

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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NO. 1

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From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 15.  
SOUTH CAROLINA.  
Governor McDuffie's Inaugural Address.  
Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

If anything could increase the intensity of that vivid sense of gratitude, which has been excited in my bosom by the generous support and sustaining confidence I have uniformly received from the people of South Carolina, ever since I first entered into their service, as a representative in this Hall, it would be the distinguished honor they have now conferred upon me, by your kind and partial agency, in summoning me to the helm of their affairs, in a manner so highly flattering to me, and under auspices so exceedingly gratifying to us all. But while we sincerely rejoice, as every patriot must, in the restoration of harmony to the too long distracted councils of the state, let us not be tempted to withdraw our most vigilant attention from the dangers which surround us, or to neglect the corresponding duties of precaution and preparation, they so imperiously enjoin upon us. It cannot be disguised that we have reached an eventful era in the history, not only of South Carolina, but of the whole American Confederacy; and whether our descendants, of the very next generation, shall recur to it with exultation and pride, as an era of constitutional liberty, or with humiliation and sorrow, as an era of consolidated despotism, will very much depend upon the manner in which we now discharge the duties of our respective stations. In entering upon the high and exalted responsibility, I bring with me gentlemen, if nothing else, an absolute and unqualified devotion to the state of S. Carolina. After an absence of thirteen years in the councils of the Federal Government, I return to the councils of the State, with a heart unalienated by absence, unseduced from its true allegiance by the blandishments of federal power, