNEAL.  
3w  
Feb. 22

**READ THIS NOTICE!!!**

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorized JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed, but if the plaintiff do not countermand executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10th of MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.  
It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.  
Feb. 15, 1834  
J. M. FAULKNER, late Sheriff.

**A STRAY COW,**

Came to the subscriber's farm, about the first of January, she has no ear mark, her colour is red and white, the owner is requested to come and prove his property and pay the cost of the advertisement and to take her away.  
RD. TRIPE.  
Feb. 15

**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 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. 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 scrupulous devout will find nothing to condemn, they 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 are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the MIRROR or MIRTH will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.  
TERMS.  
The Mirror of Mirth, will be printed on royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No.; \$1 25 if paid at the end of six months, and \$1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.  
Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the MIRROR will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.  
Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to 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 they may 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.

**VOL.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER & CO.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE ADVANCE.

Not exceeding a cent for ONE DOLLAR, and cents for every subsequent.

To the people of the FELLOW CITIZEN.

In my preceding that the President referred to the st soon afterwar from taking of sought to remain life. I have a than not gratify against me, he considered a d palmed myself, him. It must b if any one was that person: I d imposed upon, n cion, that the r referred to, in m the reasons of t ting me, of whic Amongst those wishes of the P the U. S. Bank nor was the sub the letters or co between the me myself. In the November last, that the Presiden he supposed I a in relation to t main motive for before stated. President con after my entranc render my accor I had made that of private b believe that he more reason to the case, than th pect, that I ent pose to thwart t Were I fully t paper alleges, th val of the dep would not affe the President a ed my opinion red in the cour suing in Decem which I advoca fice, and which self. I could however, th' a abandon a futu he had himself der public act determined for poss, that he m tion of Congre geto message, U. S. Bank to t When, during doubted the saf in the U. S. B on himself the removal, he appe personal and pe ted to enquire i Bank, and on b tives of the peo 46, directed the tained, where I it is fair to himself was s tion, for he so net of Congre tary of the Tre Bank, or upon of dollars, trust France, for A claims upon t Had I intuit Because bank ed to agitate withstanding t was I to sup would become pect, that they him to consid and the Judic it is credible t Office altogeth in such a posi the President rejection by him, would be When he th written opinio cabinet, upon would rest, w shortly to en should have f the removal of meeting of the suitively fix

# 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, MARCH 15, 1834.

NO. 11.

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.

To the people of the United States. LETTER III.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

In my preceding letter, I have shown, that the President spontaneously elevated me to the station from which I was so soon afterwards removed; and that far from taking office to thwart him, I sought to remain in the shade of private life. I have also shown, that, rather than gratify his vindictive feelings against me, he is even content to be considered a dupe, for he says that I palmed myself, or was palmed upon him. It must be evident, however, that if any one was imposed upon, I was that person: I do not aver that I was imposed upon, much less have I a suspicion, that the member of the cabinet, referred to, in my last letter, did not state the reasons of the President for selecting me, of which he had knowledge. Amongst those reasons, the views or wishes of the President, in relation to the U. S. Bank, were not enumerated; nor was the subject ever referred to, in the letters or conversations, that passed between the member of the cabinet and myself. In the official paper of the 19th November last, however, it was avowed, that the President selected me because he supposed I accorded with his views in relation to the bank. So that the main motive for my selection, was not before stated. I do not say, that the President concealed his views, until after my entrance into office, in order to render my accordance more certain, after I had made so serious a change, as that of private for public life; I do not believe that he did, but I have much more reason to presume, that such was the case, than the President has to suspect, that I entered into office on purpose to thwart him.

Were I fully to admit, what the official paper alleges, that I knew that the removal of the deposits was agitated, that would not affect the question between the President and me. If he had asked my opinion, I would have concurred in the course, which he was pursuing in December, 1833, namely an appeal to Congress; it was in office, which I advocated was to pursue myself. I could have had no suspicion, however, that the President intended to abandon the future the very course which he had himself sanctioned. All antecedent public acts, even the respect I then entertained for him, forbade me to suppose, that he meant to anticipate the action of Congress, evade the Judiciary, and trample on the law itself. 1. In his message, he left the subject of the U. S. Bank to the Congress of 1834. 2. When, during the last Congress, he doubted the safety of the public deposits in the U. S. Bank, instead of taking upon himself the responsibility of their removal, he appealed to Congress. 3. His personal and political friend was appointed to enquire into the condition of the Bank, and on his report the representatives of the people, by a vote of 109 to 46, directed the public money to be retained, where the law placed it. 4. It is fair to infer that the President himself was satisfied with this decision, for he soon after approved of an act of Congress, authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to lend to the U. S. Bank, or upon its stock, several millions of dollars, trust money receivable from France, for American citizens having claims upon that country.

Had I intuitive or prophetic skill?—Because banks and speculators continued to agitate the deposit question, notwithstanding the decision of Congress, was I to suppose, that the President would become their prey? Could I suspect, that they would be able to persuade him to consider Congress corruptible, and the Judiciary already contaminated? Is it credible that I, who sought to avoid office altogether, willfully placed myself in such a position, that my removal by the President for disobeying, or my rejection by the Senate for obeying, him, would be inevitable?

When he thought proper to ask the written opinions of the members of the cabinet, upon whom no responsibility would rest, was it not due to me then shortly to enter his cabinet, that he should have frankly informed me, that the removal of the deposits, before the meeting of the next Congress, was definitively fixed upon, and that I should

be expected to do the act? Nevertheless I had no sort of intimation that the opinions of the members of the cabinet had been asked, or that, whether I approved of it or not, the task of removing the deposits would be imposed upon me without enquiry by Congress.

When I entered upon my official duties, and found much to my surprise, that the measure was determined upon, and that I would be expected to carry it into execution, my charitable conclusion was, that, as I really accorded with the President in opposing the United States Bank, he had no doubt of my readiness to act in this case with him.—He fancied, indeed, that my hostility was so unqualified, that I would assail that institution after the manner of Indian warfare, and it was on this point that all our difficulties arose.

When I went into office I supposed that I was to be the agent of the country, and not the mere instrument of the Chief Magistrate. I contemplated some changes which I felt to be beneficial to the country, and felt indignant when I found that measures were to be pressed upon me, useful only to those who prey upon its vitals, an indignation, which, I confess, was increased by the circumstance, that the duty prepared for me, was announced not by those, who had been selected by the President as most worthy to be his constitutional advisers, but by irresponsible persons, who possessed the confidence, if not the places, properly belonging to them.

I desire that it may be borne in mind, that, notwithstanding the occurrences connected with my removal from office, I actually desired to avoid even complaint. I regarded the President as the victim of unworthy influences and unhappy passions; and therefore, as well as on the public account, I was desirous of preventing any angry public discussion, or any exhibition of my official relations with the President. To this end I wrote a letter to the President's Secretary, on the 27th of September, complaining of the course of the official paper in relation to me. In this letter, I say, "I do not deprecate such a course for my own sake; if it is desirable to the public eye, I am ready. But it seems to me, that, in such conflicts, the public reputation suffers, and that injury and insult have been administered to me in such quantity as to demand no further aid of that kind." &c. Notwithstanding this appeal, it will be found on reference to the file of the official paper, that vile insinuations were subsequently made respecting my motives for resisting the President. Yet out of respect for our institutions I forbore to repel imputations upon my character for nearly five months; and if I shall now mention any facts, which under ordinary circumstances, it might be improper to state, I hope it will be remembered, that I do so, not under the influence of resentment, but in self-defence. Parts of my correspondence and conversations have been used, in order to infuse foul suspicions respecting me; and I now barely show that I am not the only accused or suspected person; but that I share the fate of all who will not sacrifice their principles, not at the feet of the President, but at those of men who govern the country through the instrumentality of his passions and prejudices.

My commission bore the date of May 29, 1833, and on the 30th I reached Washington. After waiting upon the President, on the next day, I went to the Treasury Department, and took the oath of office on the 1st of June. On the evening of that day, Mr. Reuben M. Whitney called upon me at my lodgings, at the desire, as he said, of the President, to make known to me what had been done, and what was to be done, in relation to the U. S. Bank. He stated, that the President had concluded to take upon himself the responsibility, of directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remove the public deposits from that bank, and to transfer them to State banks; that he had asked the members of the cabinet to give him their opinions on the subject; that the President had said, "Mr. Taney and Mr. Barry had come out like men for the removal;" that Mr. Mc Lane had given a long opinion against it, that Mr. Cass was supposed to be against it, but had given no written opinion; and that Mr. Woodbury had given an opinion which was "yes" and "no;" that the President would make the act his own; by addressing a paper or order to the Secretary of the Treasury; that Mr. Amos Kendall, who was high in the President's confidence, was now preparing that paper; that there had been delay owing to the affair at Alexandria; but, no doubt, the President would soon speak to me on the subject, that the paper referred to,

It is due to this gentleman to state, that I subsequently learned, he was opposed to a removal prior to July, 1834, and was for only a gradual change afterwards.

would be put forth as the Proclamation had been, and would be made a rallying point; that he (Mr. Whitney) had, at the desire of the President, drawn a memoir or exposition, showing that the measure might be safely adopted, and that the State banks would be fully adequate to all the purposes of government. He then read the exposition to me, and as I desired to understand matters so important and so singularly presented to me, I asked him to leave the paper with me, which he accordingly did. He also read to me divers letters, from individuals connected with State banks. The drift of his further observations was to satisfy me that the executive arm alone could be relied on to prevent a renewal of the U. S. Bank charter.

The communication thus made to me created surprise and mortification. I was surprised at the position of affairs, which it revealed, and mortified at the low estimate which had been formed of the independence of my character. I listened, however, respectfully to one who gave such evidence of the confidence reposed in him, and awaited the explanation which he intimated the President would give.

Soon after this interview I took occasion to express my mortification at my position, to the member of the cabinet who had represented the President in asking me to accept office.

On the next evening (Sunday) Mr. Whitney again called on me in company with a stranger, whom he introduced as Mr. Amos Kendall, a gentleman in the President's confidence, and who would give me any further explanation, that I might desire, as to what was meditated in relation to the U. S. Bank, and who then called on me because he was about to proceed to Baltimore. I did not invite, nor check, communication. Very little was said, and perhaps because I could not wholly conceal my mortification at an attempt, apparently with the sanction of the President, to reduce me to a mere cypher in the administration.

The next morning, June 3d, I waited upon the President, and, as I had been apprised by Mr. Whitney would be the subject of the Bank. I stated that Mr. Whitney had made known to me what had been done, and what was intended, and had intimated that his communication was made at the President's desire. The President replied, in a tone of dissatisfaction, that it was true he had conferred with Mr. Whitney, and obtained information from him as to the bank, but that he was not his confidant, nor had he told him to call on me. I enumerated the representations which Mr. Whitney had made, and their correctness was admitted. I said I feared that I should not be able to see the subject in the light in which the President viewed it; to which he remarked that he liked frankness, that my predecessor and himself had sometimes differed in opinion, but it had made no difference in feeling, and should not in my case; that the matter under consideration was of vast consequence to the country; that unless the bank was broken down, it would break us down; that if the last Congress had remained a week longer in session two-thirds would have been secured for the bank by corrupt means; & that the like result might be apprehended at the next Congress; that such a State bank agency must be put in operation, before the meeting of Congress, as would show that the U. S. Bank was not necessary; and thus some members would have no excuse for voting for it. My suggestions as to an enquiry by Congress, as in December, 1832, or a recourse to the Judiciary, the President repelled, saying it would be idle to rely upon either; referring, as to the Judiciary, to decisions already made as indications of what would be the effect of an appeal to them in future. After mentioning, that he would speak to me again, before he departed to the eastward, he said he meant to take the opinions of the members of the cabinet with him, but would send them to me from New York, together with his views, and would expect me, on his return, to give him my sentiments frankly and fully.

On the 6th of June, I had a brief conversation with the President, in the course of which, as at all other times I do him the justice to say, he emphatically declared that his views were altogether public-spirited. He concluded by saying, "remember, I do not wish any body to conceal his sentiments; I give you my views you give yours; all I ask is that you will reflect with a view to the public good."

The President left Washington on the 6th of June. During his absence further circumstances came to my knowledge, which induced me to believe that the removal of the deposits was not advocated with any view to public utility, but urged to accomplish selfish, if not factious purposes. I sought no intercourse with those who I felt satisfied had an undue influence over the President

at least in relation to the grave questions connected with the removal of the deposits. Whoever any of them called on me, their was no hesitation in urging me to accord to the proposed measure. It was contended that the removal of the deposits would be made a rallying point, at the opening of Congress, or a flag up, for the new members. Whenever I urged a recourse, in the first instance, to Congress, or the Judiciary, such a step was scouted, as a delay represented as hazardous.

I had heard rumours of the existence of an influence at Washington, unknown to the public. The conviction that such an influence existed, at least in relation to matters then pressed upon me, was irresistible. I knew that four of the six members of the cabinet, before I became a member of it, had been opposed to any re-creation in relation to the deposits, and I also knew that four of the six members of the existing cabinet entertained the same views. I was satisfied, accordingly that the President was not in the hands of his constitutional advisers, but that their advice was successfully resisted by persons, whose views I considered variance with the public interest and the President's fame.

Such were my impressions, when, on the 1st of July, I received a letter from the President, dated Boston, June 26, 1833, together with his views, and the opinions of four of the members of the cabinet voluminous papers, in the examination of which I was engaged when the President unexpectedly returned to Washington on the 4th of July.

In the views given by the President, he expressed his opinion, that the Secretary of the Treasury would be exercising the discretion conferred upon him by law, by directing the deposits to be made in the State Banks; from and after the 15th of September, if arrangements to be made with them should be then completed.

In his letter, he stated that the only difficulty he had to contend with was as to the time when the change should commence; that he thought the time should be fixed on the 15th of September; that an agent should be sent to consult with State banks upon the practicability of an arrangement such as the President then proceeded to detail; but that he did not contemplate a removal of funds deposited, unless when wanted for public purposes. This letter closed with this emphatic assurance.

"In making to you, my dear sir, this frank and explicit avowal of my opinions and feelings, it is not my intention to interfere with the independent exercise of the discretion committed to you by law over the subject. I have thought it however due to you, under the circumstances to place before you, with this restriction, my sentiments upon the subject, to the end that you may, on my responsibility, allow them to enter into your decision upon the subject, and into any future exposition of it, so far as you may deem it proper."

Prior to the reception of these communications, I had felt embarrassment, not only in relation to the general subject but as to constitutional and legal questions. I was in doubt as to the view which the President would take of the 16th section of the law, chartering the United States Bank, which gave the discretion, as to the deposits, to the Secretary of the Treasury. When, however, I read the above passage in his letter, my anxiety was in a great measure, if not wholly removed. It meant any thing, I concluded, that the President now confirmed what the law had already declared, that the Secretary of the Treasury had the exclusive right to exercise that discretion independently of the President, and that in this writing to me, he had pledged himself not to interfere beyond the expression of his own opinions, and the employment of argument to have an influence upon mine. Reflecting, however upon the means that might be used to induce the President to disregard this pledge, I considered it my duty to comply strictly with his direction, to give him my sentiments frankly and fully, and these you will find in my next letter.

W. J. DUANE. Philadelphia, Feb 22, 1834.

From the Philadelphia Inq. of March 5. DREADFUL DISASTER—LOSS OF LIFE.

The most serious disaster that has ever occurred on the Delaware took place yesterday afternoon. The Steamboat William Penn, Capt. Jeffries, on her way from New Castle to this city, took fire just before she reached the Point House was run ashore immediately above the Point, and burnt to the water's edge. There were upwards of one hundred and fifty passengers on board at the time, and the awful scene that ensued could be better imagined than described. It is impossible to state at this time the number of persons who perished, as there are

various contradictory rumours in circulation. Three dead bodies, two male and one female, reached this city last evening. Every exertion was used to restore life, but in vain. The names of the sufferers are Col. Porter of this city; the Rev. Mitchell Moore, of Lewistown, Del. and an unknown female.

It is stated that the latter sprang into the water from the stern of the boat, and Mr. Moore immediately after her—that when taken up both were alive, but died from fright, suffering, and cold. One individual, a passenger, stated to us that he observed another female spring into the water and sink before assistance could be rendered. The conduct of the officers of the boat, from the moment the accident occurred, is represented to have been of the most praiseworthy character. The place where the boat grounded is within about fifty yards of the Banks of the Delaware, on the Pennsylvania side, and the passengers, male and female, were compelled to wade some distance in mud and water, to the depth of several feet. Of course they were wet to the skin, and their clothes disfigured with mud. Several lost their hats, and others shoes, &c. Most of the baggage was saved, also the Southern Mail.

As soon as the fire was discovered, a number of small boats hastened to the assistance of the sufferers; also, the South street steamboat, one of the Market street boats, and the Burlington, from Chesnut street wharf. The passengers, for the most part, were brought up in these vessels. Thousands of our citizens lined the wharves from the moment the fire was discovered, until long after midnight. Great anxiety was felt by those who expected friends and relatives, & hundreds of persons rushed to catch a glance at the dead bodies, fearful that some one dear to them had passed into the valley of death. The fire is said to have originated in the wheelhouse. When first discovered, an effort was made to check it, but it was soon found impossible, and to escape from the devouring element became the object of all.

The boat continued burning for several hours, and presented a beautiful but melancholy spectacle. About half past six o'clock she floated from the shore, and came up the river, still burning as far as the island opposite the city, where she again went ashore, and remained there when our paper went to press.

Since writing the above, we have received a note from Mr. Robert Haydock, 106 Lombard street, who was one of the passengers. He succeeded in rescuing a little girl named Sarah Jane Duff, who says her father resides in Philadelphia if so, he will no doubt hasten to recover his child.

One passenger had a leg broken—a female was also severely injured—the mail from Baltimore is missing—and several other accidents happened on the Philadelphia wharves, in consequence of the confusion, and the pressure of the crowd.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. THE STEAMBOAT DISASTER. Few additional particulars have transpired in relation to the melancholy disaster of Tuesday. It is now ascertained that at least five lives were lost—the Rev. John Mitchellmore, Col. Porter, and the unknown female, mentioned in our paper of yesterday—a child killed by one of the paddle wheels of the boat, and Mr. W. W. Buckley, a respectable merchant of Connecticut, who was taken up much exhausted, and notwithstanding every attention was rendered. The gentleman whose leg was broken, and who was taken to the Hospital, is doing well. The dead body of the female, now at Cherry Hill, has not yet been recognized. A ring upon her finger contains the following: "Let love abide forever, J. B." The body of the Rev. Mr. Mitchellmore is now at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Ely, where it will remain till Saturday.

The report that two Engineers perished, is erroneous. The Philadelphia Gazette says: "We have conversed with several gentlemen who were on board the boat at the time of the disaster. They state that the fire broke out in or very near the wheel house, on the windward side of the boat, and that in five or six minutes after it was discovered, the whole wheel house and the adjoining offices were enveloped in a sheet of flame. Attempts were made in the commencement, to extinguish the fire by throwing water on it, but the confusion and alarm among so many passengers, rendered it impossible to form a line by which to pass the buckets to the spot.—The fire must have been some time burning before it was discovered, or it never could have made such fatal headway.—As soon as it was thought impossible to save the boat, the passengers calling

out some to run her ashore, with various contradictory demands of the kind, Captain Jeffries directed her to be run in the mud. When this was done the flames, originating to windward, swept with fearful violence from one side of the boat to the other, rendering it almost impossible for those in the stern to advance forward. The stern lying in deep water, several of those who jumped over board must have perished.

When the bow of the boat touched the ground, two gentlemen jumped out on the flat, where the water was three or four feet deep, a rope was immediately thrown to them, with which they held the boat, until the crowd letting themselves down by it, compelled them to let go, and the boat drifted off into deep water occasioning a delay which was no doubt fatal to some. In a few moments, however, the rope was manned by a dozen who had jumped out and the boat drawn up again, when it was finally abandoned."

Much baggage was lost, in addition to the boat, which was valued at \$70,000. We learn that the spot where she was run ashore is about half way between the Navy Yard and the Point House—that the passengers were compelled to wade in the mud and water a distance of at least two hundred yards—and that the greatest marvel is, that so many of them were enabled to reach the banks with life in them.

All the passengers with whom we have conversed, award the highest praise to the captain and crew for their coolness, courage and indefatigable exertions, not only to rescue the lives, but to save the baggage of the passengers. There were about a dozen females and several children on board; also, three horses Capt. J. was the last to leave the burning vessel.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette. THE WILLIAM PENN.

This unfortunate boat drifted up to the island, opposite the city, on Tuesday evening. Where she lay until the tide turned. A small boat was sent with a number of hands to watch her; but a set of prowling scoundrels beset the wreck, while it was yet burning, and stole and carried off every thing they could lay their hands on. The boat drifted down with the tide, and what there is left of her, is at Kaingo's Point. The agent of the line is desirous that articles, of every kind, that were in the boat, and may be found, should be returned to his office, at the foot of Chesnut street.—We learn, with regret, that Mr. Buckley a passenger died yesterday; in consequence of his sufferings from the accident.

There is reason to believe, that the female who lost her life in the Wm. Penn, was a Swiss. Ladies on board recollect her, and if it is the same, their attention was particularly drawn to her by her situation, and the fact that she was seeking to have the price of passage remitted.

During the anxiety on Tuesday to escape from the steamboat, a lady presented herself at the bows with a very young child, & a gentleman offered to assist her. He took the infant, wrapped it carefully in his large cloak, and called to a person standing in the mud to catch it.—The person addressed probably did not attend to the call. The little child was thrown into the marsh. The gentleman, however, supposing the infant safe, helped the mother to get on shore.—That being accomplished, the child was not to be found; but as it had been directed to somebody, there was no doubt but it would soon appear, and the mother was removed.

Afterwards a person discovering the cloak, thought to rescue it from the tide, when to his utter astonishment, he perceived that it contained a living child. He conveyed it to careful hands; and the next morning it was restored to the anxious mother.

THE MAIL BURNED.

The Post Master sent down yesterday and had the river dragged, in the hopes of finding the mail bags missing from the steam boat; but the persons employed were unsuccessful. When the tide ebbed, he dispatched messengers to the remnants of the boat, who after some time, raked up from the bottom near the bows, the lock and chain of the portmanteau containing the Baltimore and western letters. The lock was much melted and the chain nearly destroyed. No doubt remains that the whole contents, probably very valuable, of the mail were burned.

PHILAD. POST OFFICE, March 5, 1834, 7 P. M.

Three bags, containing newspapers and pamphlets were received on the evening of the 4th, from on board the William Penn; one of them partly burnt, some of the packages missed, and a portion of the remainder so wet and defaced as to rendered further transportation useless; one package marked "Massa-

chusetts State" taken from the Washington City Letter Mail, (the only one saved,) and containing letters for parts of Massachusetts and New Hampshire was detained, the letters being too damp to be forwarded.

A number of bags containing newspapers and pamphlets are missing, some it is supposed were burnt and others thrown overboard and lost.

Persons finding any loose packages and detaining or embezzling them, will be prosecuted under the act of Congress, and become liable to fine and imprisonment; if returned immediately to this office, a suitable reward will be given.

Further search has led to the conclusion that two large portmanteaus, containing the letters from Baltimore city & the West embracing, as is supposed, Cincinnati & Ohio State, (South,) Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, West Tennessee, Western Shore, Maryland and Washington, Brownsville, Union town and New Geneva, Pa. and for distribution have been entirely consumed. The locks & chains partly melted were found in the wreck of the boat on the falling of the tide, by Mr. McCahen, Chief Carrier, and the proprietor of the Hotel at Kaigh's Point; Messrs. Taber and Potter, after a diligent search in the flats at low water were unable to discover any of the lost mails.

It is impossible to tell the extent of the loss occasioned by the destruction of the portmanteaus.

JAMES PAGE, P. M.

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

From the Annapolis, Md. Repub. March 8.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House of Delegates have met at 9, and continued in session until 3 or 4 o'clock every day this week.

**CARROLL COUNTY.**—The question as to the law, or bill of last session being unconstitutional, having been decided by the House on Monday, affirmatively, that bill of course was abandoned.

On Tuesday, the subject was reintroduced in the form of a leave asked by Mr. Carter, of Montgomery, to report an original bill to create Carroll County.

A rule having been adopted on Saturday, that no new subject should be introduced this session, after Monday then ensuing, it of course required a suspension of this rule, which was carried.

A very spirited debate ensued upon the question of granting the leave asked, in which the merits of the proposition for creating a new county came into discussion.

Mr. Spencer argued in favor of creating the county. He discarded all Eastern Shore prejudices on these subjects—thought the grievances complained of, entitled to redress, and that granting this measure, and giving two additional delegates to Baltimore City, would quiet the cry of Reform for fifty years to come.—We understood him to be friendly to reform to that extent. He was decidedly in favor of the new county, and urged upon his brethren from the same shore to go with him in his vote.

Incidentally Mr. S. touched upon the question of Internal Improvements, & the question of State expenditures, and went into some calculations to show that the Eastern Shore regularly received more money back from the State Treasury than she paid into the Treasury, and that therefore it did not become her delegates to complain or object to the Western Shore measures for expenditures of the balance it being not as much as the W. Shore paid in.

Mr. Hanly replied at some length, and very earnestly opposed disturbing of that constitution which had been the result of compromise when established, and thereby deranging as it would, the relative weights of the two great shores, merely to gratify the application of a small section, when that very section itself was divided in regard to the measure proposed.

Mr. Long, remonstrated warmly against any attempt at this late stage of the session, after many gentlemen had left the house, under a full impression that this subject had been decided—to bring it in and obtain its passage in a thin house. He would allow no party feelings to carry him to such an extent. He also argued against the propriety of disturbing the compact, framed as a compromise by our forefathers, and under which we had so long and so happily lived—and least of all did he expect to find gentlemen from his own shore urging such a change. "That was the unkindest cut of all,"—and more especially that the gentleman from Talbot should resolve the Eastern Shore argument into dollars and cents, and decide it by the amount paid into, or received from the public Treasury! Had the gentleman placed in the scale the amount of patriotism—the blood and talents of our forefathers, expended in the services of the State, & in the formation of a free government, it would have been to the purpose—but to weigh her motives for attachment to the constitution by the Shylock weights of dollars and cents, was what he did not expect to hear from any quarter.—Last of all from the quarter whence it had come.—Mr. L. could never consent to such an estimate.

When the question was taken and leave granted.—Ayes 88, Nays 55.

On Tuesday Mr. Carter of Montgomery reported the bill to create Carroll county and change the constitution to that effect. The question was argued upon

its merits on offering the bill for consideration with great zeal on each side.

The question was then taken, and the bill lost.—Ayes 87, Nays 57.

The debate occupied most of the day and the interest on the question was heightened by the equal division on the final question.—The bill was lost for want of a casting vote.

### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

No. 4.  
Before we pass on, in pursuing the purpose with which we set out, allow me a fellow citizen to detain you a moment, with a review of the argument in my second and third numbers. With regard to the second, it will not, I think be readily denied, allowing the States to have been subsequently to the Revolution, but before the existence of our present Constitution, parts of one nation, as they were when colonies, parts of one, although of a different nation, that the political system, upon which the American community acted, was to all intents and purposes, an actual national constitution. It is not having been designated by the title, ought not certainly to impair our regard for its real nature. Every one must agree, that the articles of confederacy pointed out the landmarks, (the appropriate work of a Constitution) within which the citizens of our country were to carry on their political operations.

And with respect, to the second, I shall submit, but a single remark. The history of the world, I believe, will be satisfactory, offers to us no example of an independent nation without its free and freely expressed consent, yielding to the detraction of another, or of a foreign power. Such submission, doubtless, would evince its destitution of a feature, indispensably requisite, to the formation of a sovereign state—even its want of independence. But this is precisely the case of any of the several States of our Republic, as contra-distinguished from the General Government. The government of any state which might express an unwillingness to concur in the change of the national Constitution, must nevertheless yield to the new authority, thus produced, when the constitutional majority shall decide in its favour, or rise up in resistance to the constitution itself. It follows, that the conclusions hitherto drawn against the separate sovereignty of the States, are correct.

Having disposed of the important question, concerning the origin, stability and authority of our inviolable Constitution, in a way, which I believe, will be satisfactory to our candid and reflecting fellow citizens, I shall occupy the residue of this number with a defence of that portion of our community, whose opinions correspond with my own, against the charges of those, who accuse their political opponents of advocating the odious theory of "CONSOLIDATION."

Men who are acquainted with the effect, easily produced upon the vote-caster, by giving a name, at first of dubious import, but soon becoming hateful by a malicious use of it, often avail themselves of the stratagem, when honest and dispassionate means fail to prostrate opposition. There is a fear too much reason, to think, that this has been the design, in some instances, where popular clamor has been attempted to be excited against consolidation. It is a long word—and a word signifying combination—and combined substances are usually heavier than simple ones—and thus the idea is by a rapid facility generated, that the advocates of consolidation mean to oppress upon the people. With such a construction of the phrase as this, we disclaim the character of consolidationists.

The proper path to be pursued by the enlightened politician is (in our country at least) resolutely and fearlessly to defend the Constitution, and the laws enacted agreeably with its provisions. In defending the Government of the Republic against the artifices of refractory politicians—in allowing the Constitution of the Nation that scope which the People who framed it, intended it should have, untrammelled, by the legislation of the smaller or larger number in their minor spheres around the brilliant sun of the whole political system are we doing any thing else than truth and patriotism demand? Let Truth and Patriotism answer!

Because the early, and continued, and unyielding supporters of our national privileges, have assiduously guarded the national bank on the one side, where danger has most frequently assailed her, does this furnish their opponents with a reason to assail them, with a design of leaving her unguarded on the other? Does the pilot who strenuously steers his ship against a rapid current that would drift him upon Sylla, on that account, manifest an intention to ground upon Charybdis? The charge would be both cruel and unfair. "The great Architect of the Universe unfolds His power and His wisdom, while by the energy of a counterpoise attraction He keeps the stars and planets at their proper distance from the Sun. He likewise regulates that luminary in his sphere as to prevent a contact with the others, and so tempers his heat, as in the best possible manner to refresh and fertilize their soil. So, it is the true policy of the official servants of the people in guarding the National Government from unconstitutional encroachments by the States, to prevent any administration from transcending those boundaries which the Constitution has thrown around it. We shall hereafter inquire into some of "the signs of the times," with a view of perceiving, to which side of the appropriate constitutional channel the current of the day, seems to be most strongly setting.

Caroline co. March 8, 1834.

#### [COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Graham:—Having tried for the last five years, with unwearied and persevering energy, to obtain what is generally admitted to contain the bone and sinew of man's temporal happiness, namely a wife; and having proved unsuccessful in all my laudable and commendable efforts, will you confer on me through the medium of your useful columns, the favour of laying my pretensions before the fair sex of your town and county, with a sincere hope, that kind Providence may dispose some of their tender and unsuspecting hearts to consider my desolate and deplorable situation, and extend the hand and heart of compassionate sympathy towards me. I want a Wife, and my recommendation for one is as follows,—I am a Bach-

elor, not very far advanced in life, not yet having endured the frosts of more than two score and ten winters; am in person of rather small dimensions and regret to say in pecuniary acquisitions, of rather small pretensions; not having received my patrimonial estate, my ancestors having none to dispose of; I am tall and slender, and prey good looking when well dressed, but rather on the scaly order when not. I am a pretty good natured, kind, amiable, and inoffensive creature, neither having sense enough to drive me mad, nor so little as to make me a fool. I am in a business, the profits of which, by industry and economy, affords me a pretty comfortable living; whether if that was to be shared with another, it would be sufficient for both, or not; I am not exactly prepared to say, but I would promise to use all laudable exertions to apply the deficiency from some other source. I possess a pretty good share of self-importance, that has safely carried me through many almost insupportable difficulties, but all those weighty recommendations has not yet obtained me a wife.

If you will use your influence, with some one of the many handsome, intelligent, amiable, and agreeable, the fair, with whom I know you have the superlative pleasure of an acquaintance, to consummate my happiness, by giving me their heart and hand, I will promise you the best Terrapin, that our next winter's market affords, laid upon a solid foundation of Apple Toddy, and topped off, with a few glasses of best Old Madeira.

Yours truly  
ABSALOM DENTON.

### EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, March 15

#### Plain talk for Plain honest Men.—Why is it that the conduct of President Jackson and the act of Secretary Taney engross all the papers of the country from day to day and from week to week, and that the conversations of every body are directed to these matters alone?

The reasons are obvious to any man who will give himself time for serious reflection—first, it is because the conduct of the President is a most unusual and alarming violation of Constitution and Law by palpable usurpation and abuse of powers—and secondly because the act of the Secretary, accompanied by its avowed designs, has destroyed the trading credit of the country—it has put down a sound and good universal currency, and given in its place, local, and defective currency—it has interfered with the business and property of a large class of men in the nation except Salary Officers and men who live out of the Treasury of the people—and every man's good sense enables him to see, that unless this act of the Secretary's is undone, and things are restored to their former happy condition, the evils and distresses now felt, must grow worse and worse.

But wherein is the conduct of the President a violation of constitution and an abuse of power? The answer is, in assuming upon himself to make a Secretary of the Treasury do that which the law expressly directs the Secretary alone to do at his discretion, subject to the approval or disapproval of Congress.—There is nothing in the Constitution or the Laws that gives to the President any right whatsoever to interfere with the deposit of the public money—that is regulated by law, and has by law been given to the Secretary of the Treasury, subject to the control of Congress alone. If then the President attempts to interfere with the deposit of the public funds, he is guilty of usurpation of power in attempting to do that, which the law has not confided to him, but has expressly and with good design given to another. But it may be said, that the President has power to appoint or turn out a Secretary of the Treasury, and as he does this upon his own responsibility, he ought to have the right of superintending and directing the Secretary's acts. This construction, if plausible, is not sound. The Treasury department is not an Executive department—Congress at the time they passed the law creating the Treasury department expressly refused to make it an Executive department for the very purpose of preventing the interference of the President in its concerns further than he should be specifically required so to do by law—and in this, the Treasury department was ordered differently from the Departments of State, of War, and of Navy, which were created as Executive departments, where the control of the President, as Chief Executive officer should be general. In matters where the Executive power is directed by law to specified concerns in the Treasury department, there the President has a right to act, and it is expected of him to act—but without this direction of law he cannot and must not interfere.

However a people may love or confide in a Chief Magistrate, it is a safe principle with them to be jealous of the public money—great and extensive powers are properly given to the President, but the power of directing the keeping and expenditure of the People's money is reserved to Congress alone, the immediate representatives of the people and the States, and to such agencies as Congress shall appoint by law—whenever then the President upon his own responsibility, or upon any other plea, attempts to interfere with the public money,

except in cases specified by law, he is guilty of usurping power that does not belong to him and never was intended he should exercise.

Again. The President having attempted to force a Secretary of the Treasury to remove the deposit of the public money, just before the session of Congress, with a view, that, in case Congress should object to the removal, he should have the opportunity of preventing by his Veto, if they should propose to restore them, is a double usurpation—first, in interfering to force a Secretary to do that, in which the President was so far from having a right to interfere, that he was actually excluded by law from such interference—and then, in planning this illegal interference in point of time, so as by the exercise of his prerogative of the Veto to get a control over the public treasure that was prohibited to him, by taking it out of the hands of Congress to whom it belonged.

The abuse of power by the President consists in this—in making use of his power to dismiss a Secretary of the Treasury for refusing to do a public act to gratify the wishes of the President, that he (the Secretary) did not think it right to do, and for which he was not amenable to the President but to Congress. If the power of dismissing public officers is to be used by the President as a means of coercing them to do any act the President pleases, right or wrong, as in this case, even where the President has no right to interfere; this is certainly an abuse of power most tyrannical in its nature and most alarming in its tendency.

Secondly. The act of the Secretary in removing the deposits has destroyed the credit of the country—put down a sound and available currency and given rise to a defective one—it has injured the business and profits of every man, except of those who are supported out of the public Treasury, and if not remedied things must grow worse.

To prove these, the following views are offered.—A leading reason assigned by President Jackson and Secretary Taney for removing the deposits was, to make the U. States Bank wind up its affairs, as its chartered time had almost expired, and they said they were induced to do this, because the people in re-electing Gen. Jackson had decided against the Bank, and it would not be rechartered. This was the avowed design on the part of the President and Secretary in removing the deposits. In a few weeks after this, an insidious attempt is made in New York by a broker, in the interest of Mr. Van Buren, to collect all the paper of the U. States Branch Bank at Savannah, for the purpose of making a run upon that distant Bank, supposing that neither she nor the mother Bank would suspect it, and by that means they could embarrass the Branch, or make it stop specie payments.

Mr. Jones of Somerset gained the floor and for reasons connected with a part of the debate, called for the previous question, which the House sustained, and the bill was lost.—Ayes 25 Nays 40.

Our State Legislature have agreed to adjourn this day, the 15th.

The Report of the Baltimore Committee, is crowded out this week, but will appear in our next.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Annapolis, March 9, 1834.

"I have only time to say to you that the Bill reported by Mr. Burcheal to establish Magistrate's Courts, has passed the House of Delegates with a most triumphant majority, say 45 to 15, three to one, and this majority would have been increased, I am told, had all the members been present. Burcheal has a tough time with the Lawyers in the House. The Bill was under consideration nearly two days, and was attacked in every section, but it was soon perceived the House was so pleased with the provisions of the Bill, that they were determined to pass it, and no amendments did or could prevail, unless offered or accepted by the reporter. It is rumored that the Senate will reject the Bill. I don't think they will, as the Reporter of the Bill and the House were of opinion that it would save much trouble and lessen the costs and expenses at least one third."

#### [COMMUNICATED.]

#### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

At a respectable meeting held on the 9th of March inst., by the friends of Temperance in the neighborhood of Wye for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, John Keets was appointed to the Chair, and Joseph Pearson, Secretary.

After which, the Rev. James Nicols arose and delivered an able and appropriate address on the subject.

The Constitution then being read, and a Society formed consisting of sixty-two in number, proceeded to elect the following officers.

JOHN KEETS, President.  
THOS. WARREN, Vice President.  
JOHN REDMAN, Secretary.

MANAGERS.  
Richard A. Baker, James Pratt, Joseph Pearson, William Hand.

The Races.—The match Race between Mr. Richardson's Bertrand, Jr. & Mr. Hann's Plato, took place at Charleston S. C. over the Washington Course on Wednesday, the 26th of February, and was won with ease by the former the first heat, the latter merely saving his distance.

been forced to take this course to save herself. Is it not equally plain that the Bank in curtailing her discounts and winding up her business is doing that that the President and Secretary both declared it was their design to make her do? If then the Bank has withdrawn her discounts and accommodations, is it not evidently owing to the removal of the deposits accompanied by its avowed designs?

Thus by forcing the U. States Bank to withdraw her paper from the circulation, the deficiency, so occasioned, is attempted to be supplied by the paper of the State Banks, which, being unknown elsewhere than in their neighborhood, is received at a discount at a distance—thus the credit of the country falters because the circulating medium by which trade is carried on is both greatly diminished and renewed defective and unavailable—the sound currency of the U. S. Bank is put down and a suspicious one is substituted—and the business of the trading community is interfered with and hindered, and the profits of labour are reduced, because money is checked in its circulation, and that which does circulate is of less value and therefore less useful.

If the President therefore perseveres in this ruinous course of things and Congress do not control him by a constitutional majority, the usurpation and abuse on his part will go on unchecked and submitted to, and common sense tells us the longer a bad course is pursued the worse things become.

The proof is in this—men are more pressed to get money now than usual—Mechanics cannot work and many journeymen are discharged—the price of farmers produce has greatly fallen—all the manufactories are discharging their hands—commerce is at a stand—merchants and traders are breaking by thousands in all the towns—industrious women, who support themselves by their need, and other work, are thrown out of employment wretched and an-hungred, and general misery, dispondency, and suffering overspread the land.

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Some time last week Mr. Burcheal called up his resolutions, for taking the vote of the people of the Eastern Shore, on the subject of a union with the State of Delaware—when, after considerable debate, in which Messrs. Burcheal, Blackiston, Handy, and F. Smith took part; a call was made for the question and on being taken by yeas and nays, only four voices appeared in favour of the resolutions—we have not room to insert the debate.

**Baltimore Delegation Bill.**—Mr. Jones of Baltimore brought up his bill, for a second reading, for increasing the delegation of that city to four members—the bill was supported by Mr. Jones and opposed by Mr. Day of Prince Georges when Mr. Jones of Somerset gained the floor and for reasons connected with a part of the debate, called for the previous question, which the House sustained, and the bill was lost.—Ayes 25 Nays 40.

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### PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

The Coroner yesterday was waited on by Mr. JAMES TUMLIN. He was the brother of Mrs. RUTH PATISON, the female who lost her life, at the destruction of the steam boat Wm. Penn. Mrs. P. was from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Sassafras Neck, and has left three children.—U. S. Gazette

### RICHMOND, Feb. 22.

We understand that yesterday morning nine negro men belonging to various gentlemen of this city were discovered secreted on board a vessel at Rocketts, which had cleared out for New York.—She was loaded with coal—and we are informed that a snug little room had been provided for their accommodation by taking coal from the bottom of the hold and supporting the weight from above by plank. We refrain from saying any thing as to the parties concerned, as the matter is now under judicial investigation. Thus, we may have perhaps, a clue which may assist us in tracing out the mysterious disappearance of so many slaves. Let us sift this matter to the bottom.

**Washington Bank at Hackensack.**—It is stated in the Daily Advertiser, that the Grand Jury of Bergen county, N. J. have found bills of indictment for conspiracy against John De Groot, the President, F. Peltier and Mr. Solomons, brokers in Wall Street, all of whom have been arrested. It is said that about one hundred thousand dollars in bills are afloat on the community, and that the assets are about two thousand.

We understand that Messrs. Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore, have purchased from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company \$500,000 of the state of Maryland five per cent. stock, at par, being the state subscription to the Washington Branch Road—that the whole line from Baltimore to the District of Columbia is, or will immediately be put under contract, and that it is expected the entire line to Washington will be completed in twelve months from this time.—U. S. Gazette.

### THE PRESSURE—NO "HUMBURG"

**THE FIRST RELIEF LAW.**—A bill from the Assembly was received in the Senate this morning, granting to the collectors in the county of Albany an extension for one month to collect the taxes. Mr. Gansevoort moved that the bill be immediately ordered to a third reading. Mr. Tracy wished to know the reason for expediting the passage of the bill in so unusual a manner.

Mr. Gansevoort said the time for collecting the taxes would expire on the 28th inst. That the collectors had been unable to collect the taxes by reason of the pressure. He then read the following report made in the Assembly.

Mr. Staats, from the special committee, consisting of the members of Albany county, to which was referred the petitions of the collectors of the city of Albany, for an extension of the time for the collection of taxes,

#### REPORT,

That they have had the same under consideration & your committee are persuaded that in consequence of the large amount of taxes to be collected and the scarcity of money in consequence of a money panic, that it will be morally impossible to collect the amount in their several warrants in the time specified by law, they have thereto come to the conclusion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted and ask leave to introduce a bill.

Whereupon Mr. Tracy withdrew his objections, and the bill passed.

N. Y. Com. 22.

#### MARRIED

In this County on Tuesday last, William Story, Esq. of Queen Anns, to Miss Ann Dawson, of Talbot County.

#### DIED

In this county on Wednesday last, Mrs. Ann Denny.

In this town yesterday morning, in the 7th year of his age, Alexander, son of A. Graham.

Easton and Baltimore Packet, by way of Miles River,

SCHOONER—WILLIAM & HENRY,

JAMES STEWARD, MASTER.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public, that the above fine, fast sailing, new and substantially built, copper fastened Schooner, is now in complete order for the reception of freight and Passengers; having a very commodious Cabin, she is well calculated for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.—She will commence running as a regular Packet between the above named places—and will leave Miles River Ferry on Sunday the 23d of March inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore. Returning will leave Light Street wharf, Baltimore, opposite the store of A. B. Harrison, at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the following Wednesday, and will continue to run on the above named days, during the season. She will take on board and land passengers at Wm. Townsend's going to and from Baltimore.

All orders left at the Drug Store of Messrs. Spencer and Willis, Easton, or with Mr. James Jordan, at the Ferry, will be strictly attended to. The Subscribers, intending to use every exertion to give general satisfaction, solicit the patronage of the public.

WM. TOWNSEND and JAS. STEWARD.

N. B. For Capt. James Steward's capacity and attention to business, as a commander of a vessel, the public are referred to Messrs. Nicholas Goldsborough, Teach. Tighman, Benjamin Bowdler and John Newnam, of this county.

March 5 1834.

To be drawn

Literature Lottery.

GRAND prize of \$10,000.

1 3,000

1 1,500

1 1,000

1 500

1 250

1 100

1 50

1 25

1 10

1 5

1 2

1 1

1 50 cents

1 25 cents

1 10 cents

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1 10 cents

1 5 cents

1 2 cents

1 1 cent

1 50 cents

1 25 cents

1 10 cents

1 5 cents

1 2 cents

To be drawn March the 20th 1834  
Literature Lottery, Class No. 12.  
GRAND SCHEME.  
1 prize of \$10,000 10 prizes of \$300  
1 8,000 20 250  
1 1,583 20 150  
1 1,250 100 100  
1 1,000 128 40  
1 400 128 20  
Tickets \$5: Halves \$1 50 Quarters 75 cents.

Also on March the 25th 1834 the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 0, SCHEME.  
50 prizes of \$1,000  
and 100 prizes of \$500  
Capital prize \$30,000 50 prizes of \$1,000  
1 12,000 100 500  
1 5,000 128 100  
1 8,000 128 80  
No prize less than \$12 Tickets \$10.  
Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of P. SACKETT,  
Easton, Md.

NOTICE.  
The Annual Meeting of the Female Bible Society of Talbot County will be held in the Church at Easton on Tuesday the 25th, if the weather permit the attendance of the distant members—if not on the next favorable day.  
The Rev. Mr. Nicols will address the Society, and its members are therefore particularly requested to attend. But the Managers respectfully invite all who may feel an interest in their proceedings to honor the Anniversary by their presence. The Church will be open at 11 o'clock.  
March 15

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.  
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at Plover, in the residence of Trench Tilghman, on THURSDAY the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested.  
M GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.  
March 15

NOTICE.  
The appointment of Constables for Talbot County, is necessarily postponed until Tuesday the 25th inst. in consequence of there not being a board of Commissioners on Tuesday last.  
THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk,  
to Commissioners for Talbot County.  
March 15



WILL be run on Easter Monday, over a beautiful and well prepared course, two elegant Saddles and Bridles and Martingales, under the superintendance of the subscribers, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, half a mile and repeat and a quarter and repeat, carrying weight agreeably to the Rules of the Eastern Jockey Club.  
THOS. WARWICK.  
Tattersalls 4 miles from Easton.  
N. B. The Subscriber does not intend training for the above race.  
Several boys wanted.  
March 15

The elegant full bred Horse  
**MOSCOW**  
WILL stand the present season at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22d of March; at Easton, the 25th and 26th at St. Michaels, the Friday and Saturday following, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks. Terms, six dollars the springs chance, twelve dollars to insure, four dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

MOSCOW is seventeen hands high, a dark bay. He was sired by Godolphin, who was raised by James Ware, of Virginia; his dam by imported Shark, his grand dam by Thomson's Hero, a great grand dam by Washington, out of a Fearnot mare. Godolphin the sire, was got by imported sorrel Diomed, his dam Sally Shark, by Sir Ark, his grand dam Betsy Dingle, out of Jones' Dismal by old Fearnot.  
Signed GEORGE WHITING,  
Virginia.  
Moscow's Dam was sired by old Oscar, and dam by Vington, great grand dam by Moscow, well known for great speed and bottom. From my best recollection he was sired by T. Miller, and out of Col. Lloyd's imported and celebrated Nancy Bywell.  
JOHN CALDWELL.  
Oak Hill.

Moscow was a fine limbed colt as I ever had, when by some accident he was thrown in a narrow entry in his stable, the winter after he was foaled and so much injured in his left stiffl joint as not to be able to use it for six months, after which the swelling disappeared, with the exception of his hocks—his colts are remarkably handsome and can limbed.  
JOHN CALDWELL.  
March 15

NOTICE.  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 6th day of February last, as a runaway, a dark copper colored man, who calls himself  
BENJAMIN JACKSON,  
he is about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet nine and 1-2 inches high; has a scar below the mouth and has a scar on the left arm near the elbow; no other perceivable marks; had on when committed, a drab roundabout and pantaloons and black hat, says he is free, and last from Washington County, Md. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
MAHLON TALBOTT,  
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.  
March 15  
The National Intelligencer and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for 8 weeks and charge.  
M. T.

NOTICE.  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, Md. on the 10th day of February last, as a runaway, a negro Man of very black complexion, who calls himself  
NOBLE JOHN,  
he is about five feet, eight inches high, and about twenty one years of age, no perceivable marks.—Had on when committed, a Drab Coat and Blue Cloth Pantaloons and black hat, says he is free and last from Baltimore City. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
MAHLON TALBOTT, Sheriff  
of Frederick County, Md.  
The National Intelligencer and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for 8w, and charge  
M. T.

NOTICE.  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 27th day of December last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself WILLIAM, he is about five feet eight and a half inches high, and about twenty eight years of age, has a scar on the right side of his head, and has lost several of his front teeth, had on when committed a grey close bodied coat and pantaloons and coarse shoes, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
MAHLON TALBOTT,  
Sheriff of Fred'k county.  
Feb. 22

**A LIST**  
Of persons not residents of Allegany county and who own lands in said county, and whose Taxes on said lands for the year 1833, are due and unpaid.

Name	Taxes	cost of adv.	Total
James Bosely	67	7	74
Brook Beall's heirs,	43	4	47
John J. Bugh's heirs,	1 00	12	1 12
J. Buffington,	1 85	20	2 05
William Cook,	8 33	1 00	9 33
Wm. Campbell's heirs,	8 88	1 04	9 92
Samuel Cepna,	4 14	49	4 63
Rich'd. A. Clark & Wm. Page,	10 49	1 25	11 74
Thos. Donaldson,	4 67	55	5 22
Isaac Davis,	9 32	2	11 34
Lewis Everstine,	1 45	17	1 62
Thos. Ellicott & Jons. Meredith,	2 62	30	2 92
Emanuel Ebbs, Jr.,	17	1	18
George French,	5 22	61	5 83
George Fitzhugh,	67	7	74
Frederick Grammer,	4 07	48	4 55
Jno. Gephart's heirs,	1 00	12	1 12
Charles Hone,	1 00	12	1 12
Thos. John's heirs,	1 00	12	1 12
Caroline & Charles Johnson,	5 60	66	6 26
Wm. Johnson & John Johns,	2 07	24	2 31
Reverdy Johnson,	3 83	38	3 71
Robert Jacob,	40	4	44
Anthony Kennedy,	1 00	12	1 12
Conrad Kreakbaum,	31	2	33
Edward Lloyd,	11 14	1 33	12 47
Geo. Lyne's heirs,	50	6	56
James Leonard,	17	1	18
Richard Mackusin,	83	9	91
Peter Mantz,	67	7	74
Robert McClann,	17	1	18
Honore Martin's heirs,	16 73	2 00	18 73
Thos L. McKinney,	17	1	18
Jas. M. Mason, agent,	83	8	91
Lewis Neth, Jr.,	5 00	60	5 60
Lewis Neth,	17	1	18
John Ogilby's heirs,	17	1	18
John P. Paca,	8 37	93	9 35
President, Directors & Company of the Bank of the U. S.,	29 95	3 48	33 33
Abner Ritchie,	67	7	74
Abraham Ridgely,	58	6	64
John Rine's heirs,	50	6	56
Jas. Robardet's heirs,	2 15	25	2 40
Michael Ruckle,	94	11	1 05
Hezekiah Riley,	17	1	18
Osborn Sprigg's heirs,	1 00	12	1 12
Thomas Turner,	67	7	74
John Tomlinson, Jr.,	17	1	18
Jacob Van Meter,	2 26	26	2 52
Ann A. & Hester Van Bibber,	2 12	25	2 37
Peter Wyanh,	53	3	56
George H. Wretter,	33	3	36
Michael Pay,	2 00	24	2 24
Jeremiah Hughes,	1 00	12	1 12
James Kinkaid & Geo. Bracc,	42	5	47
Wm. Meley's heirs,	1 34	14	1 48
Wm. McGruder,	33	3	36
Richard Ridgely's heirs,	2 00	24	2 24
Samuel Siler,	3 34	38	3 72
John Simpkins's heirs,	2 01	24	2 25
Benjamin Davis,	1 81	20	2 01
James Forkner,	2 67	30	2 97
John Firebank,	1 33	15	1 48
Polly Johnson,	1 00	12	1 12
Thos Kennedy,	7 00	84	7 84
Daniel Miller,	95	10	1 05
Edward Peale,	2 12	25	2 37
Henry Startzman,	67	7	74
Levi L. Stephenson,	2 67	30	2 97
John Tomlinson's heirs,	2 70	30	3 00
Thomas S. Theobald,	1 70	20	1 90
David Anderson,	1 40	16	1 56
George Hamilton,	1 00	12	1 12
John Hughes,	67	7	74
Samuel G. Jones,	1 67	20	1 87
Michael Miller,	4 00	47	4 47
Mary Murdock,	5 15	61	5 76
Edward Peal,	50	6	56
William B. Shaw,	31	3	34
Charles F. Broadhag & Geo. Magruder,	1 11	13	1 24
John C. Beatty's heirs,	27	3	30
Mary H. Brooke,	53	6	59
Jacob Blubagh,	3 01	36	3 37
John Burley,	51	6	57
George W. Peter,	10 02	1 32	11 34
James Beatty,	2 14	26	2 40
George Cooke,	3 27	39	3 66
Philip Hogman,	1	1	2
Catharine Seagriff,	17	2	19
Jas. Timmond's heirs,	8 24	98	9 22
Eli Williams's heirs,	1 33	16	1 49
R'd. Burgess's heirs,	2 61	31	2 92
Oliver Cromwell,	67	7	74
Phil. Cromwell's heirs,	42	5	47
Charles F. Heitick,	51	6	57
John W. Harris,	2 54	30	2 84
James Johnson,	15	1	16
Peter Jolly,	1 30	14	1 44
John M. Johnson,	1 00	12	1 12
Thomson B. James,	1 01	12	1 13
John P. Kennedy,	65	7	72
Samuel Londermilk,	8	1	9
John Ouant,	2 03	24	2 27
Lemuel Pugh,	25	2	27
John Shelhorn's heirs,	1 11	13	1 24
Jacob Taylor's heirs,	15	1	16
John Wright,	15	1	16
Catharine Waggoner,	11	1	12
Edward Beatty,	3 52	40	3 92
Doct. Charles Beatty,	67	7	74
Nicholas Brewer,	1 27	14	1 41
Apollon Braclott,	66	7	73
John Donovan's heirs,	49	5	54
John Deskin's heirs,	66	7	73
And. & John Elliott,	18	1	19
Walter Fernandes & F. Lucas, Jr.,	6 88	80	7 08
Samuel Goodrick,	83	9	92
James P. Hoath,	53	6	59
Isaac Osman's heirs,	4 13	49	4 62
Richard J. Orme,	79	8	87
Samuel Pugh,	25	2	27
John Robinson,	21	2	23
George Shambagh,	6 50	75	7 25
Ch'n. Varsant's heirs,	42	5	47
Robert Watson,	36	3	39
Robert Anderson,	99	10	1 09
Isaac Peaser,	27	2	29
John W. Pratt's heirs,	10 50	2 28	12 78
Ch'n. Keller & Francis Foman,	1 15	12	1 27
William Lazier,	63	7	70
Hugh Middleton,	37	4	41
Thos. G. McCulloh,	34	3	37
H. McKinley & N. Cochran,	36	3	39
William Potts,	51	5	56
George Zinemerla,	17	1	18

James English, 50 6 56  
Thomas Lazier, 1 00 12 1 12  
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. } 1 01 12 1 13

The Collector of the county Tax for Allegany county, for the year 1833, or Messrs. Branner & Forney, merchants, his agents in Baltimore, are hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons, the amount annexed to their names respectively, for their proportion of advertising.  
By order of the Commissioners for Allegany county,  
RICH'D BEALL, Clk.

Notice is hereby given, That if the county charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Israel Mayberry, Esq. Collector of said county or to Messrs. Branner & Forney his agents in Baltimore, within the space of sixty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, viz: on the first day of July next, the land so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.  
By order of the Comm'rs. for Allegany county,  
RICH'D BEALL, Clk.  
Comm'rs. Office, Feb. 25—March 15, 5w

TO RENT  
For the year 1834.  
That two story brick STORE HOUSE, on Washington street, lately occupied by John Meconick, as a Cabinet maker's shop.  
This House is well calculated for either a Merchant or Mechanic, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place being in the thoroughfare between the principal public Houses. For terms apply to  
W. H. GROOME.  
Easton, Feb. 8, 1834. 5w-1t

Schooner Wrightson.  
W. H. GROOME.

THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET  
SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,  
GEORGE W. PARROTT, Master.  
Will commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next, 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.  
SAMUEL B. BENNY,  
Easton Point.  
Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to.  
S. H. B.  
March 9—Feb. 25 5w

Clover Seed.  
The subscribers have this day received an additional supply of Clover Seed of primo quality which they will sell low.  
—ALSO—  
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.  
W. H. & P. GROOME.  
March 1 5t

STONE LIME.  
The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a regular supply of ALUM and BOTTOM LIME, which he will put up in hhds. or barrels, and deliver at any of the wharves in good order, and on reasonable terms.  
Also, BRICKS and LUMBER, at the yard prices. Orders directed to the subscriber, at his lime store, Hollingsworth street, or left at Mr. Luther J. Cox, Pratt street wharf, will be attended to.  
JOHN STEWART.  
Baltimore, Feb. 22 5w  
The Eastern Gazette will insert the above to the amount of one dollar and charge the American office.

W. W. HIGGINS  
THE thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March next, where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.  
ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut Sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, in those upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be successful racer, runner her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.  
He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonsan and Gohanna. For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.  
JAMES SEWALL.  
March 1  
Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Landin, Easton.

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he is about five feet, eight inches high, and about twenty one years of age, no perceivable marks.—Had on when committed, a Drab Coat and Blue Cloth Pantaloons and black hat, says he is free and last from Baltimore City. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
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of Frederick County, Md.  
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Sheriff of Fred'k county.  
Feb. 22

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MAHLON TALBOTT,  
Sheriff of Fred'k county.  
Feb. 22

NOTICE  
Is requested to be given that a FAIR will be held in Easton about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the North West side of the River, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success are most respectfully invited to give their aid.  
Feb. 22

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.  
SINCLAIR & MOORE.  
Corner of Pratt and Light Streets, Baltimore

HAVING, since the last season, added several new patterns to their assortment of PLOUGHS, now offer for sale a stock which comprises all the variety of forms, improvements and sizes, which they conceive to be essential to the different purposes of the farmer, which they will endeavour to furnish of the best materials and workmanship.  
Intending to confine their retail sales to cash or town acceptances, they will make a discount of 5 per cent for cash on a single plough, or other implements of equal value of their own manufacture.  
EXTRA CASSIMS made at their Foundry, to suit the various kinds of Ploughs constantly kept on hand.  
Improved WHEAT FANS, \$25  
Do extra large, 28  
Common, 19  
Box Fans, 15  
CORNSHELLERS of the most approved kind 20  
Subject to a discount of 10 per cent for cash.  
CULTIVATORS, with wrought and cast tires, from \$30 to \$50.  
Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, 20 inch box, suited to horse or water power, capable of cutting from 75 to 100 bushels per hour, \$70  
Extra Knives per set, 6  
14 inch box, 45  
Extra Knives per set, 5  
11 inch box, 37  
Extra knives, 4  
Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes and Sneads ready hung, Bramble Scythes, Brier Hooks, Wove WIRE, of all kinds, Safes, Corn Serees Thompson's superior cast steel AXES, and other tools, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Hoes, Patent steel Axes and Hay Forks, and Garden Tools generally.  
FINE SEEDS, such as clover Timothy, Orchard Grass, Hurd's, tall Meadow Oat Grass generally on hand.  
Garden Seed department, conducted by Robert Sinclair, Jr. who offers for sale an assortment of Fresh and Genuine Seeds, many of which were raised at the Clairmont Nursery and Seed Garden, under the immediate inspection of R. Sinclair, Sen. In addition to the above, annual supplies of excellent vegetable and other Seeds, are imported from several of the first establishments in Europe, on the purity of which full reliance can be placed.  
Priced catalogues will be furnished to every applicant, and dealers furnished with seed in boxes, containing a full assortment of Garden Seeds, neatly papered and labelled.  
In the Nursery department, (having the particular attention of R. Sinclair, Sen.) they have raised, and offer for sale, new Chinese Mulberry (morus multicaulis) so highly recommended for raising silk and for ornament.  
Also, GRAPE plants and cuttings of the Catawba, Herbermont's Madeira, Isabella, Bland, Constantia, Muscadell, Sweet water, Lenoir, Red Muscat, Golden Chassalus, and others. The first two can be sold at very reduced prices by wholesale. They have also as usual, good thrifty trees of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Nectarine, Cherry, Apricot, &c. Fine large Plants, of the genuine Red & White Antwerp, and other Raspberries.  
Currants, Quince, Strawberry, Gooseberry, and Filbert Trees, Shrubs, Thorn Quicks, Hop roots, &c. a large stock.  
See their new catalogue for prices and directions for planting, to be had gratis at their store.  
Baltimore March 1 5w

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.  
THE thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March next, where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mares at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, and thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.  
ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut Sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, in those upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be successful racer, runner her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.  
He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonsan and Gohanna. For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performances, &c. see handbill.  
JAMES SEWALL.  
March 1  
Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Landin, Easton.

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. Paylor, at Mount Airy, Va.) by imported Chance, grand dam by the Arabian Selim, g. d. by the Prince of Wales, Pegasus, (in England); g. g. d. Peggy, the famous Plate Mare, imported when in foal, 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 grandam by Snap, great grandam by Gower Stallion; (son of the Godolphin Arabian,) and her dam by Flying Childers.  
Clifford was got by Doctor Brown's celebrated running horse Wonder, out of a thorough bred Diomed mare. Wonder was got by the imported horse Wonder, by Florizel, his dam Zacharia, got by Matchem, out of Aurora's dam of Northumberland's Golden Arabian. Florizel was got by Herod out of a Cynnet mare, her dam by Cartouch—Abony by Childers. On the dam side—Iris, the dam of Clifton, was got by the imported horse Stirling; her dam by the imported horse Ceard de Lion; her grandam was Mr. Mead's celebrated running mare Oracle; who was got by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Celer; 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 Vallant, her g. 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 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, Iris, 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 to 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, Buny Black, Lady Relief, and others—at Tree Hill, Va. beating Wm. R. Johnson's Annette, Dismal, Betsy Graves, (Betsy Baker), distanced, at Taylorsville, Va. beating Rolla, Yellow Jacket, (Donald Adair), and Eliza Wharton—at Fairfield, running 'the severest and most splendid race in modern times,' four mile heats, taking the first heat in 7m. 58sec. and contending severely with Goliath the fourth heat, Z. A. distanced) which was six seconds quicker than Eclipse 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 offered and refused for half of Tychicus after his last race.  
WM. H. & H. A. TAYLOR.  
Mount Airy, Va. Jan 9, 1834 law4w  
Copy the above and forward to the Maryland Gazette office.

NOTICE.  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 27th day of December last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself WILLIAM, he is about five feet eight and a half inches high, and about twenty eight years of age, has a scar on the right side of his head, and has lost several of his front teeth, had on when committed a grey close bodied coat and pantaloons and coarse shoes, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
MAHLON TALBOTT,  
Sheriff of Fred'k county.  
Feb. 22

NOTICE.  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 27th day of December last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself WILLIAM, he is about five feet eight and a half inches high, and about twenty eight years of age, has a scar on the right side of his head, and

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!  
ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT THE  
COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY  
OF  
ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the Town of Easton, Talbot Co. Md.  
THE Subscribers take this method of  
returning their grateful acknowledgments  
to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent  
counties, for their liberal patronage, since they  
commenced the above Business; & beg leave to  
inform them, and the public generally, that  
they have now on hand,

a superior assortment of articles in their line  
CONSISTING IN PART OF  
Eight new Gigs,  
price from 150 to 300 dollars, of various pat-  
terns & finish—also SIX second hand ditto,  
of various prices, and too good

**SULKIES,**  
one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and  
a splendid assortment of

**NEW HARNESS,**  
all of which will be disposed of, on moderate  
terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal  
prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and  
a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state,  
which can be finished at the shortest notice,  
and to any particular directions, according to  
order. They have also

a large assortment of  
**MATERIALS,**  
in their line, of every description, from which  
by the assistance of the best workmen, and  
their own knowledge of the business, they are  
persuaded they can finish off as handsome and  
substantial COACHEES, BAROUCHES,  
GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the  
State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and  
durable manner, and steel springs of every de-  
scription, made and repaired, all of which will  
be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable  
terms.

The Public's Ob't Serv'ts  
**ANDERSON & HOPKINS.**  
N. B. A. & H., have also for sale, a large  
& superior turning Lathes, and tools, which can  
be bought at low prices. Two boys of good steady hab-  
its, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken  
as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and  
the other at the trimming Branch of the Business.  
Letters addressed to Anderson and  
Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specifying  
the kind of carriage wanting, will be promptly  
attended to, and the carriage brought to  
their own door.

A. & H.  
Feb. 15 3m  
The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge  
Chronicle will publish the above three months.

**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  
Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Gra-  
ham's office, and Mr. Lovelady'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 so-  
licited to give him a call.  
Jan. 11

**TRUSTEE'S SALE.**  
By virtue of a Decree of Talbot county  
Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscri-  
ber will offer at public sale to the highest bid-  
der, at the front door of the Court House in the  
Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty  
fifth day of March next between the hours of  
12 o'clock, M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract  
or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdler  
now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank  
river, immediately opposite to the Town of Cam-  
bridge, usually known by the name of "Aker's  
Ferry"; the same being part of the real estate  
of the late William Jenkins deceased. This  
farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres  
and one half of an acre of land, more or less,  
and rents at this time for \$425 per annum.—  
The improvements on this property are excel-  
lent, consisting of a commodious and comfort-  
able dwelling house, and good out houses,  
which taken in connexion with the advantages  
of the situation, render this farm one of the  
most desirable in the county. The ferry con-  
tributes greatly to the value of this property,  
being a much frequented thoroughfare between  
the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester.  
The proprietor can have the privilege of sup-  
plying horses and carriages for the conveyance  
of passengers. The mail also passes twice a  
week over this ferry throughout the year.  
The terms of sale will be a credit of six  
months on one third of the purchase money,  
a credit of twelve months on another third of  
the purchase money and a credit of eighteen  
months on the remaining third of the purchase  
money, with legal interest on the whole from  
the day of sale. The purchaser will be enti-  
tled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834,  
to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds  
with good and approved security bearing inter-  
est from the day of sale and payable at the  
above periods will be required. Upon the pay-  
ment of the whole purchase money and the in-  
terest, a full & complete title, free and discharg-  
ed from all claim of the widows dower, will  
be given.

**S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.**  
Feb. 1. (W)  
The Baltimore American and Cambridge  
Chronicle, will publish the above once a week  
and send their respective accounts to this office  
for payment.

**MISS CHARLOTTE JACKSON,**  
**MANTU-MAKER AND MILLINER,**  
Returns her sincere thanks to her friends  
and the citizens of Talbot generally, for their  
very liberal patronage since she commenced  
the above business, and respectfully informs  
them that she has removed from her old  
stand on Washington Street, to the house oc-  
cupied by Mrs. Edmondson on Harrison Street,  
nearly opposite the Protestant Episcopal  
Church, where she is prepared to execute all  
orders in her line, at the shortest notice, in the  
most fashionable style and on the most moder-  
ate terms—she requests her old customers and  
the citizens generally to give her a call.  
Feb. 1

**MILLINERY.**  
**MRS. A. M. FAULKNER**  
HAVING concluded to resume the business  
of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING, in the  
house heretofore conducted by her sister,  
Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss  
Catherine Jackson and her sister Miss Eliza-  
beth Brown, in whom she places implicit con-  
fidence, flatters herself and assures her former  
customers and the Ladies of this and the ad-  
jacent counties, that she will receive the Fashions  
regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore in  
season, and nothing on her part shall want to  
please those who may think proper to pa-  
trone her.  
Feb. 1

**A CARD.**  
**JOHN BOZMAN KERR,**  
Having been admitted to the practice of the  
Law, in Caroline, Queen Anns, 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, Cassinets, Valencia  
& of Swallowdown vesting, Flannels, Batiz-  
es and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English  
Merinos, new style Calicoes, Gingham, 4  
and 5-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino  
Shawls, handsome Tibet 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,**  
all of which will be disposed of on the most  
reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for  
Feathers, Limesey and Keesey. Their friends  
and the public generally are invited to give  
them an early call.  
Nov. 23

**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 appoint-  
ment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is highly re-  
commended to the Trustees, and is con-  
sidered to be well qualified for the station,  
which he now occupies.  
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.  
Jan. 25, 1834 3w

**REMOVAL**  
**JOHN HARPER, Tailor,**  
INFORMS the public, that he has taken  
for the ensuing year, the large and commodi-  
ous brick room (for the last two or three years  
occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Tailor) it  
is directly opposite Mr. Lovelady's Store and ad-  
joining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, he expects regu-  
larly to receive the fashions and from the gen-  
eral 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 6m3w

**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 neces-  
sary to carrying on the

**BAKING BUSINESS.**  
ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A  
Grocery, Confectionary and Vari-  
ety 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 ab-  
ove mentioned time at public sale.  
The subscriber will continue the BAKING  
BUSINESS until his removal.  
Jan. 25 6m3w

**MARYLAND**  
**Talbot county Orphans' Court,**  
24th January A. D. 1834.  
On application of John Stevens, admr  
with the will annexed of William Jenkins 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 & 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 one in the  
city of Philadelphia, and also in the Centreville  
Times printed in Queen Anns county.

In testimony whereof the foregoing is truly co-  
PIED from the minutes of proceed-  
INGS of the said Orphans' Court, I have hereunto 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.  
Test  
JAS. PRICE Regr.  
of Wills for Talbot county

**In compliance with the above order**  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber, of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot  
county in Maryland letters of administration  
with the will annexed on the estate of William  
Jenkins, late of Easton, Talbot county dec'd.  
all persons having claims against the said  
deceased's estate are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the proper vouchers  
thereof to the subscriber, on or before the  
first day of September next or they may ther-  
wise by law be excluded from all benefit of  
the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 1st day of Feb-  
ruary Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty four.  
JOHN STEVENS Admr.  
with the will annexed of  
William Jenkins dec'd.  
Feb. 1

**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, Ar-  
ithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He so-  
licits the patronage of Parents and Guardi-  
ans, 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 dol-  
lars per annum; payable quarterly—and a mod-  
erate compensation for fuel.  
Jan. 25

**New and Splendid Assortment**  
**BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
THE subscriber has just returned from Bal-  
timore, 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. It 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 PARR.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
The subscriber, grateful for past favors, beg  
leave to announce to his friends and the pub-  
lic generally, that he has just returned from Bal-  
timore, 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 assort-  
ment 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. &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 considered, he will  
receive as he has endeavored to merit a con-  
tinuance 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 prop-  
erty in Easton, that is to say:  
1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-  
ington 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  
repared 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, situ-  
ated 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 dwell-  
ing 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.  
Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

**FOR RENT,**  
And possession given immediately,  
the two story framed dwelling house  
on Washington street, recently oc-  
cupied by John Meenan, dec'd.  
P. F. THOMAS, Admr.  
Feb. 23

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

**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 set-  
tle 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 30th February next. All  
persons who shall be found delinquent in set-  
tling their Taxes by the above time, will cer-  
tainly have their property advertised, as I am  
bound to close the collections without respect  
to persons.  
PHILIP MACKAY,  
6 Sept. 21. Collector of Talbot county

**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, 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 sus-  
ceptible of rapid improvement.  
The mill and seven eighths of  
the above farm can be purchased on a credit  
of five or six years, by the purchaser paying one  
fifth cash. For further particulars apply to  
the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or  
farm adjoining.  
JAMES G. ELLIOTT.  
Persons preferring to contract with Mr.  
Baynard, will find him at his residence, Wood-  
lawn, 8 miles from Denton.  
Nov. 16 J. G. E.

**SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC**  
**ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS,**  
**BOOKS, &c. &c.**  
FOR SALE AT THE  
**American Farmer Establishment.**  
No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTI-  
MORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to  
farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throug-  
hout the United States, particularly his custom-  
ers, 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 re-  
tail, with promptness and accuracy, as low  
prices and on as favorable terms as can be af-  
forded by any dealer in the United States, for  
first rate articles.

**FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants,**  
grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flow-  
er roots, will be procured to order from any of  
the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this  
country, for most of which the subscriber is an-  
gular; 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 Manufactories in Bal-  
timore

**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 Barnitz breed; various kinds of poultry  
such as the white turkeys, Bremen and West-  
phalia 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 Estab-  
lishment, or can be procured from the best sources,  
to order.

**BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and**  
**Botanical;**—much greater variety than at the  
bookstores—some of them rare and particu-  
larly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.  
In short, all articles wanted by farmers and  
gardeners in the prosecution of their business  
are to be had 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 valu-  
able of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)  
—the **AMERICAN FARMER,** is published  
weekly at this establishment, at 55 a year  
where subscriptions and communications are  
respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters  
must be, to the editor and proprietor.

**I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.**  
NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the Ameri-  
can Farmer, containing a prospectus of the  
other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to  
any person who shall furnish his address  
paid, for that purpose.

**\$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 com-  
plexion, very stout speaking coun-  
tenance walks stiff and smells 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 rolls them when spoken to.  
CHARLOTTE is a bright mulat-  
to about five feet eight or nine in-  
ches high 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 Anns County.  
MARIA E. TILGHMAN,  
Q. A. County.  
Jan. 11

**BALTIMORE**  
**SATURDAY VISITER,**  
A FAMILY NEWSPAPER  
Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC  
NEWS of the week—A PRICE CUR-  
RENT of the Markets, (carefully correct-  
ed.)—PRICES of STOCKS—and  
BANK NOTE LIST—together with  
a variety of MISCELLANEOUS  
MATTER—for the instruc-  
tion and amusement of its  
readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new vol-  
ume, have considerably improved the paper,  
and made such arrangements as will enable  
them to obtain Selections from the most popu-  
lar 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 enter-  
taining.

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, Jan. 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 Pre-  
mium of five hundred dollars for the best No-  
vel, 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 nat-  
ive talent to exertion.—

The undersigned, a Committee selected for  
that purpose, have examined a number of Man-  
uscript Novels, offered as competitors for a  
Premium, proposed to be given by the Publish-  
ers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, "to the Au-  
thor of the best NOVEL on a National subject."  
While the undersigned are of opinion that  
several of the Novels submitted to their in-  
spection, possess considerable merit, they do not  
think any one of them is altogether of such a  
description as would warrant them in award-  
ing the Premium. David Paul Brown,  
Jos. H. Chandler,  
Win. 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 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 NOV-  
ELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advan-  
tage of meritorious talent, which the country  
possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied  
that the best way to promote talent is to  
award it, offer a premium of

**\$750**  
TO THE AUTHOR OF  
**THE BEST NOVEL,**  
Upon a National subject—to be present-  
ed 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 No-  
vels, in order that the manner of its publication  
may correspond with the merit of the Author.  
The competitor for the Premium will under-  
stand 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 cop-  
y-right, or five dollars for every Hundred;  
which, when competent talent is exercised on  
the Work, is not unlikely to produce a fair re-  
muneration.

The Manuscripts for competition must be de-  
livered 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 un-  
opened, except in the case of the successful  
competitor. To the others, the manuscripts  
and signatures will be returned, by calling ac-  
cording to address.

The new and very popular Novel; entitled  
"VILLAGE BELLES," is now in course of pub-  
lication 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 Subscriber to the NOV-  
ELIST'S MAGAZINE will, in the course  
of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the  
Writings of Mr. JAMES, the acknowledged in-  
terior of the genius of Sir Walter Scott  
—and also of the works of the leading literary  
characters of the day, among whom are Bul-  
ler, BAXIN, &c. &c.

**50 NEGROES WANTED,**  
The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred  
and fifty servants of all  
descriptions.—Mechan-  
ics 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 per-  
manently 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 East-  
on.  
THOS. M. JONES.  
may 4

**EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET**  
**SCHOONER**



**EMILY JANE.**  
**ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.**

The subscriber grateful for past favors of  
his friends and customers, and the public gen-  
erally, begs leave to inform them that the  
Schooner Emily Jane, will commence her regu-  
lar route between Easton Point & Baltimore,  
on Sunday the twenty third inst. Leaving  
Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in  
the morning, and returning leave Bal-  
timore for Easton, on Wednesday the twenty  
sixth inst. at nine o'clock, in the morning and  
continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the  
above named days, during the season regular-  
ly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built  
vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and in  
now in complete order for the reception of  
freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has  
been sailing about 6 months and has proved to  
be a very fine sailor, which is a great advan-  
tage to passengers & freighters also. All freights  
intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully  
received at the Granary at Easton point, or else-  
where at all times, & all orders left at the store  
of Dr. Thos. H. Dawson & Son or with Robert  
Leonard, who will attend to all business per-  
taining to the Packet concern, will be punctu-  
ally attended to.

The Public's Ob't. servant.  
**JOSHUA LEONARD.**  
Feb. 15 3c (W)

**NOTICE.**  
The Subscriber, expecting to leave Easton  
about the first of April, requests all those in-  
debted to him either on account of Assignment  
or otherwise, to call and settle them within that  
period.  
Attention to the above, will be an accommo-  
dation, and a neglect of the same may be dis-  
agreeable to both parties.  
Feb. 22 **JAS. H. McNEAL.**  
3w

**READ THIS**  
**NOTICE!!!**  
THE subscriber's time having expired as  
Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally au-  
thorized JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present  
Sheriff, to close his present business for  
him, which remains unsettled, both on execu-  
tions and fees. This business must be closed,  
hurlful as it may be to all parties concerned;  
but if the plaintiff do not countermand execu-  
tions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the  
Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the  
10th of MARCH NEXT, no excuse can  
be made to prevent advertisements from appear-  
ing in the papers and elsewhere.  
It is unnecessary to say more on account of  
the fees, than that further indulgence will not  
be given, as all persons delinquent already  
know the fees have long since due.  
**J. M. FAULKNER, late Sheriff.**  
Feb. 15, 1834 4f

**A STRAY COW,**  
Came to the subscriber's farm, about the first  
of January, she has no ear mark, her colour is  
red and white, the owner is requested to come  
and prove his property and pay the cost of the  
advertisement and to take her away.  
RD. TRIPPE.  
Feb. 15

**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  
Goldsbrough streets, immediately opposite the  
Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr,  
nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr.—  
his house is situate in the most fashionable  
& pleasant part of the town, within a few pa-  
ces of the Court House, and a market (I can-  
not hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to  
any of a like situation in the State—he is also  
gratified in assuring the public, that he has ad-  
vanced 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 family  
parties or individuals in comfort—he in-  
tends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, & his  
Table shall be furnished in season with such  
as the market will afford. He has provided at-  
tentive Ostlers and Waiters, & has deter-  
mined nothing on his part shall be wanting to  
give satisfaction. Regular conveyances  
to the Steam Boat, and for the accom-  
modation of passengers, when they can be con-  
veyed to any part of the adjacent county at  
almost a moment's warning. Regular convey-  
ances can be had from Easton to the principal  
cities—a four stage runs three times a  
week to Philadelphia via Centreville; the  
week to Maryland twice a week to Bal-  
timore, besides other conveyances in the two  
Eastern Shore, and invites those gentle-  
men either in town or country, (who has ser-  
vants) to give him a call, as he intends work-  
ing late of nights for the accommodation of  
those persons who cannot spare their servants  
at the day time.  
Feb. 15 1834

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Feb. 15 1834

**THE UNION TAVERN,**  
EASTON, MARYLAND.

# 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, MARCH 22, 1834.

NO. 12.

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  
or ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET  
SCHOONER



EMILY JANE.  
ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.  
The subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner Emily Jane, will commence her regular route between Easton Point & Baltimore, on Sunday the twenty third inst. Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on Wednesday the twenty sixth inst. at nine o'clock, in the morning and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about 6 months and has proved to be a very fine sailor, which is a great advantage to passengers & freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere at all times, & all orders left at the store of Dr. Thos. H. Dawson & Son or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.  
The public's Ob't. servant.  
JOSHUA LEONARD.  
Feb 15 34 (W)

## NOTICE!!!

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorized JOSEPH GRAHAM, Esq., the present Sheriff, to close his present business for him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed hitherto as it may be to all parties concerned but if the plaintiff do not countermand executions, heretofore in my hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10th of MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.  
It is unnecessary to say more on account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.  
J. M. FAULKNER, late Sheriff.  
Feb. 15. 1834

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RD. TRIPPE.

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Oct. 5.

## 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—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 can 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 cotemporaries. 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.

## 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,  
FLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cut, & wheels, corn-shellers, threshing machines and all other kinds of Agriculture and Horticultural Implements, which will be procured from the best Manufactories in Baltimore.  
DOMESTIC Animals; particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, 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.

## I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

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

## 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 Pitt street, 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 corner, formerly the residence dwelling house and garden, situated on Aurora street, in the possession of the late Mrs. M. M. M. 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)

## NICHOLAS L GOLDSBOROUGH ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

## 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

## 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 failthigher 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 and 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. 16

## 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.

## 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 at the day time.  
ELIJAH B. WILSON.  
Jan 25 3w

## 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.  
THOS. M. JONES.  
may 4

## \$150 REWARD.

Ran away 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 snails 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 rolls them when spoken to.  
CHARLOTTE is a bright mulatto about five feet eight or nine inches high 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

## PUBLIC MEETING.

At a very large and highly respectable meeting of the Signers of the Memorial to Congress, and others, favorable to the restoration of the Deposites, convened, in Monument Square on Wednesday evening, the 5th of March, at 4 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Delegation which lately visited Washington with the Memorial.  
Wm. Crawford, Jr. Wm. H. Conkling, Jos. K. Sappington, Saml. D. Walker, Wm. Hubbard, Jos. W. Patterson, Vice Presidents.  
Ed. W. Evans and George Rogers, Secyrs.  
Judge Bruce having opened the meeting with a short address, explanatory of its object.  
Wm. Crawford, Jr. Esq. Chairman of the Delegation, in presenting the Report, made the following observations:  
FELLOW CITIZENS:—As Chairman of your committee I have the honor to present to this meeting a report which I now hold in my hand, and which I ask for your attention because it is a word for this my beloved, in an adopted country.—We have arrived at an awful crisis, but one short year has passed from a state of unprecedented prosperity, to a state of awful distress, unexampled in the history of our country.  
I beg you to turn your eyes to the root of this evil, does there exist a shadow of doubt from whence it emanates?  
The Constitution gives to the President veto powers, which have been carried to great excess, in his refusal to sign a modified charter passed last session, by both houses of Congress by large majorities, asserting amongst other reasons that the public money was not safe in the United States Bank! Is there a man in this country divested of party feelings who would not say that the National Bank properly constituted is as necessary to regulate the exchanges and currency of the country and preserve a sound and healthy circulation, as the sun is to the planetary system.  
Our currency ought to be like Caesar's wife not only pure but above suspicion. We are told that in the early history of our country there was a man who tried men's souls; that time has again arrived; let us meet the crisis like men, and have too much confidence in the virtue and integrity of the people to despair of the republic. It is known to many of you that I have gone for the President through evil days, through good report, and part with him now, as with my first love. On this stand, where I appear for the first time, I cannot but allude with unfeigned affection to the subject which I have the honor to present to you. One word more, and I have done. Can you my countrymen longer cling, to him who is regulated by an uncurrent of gold and silver? Submit to this and be slaves?—Again I answer, NO.  
After which David Stewart, Esq. being called on by the President, read the following Report, which was duly accepted by the meeting.

REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE COMMITTEE.  
The Delegation appointed by the meeting of the Signers of the Memorial for the restoration of the Government Deposits to the Bank of the United States, held at the Exchange, in the City of Baltimore, on Thursday 6th of February, 1834.  
Respectfully beg leave to Report:  
That in compliance with the duty required of them by the meeting, they proceeded with the Memorial to the City of Washington, on Monday the 10th of February, and immediately applied themselves to the accomplishment of the objects of their mission. They visited Gen. Chambers, of the Senate, and received from him assurances of his warm support; and the Memorial being placed in his hands, it was accordingly presented to the Senate, on the following Wednesday, with such a notice of it as was calculated to insure it a respectful consideration from that body. The delegation also visited Mr. J. P. Heath, one of the Representatives of the City of Baltimore. They found him actively disposed to promote the wishes of the signers of the Memorial, and equally with Gen. Chambers, kind and assiduous in his attentions to the delegation. They had also the good fortune to enlist the regards of many members of both Houses of Congress, who promised them a ready co-operation and support.  
The delegation regret that the same favor was not extended to them by the other representatives of the City of Baltimore, Mr. Isaac McKim. From the elevated position which that gentleman holds as the representative, in part, of a great trading community, himself extensively engaged in commerce, and supposed to be conversant with the varied interests of the society in which he lives, the delegation were disposed to attach some importance to his efforts in behalf of the objects of the Memorial. And they felt the more anxious on this score, as they had understood that Mr. McKim had given the sanction of his name to the opinion that the City of Baltimore had not suffered by the recent derangement of the commerce and industry of the nation.—an opinion which they did not doubt they would effectually remove from his mind by the cogency of the evidence which they were enabled to furnish, under the sign manual of a large and respectable meeting of his constituents. And it is due to Mr. McKim, to say, that in his interview with the delegation,—whatever might have been his former opinions—he no longer doubted the reality of the distress in the City of Baltimore. This fact Mr. McKim, admitted & also acknowledged that in his judgment the removal of the deposits, was a wrong and injurious measure. This avowal however, he intimated could not change his course in reference to the subject of the removal. His remark was that the act was done; and that he should therefore at all hazards vote with the Government.—The reason assigned by him for this determination was that he had some influence with the Executive which he might turn to the advantage of his constituents, and that he did not wish to

lose this by differing with the Executive in opinion. Moreover that he was elected to support Gen. Jackson, and would do so at the risk of his life and fortune; that no friend of the administration could differ in opinion with Gen. Jackson and preserve his influence; that any attempt to advise Gen. Jackson by his friends would be met with an expression of displeasure and as an instance of this, Mr. Binn had once attempted it, and was told in consequence, when the President wanted him he would send for him.  
With these sentiments, Mr. McKim seemed particularly anxious to avoid being asked to present the memorial.—intimating, that if he were to present it, it would operate to his disadvantage, and also saying, that he would be expected to present the counter memorial, which was then preparing in Baltimore.  
These declarations on the part of Mr. McKim,—even if the delegation had designed to request him to present the memorial in the House of Representatives,—and many remarks of a similar import, sufficiently indicated to the delegation that they had nothing to hope from his services; and they accordingly, forebore to hold further intercourse with him on the subject.—Indeed, from a gentleman holding a position in society which gave him every privilege of independence, and invested also with a public station as the representative of an intelligent and patriotic community, who has always been accustomed to expect, and ready to applaud the exercise of an upright and independent judgment by their official servants—the delegation were not prepared to hear confessed such complete submission to the views, present and future, of the Executive nor did they believe, until now that the requisitions made by the Executive upon its supporters were of so exacting and rigorous a character, as seemed to be inferred by the objection of Mr. McKim,—especially as they had recently seen many evidences, in both houses of Congress, in which some of the most devoted followers of the party in power were not afraid to do justice to their own constituents, in the presentation of memorials that certified the public distress, even to the ear of him who claims to be the Government.

It was therefore with a more satisfied feeling, and with more confident assurance of efficient aid, that the delegation betook themselves to Mr. Heath, whom they now determined to solicit to lay the Memorial before the House of Representatives. This gentleman presented that document to the house on Monday the 17th, and recommended it by a speech which has since been published in the public journals, and which has won him the thanks of his fellow citizens: a speech that glows with the fervor of a manly mind and evinces a spirit that cannot be warped from its duty either by the fear of Executive denunciation or by the hope of preserving through blind obedience and servile submission a share of Executive favor.

During their stay in Washington a part of the delegation took an opportunity to call on Mr. Tazewell, Secretary of the Treasury. They were received with the courtesy natural to that gentleman; and in the course of an audience of half an hour were enabled to hear his views on the subject of the present difficulties of the country, and the course which the Executive branch of the Government was likely to pursue. Mr. Tazewell remarked, that the Bank had erred against the Government, and that the Government would not yield: that the impression of the Government, was that the evil the people complained of, grew out of the great power of the Bank; that the Government was making an experiment—and, however bold,—he would not undertake to advise any change from the position it had assumed against the Bank; that he (the Secretary) found no difficulty in transmitting funds from one part of this extensive country to the other. In the course of this conversation one of the delegation remarked to Mr. Tazewell—Sir, if this experiment should be persisted in, and some relief—such as we do not now anticipate—should not be given, a large proportion of the trading community must fail.—The Secretary replied—If all did fail, the policy of the Government would not be changed. He proceeded to say, that if the Commercial classes had properly sustained their state institutions, the present state of things would not have existed,—adding, that the Government would make no change until the present Bank charter expired.—He also expressed his surprise that, after what had appeared in the newspapers, and the long speeches made in Congress, no failures had taken place.  
By an arrangement, procured through the attention of Mr. Heath, the delegation were enabled to visit the President. They thought it a part of their duty to make this visit, & to lay before the Chief Magistrate such information as might exhibit to him the actual state of affairs in this community. The time appointed for the interview was at eleven o'clock on Wednesday, and accordingly, at that time, seven of the delegation repaired with Mr. Heath, to the residence of the President, where they were severally presented to the President who was engaged with other visitors. The Chairman of the Delegation addressed the President on the following terms:—  
"General you are, no doubt, aware that this Committee has the honor to be delegated by the citizens of Baltimore, without regard to party, to come to you, Sir, the fountain head,—to make known the distressing situation of the currency of the country, and respectfully to ask, from you relief."  
"Relief, Sir!"—interrupted the President in a tone of excitement—"Come not to me, Sir! go to the Monster! Did not Nicholas Biddle come here, Sir, and on his oath, swear before a Committee, that with six millions in his vaults, he could meet the wants of the whole people? And now,—when he has wrung more than ten millions from the people—he sends you to me for relief? It is folly, Sir, to talk to Andrew Jackson.—The Government will not bow to the Monster. Sir,—said the Chairman—the currency of the country is in a dreadful

situation. The State Banks have not confidence in each other—they cannot give trade facilities required. I have recently traveled to and from the Falls of Ohio to Baltimore, and can assure you, sir, I have heard but one opinion on this subject. We are here, sir,—not politicians. I have always been up to the present moment, a decided friend of your administration." Here the President in a very angry tone of voice, interrupted the Chairman, by saying—  
"Sir, you keep one-sided company. Andrew Jackson has fifty letters from persons of all parties, daily, on this subject. Sir, he has more and better information than you, sir,—or any of you. Andrew Jackson published his opinions in September last. I am surprised that you should thus talk to me, Sir—It is folly: you would have us like the people of Ireland, paying tribute to London, that already gets a large amount annually from this country extorted from the laboring part of the community. The failures that are now taking place are amongst the stockjobbers, brokers, and gamblers and would God, they were all swept from the land—it would be a happy thing for the country."  
"Sir," said the Chairman, "all my experience goes to show that there is no money more cheerfully paid by the merchants and people of this country, than interest—bank interest—not such interest as they now pay—say two and a half per cent, to collect a slight draft drawn in Baltimore on Pittsburg."  
"Sir," replied the President, "I had, last night, any amount of money offered me on good security, by a gentleman from New York at six per cent. They are, Sir, men who have overtraded that are now pressed. The real capitalists of the country felt the pressure last Sept. and October, when the monster drew out the South and West, last Fall, thirty-five millions.—For what, Sir?—To oppress the State Banks in your city, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. But Andrew Jackson foresaw what they were about, and met them. Sir; I could have destroyed the monster in thirty days—but the President would not do it—not wishing to bring distress upon the people.—Andrew Jackson invited a compromise with the monster,—they would have nothing to do with me, and now, Sir, I will have nothing to do with them. The restoration of the deposits is virtually a renewal of the charter, one and the same thing."  
The Chairman answered—"The people, Sir, have not understood the character of the monster, and are unwilling to meet their calls and demands."  
Here, in a vehement manner, the President exclaimed: "The People!—Talk to Andrew Jackson, Sir, about the People!—The People, Sir, are with me. I have undergone much peril for the liberties of this People,—and Andrew Jackson yet lives to put his foot upon the head of the monster, and crush him to the dust."  
"Sir," interrupted the Chairman again, "the country has tried your measures—they will not do. They will ruin two-thirds of the good trading men of the country. You have bled us,—we are sick, fainting and dying, one after another."  
"The Monster, Sir," replied the President in a violent rage, "has bled you! When I put him down, Sir, the other monied institutions will meet all the wants of the people. It is folly in the extreme, to talk to me thus, Sir. I would rather undergo the tortures of ten Spanish Inquisitions than that the deposits should be restored, or the monster be rechartered."  
"Sir," said the Chairman, "as there is no general relief to be had, direct the public money now in the State Bank, in our city, back to the Branch of the Bank of the United States, and they will at once give Baltimore relief."  
"Talk not to me, Sir, about your Branch!" exclaimed the President,—"Did they not send in nine thousand dollars of their illegal bills or checks to the Bank the first day? Let them make another move on the board and Andrew Jackson will check-mate them. Let them turn the screw again, and I will make them feel the power of the Executive by returning on them ten millions of dollars of their illegal checks now in circulation."  
"I hope, Sir," said the Chairman, "you will be able to demonstrate how the country is to pay upwards of fifty millions of discounted paper now due to the Bank of the United States, with a metallic currency but little over twenty millions."  
"The answer was—Go, go to the Monster!—and only the other day, Sir, what did the Monster do? Disputed with the Executive the right to the pension fund? At this time the President had grown into such a rage, that no object was to be gained by attempting to prolong the discussion, and as several of the delegation had already manifested their wish and their impatience to close the conference, the members of the delegation withdrew.

The delegation have endeavored to report all that passed at this interview as accurately as possible. They have employed, as far as their memory allowed them, the exact words, that were used on both sides, and have set nothing down which was not distinctly within the recollection of some of their party; whilst, at the same time, they believe they have omitted nothing of importance to the illustration of the opinions which the President endeavored to express, except one assurance from the President which, upon reviewing what they have detailed above, they now supply. In the course of his remarks on the state of the question before the country, the President declared, that that passed at this interview as accurately as possible. 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A LIST

Of persons not residents of Allegany county and who own lands in said county, and whose taxes on said lands for the year 1833, are due and unpaid.

Table listing names and tax amounts for various individuals in Allegany county, including James Bosely, Brook Beall's heirs, John J. Bugh's heirs, etc.

James English, 50 6 56 Thomas Laxier, 1 00 12 1 12 Chesapeake & O., 1 01 12 1 13 Ohio Canal Co.

The Collector of the county Tax for Allegany county, for the year 1833, or Messrs. Branner & Forney, merchants, his agents in Baltimore, are hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons, the amount annexed to their names respectively, for their proportion of advertising.

Notice is hereby given, That if the county charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Israel Mayberry, Esq. Collector of said county or to Messrs. Branner & Forney, his agents in Baltimore, within the space of sixty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, viz: on the first day of July next, the land so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary, to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

TO RENT For the year 1834. That two story brick STORE HOUSE, on Washington street, lately occupied by John Meconekin, as a Cabinet maker's shop.

Schooner Wrightson. Freight intended for the Wrightson can be left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to.

Clover Seed. The subscribers have this day received an additional supply of Clover Seed of prime quality which they will sell low.

Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c. W. H. & P. GROOME. 31

STONE LIME. The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a regular supply of ALUM and BOT-TOM LIME, which he will put up in hhd's or barrels, and deliver at any of the wharves in good order, and on reasonable terms.

W. W. HIGGINS. HAS just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of SADDLERY, which he is now opening.

NOTICE. WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, Md. on the 10th day of February last, as a runaway, a negro Man of very black complexion, who calls himself Noble John.

NOTICE. WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, Md. on the 27th day of December last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself WILLIAM, he is about five feet eight and a half inches high, and about twenty eight years of age, and has a scar on the right side of his head, and has lost several of his front teeth, had on when committed a grey close bodied coat and pantaloons and coarse shoes, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

NOTICE. Is requested to be given that a FAIR will be held in Easton about the last of May next ensuing, for aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the North West side of the River, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY. SINCLAIR & MOORE. Corner of Pratt and Light Streets, Baltimore



HAVING, since the last season, added several new patterns to their assortment of PLOUGHS, now offer for sale a stock which comprises all the variety of forms, improvements and sizes, which they conceive to be essential to the different purposes of the farmer, which they will endeavor to furnish of the best materials and workmanship.

Intending to confine their retail sales to cash or town acceptances, they will make a discount of 5 per cent for cash on a single plough, or other implements of equal value of their own manufacture.

EXTRA CASTINGS made at their Foundry, to suit the various kinds of Ploughs constantly kept on hand.

Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, 20 inch box, suited to horse or water power, capable of cutting from 75 to 100 bushels per hour, \$70.

GRAPE PLANTS and cuttings of the Catawba, Herbermont's Madeira, Isabella, Bland, Constantia, Muscadell, Sweet water, Lenoir, Red Muscat, Golden Chasselas, and others.

THE thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst. where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a week at each place during the season.

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THE thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centerville on Monday the tenth of March inst. where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centerville, a week at each place during the season.

UNCLE SAM. WILL stand the ensuing season, at Chestertown, Head of Sassafras, and Middletown, Delaware. Terms hereafter made known. Feb. 15 31

The thorough bred Horse UPTON, five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.

May Day (the sire of Upton) was got by Virginia, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph, (the sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle—Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in hand-bills.

E. N. HAMBLETON, FENCH TILGHMAN. Feb. 15.

TYCHIUS. THE celebrated Race Horse Tychius 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).

Tychius was got by Clifton, his dam (bred by Col. Taylor, at Mount Airy, Va.) by imported Chance, grand dam by the Arabian Selim, g. g. d. by the Prince of Wales, Pegasus, (in England), g. g. d. Peggy, the famous Plate Mare, imported when in foal, 1799—see her pedigree and performances in the American Turf Register, Vol. 3, Page 557.

Clifford was got by Doctor Brown's celebrated running horse Wonder, out a thoroughbred Diomed 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 Cygnet mare, her dam by Cartouch—Ebony by Childers. On the dam side—Iris, the dam of Clifton, was got by the imported horse Stirling; her dam by the imported horse Cour de Lion; her grand dam was Mr. Mead's celebrated running mare Oracle; who was got by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Celer; her g. g. dam by the imported horse Partner; her g. g. dam by the imported horse Janus; her g. g. dam by the imported horse Valiant; her g. g. dam by the imported horse John Bull; her g. g. dam 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 grandsire of your young horse Clifton, which is annexed. The Pedigree of your horse, on both sides, is equal to any in America. His dam, Iris, 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 gentlemen who will patronize him, that he will, as he certainly ought, make a good season.

JOHN TAYLOR. To Joseph Lewis, Esq. Tychius 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, Honey Black, Lady Relief, and others—at Tree Hill, Va. beating Wm. R. Johnson's Annette, Dismal, Betsey Graves, (Betsey Baker), tanceed, at Taylorsville, Va. beating Holly, Yellow Jacket, (Donald Blair), and Eliza Wharton—at Fairfield, running the severest and most splendid race in modern times, four mile heats, taking the first heat in 7m. 58sec. and contending severely with Gollah the fourth heat, Z. A. distanced) which was six seconds quicker than Eclipse and Henry ran their third heat, beating Pizarro, who had before beaten Gollah 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 offered and refused for half of Tychius after his last race.

WM H. & H. A. TAYLOR. Mount Airy, Va. Jan. 9, 1834 law4w Copy the above and forward account to the Maryland Gazette office.

NOTICE. WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county on the 27th day of December last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself WILLIAM, he is about five feet eight and a half inches high, and about twenty eight years of age, and has a scar on the right side of his head, and has lost several of his front teeth, had on when committed a grey close bodied coat and pantaloons and coarse shoes, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

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TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber on behalf of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Caleb Brown, 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 Caleb Brown having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Caleb Brown shall be and appear before the Justices 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 time is appointed for the creditors of the said Caleb Brown to attend and show cause if any they have why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 25th day of January eighteen hundred and thirty four. LAMBT. W. SPENCER. Feb. 1

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Henry Clift 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 Henry Clift having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Clift shall be and appear before the Justices 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 time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Clift to attend; and show cause if any they have why the said Henry Clift should not have the benefit of the said Act of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 28th day of August 1833. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON. Feb. 1

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court,

February Term A. D. 1834. On application of William H. Emory adm'r. of Lott Warfield late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered, that he give 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, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 7th day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four. Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lott Warfield late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of August in the year eighteen hundred and thirty four, or they may be barred by law, he excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four. WM. H. EMORY, adm'r. of Lott Warfield, dec'd. Feb. 15

New and Splendid Assortment

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

BOOTS AND SHOES. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, 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 morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of half 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 considered, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage. The Public's OBT. Serv'r. JOHN WRIGHT. Feb. 15

THE U... RESPECT his friends and... Talbot county... TAVERN... Goldsborough Bank, adjoining... and directly... e his house... 'd pleasant... of the Cou... not hesitate... any of a like... gratified in... comfortable d... attached to t... is about to g... will enable h... parties or in... keeping in h... Table shall b... the market w... tentative Oe... mised nothing... ly to the Ste... modation of... veyed to an... almost a mon... cities—a fo... week to Ph... steam Boat... more, beside... Easton Pa... full to find a... Boarders w... by the day, the old cust... generally, to... Oct. 5

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# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the GAZETTE; and 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, MARCH 29, 1834.

NO. 13.

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.

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER

EMILY JANE.

**ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.**  
The subscriber grateful for past favors of his friends and customers, and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that the Schooner Emily Jane, will commence her regular route between Easton Point & Baltimore, on Sunday the twenty third inst. Leaving Easton Point for Baltimore at nine o'clock, in the morning, and returning leave Baltimore for Easton, on Wednesday the twenty sixth inst. at nine o'clock, in the morning and continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season regularly. The Emily Jane is a substantial built vessel, coppered and copper fastened, and is now in complete order for the reception of freight or passengers. The Emily Jane has been sailing about 8 months and has proved to be a very fine sailor, which is a great advantage to passengers & freighters also. All freights intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere at all times, & all orders left at the store of Dr. Thos. H. Dawson & Son or with Robert Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will be punctually attended to.

The public's Obit. servant.  
**JOSHUA LEONARD.**  
Feb. 15 34 (W)  
**READ THIS NOTICE!!!**

THE subscriber's time having expired as Sheriff of Talbot county, he has legally authorized **JOSHUA LEONARD**, to represent him, which remains unsettled, both on executions and fees. This business must be closed, but if the plaintiff do not countermand executions, heretofore in his hands, and pay the Sheriff's costs and release him, on or before the 10th OF MARCH NEXT, no excuse can be made to prevent advertisements from appearing in the papers and elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to say more of account of the fees, than that further indulgence will not be given, as all persons delinquent already know the fees have been long since due.

**J. M. FAULKNER, late Sheriff.**  
Feb. 15. 1834

**A STRAY COW.**  
Came to the subscriber's farm, about the first of January, she has no ear mark, her colour is red and white, the owner is requested to come and prove his property and pay the cost of the advertisement and to take her away.

**RD. TRIPPE.**  
Feb. 15

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

Oct. 8.

**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 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.

**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 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,  
**PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements**, which will be procured from the best Manufactories 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 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 be, to the editor and proprietor.

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

**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 at which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.  
3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.  
4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.  
For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.  
**MARIA ROGERS.**  
Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

**NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline County Office in the west wing of the Courthouse. Denton, Sept. 7. 3w

**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 30th 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

**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 fallingher 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 and 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. 16

**N. G. SINGLETON**  
WILL open a School on Monday the 24th of February, in the Sabbath School Room on the street, in which the following will be taught: 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.

**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 serants) 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

**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.  
**THOS. M. JONES.**  
may 4

**\$150 REWARD.**  
Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 27th ult. three negro men and one negro woman. **JACOB** twenty three years old 5 feet 8 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 nearly the colour of Jacob.  
**SAM**, is 26 years old, about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, complexion black, eyes very red and talks them when spoken to.  
**CHARLOTTE** is a bright mulatto about five feet eight or nine inches high 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 Centerville Queen Ann's County.  
**MARIA E. TILGHMAN,**  
Q. A. County.  
Jan. 14

**AJ. DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.**  
my old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser. WASHINGTON, 8 March, 1834.

Ever since I wrote to you about them assassinations and brimstones and murders, our folks are to work their way out of the scrape they have got The Government in and I didn't mean to say another word about it. But as things are gotten worse and worse I telled the General for the last time, if some change is to take place I must quit, for I can't stay here and have my advice made just to suit other folks notions, as I see as plain as I could see day that the hull country going all to smash. The General was considerably struck up when I talked of leavin' on him, and he said he would see me where I was. Well says the General that is pretty tuff to tell, for I don't see now where I can go to get rid of this plagy trouble, for its a leetle more than cholera morbus, a body could get away from that, but this has got now where, and when it gets hold of Kam and Lodnam stands no chance with I am afraid Major, says the General are changin your politics. Well says I General it may be so, for a man as well change his teeth, says I, if he keeps his old set he can get nothing else with em.

And now, says I General jest lets you look into this Experiment of yours and see where it is goin to land us, for if I, if I don't miss my guess, we shall be heels over head to rights, and there I telled which end will come down. And I don't see, says I what good is to come on't even supposin we come down feet first. How, says I, are we to satisfy this everlastin batch of niggers with all their little children who now sufferin all about the country by this plagy Experiment? You might as well says I, try to make folks believe it will be all the better for em hereafter, when they get used to it, to take off their shoes & stockings, and go barfoot now, I telled em that's the only way, so that in the next time they jump to the next tree, and not both the country to provide shoes and stockings for em. And jest much so now with this plagy Bank Experiment. Folks have got a notion that they can't get on without banks; and they know too there must be a good strong one to regulate all the small ones, jest like the balance wheel in a watch, for without that, says I, the little wheels will all go vix, and break all to bits, and you'll never know the time of day no more than a sun dial will tell in a snow storm. And then, says I, to talk about hard money and that there mustn't be no other kind of money. Why, says I, you might as well telled to go back to shoe buckles again, when a good leather string is lighter and better. Now suppose, says I, a merchant wants to send money from here to New Orleans to buy cotton or to China to buy tea, and supposin, says I a old Revolutionary Soldier livin away back in the country sent here for his pension, and he was too old to come for it himself, how then says I would we manage to get this money in the safest way possible ary to New Orleans to buy cotton, or to China to buy tea or to the hands of this Old Soldier. If you send hard dollars, says I in a ship and she sinks its gone to all eternity, and if the pirates take her its worse yet, and if you send it by mail, Major Barry w'd have to make some worse contracts than we have already. This stumps me considerable and I have been lookin into it ever since this Bank was begun, and the only way, says I, is to have a Bank that every body has got confidence in, and have it as strong as all natur and known every where, and then we can get round all these storms and pirates, and labor of luggin hard money about. And we don't want no better Bank than we've got now to do all this if we only let it alone. And the best proof that it is strong enuf, is that with all our hammerin at it we haint shook an atom on't and the more we fight agin it the worse it is for the people who want the money this Bank owns, and the Bank wants to lend its money, for that is its business, and when we telled the people that Squire Biddle is the cause of makin money scarce they know that's all ninkum fiddle.

Now says I General suppose you was appointed to defend the country agin an enemy, that was coming here from a broad, and the enemy was say 10,000 men, and they would't tell you where they were goin to land; but you was obliged every week telled them where your men was—why says the General I'd go right down to New Orleans and whip em just as I did afore; but suppose says I they would't go there agin, but kept dodgin about along the coast from one end to tother how then says I—then says the General I'd call out every man in the country, and I'd have 10,000 men

in every fort from New Orleans to Downingville—well says I, that I suppose would be the only way, and if it was in harvest time it would be bad work for the crops—I could't help that says the General, I'd defend the country thro' thick and thin—well says I, that's pretty much what Squire Biddle is arter, he don't know where we intend to attack his Bank, and we make him tell us every week jest how the Branches stand as to strength, and we have telled him we'd break him if we can, and so as he would't be doin his duty if he didn't defend his Bank, he is obliged to keep every point as strong as he can, and so a good deal of money is idle jest as a good many militia men w'd be idle in the war we've been talking on—there aint one grain of difference says I, and every attack we make agin the Bank only makes things worse; the people all about the country see this now, and the hull country is sufferin—now says I General, I'm gittin a leetle asham'd out myself, we have got into a scrape I should like to get out on't, and get you out on't too if I can, at any rate, says I, I'll jest pack up my ax and git my bundle ready for as things are goin it wont do to stay here.

The General got considerable riled at this, and slatted round a s'pell, but he soon see that didn't do no good for it only set me whistlin yankee doodle; and so to rights says he, Major, did I ever telled you that rakoon story of mine and the bee tree and the apple orchard—well says I not as I knows on, but I should like to hear it; and so the General he set down and telled a plagy long story about his goin out once with a gang of his niggers a rakoonin; it was jest after the last Ingen war and folks all about the country was beginnin to think that General Washington was a fool to him; it wasn't long afore he tree'd a rakoon, and he set the niggers to work cuttin down the tree, this tree stood right along side an old farmer's apple orchard; and afore it was half cut down a man cuni along and ask'd the General what he was ater and he telled 'em, why, says he, General you are bakin up the ragg tree, and the next time the rakoon jump to the next tree, and afore this he is a mile off there in the woods; the General telled him he was mistaken, and jest then the old farmer cum out and he asked the General what on earth he was cuttin down that tree for, that it was one of the best trees on his farm, and had supplied his family and the neighbors round with honey for a good many seasons, and that the bees was jest swarin agin in it.

And with that, the General got wrothy and telled the Niggers to cut away, and down went the tree, right across the orchard fence; and says the General if the rakoon aint there, go on and cut down the apple orchard, till you find him, and the Niggers kept at it, but afore they cut down many trees the old farmer larn'd wisdom; and he come to the General, and telled him he was right arter all, for the rakoon was just where he thought he was, and he had jump'd from one apple tree to another, and was now in his cellar and with that, the General he call'd off the Niggers, and telled the farmer it was well he had found the rakoon as soon as he did, for he'd cut down every tree in his orchard; and so I telled 'em, says the General he might keep the rakoon for larnin wisdom.

Now, says I, General, what was your notion; why says he, Major, if I hadn't done jest so, it would a gone all round the country that I know'd nothin about rakoonin; and it's jest so with the Bank, if I give up my notion now, folks will say I know nothin about Bankin, and afore I'll do that, I'll break every man in trade, from one end of the country to the other. I'll let folks know, afore I am done, that Andrew Jackson knows as much of bankin as he does of Rakoonin.

Well, says I, General, I don't see how you got such notion. Nor I don't nother, Major, says the General, but it has always been my way when I git a notion to stick to it till it dies a natural death—and the more folks talk agin my notions and the more I stick to em. Now says I, General, that was a pretty good story you've been telled, and I'd like to telled you one; and the General he filled his pipe and I began; A spell ago, says I, my old Grandmother Danforth; by my mother's side; you know, says I, General, my mother was a Danforth; and so I telled the General as far as I could all about the hull Danforth family, and gittin that straight, I got back agin to my old Grandmother Danforth, well, says I, she owned an old hen that was one of the curiousest critters that ever cluck'd. This old hen was never remarkable for laing eggs, but she was a master hand in hatchin on em; my old Grandmother Danforth used to keep this old critter always busy, and as she was a hatcher one batch she'd stick under her another; it got so at last all the other fowls about the place would come and slide themselves in along side this

old hen and lay their eggs in her nest; sometimes ducks, sometimes geese, and sometimes dunghill fowls and Bantams, it made no odds which; this old hen would hatch em all out, and was just as tickled every mornin when the young ones would crawl out of the nest as though she had laid the eggs herself—and was all the while ruffled and rumpled, and ready for a fight—and so I telled the General a good long story about this old hen—and about her troubles; and how the other fowls used to impose upon her, and so forth.

The General was a good deal taken with this story and he has been telled on't to Mr. Van Buren, and Amos Kinde and the rest of the Cabinet—and one on 'em came to me to know what barin that story had on The Government—and all I could say about it was, that the General telled me his rakoon story, to show how important it was for him to stick to a notion right or wrong—and as he didn't know exactly how he got his notions, I thought I'd telled him the story of my old grand-mother Danforth's hen, and see if that would throw any light on't.

Then they wanted to know if I intended to compare the General to that old hen—and I telled 'em it was so much my business as other folks;—it was enuf for me to telled the story jest as it was. One thing however, says I, is pritty sartin, and that is, that the General has got some plagy odd fowls about him, and that pritty much all on 'em have been dropping their eggs under him to hatch for 'em, and nothin has come out of the nest yet that the people like. And says I if some on you don't manage to stand aside and let an egg go in the nest worth hatchin, I am pritty afraid the people won't stand it much longer, but will make a clean sweep of the hull on you, and break up the old nest in the bargain, and so says I that's all for the present.

Your old friend  
**J. DOWNING, Major**  
Downingville Militia 3d Brigade.

To my Fellow-Citizens of the fifth Congressional District.

The great principle upon which every Representative in this free country is bound to his constituents by a responsibility to them for the purity of his motives; and the integrity of his public course (directed by their interests and instruction,) brings your representative before you, for justification or condemnation of that course, under circumstances of unusual provocation and necessity.

It must be known to all of you, that I have been wantonly assailed by a committee opposed to the present administration of the Government deputed in a great part, from a neighbouring Congressional District, and that at a public meeting convened without the limits of my district, upon the report of this same committee, without even the means or opportunity of a hearing on the part of myself or friends; that meeting has pronounced me *subversive* and unfit to be the representative of a free & enlightened people. This denunciation it will readily be perceived affects you as well as myself & if they generously concede to you, the same measure of light and freedom of which they boast themselves, it will follow that I am not worthy of the high relations in which I am placed to you and that the judgment pronounced on me is just, provided the facts and premises upon which they are based are true; and here you have precisely the issue between these gentlemen and myself as it is my intention to show to you that where they even stated anything that approached the truth they have managed to distort it, and that in other instances, they have stated what is entirely unfounded.

In this appeal of necessity & self defence on my part, I make no claim upon your known generosity.—I appeal to a loftier and more moral feeling—your sense of justice; and upon the statement of facts I shall now lay before you, compared with their own report upon the subject, decide between these gentlemen and your representative. I was elected by you, as a friend of the administration of Gen. Jackson, and as an opponent of the existing bank of the U. States. It cannot be assumed, that this was unknown to any of those gentlemen. It must likewise be borne in mind that I had the strongest indication of the sentiments of the people by the vote of a meeting in my district, convened without regard to party approving the course of the administration in the removal of the deposits from the bank of the United States. All this was matter of publicity in Baltimore; none of the committee were ignorant of it; and the first intimation I had of their arrival in Washington was through Mr. John B. Howell, who with his friend Mr. Shelton, from Cuba, on Monday evening the 10th February called to see me at my room, Gadsby's Hotel, and were received in the room in which the ladies of my family

and myself were. After the usual salutations and enquiries, I asked Mr. Howell, if the Committee from Baltimore had arrived: he answered in the affirmative & said, that he wished to confer with me on the subject of presenting the memorial. I told him, that as the greater portion of the signers to the memorial resided in the district represented by Mr. Heath, it might be deemed improper on my part to present it, particularly as I understood that Mr. Heath concurred in the views of the memorialists and would support them, and that as I believed a majority of my constituents were opposed to the Bank, I could not give it my support; yet, if the committee of which he was a member, wished me to present the memorial, I should certainly do so; that I should feel it my duty to say to the House, on presenting the memorial, that the signers were respectable and incapable of stating anything, but what they believed to be true; that I could not in discharging what I considered to be my duty, give the memorial my support.

At this Mr. Howell seemed to be somewhat surprised, under an impression, on his part, that my mind had not been made up on the subject submitted by the memorial. I reminded him then, that my election had taken place after the order for the removal of the deposits, and by a majority of those opposed, as I believed, to the Bank, that I therefore considered myself bound to carry the will and wishes of my constituents into effect, and that I should be a traitor to them, if, having been elected to support the President and his administration, I could abandon the solemn pledges I gave to do so; and I did intimate, perhaps vaguely too, that I would risk my life and fortune rather than betray the trust which they had delegated to me. These are, I am sure, the sentiments expressed at that time. Mr. Howell being an old friend and neighbor, I invited him and his friend, Mr. Shelton (who was present, and as I presume heard the conversation), to dine with me the next day; which invitation they accepted, and took their leave.

On Tuesday morning Feb'y. 11th about 10 o'clock, Captain Graham, the only member of the Committee from the district I represent, called at my room; I received him as an old acquaintance and townsman, and invited him to join Mr. Howell at dinner, which he declined. He took occasion to say to me, that a great many of those who had voted for me had signed the memorial. In reply I reminded him of the large meeting which had taken place at White Hall at which resolutions had been adopted against the Bank, and in support of the administration. He expressed his regret that he had not been able to do so, and that he would do so in the course with regard to the depositing of his money. I do not recollect that Captain Graham said a word about presenting the memorial. Being myself under engagement, to meet the committee of ways and means that morning at 10 o'clock, Capt. Graham left me.

At that moment Mr. Hugh Birckhead another of the committee came into my room, said his visit was intended for the ladies, and while I remained with him not a word was said about presenting the memorial. I also requested Mr. Birckhead to dine with me that day but he said he was under prior engagement. I then went to the committee room, and immediately afterwards into the house.

Mr. Howell and Mr. Shelton dined with me agreeably to appointment, and I trust that I shall be excused from relating the conversation that passed at dinner. I am quite sure however, that there was nothing said about the memorial. Mr. Howell and Mr. Shelton having expressed a desire to wait on the President, 10 o'clock Wednesday morning was appointed, and I was to introduce them.

As during my absence in the morning, the committee had left their card for me, I deemed it proper, as a mark of respect, to return the call, on the same day. I did so in the evening, and on calling at their room, I found Mr. Crawford, the Chairman of the Committee. This was the first time I had seen him, since his arrival in Washington. Mr. Patterson and Captain Graham, of the committee, were in the room, and Gen. Chambers & Mr. Maxcy as visitors. The rest of the committee were absent. Gen. Chambers and Mr. Maxcy soon took leave, when I had some general conversation with Mr. Crawford, and the other gentlemen present, about the state of the money market—but not a word to my recollection was said by the Chairman about presenting the memorial. Some other visitors to the committee then came in, as also Mr. Brown, Mr. Gaither and Mr. Shaw members of the committee. To the two last named gentlemen, I was introduced, and with them I conversed separately on the subject of the bank and the pressure in the money market, but I do not recollect a word being said about presenting the memorial. After remaining about an hour, I took my leave.

The next morning, Wednesday, 13th Feb., about 11 o'clock, I went with Mr. Howell and Mr. Shelton to the President's and after paying our respects there, we visited the Vice President, and then went to the Secretary of States' Office. During this ride, a variety of free and familiar conversation passed, and we returned to Mr. Gadsby's. This terminated all the intercourse I had with any members of the committee, from their arrival until their departure on Wednesday, the 13th February, about 9 o'clock. I have no recollection of having mentioned the

name of Mr. Bibb in any manner, to any member of the committee, and shall, for the present, content myself with a positive denial of that assertion.

This is the History, to the best of my recollection of what took place between the committee and myself, in relation to this subject, and upon which they have felt themselves authorized in making the report, which denounces me as subversive, and unfit for the station in which you have placed me.

I have deemed it my duty to lay the facts before you at the first moment my official duties permitted in my own name, lest my silence might be construed into an admission of the correctness of any part of that report which relates to myself. Of the justice and propriety of this proceeding on the part of the committee, the public will now be able to judge. I have only to add, that I utterly deny having said any thing to any member of the committee which could warrant them to infer for a moment, that I was willing to surrender my own opinions and independence, or to violate my duty as a representative, under the influence of official power, or to subserve any political or party purpose whatever—& to those who know how little I could gain by such a course, and what I must lose it is scarcely necessary to make this denial. For what purpose then, some of those gentlemen upon the list, with whom I never exchanged a word upon the subject of their mission, have by their names sanctioned these misrepresentations of me, I leave to others to infer, and to their sense of honor to approve if they can—my object has been to discharge my duty according to my own sense of what is right, and best calculated to promote the interests and wishes of my immediate constituents and that, regardless of the consequences to myself. This was what I meant to impress on those of the committee with whom I conversed on this subject, and without some design to injure me, I could not have been otherwise represented. It may be proper in conclusion to say, that however these conversations may have been regarded by the members of the committee with whom they were held, garbled and distorted as they have been, I never for my own part considered any of them official, and if the use that has been made of them is conformable to the moral and social code of this committee, I am not yet prepared to become a convert to the system.

ISAAC McKIM.  
Baltimore, 13th March, 1834.

P. S. The Editors of papers who have published the report and proceedings of the committee, will please publish this.

I myself compelled to with regret I find public to show the injustice done me, in the letter of R. B. TAYLOR, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury, under date of the 10th inst. addressed to U. S. Heath, Esq. and published in the Baltimore Republican of the 15th inst.

Mr. Taney says, that I "reprobated the conduct of the Bank of the United States in strong terms, said that it had abused its power by wilfully oppressing the community, & that it ought not to be rechartered on any terms, that I admitted the deposits ought not to be restored, and that the restoration would not relieve the pressure."

How he could have so entirely misunderstood my expressions in regard to the Bank, I cannot conceive, never having entertained them; such a view expressed by me would have been completely at variance with the object of my visit to Washington, and with the sentiments I still entertain. Mr. Taney would be correct in saying, that I admitted there were objections to the present Bank charter, & I admit that I also said it might be questionable, whether it would be prudent to direct the immediate change of the public money now deposited in the State Banks; but I gave it as my decided opinion, that if the public revenue were in future deposited in the U. States Bank it would restore confidence and relieve the public distress.—The views I intended to convey were decidedly in favor of a renewal of the present Bank, or the establishment of a new Bank with a modified charter and I left with Mr. Young, his Chief Clerk, an outline of such a Bank as would, in my opinion, remove many of the objections now entertained against a National Bank, and requested him at his leisure to look at it.

For the correctness of this statement, I confidently appeal to the other gentlemen who were present at the time and heard the whole conversation. In concluding these remarks, I need scarcely add, that nothing was stated in the report as regarded Mr. Taney but what was deemed necessary to show his decided determination against the object of the mission, and that his views were no further detailed than were considered necessary to the discharge of a public duty.

GEO. BROWN.  
Baltimore, March 16, 1834.

In corroboration of the correctness of the statement made by Mr. Brown, and as a proof that he never could have expressed himself as represented by Mr. Taney, we also publish the letter of Mr. B. as President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, in relation to the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank; which must satisfy every one that Mr. B. never did approve of the removal, and never could have expressed himself in the terms expressed by Mr. Taney.

**Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.**  
31st July, 1833.

Sir: Your letter of 30th, stating that you have been appointed to confer with such State banks as you may think proper in relation to the future deposits, and distribution of the public revenue, and inquiring whether this bank is desirous of undertaking the business of the government as now transacted by the Branch Bank of the U. States, has been submitted to our board of directors.

In an instructed to inform you in reply, that although gratified at being considered worthy of so high and important a trust, we are unwilling to assume it.

Our capital is not large, and we find that all our means and resources are actively and profitably occupied. We are apprehensive that the facilities and accommodations which Government will require in the prompt payment and transmission to different quarters of large sums, &c. &c., could not always be afforded by a State bank, without much embarrassment and difficulty.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
G. BROWN, Pres't.

AMOS KENDALL, Esq.  
Editors who have published Mr. Taney's letter are desired to publish the above.

**RE-CHARTER OF THE U. S. BANK.**

On Tuesday last Mr. Webster introduced the following Bill to recharter the bank of the United States.

**A BILL to continue, for the term of six years, the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the U. States."**

Be it enacted &c. That the act entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States," approved on the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall continue in full force and effect for the term of six years, from and after the period therein limited for its expiration, to wit: the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and that all the rights, interests, properties, powers and privileges secured by the same act, shall all the rules, conditions, restrictions, and duties therein prescribed & imposed, be and remain after the said third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, during the said six years, as if the said limitation in the said act, had not been made; provided, nevertheless, that so much of the said act as declares that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation thereby created, shall not be continued by this act, but that it shall be lawful for congress, whenever it shall see fit, to establish any other bank, to come into existence and operation at any time, on or after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all public moneys accruing to the United States, and becoming payable from and after the passage of this act, in places where the said bank or any of its offices, established, shall be deposited in the bank of the U. States and its offices as heretofore, provided that at any time after this act shall have been accepted, congress may, by law or joint resolution, cause such moneys to be withdrawn & removed to any other custody or place of deposit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by this act, the said bank shall pay to the U. States the annuity or yearly sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be paid, by the said bank, on the 4th day of March, in each and every year, during the said term of six years.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted That congress may provide by law, that the said bank shall be restrained, at any time after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, from making, issuing, or keeping in circulation any notes or bills of said bank, or any of its offices, of a less sum or denomination than twenty dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That at any time or times within the last three years of the existence of said corporation, as continued by this act, it shall be lawful for the president and directors to divide among the several stockholders thereof, such portions of capital stock of the said corporation as they may have withdrawn from active use, and may judge proper so to do.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of congress, heretofore passed and now in force, supplementary to, or in any wise connected with, the said original act of incorporation, approved on the tenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, as is not inconsistent with this act, shall be continued in full force and effect during the said six years, after the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of the said bank, on or before the first day of the next session of congress, to signify to the president of the United States their acceptance, on behalf of the bank of the United States of the terms and conditions in this act, contained, and if they shall fail to do so on or before the day above mentioned, then this act shall cease to be in force.

Previous to the introduction of the bill, Mr. Webster addressed the senate at some length, expounding the situation of the country, the opinions of the committee, and his own views, in the presentation of this measure. The report of this speech is necessarily postponed.

Mr. Leigh then gave the reasons which would compel him to vote against the prolongation of the charter of this bank, or the charter of a new one; at the same time he threw out the idea that a condition of things might be developed which would change both the views of the state of Virginia and his own, on the subject of the bank.

On motion of Mr. Wright, who then expressed a desire to give some views, The senate adjourned.

**BALTIMORE GAZETTE**  
BALTIMORE, (Md.)  
Saturday Morning, March 29

An humble and petitioning People ordered Off—President Jackson—our Democratic King has refused to admit any more committees of citizens into his royal presence, who come as deputies to bear the petitions of the people against the grievances he has cast upon them. Is this a proper respect for the rights of the People—is this according to the republican doctrine of the equal rights of man?—Is this according to the Constitution, that guarantees to all men the right to petition for the redress of grievances? Let the man who supports Jackson no longer pretend to be a republican or a democrat, or any thing else but the adherent to an arbitrary, passionate despot.—Who are your political renegades, that now dare to talk of exclusive Democrats—Jackson Democrats—Van Buren Democrats—Democrats of '38, and all that pretended stuff?—We don't judge men by names but by actions—a man called a Democrat can be, as we see, the grossest imposter and an arbitrary despot—witness Van Buren and General Jackson—and worst of all, men who are trying to lead the people and direct their voice by bawling out "democrats nothing but democrats will do," are the very followers and applauders of Jackson and Van Buren's lawless unconstitutional, and tyrannical course—they are the apologists for Jackson's arrogant and high handed measures—they are the defenders of all his daring misdemeanors—Talk of Democracy! you know not what it means—you try to be pretenders to a thing that you know nothing about—your democracy is to follow Jackson where he leads, and he goes where the arch Van Buren, and the treacherous Kendall, and the fallen Taney persuade him. All this intrigue, all this treachery, all these machinations against the liberty and the Constitution, working to make Mr. Van Buren successor to General Jackson, you call democracy, & the aiders and abettors in them are pure democrats.—Why, do you expect to pull the People this way? Of the people can be managed thus to their ruin by such simperings—Do you expect to cheat the people thus out of their senses?—Of the people are too sagacious for that—Do you expect to deceive the people thus with the name and the talk about Democracy & exclusive democrats, whilst you are supporting men and measures that are robbing them of their rights—trampling and contemning the Constitution and the Law—that are laying waste their welfare and their hopes,—and bringing all into subjection to their haughty will? Why you must really think the people are mere tools and fools to be lulled about by the Cry of Democracy by you, when you are applauding measures that have ruined the Mechanics, the Traders, the Merchants, and Manufacturers of our country, and which are now beginning to operate to the ruin of the farmers by reducing the price of their crops one half—& when you are supporting men who even refuse to hear the complaints of the People from their deputed committees—men who tell you, that all who trade or borrowed capital ought to break, and they hope they will break—men who treat the representatives of the Mechanical interest with contempt—who abuse the representatives of the mercantile and trading interest—who proclaim to you, that they know better than all others—men who make Gen. Jackson tell you that he means to do that which the people have empowered Congress alone to do—and in fine, that disregarding the Law and the Constitution, they mean to rely upon Gen. Jackson's popularity to degrade and enslave the nation to suit their purposes. They believe that the American People will submit to any thing that Gen. Jackson says or does—and his office holders and followers cry out we are the true Democrats, the exclusive Democrats, and they expect the People blindly and madly to follow them.

Well—let the People act for themselves—we have but one word for them, which is—Before you act, think quietly—think calmly for yourselves.

When the Committees that were sent to Washington to bear the petitions of the People, against the sufferings brought on them by the President's making the Secretary remove the deposits, reported on their return home what Gen. Jackson said to them—Van Buren and Amos and Taney and the Kitchen Cabinet all got scared, and in their private Caucus which they held two or three times a week at

the President's House, after the old man is gone to bed, they all swore "the d'm'd old fellow would ruin himself if he went on talking as he pleased to these deputations and every body"—and a stop must be put to it—So they tell the General next day, he did not say a word of what these people say he did—and he must swear that it is a d'm'd lie—for if "Harry Horn cant lie" others can—and out it comes in the Globe, it is all false, Gen. Jackson never said such a thing as the Committee from Baltimore, or the Committee from Philadelphia attribute to him, and all the little, hireling Jackson presses throughout the country publish the same, as in duty bound to do what they are ordered, right or wrong. So the old General is to be got out of the scrape by pronouncing the deputies of the People all liars—and he is to be prevented from getting into any more, by refusing to admit any deputations of citizens hereafter into his sublime, democratic presence.

But the General says, if they will make a communication in writing, he will receive it and answer it—Great condescension in the democratic Monarch! Now who can help laughing, but he who is too mad to laugh, at this scheme to enable Amos Kendall or Taney or Van Buren to make the answers for the angry old man, which they can trust him to make for himself. These Kitchen Cabinet folks, Gen. Jackson's Keepers, are afraid to trust him to converse with the Committees, they know well his passions and his want of sense will commit him—So they get him to swear that what the Committees said about him were lies—this was published in all the Jackson papers—this gave them the pretext of advising Gen. Jackson not to receive any more Committees lest he should be again misrepresented—but to say that he would receive communications in writing from them, so that Amos Kendall or Van Buren or Taney might write the answers for the old fellow, who can't write for himself; and that they could fashion General Jackson's answers to suit their own purpose and make him say just what they please. Now, freemen of America—do you call these democratic proceedings?—do you call these pure, exclusive democratic men?—why, the Jackson office holders and their followers say, this is the true democracy, and these are the true democrats, and none others are worthy to be trusted. Do you think so? Think for yourselves, without prejudice, without partiality.

Some other people begin to wince and get scared when they see their own sayings in print. The old saying is "a spoken word flies away"—but a "written word sticks" you can look at it and refer to it again. Mr. Taney and Mr. McKim—twin brothers—both scorged with terror when they saw their talk in print—Of a great man in office at Washington can put on airs and say what he pleases to humble citizen mechanics, or merchants, or farmers, who go to beg relief for their suffering fellow men—but when these humble, but honest citizens, get home and publish what these their great men in office said to them about the distresses they represented, the great men get alarmed, they did not expect to see their talk in print or they would not have talked it, and so nothing is left for it but to follow the advice that some of them had given to Gen. Jackson, and call all these men liars, who have sustained unblemished honor and integrity all their lives, and who were selected by the people because their truth and honor could be depended on.

As for the poor little Honorable Mr. Isaac McKim, the very first sentence of his explanation is confusion worse confounded—he is frightened at his condition—and his mind reels and staggers under the difficulty of getting rid of his confessed Jacksonian servility. With a conscience not haunted in subterfuges and a heart not yet callous to the impressions of remorse, he labours under a weight too great for his pittance of faculty to support, and is not practised enough in vice to brave it through—he falls therefore a weak, a helpless, and a pitted victim.

But Mr. Taney, after a few years intense application in the great University of demoralization at Washington, comes forth a diplomat, an accomplished proficient, ready to go all lengths. He commences with an affected gravity and parade of statement totally unimportant except as it might regard appearances—and assuming to himself a guileless innocence and want of suspicion, puts forth his gentle plaint, "that it never entered his mind that a conversation so invited was intended for publication"—although he had so recently seen his own and other conversations of men in high stations at Washington presented from other Committees to their fellow citizens on their return home.

But remembering the rules of the School in which he had been bred, the Secretary commences an attack upon one of his adversaries Mr. Brown, and without waiting to reflect whether his accusation was even plausible, he is betrayed into the absurdity of charging Mr. Brown with saying and doing the very reverse of what he came to Washington to say and do in behalf of those who sent him—and the very reverse too of what Mr. Brown had written in his answer to Amos Kendall, when Amos applied to him, as President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, to receive the deposits in his Bank. Was this confounded, paroxysm,

worse on the part of Mr. Taney? Bred up of late years at the feet of the wily Magician of Kinderhook, he neither, as yet, uses the shield nor the lance with his master's adroitness—but he is an apt disciple and will make progress. The mind and heart seem to have undergone the preparatory prostration.

In the convulsions of the Illuminati, the candidate for the higher stations has to undergo probation. He receives philosophical lectures upon mankilling and upon death—the first is inculcated upon him as the "useful removal of impediments to our wishes"—the last, as "eternal repose in sleep"—when the mind is thus prepared, the test of proficiency is added—the candidate is asked, if he can take the life of a friend when bidden by a Brother? he replies affirmatively—he is immediately blindfolded—a pause ensues—his hand is lifted by a brother and placed upon the warm body, just upon a beating heart—he is asked, if he knows on what his hand rests? he answers, that he feels the palpitation of a heart and believes his hand is on the breast of a man—he is told, it is the heart of a friend; and is then asked, if he can, blindfold as he is, put a siletto into that heart? If he is fit to become an Illuminatus Major, he answers that he can—then a siletto is put into the other hand, the point placed between the fingers of the hand on the heart, and he is ordered to thrust it to the hilt—he obeys—the bandage is taken from his eyes, and he beholds, to his surprise, a bleeding Lamb.—The preparation of mind is evinced, and the candidate is elevated to the higher station.

But to return to Secretary Taney—after all his bewailings at distorted and misplaced sentiments and sentences, he confesses the most of them, if not all,—taking care to place them in combination with a tirade against the Bank the Merchants, and the People. These he accuses as the source of all the evil and distress—and under this imputation he declares the Government (that is General Jackson, Van Buren, Amos Kendall and himself) will not desist from their measures,—and thus leaves the sufferers to their sufferings, adding to them the ignominy and the shame of being the cause themselves of all the calamities. We found nothing in Mr. Brown's & the Committee's report that is not substantially confessed by Mr. Taney, only he insidiously tries to remove the blame from the shoulders of the administration and throws it upon the People, the Merchants, and the Bank—thus adding contemptuous insult to wanton injury.

Mr. Taney declares "he cannot deny the use of the words imputed to him"—but only claims to make them throw the blame from him to others.

If this is to be offered and expected to be received as Mr. Taney's defence or apology, it will be the redress of one grievance by the infliction of another.—It is the offer of a contumely as apology for wrong.

But bear in mind—when Mr. Patterson of the Committee said to Mr. Secretary Taney, "If this experiment (of General Jackson's) should be persisted in, and some relief should not be given, a large portion of the community must fail"—Mr. Taney replied, "If all failed, the policy of the Government would not be changed."

We ask again, is this a proper respect for the rights of the People?—is this the paternal care which a good and sensible President would show for the People? Is this the language that becomes the head of the Government to a distressed, to a petitioning people? Yet this is the very language which General Jackson himself had before used to a committee, and the reiteration of it by his Secretary Taney is both proof of the truth of its being uttered; and of its being the hardened, wicked, and obstinate design of General Jackson and his wicked advisers.

We refer the reader to the satisfactory and full reply of the Committee to Secretary Taney and Congressman McKim.

From the Baltimore American of March 21.  
Bank of Maryland, }  
24th March, 1834. }

The Board of directors of this Institution have ascertained with surprise and deep regret, equal to any that the community will feel, that this institution is unable to proceed with its business, and they have resolved to transfer all its effects to a Trustee for the equal benefit of the creditors of the Bank.

The Board of Directors hope and trust that the assets will be sufficient to discharge the debts of the institution, and their determination to stop its business at once is from a conviction that to continue it longer would only be attended with loss to the community. Their advice to the creditors, founded upon the best judgment they are now able to form, is not to sacrifice their claims. The debtors of the institution will have the privilege of paying their debts with the notes and certificates of deposit and the open accounts due by the Bank; and these alone, they hope, will enable the note holders and depositors speedily to realize nearly all if not the entire amount of their credits.

By order  
R. WILSON, Cashier.

From the Balt. Amer. of Thursday last.  
The panic which, on the announcement on Monday of the stoppage of the Bank of Maryland, induced the presentation of a number of the notes of the other city banks for specie, had visibly subsided on Tuesday; and yesterday it appears to have died away entirely. The promptitude with which the demands were met, and the known ability of the Banks to cash their notes, will at once account for the comparatively limited operation of the panic, and its early and complete cessation.

Rumors were yesterday, unfavourable to some of the Bank District. Some far as to design the Bank of Alexandria. We contradict the authority. Mr. Paier of the Bank Alexandria at 8 o'clock, assures us the Bank and that he believes so as to the Bank heard nothing of he left that city.

A special message New York Legislature to have occurred. The Albany it thus:

"It avows the things which will be admitted by the that the Safety relieving the people the State"—These several millions the Canal Fund nor recommend millions of State

THE PORT  
In consequence and malicious rumour and unexplained place on this has been obliged a short time. Into the affairs been made by that it will be a and afford its utility.—(Courant.

The Philadelphia which was held afternoon in the S. S. Gazette says:—  
Of the number to form an estimate small space, and was full. Fifty into that we have there was perfect meeting of citizens and the spirit of it every movement.

For the  
Mr. Doollittle,  
Sir, it was you have given not inappropriate santly for the last need never aspire  
Personal benevolence with the lead as much talent in as you did in beg to set your claim long before this, of your heart.  
But now, sir think your chance good. The had are too well versed or confident or A course then a thought proper our the displeas tiful; than which and the gloom able! True, li with the fair so king this view of the grammamunication of of some hope fo people palliate senty, if you, some say, refer, speak to the la that appearanc the fact, that when well your you consider to Mr. Graham rapin worth a which the rich ble!! "Tell streets of East Yours  
Easton, Md  
The Citizens of April for the distation the drawing up apply a remon Danon, m  
EIRA's Paragraph to the second third."  
In the la "Charghdis. Same part wise so regu  
In this to Mr. Hickey an Pritchard  
In this case short illness  
BRAN  
THE Pa ore's Bank end of 3 p pany for the payable to representative April next  
JOHN  
March 2

Rumors were quite current in this city yesterday, unfavorable to the credit of some of the Banks of Alexandria, in the District. Some of the rumors went so far as to designate the institutions, viz. the Bank of Potomac, and the Bank of Alexandria. We are happy to be able to contradict these reports on good authority. Mr. Page, the son of the Cashier of the Bank of Potomac, who left Alexandria at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, assures us that the rumors in reference to that Bank are totally unfounded, and that he believes them to be equally so as to the Bank of Alexandria, having heard nothing to its disadvantage when he left that city.—[Ibid.]

A special message, transmitted to the New York Legislature on Monday, appears to have occasioned no little excitement. The Albany Journal speaks of it thus:

"It avows the existence of a state of things which will startle the people. It is admitted by this Executive Document that the Safety Fund Banks, instead of relieving the people, require the aid of the State!—These Banks already possess several millions of dollars belonging to the Canal Fund, and still the Governor recommends the creation of four millions of State Stock for their relief."

**PORT DEPOSIT, March 14.**  
**THE PORT DEPOSIT BANK.**  
In consequence of some groundless and malicious rumors, a most extraordinary and unexpected run has taken place on this bank; on which account it has been obliged to suspend payment for a short time. When a full examination into the affairs of the Bank shall have been made by the Directors, it is believed that it will be able to resume business and afford its usual facilities to the public.—[Courant.]

The Philadelphia papers of 21st inst. furnish detailed accounts of the great meeting which was held by the people on Thursday afternoon in the State House yard. The U. S. Gazette says:—  
Of the number present we cannot pretend to form an estimate—with the exception of a small space, and the south corners, the square was full. Fifty thousand is the lowest estimate that we heard; and with that number there was perfect order. This was the largest meeting of citizens ever held in this country; and the spirit of the people was discernible in every movement, "solemn and decided."

**For the Easton Gazette.**  
Mr. Doolittle,  
Sir, it would appear from the history you have given of yourself that your name is not inappropriate. He who has wooed incessantly for the last five years without winning, need never aspire to the wisdom of Solomon. Personal beauty and fortune weigh but little with the ladies, and had you exerted love as you did in begging our friend Mr. GRAHAM, to set your claims in a proper light, you might long before this, have realized the utmost wish of your heart.

But now, sir, to deal plainly with you, I think your chance for a wife is far from being good. The ladies of our town and its vicinity, are too well versed in etiquette, to allow either confidants or auxiliaries in courting affairs. A thoughtless man, as the one you have thought proper to pursue, must necessarily incur the displeasure of the intelligent and beautiful; than which, to you I presume, claims and the gloom of a dungeon would be preferable. True, literary men always stand high with the fair sex, particularly as beaux. Taking this view of the subject, in consideration of the grammatical construction of your communication of Saturday last,—there may yet be some hope for you. And should it be sufficiently palatable to atone for your past crimes, people would be less disposed to question your sanity, if you were to have your front handsomely powdered; and, hereafter make your respects to the ladies in person. You are aware that appearances are quite an acquisition, from the fact, that you are tolerable good looking when well dressed, but a real puke before having made your toilet. I am sorry to find, that you consider a TERRAPIN, sufficient payment to Mr. Graham for his services. What a terrapin worth a wife! a terrapin worth that, with which the riches of EMPIRES are not comparable! "Tell it not in GATH! tell it not in the streets of EASTON!"

Yours most affectionately,  
BILLY BEARDLESS.  
Easton, March 20, 1834.

**PUBLIC MEETING.**  
The Citizens of Caroline county are requested to meet in Denton on Tuesday the 8th day of April for the purpose of taking into consideration the distressed state of our country, and drawing up a memorial praying Congress to apply a remedy.  
MARY CITIZENS.  
Denton, March 28, 1834.

**ERRATA, in No. 4, of Phocion.**  
Paragraph 2d first line, for "and with respect to the second," read, "and with respect to the third."  
In the last paragraph, sentence 2d for "Charybdis," read "Charybdis."  
Same paragraph, sentence 4th for "He likewise regulates that luminary, read "He likewise so regulates that luminary."

**MARRIED.**  
In this town on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hickey, Mr. Solomon Barrott to Mrs. Susan Pritchett.

**DIED.**  
In this county on Wednesday last, after a short illness Mr. Thomas Love.

**BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.**  
March 25th 1834.  
THE President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of 3 per cent, on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in April next.

By order  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cashier.

### SPRING GOODS.

W. M. H. & P. GROOME

HAVE received in part, their Spring supply of

### GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE A VARIETY OF DOMESTIC MUSLINS, PLAIN AND TWILD COTTON OSNABURGS, PLAIDS AND STRIPES, BURLAPS, TOW LINDENS, COTTON YARNS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A full supply of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

March 29 4t

To be drawn April 3d 1834 the Literature Lottery, class No. 14.

### GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$250  
1 3,389 5 200  
1 1,000 30 120  
1 400 34 100

Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion  
Also to be drawn on April 5th 1834 the Virginia Lottery, Class No. 6.

### SCHEME.

1 prize of \$25,000 20 prizes of \$3000  
1 10,000 20 500  
1 3,000 20 500  
1 2,434 20 200

No prize less than \$13

Tickets \$10. Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of

P. SACKETT,  
Easton, Md.

### CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

SPRING MEETING, 1834.—TIME OF RUNNING CHANGED.

At a meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, held on Saturday, 15th inst. the following programme and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, information has been received that many gentlemen, both from the North and South, owners of fine stables of horses, will not be able to attend the next meeting at the Central Course, unless the day of meeting be changed, in consequence of their having appointed the first Tuesday in May for their respective meetings over the Union and Petersburg Courses, which arrangement will not give them sufficient time to arrive here previous to the day heretofore appointed; and also, that the Leonardtown Races happen on the 13th, and that no neighboring club has appointed the third Tuesday for their day of meeting:

Resolved, That TUESDAY, the 20th of May next, be fixed upon as the day for the next spring meeting over the Central Course, instead of the 13th, as heretofore resolved upon.

**FIRST DAY**—A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old, mile heats, 500 entrance, \$109 forfeit—to close April 1st.—Four subscribers now.

**SAME DAY**—A Sweepstakes for colts and fillies, three years old raised and owned in Maryland, in District of Columbia, mile heats, entrance \$100, h. f.

**SECOND DAY**—The Maryland Jockey Club Plate, value \$500, two mile heats—the winner to take the plate or the money, at his option—entrance money depending on the number of entries—to close the evening previous to the race.

**THIRD DAY**—Proprietor's purse, \$500, three mile heats, entrance \$20.

**FOURTH DAY**—Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats, entrance \$50.

In addition to the above, it is confidently hoped and expected that there will be a post stake, free for all ages, four mile heats, entrance \$500, p. p.; four or more to make a race and to close 1st of April—to this there are now two subscribers.

JAMES M. SELDEN, Proprietor.  
March 29 Sw

### PROSPECTUS

Of a weekly newspaper, to be published in the town of Denton, Caroline county, Md., under the title of the

### Caroline Advocate.

The Subscriber, being solicited by a number of worthy and reputable gentlemen of Caroline county, to establish a free and impartial Newspaper, under the above title, open to all, and influenced by none, has thought proper to put forth these proposals, hoping they will meet with that kind encouragement from the public, which will enable him to proceed in the undertaking.

As the general design of this paper is both to amuse and instruct, the publisher's chief care and attention will be to render it as useful as possible for those purposes to which end, every article of news, and all other matter of importance will be faithfully inserted; and he doubts not of being able to give satisfaction through the kind assistance which many of his friends have promised him; and at the same time, that he humbly hopes and requests the aid and assistance of the learned, ingenious, and curious, (herby assuring them, that whatever essays they may please to favour him with, for the promoting of useful knowledge, and the general good of mankind, shall be gratefully received and inserted.) he must also except and declare against every thing injurious to religion, to good sense, or good manners; against public or private scandal, and against all party labels. Upon these principles and these only, he takes the liberty of requesting the patronage of the public; assuring them that at the utmost exertion of his abilities and industry in every particular will be made to make his paper as improving, instructing and entertaining as possible.

The first number will be issued in May next, or, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained, sooner.

**TERMS.**  
THE CAROLINE ADVOCATE will be published every Saturday morning, printed on a fine super-royal sheet, with good type, at \$2 dollars per annum, payable in advance, two dollars and fifty cents, payable within six months, or three dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for ONE dollar, and TWENTY-FIVE cents will be required for every subsequent insertion.—Larger ones in proportion.

THOMAS E. MARTIN.  
Denton, Md. March 29th, 1834

Editors of Newspapers in this and the adjoining States will confer a favor by inserting the above.

EASTON, 28th March 1834.

Mr. Graham.—Certain unaccountable and malicious insinuations in relation to my agency as Trustee and Steward of the Methodist Protestant Church, in this place, having obtained some currency, I felt it to be a duty to myself and friends to have a full investigation of my accounts with the said Church, which from various causes, well known to the members and beyond my control, had been delayed; and I deem it proper now for my justification to publish the following proceedings and result. To any honest and intelligent man of whatever religious denomination, comment cannot be necessary.

yours respectfully  
JAMES PARROTT.

At a meeting of the male members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Easton, on the 23d February 1834, among other, was the following proceedings, to wit:

Edward Mullikin, Samuel Roberts and Joseph Graham were appointed a committee to investigate the accounts of James Parrott as Trustee and Steward of said Church, and to report to a meeting of the male members.

And at a subsequent meeting of the male members of said Society, on the fifteenth of March 1834, Jacob Loockerman was added to the above committee to examine the accounts as above mentioned.

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Secretary

to the Meetings.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the Male members of the Methodist Protestant Church to investigate the accounts of James Parrott, as Trustee and Steward of said Church, having proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, beg leave to offer the following report: The first account examined by this committee, was that of James Parrott with the associated Methodist Church at Easton, from which it appeared that there had been received by him for the use of said church the sum of \$570, and that there had been disbursed by him on account of said church the sum of \$657 50, leaving a balance due said Parrott of \$87 50.

The next account investigated by this committee, was that of said Parrott with the Methodist Protestant Church at Easton: It was ascertained that the said Parrott, had received for the use of said mentioned church the sum of \$238, and that he had expended on account of said church the sum of \$393 55, leaving a balance in favor of said Parrott of \$155 55.

The accounts of the said James Parrott as Trustee will appear by the above statements, and it will be at once perceived, that in his capacity of Trustee, he was and still is a creditor to the Methodist P. Church in the sum of \$242 55.

The next accounts investigated by this committee were those created by receipts and disbursements, on account of the circuit designated as the Talbot circuit, during the conference years of 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832.

This committee find that for the year 1829, the said James Parrott received \$119 54, and expended \$161 54, leaving for that year a balance due him of \$120 00; for the year 1830, he received \$129 14, and disbursed \$144 50, leaving a balance due him of \$15 44; for the year 1831, he received \$201 56, and expended \$239 14, leaving for that year a balance due him of \$37 58, and for the year 1832, he received \$264 18, and expended \$323 25, leaving a balance in his favor for that year of \$61 07.

The above several balances in favor of said Parrott for the above mentioned years amounting in the whole to the sum of \$136 09, for which sum the Methodist Protestant society of the aforesaid circuit is indebted to him.

This committee beg leave to state that full and satisfactory vouchers or evidences were furnished by Mr. Parrott, for every item in the accounts from which the above statements have been derived. And they do not hesitate to recommend that measures be adopted as soon as practicable to reimburse Mr. Parrott for the monies which he has thus advanced as Trustee and steward, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$568 94, to which he is most justly entitled, as well as to the thanks of the Methodist Protestant society of this circuit, for the fidelity accuracy and diligence with which he has discharged the duties of Trustee and Steward.—All which, with the following recapitulation is respectfully submitted.

### Recapitulation.

Balance due James Parrott as Trustee of Associated Methodist Church at Easton, \$ 87 50  
Do. due him as Trustee of M. P. C. 155 35  
Aggregate of balances due him as Steward of Talbot circuit for the years 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832, 126 09

Whole amount due Jas. Parrott, \$368 94

J. LOOCKERMAN,  
EDW. MULLIKIN,  
SAMUEL ROBERTS,  
JO. GRAHAM, Committee.

At a meeting of the Society on Saturday the 22d of March, 1834, the above Report was presented and received, and ordered to be recorded in the minutes and published in the "Methodist Protestant."

EDWARD MULLIKIN, Secretary

of the meeting.

Editor of National Gazette, Philadelphia, Nat. Intelligencer, Washington, and American, Baltimore, will please publish the above once a week for three weeks and forward accounts to this office for collection.

### Postponed Sale.

The sale of the property at Cambridge Ferry, known usually by the name of "Akers' Ferry," on account of the bad state of the weather on Tuesday last, is postponed until Tuesday the 15th of April next, when it will be again offered at the same place, under the same terms as before stated in the advertisement.—Those desirous of purchasing are requested to inspect the premises and attend on that day, as the sale will certainly take place at that time.

SAM'L HAMBLETON, jr. Trustee.  
march 29 W

### BASHAW.

The services of Bashaw will be rendered this season at \$5 the spring's chance, and \$10 to insure, 25 cents to the groom. His stands will be arranged to suit those who may be disposed to encourage him. The foals of Bashaw are very fine, and possessed of extraordinary spirit, several of them having been tried.

M. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
N. GOLDSBOROUGH.

march 29 (W) 3t

### THE CELEBRATED HORSE



### RED ROVER,

Will stand this Spring at Easton and the Trappe in Talbot county, and at new Market and Cambridge in Dorchester county, Md.—The prices upon which the services of Red Rover will be rendered, are as follows, to wit: \$6 the Spring's chance, twelve dollars to insure a mare in foal, three dollars the single leap with fifty five cents to the groom in each case. The insurance monies to be paid by the twenty-fifth January, 1835; the monies for the season to be paid by the 30th August next; the monies for the single leap to be paid at the time of service.—Mares insured and foaled with before it is ascertained they are in part, the person putting will be held accountable for the insurance monies.

Red Rover is now ten years old, in fine stud condition, of the best blood in the country as by reference to the annexed pedigree will appear. Red Rover is a beautiful sorrel, nearly 16 hands high, with a bold and lofty carriage, with great bone and sinew, his general appearance commanding, admired and approved by judges.

Red Rover will be at Easton on Tuesday the 25th inst. at New Market on Thursday the 27th inst. at Cambridge on Saturday the 29th inst. and at the Trappe on Monday the 31st inst. and attend each stand alternately on the aforesaid days once in two weeks during the season. The season to commence on the 30th March inst. and end on the 20th June next.

### PEDIGREE

of the celebrated horse Red Rover. Red Rover was got by Chance Medley, out of the late Jas. Nabbs' Forest Girl, who was got by Col. Taylor's Oscar, & was pronounced one of the finest Oscar mares ever raised on this shore (for pedigree of Col. Taylor's Oscar, see also Turf Register); his grand dam by Col. Lloyd's Vingun (for pedigree of Vingun, see also Turf Register). The grand dam of Red Rover ran on the Centerville course the four mile heats, when in foal with the dam of Red Rover, and won the money, beating the second and third heats, and the dam of Red Rover (the Forest Girl) when but three years old, ran on the Easton course, and won and took the purse, beating the second and third heats.—Chance Medley was got by Col. Taylor's imported horse Chance, (for pedigree of Chance see Turf Register, March No. 1833, page 324 and 325) who was selected at a very high price in England, by the best Judges, for Col. Taylor, and was imported in the year 1810; he was the sire of Grimalkin, Speculator, Accident, Scourge, Chance, &c. all first rate runners in their colts. Chance was got by Larcher, his dam Reality, by Hyder Ally—Larcher was by Don Gannon, who was by Eclipse; his dam was by Vertumes or Eclipse—Hyder Ally was by Blank; his dam by Regulus.—Blank, the great g. g. grand sire of Red Rover, was gotten by the Godolphin Arabian out of the little Hartley mare; he was full brother to old Janus and old England. This mare was got by Bartlett's Children, full brother to Flying Children her dam Flying Whig, by William's Wood Stock Arabian grand dam by St. Victor's Barb; her great grand dam by Whynot, son of Fenwick's Barb. Don Gannon was gotten by Eclipse; his dam by Herod his grand dam Doris by Blank, his great grand dam by Spectator by Crab. The dam of Chance Medley the sire of Red Rover was got by Young Deomed, by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed, dam by the imported horse Gohin. Young Deomed's dam was got by Snappa son of old Snapper dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, &c. &c.

### JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

Certificate.—We do hereby certify that Red Rover has been located as a Stallion, since he was four years old, in this county, that we have seen many of his colts and believe him to be a vigorous and sure foal getter; his colts are large and well formed, and in general do him much credit. The blood of his sire, Chance Medley, cannot be excelled, either for its purity, or the value of its crosses; his dam by Oscar, his grand dam by Vingun, and g. g. dam an excellent racer, descended by Col. Lloyd's Traveller.

Edward N. Hambleton,  
Nicholas Martin.

N. B. Few horses in this county hath propagated better colts than Red Rover. Their form, size and action, are generally admired. His three years old colts, more particularly invite attention.

J. M. FAULKNER.

Easton, march 29, 1834.

### JULIUS CÆSAR

Will attend at Centreville every other Saturday, at Easton every other Tuesday and at the Trappe every other Saturday throughout the season. Terms as last year spring's chance \$5, \$8 to ensure a mare in foal and \$2 the single leap, 25 cents in each case to the groom.

E. N. HAMBLETON.

### The celebrated Horse

### IVANHOE,

Will be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's Chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Wednesday the 26th March, Trappe 27th, Miles River on Monday and at St. Michaels on Wednesday 3d April, and so on throughout the season. IVANHOE was sired by Chester, out of a Toppallan mare, and is six years old this spring.

FAVETTE GIBSON.

Talbot County, March 29

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Talbot county as a runaway, on Tuesday the 11th of March last, by Thomas C. Nicols, Esq. one of the State of Maryland's Justices of the peace, in and for Talbot county, a negro boy, who calls himself TOM MILLER, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, very black, and says he belongs to John Baker, Baltimore county. Had on when committed an old fur hat, striped vest, Kersey pantaloons and roundabout, cotton shirt and coarse Monroe shoes.

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

March 22 Sw JO. GRAHAM, Shk

### Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, on the 26th day of February last, as a runaway, a dark mulatto man who calls himself

### CHARLES METCALFE,

he is about twenty two years of age five feet nine inches high; has a scar above the elbow on the left arm, no other perceptible marks, and on when committed a pair of drab pantaloons and roundabout, and an old pair of course shoes, says he is free, and last from Washington county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released; he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MAILLON TALBOTT,  
march 22 Sw Sheriff of Frederick Co. Md.

### Six Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on Tuesday the 11th inst. an apprentice boy, by the name of James McQuay—he is near 19 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, and light complexion. Whoever will take up said runaway apprentice, and deliver him in the jail of Talbot county, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward but no charges will be paid.

JAMES CHAPMAN,  
march 22 Sw near Easton Talbot Co. Md.

### FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Mesanek, dec'd.

P. F. THOMAS, Admr.

### The thorough bred race Horse

### MEDLEY,

Now the property of John C. Craig.

A handsome grey, ten years old the ensuing Spring, full sixteen hands high, of superior form, great strength and beauty; his general appearance commanding, admired and approved. He will stand the next season at the stables of BELA BADGER, Esq. within 20 miles of the city of Philadelphia, and one mile from Bristol, Pa. and is now at his stand, ready to serve mares, at \$20 the single leap, cash \$50 the season, payable the 1st of August next, when it will expire—and \$75 to insure a mare, payable as soon as she is known to be in foal or parted with—\$1 to the groom for each mare, payable when she is put to the horse. Excellent and extensive pastures, and mares fed if required at a moderate price. Every necessary attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes, but at no liability for either.

J. HON C. CRAIG.

Fairview, January 1, 1834—march 22

### PEDIGREE.

Medley's sire was Sir Hal, the best son of the imported Sir Harry, by Sir Peter Trazle. Hal's dam by the imported Saltram by Eclipse; his grand dam by the imported Medley by Jun Crab, his great grand dam by Young Aristotle by the imported Aristotle. Medley's dam was old Reality by Sir Arley, and his favourite daughter, she was the best four mile racer of her day, and is now I think the best breeder. His grand dam Marnduke, Johns's old Medley mare, (the best racer in her time, and was never beaten, was more productive to her owner as a brood mare, and produced more runners and more winners, than any other mare in America) was by the imported horse Medley; his great grand dam by the imported Centinel, out of Polly Williams, the greatest racer in her time, sired by the imported Janus, and her great grand dam by the imported horse Spanker. It will thus be seen from his pedigree, that he has a pure Medley blood than any stallion known which in my opinion, is the best blood.

The blood and distinguished performances of Sir Hal, his sire, of Reality his dam, of Slender and Bonnets O'Blue, her only producer besides Medley, and his own successful performances in the north and the south, one two three and four mile heats; the high expectation of his colts, their promise, size, beauty and general appearance being such as to make them sell at the highest prices.—His oldest colt and the only one of that age, 4 years old last spring, (being got before he made a season) sold at 2 years old for \$1500.—Several years old of his get, have sold at from \$400 to \$800 and many I know could not be bought for \$1000.—All these facts must prove him a most desirable stallion, independently of the most desirable stallion.

W. R. JOHNSON.

Petersburg, Jan. 1 1833.

### MARYLAND

### Caroline County Orphans' Court.

12th day of March A. D. 1834.

On application of Clemeut Hubbard Executor of Margaret Lewis 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 fixed this 12th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, 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 Testamentary on the personal estate of Margaret Lewis, 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 29th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of March 1834.

CLEMENT HUBBARD, adm'r.

of Margaret Lewis, dec'd.

march 22

### Great Improved Great Bargain!

ARE YOU TO BE HAD AT THE

### COACH, GIG & HARNESS



### MANUFACTORY

### OF

### ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the Town of Easton, Talbot Co. Md. THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above Business; & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand, a superior assortment of articles in their line CONSISTING IN PART OF

### Eight new Gigs,

price from 180 to 500 dollars, of various patterns & finishes—also SIX second hand gigs, previous prices, and too good

### SULKIES,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

### NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be exposed on moderate terms, for cash or goods in exchange. They have under a first rate Coach, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which

**MISS CHARLOTTE JACKSON,**  
**MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER**  
 Returns her sincere thanks to her friends and the citizens of Talbot generally, for their very liberal patronage since she commenced the above business, and respectfully informs them that she has removed from her old stand on Washington Street, to the house occupied by Mrs. Edmondson, on Harrison Street, nearly opposite the Protestant Episcopal Church, where she is prepared to execute all orders in her line, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms—she requests her old customers and the citizens generally to give her a call.  
 Feb. 1

**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. Lovedy's Store and adjoining Mr. Lovedy'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

**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 P. 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 eowd.

**THOS. WARWICK.**  
 N. B. The Subscriber does not intend training for the above race.  
 Several boys wanted.  
 March 15

**THE elegant full bred Horse**

**MOSCOW**

WILL stand the present season at the Trappe on Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd of March; at Easton, the 25th and 26th at St. Michaels, the Friday and Saturday following, and will attend each of the above stands once in two weeks. Terms, six dollars the springs chance, twelve dollars to insure, four dollars the single leap, and 25 cents in each case to the groom.

**C. GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
 MOSCOW is seventeen hands high, a dark bay. He was sired by Godolphin, who was raised by James Ware, of Virginia; his dam by imported Shark, his grand dam by Thornbury's Herod, great grand dam by Washington, out of a Fearnought mare. Godolphin the sire, was got by imported sorrel Diomed, his dam Sally Shark, by Shark, his grand dam Betsy Dingle, out of Jones' Dismal by old Fearnought.

Signed **GEORGE WHITING,**  
 Virginia.  
 Moscow's Dam was sired by old Oscar, grand dam by Vington, great grand dam by Moscow, well known for great speed and bottom. From my best recollection he was sired by Traveller, and out of Col. Lloyd's imported and very celebrated Nancy Bywell.

**JOHN CALDWELL.**  
 Oak Hill.  
 Moscow was as fine a limbed colt as I ever had, when by some accident he was thrown in narrow entry in his stable, the winter, after he was foaled and so much injured in his left fore joint as not to be able to use it for six months, after which the swelling disappeared, with the exception of his pasterns—his colts are remarkably handsome and clean limbed.  
 JOHN CALDWELL.  
 March 15

**NOTICE.**  
 WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, on the 6th day of February last, as a runaway, a dark copper coloured man, who calls himself

**BENJAMIN JACKSON,**  
 he is about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet nine and 1-2 inches high; has a scar below the mouth and has a scar on the left arm near the elbow; no other perceivable marks; had on when committed, a drab roundabout and pantaloons and black hat, says he is free, and last from Washington County, Md. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward and have him released, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

**MAHLON TALBOTT,**  
 Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.  
 March 15  
 The National Intelligencer and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for 3 weeks and charge.

**A LIST**  
 Of persons not residents of Allegany county and who own lands in said county, and whose Taxes on said lands for the year 1833, are due and unpaid.

Name	Taxes	cost of adver.	Total.
James Bosely	87	7	74
Brook Beall's heirs	48	4	47
John J. Bugh's heirs	1 00	12	1 12
J. Buffington	1 86	20	2 05
William Cook	8 83	1 00	9 83
Wm. Campbell's heirs	8 98	1 04	9 92
Samuel Cepna	4 14	4	8 18
Rich'd. A. Clark & Wm. Page	10 49	1 25	11 74
Thos. Donaldson	4 67	5 2	9 69
Isaac Davis	32	2	34
Lewis Ervestine	1 45	17	1 62
Thos. Elliott & Jona. Meredith	2 62	90	2 92
Emanuel Ebbs, Jr.	17	1	18
George French	5 22	61	5 83
George Fitzhugh	67	7	74
Frederick Grammer	4 07	48	4 55
Jno. Gephart's heirs	1 00	12	1 12
Charles Hone	1 00	12	1 12
Thos. John's heirs	1 00	12	1 12
Caroline & Charles Johnson	5 60	68	6 28
Wm. Johnson & John Johns	2 07	24	2 31
Reverdy Johnson	3 83	38	4 21
Robert Jacob	40	4	44
Anthony Kennedy	1 00	12	1 12
Conrad Kreakbaum	31	2	33
Edward Lloyd	11 14	1 93	12 47
Geo. Lyme's heirs	50	6	56
James Leonard	17	1	18
Richard Mackusick	83	8	91
Peter Mantz	67	7	74
Robert McClann	17	1	18
Honore Martin's heirs	16 73	2 00	18 73
Thos L. McKinney	17	1	18
Jas. M. Mason, agent	53	8	61
Lewis Neth, Jr.	5 00	60	5 60
Lewis Neth	17	1	18
John Oglebag's heirs	17	1	18
John P. Paca	8 37	95	9 35
President, Directors & Company of the Bank of the U. S.	29 38	3 48	33 38
Abner Ritchie	67	7	74
Abraham Ridgely	58	6	64
John Rine's heirs	30	3	33
Jas. Robert's heirs	2 13	25	2 40
Michael Rucke	94	11 05	1 05
Hezekiah Riley	17	1	18
Osborn Sprigg's heirs	1 00	12	1 12
Thomas Turner	67	7	74
John Tomlinson, Jr.	17	1	18
Jacob Van Meter	2 26	26	2 52
Ann A. & Hester Van Bibber	2 12	25	2 37
Peter Wyanh	33	3	36
George H. Wether	33	3	36
Michael Foy	2 00	24	2 24
Jeremiah Hughes	1 00	12	1 12
James Kinkead & Geo. Brace	42	5	47
Wm. Meley's heirs	1 34	14	1 48
Wm. McGruder	33	3	36
Richard Ridgely's heirs	2 00	24	2 24
Samuel Sialer	3 34	38	3 72
John Simpkins's heirs	2 01	24	2 25
Benjamin Davis	1 81	20	2 01
James Finkner	2 67	30	2 97
John Firkbank	1 83	15	1 48
Polly Johnson	1 00	12	1 12
Thos. Kennedy	7 00	84	7 84
Daniel Miller	95	10	1 05
Edward Peale	12	25	2 37
Henry Startzman	67	7	74
Levi L. Stephenson	2 67	30	2 97
John Tomlinson's heirs	2 70	30	3 00
Thomas S. Theobald	1 70	20	1 90
David Anderson	1 40	16	1 56
George Hamilton	1 00	12	1 12
John Hughes	67	7	74
Samuel G. Jones	1 67	20	1 87
Michael Miller	4 00	47	4 47
Mary Murdoch	5 16	61	5 77
Edward Peal	50	6	56
William B. Shaw	31	3	34
Charles F. Brodgh	1 11	13	1 24
& Geo. Magruder	27	3	30
John C. Beally's heirs	27	3	30
Mary H. Brooke	53	6	59
Jacob Blubaugh	3 01	36	3 37
John Burley	51	6	57
George W. Peter	10 92	1 32	12 34
James Beatty	2 14	26	2 40
George Cooke	8 27	39	8 66
Philip Hogman	8	1	9
Catharine Searight	17	2	19
Jas. Timmond's heirs	8 24	98	9 22
Eli Williams's heirs	1 33	16	1 49
R'd. Burgess's heirs	2 61	31	2 92
Oliver Cromwell	67	7	74
Phil. Cromwell's heirs	42	5	47
Charles F. Hettick	51	6	57
John W. Harris	2 54	30	2 84
James Johnson	15	1	16
Peter Jolly	1 50	14	1 44
John M. Johnson	1 00	12	1 12
Thornion B. James	1 01	13	1 13
John P. Kennedy	65	7	72
Samuel Londermilk	8	1	9
Jacob Ourant	2 03	24	2 27
Lemuel Pugh	25	2	27
John Shelhorn's heirs	1 11	13	1 24
Jacob Taylor's heirs	15	1	16
John Wright	15	1	16
Catharine Waggoner	11	1	12
Edward Beatty	3 52	40	3 92
Doct. Charles Beatty	67	7	74
Nicholas Brewer	1 27	14	1 41
Apollis Brackett	66	7	73
John Donovan's heirs	49	5	54
John Deakin's heirs	68	7	75
And. & John Elliott	18	1	19
Walter Fernandis & F. Lucas, Jr.	6 88	80	7 98
Samuel Goodrick	53	6	59
James P. Heath	53	6	59
Isaac Oaman's heirs	4 18	49	4 67
Richard J. Orms	70	8	78
Samuel Pugh	25	2	27
John Robinson	21	2	23
C. Stone's heirs	6 50	75	7 25
George Shambaugh	42	5	47
Ch'n. Varsant's heirs	47	5	52
Robert Wason	36	3	39
Robert Anderson	99	10	1 09
Isaac Peaver	87	2	89
John W. Pratt's heirs	19 50	2 28	21 78
Ch'n. Keller & Francis Foster	1 15	12	1 27
William Laster	63	7	70
Hugh Middleton	37	2	39
Thos. G. McCulloh	34	3	37
H. McKinley & N. Cochran	36	3	39
William Potts	31	3	34
George Estemera	27	1	28

James Rogish, 80 6 86  
 Thomas Laster, 1 00 12 1 12  
 Chesapeake & O. Canal Co., 1 01 12 1 13

The Collector of the county Tax for Allegany county, for the year 1833, or Messrs. Branner & Forney, merchants, his agents in Baltimore, are hereby authorized to demand and receive from the foregoing persons, the amount annexed to their names respectively, for their proportion of advertising.

By order of the Commissioners for Allegany county,  
**RICH'D. BEALL, Ck.**  
 Notice is hereby given,  
 That if the county charges due on the lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to Israel Mayberry, Esq. Collector of said county or to Messrs. Branner & Forney his agents in Baltimore, within the space of sixty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, viz on the first day of July next, the land so charged as aforesaid or such part thereof as may be necessary, to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.  
 By order of the Comm'rs for Allegany county,  
**RICH'D. BEALL, Ck.**  
 Comm'rs Office, Feb. 25—March 15, 5w

**TO RENT**  
 For the year 1834.  
 That two story brick STORE HOUSE, on Washington street, lately occupied by John Meconkin, as a Cabinet maker's shop.  
 This House is well calculated for either a Merchant or Mechanic, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place, being in the thoroughfare between the principal public Houses. For terms apply to  
**W. H. GROOME.**  
 Easton, Feb. 8, 1834. eowt

**Schooner Wrightson.**

**THE EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET**  
**SCHOONER WRIGHTSON,**  
 GEORGE W. PARROT, Master,  
 Will commence her regular trips between the two places, on WEDNESDAY morning next; 26th of February—leaving Easton at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Baltimore on SATURDAY morning following at the same hour, and will continue to sail regularly on those days, until superseded by my new packet now building and in a state of considerable forwardness. Thankful for past favors, every exertion will continue to be made both by the captain and myself, to deserve a continuance of the same.  
**SAMUEL H. BENNY,**  
 Easton Point.  
 Freight intended for the Wrightson left at my granary at the Point; and all orders left at the Drug store of Messrs. Thomas H. Dawson & Son, will be promptly attended to.  
 S. H. B.  
 March 5—Feb. 25 3w

**Clover Seed.**  
 The subscribers have this day received an additional supply of Clover Seed of prime quality which they will sell—  
 ALSO—  
**Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c.**  
**W. H. & P. GROOME.**  
 March 1

**STONE LIME.**  
 The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a regular supply of ALUM and BOTTING LIME, which he will put up in hhd's or barrels, and deliver at any of the wharves in good order, and on reasonable terms.  
 Also, BRICKS and LUMBER, at the yard prices. Orders directed to the subscriber, at his lime store, Hollingsworth street, or left at Mr. Luther J. Cox, Pratt street wharf, will be attended to.  
**JOHN STEWART.**  
 Baltimore, Feb. 22 3w  
 The Eastern Gazette will insert the above to the amount of one dollar and charge the American office.

**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.**  
 WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick County, Md. on the 10th day of February last, as a runaway, a negro Man of very black complexion, who calls himself

**NOBLE JOHN,**  
 he is about five feet, eight inches high, and about twenty one years of age, no perceivable marks.—Had on when committed, a Drab Coat and Blue Cloth Pantaloons and black hat, says he is free and last from Baltimore City. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward and have him released, or he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

**MAHLON TALBOTT, Sheriff**  
 of Frederick County, Md.  
 The National Intelligencer and Eastern Gazette, will insert the above once a week for 3 weeks and charge.

**NOTICE**  
 Is requested to be given that a FAIR will be held in Easton about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the North West side of the River, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success are most respectfully invited to give their aid.  
 Feb. 22

**MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.**  
**SINCLAIR & MOORE,**  
 Corner of Pratt and Light Streets, Baltimore

HAVING, since the last season, added several new patterns to their assortment of PLOUGHS, now offer for sale a stock which comprises all the variety of forms, improvements and sizes, which they conceive to be essential to the different purposes of the farmer, which they will endeavor to furnish of the best materials and workmanship.

Intending to confine their retail sales to cash or term acceptances, they will make a discount of 5 per cent for cash on a single plough, or other implements of equal value of their own manufacture.

EXTRA CASTINGS made at their Foundry, to suit the various kinds of Ploughs constantly kept on hand.  
 Improved WHEAT FANS, \$25  
 Do extra large, 28  
 Common, 29  
 Box Fans, 15  
 CORNSHELLERS of the most approved kind  
 Subject to a discount of 10 per cent for cash.  
 CULTIVATORS, with wrought and cast tines from \$50 to \$550.  
 Cylindrical STRAW CUTTERS, 20 inch box, suited to horse or water power, and cutting from 75 to 100 bushels per hour, \$70  
 Extra Knives per set, 48  
 14 inch box, 48  
 Extra Knives per set, 5  
 Extra knives, 27

Grain Cradles, Grass Scythes and Snaeds ready hung, Bramble Scythes, Buier Hooks, Wove Wire, of all kinds, Safes, Corn Screens Thompson's superior cast steel AXES, and other tools, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Hoes, Patent steel Manure and Hay Forks, and Garden Tools generally.

FIELD SEEDS, such as clover Timothy, Orchard Grass, Herds, tall Meadow Oat Grass generally on hand.  
 Garden Seed department, conducted by Robert Sinclair, Jr., who offers for sale an assortment of Fresh and Genuine Seeds, many of which were raised at the Clairmont Nursery and Seed Garden, under the immediate inspection of R. Sinclair, Sen. In addition to the above, annual supplies of excellent vegetable and other Seeds, are imported from several of the first establishments in Europe, on the purity of which full reliance can be placed.

Priced catalogues will be furnished to every applicant, and dealers furnished with supplies on the most reasonable terms by the pound or in boxes, containing a full assortment of Garden Seeds, neatly papered and labelled.  
 In the Nursery department, (having the particular attention of R. Sinclair Sen.) they have raised, and offer for sale, new Chinese Mulberry (morus multicaulis) so highly recommended for raising silk and for ornament.  
 Also, GRAPE plants and cuttings of the Catawba, Herbermont's Madeira, Isabella, Bland, Constantia, Muscadell, Sweet water, Linoir, Red Muscat, Golden Chassalus, and others. The first two can be sold at very reduced prices by wholesale. They have also as usual good healthy trees of Peach, Apple, Pear, Plum, Nectarine, Cherry, Apricot, &c. Fine large Plants, of the genuine Red & White Antwerp, and other Raspberries.  
 Currants, Quinces, Strawberry, Gooseberry, and Filbert Trees, Shrubs, Thorn Quicks, Hop roots, &c. a large stock.

See their new catalogue for prices and directions for planting, to be had gratis at their store.  
 Baltimore March 1 3w  
**MARYLAND ECLIPSE.**

**THE** thorough bred horse, Maryland Eclipse is now at his stand in Easton, and will be in Centreville on Monday the tenth of March next, where he will remain a week, and then alternately, at Easton and Centreville, a week at each place during the season. He will be let to mates at the sum of twenty dollars the season, fifteen dollars the single leap, & thirty dollars to insure with foal, and fifty cents to the groom. The single leap payable before the mare goes to the horse—the season at its close, and the insurance as soon as it is ascertained the mare is in foal, or she is parted with.  
 ECLIPSE is a dark chestnut Sorrel, near 16 hands high, and possesses great strength and beauty; his colts are remarkably large, and fine, and those upon the turf, give evidence of great speed. One of his colts bred by the proprietor, and sold to a gentleman in New York, proved to be a successful racer, running her mile in 1 minute 51 seconds both heats, and beating four others with ease.  
 He is the sire of Mr. Dorsey's Ann Page, the winner of the great sweepstakes, over the Central Course last Fall, beating four others—the colts of American Eclipse, Sir Archie, Tonson and Gohanna.) For a particular description of Eclipse—his pedigree, and performance, &c. see handbill.

**JAMES SEWALL.**  
 March 1  
 Those wishing to breed from Maryland Eclipse, will leave their names with William K. Laidin, Easton.

**NOTICE.**  
 The Subscriber, expecting to leave Easton about the first of April, requests all those indebted to him either on account of Assignment or otherwise, to call and settle them within that period.  
 Attention to the above, will be an accommodation, and a neglect of the same may be disagreeable to both parties.  
**JAS. H. McNEAL.**  
 Feb. 23

**UNCLE SAM**  
 WILL stand the ensuing season, at Chestertown, Head of Sassafras, and Middletown, Delaware.  
 Terms hereafter made known.  
 Feb. 15 3t

**The thorough bred Horse**  
**UPTON,**  
 five years old the twenty-fourth of next June.  
 A bay, with black mane, tail, and legs, upwards of fifteen hands high—will stand the ensuing season at Easton and the Trappe alternately.

May Day (the sire of Upton), was got by Virginian, his dam by Florizel, his grand dam by Dare Devil, g. g. dam by Shark, his g. g. dam by Apollo, out of the imported mare Jenny Cameron. Upton's dam, Jessie, was got by Telegraph. (The sire of Bachelor's dam) his grand dam Lady of the Lake, (the dam of Maryland Eclipse) by Hickory, his g. g. dam Maid of the Oaks, by Spread Eagle. Upton will cover at a reduced price, that will place his services within the reach of all who wish to improve their breed of horses—particulars hereafter in hand-bills.  
**E. N. HAMBLETON,**  
**TENCH TILGHMAN.**  
 Feb. 15.

**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 Selim, g. g. d. by the Prince of Wales, Pegasus, (in England), g. g. d. Peggy, the famous Plate Mare, imported when in foal, 1799—see her pedigree and performance in the American Turf Register, Vol. 4, Page 557. She was by Trumpeter; her dam sister to Postmaster by Herod granddam by Snapp; great granddam by Gower Stallion; (son of the Godolphin 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, 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 Cygnet mare, her dam by Cartouch—Ebony by Childers. On the dam side—Iris, the dam of Clifton, was got by the imported horse Siring; her grandam was Mr. Mead's celebrated running mare Oracle; who was got by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Celer; 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 Valiant; her g. 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 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, Iris, 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 gentlemen who will patronize him, that he will, as he certainly ought, make a good season.

Yours truly,  
**JOHN TAY LOE.**  
 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, Bony Black, Lady Relief, and others—at Tree Hill, Va. beating Wm. R. Johnson's Annette, Dismal, Betsy Graves, (Betsy Baker), danced at Taylorsville, Va. beating Rolla, Yellow Jacket, (Donald Adair), and Eliza Wharton—at Fairfield, running the severest and most splendid race in modern times; four mile heats, taking the first heat in 7m. 58sec. and continuing severely with Goliath the fifth heat, Z. A. distanced) which was six seconds quicker than Eclipse and Henry ran the 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, performance, and terms, will appear in due time—\$2500 were offered and refused for half of Tychicus after his last race.

**WM H. & H. A. TAYLOE.**  
 Mount Airy, Va. Jan 9, 1834 law4w  
 Copy the above and forward account to the Maryland Gazette office.

**NOTICE.**  
 WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county on the 27th day of December last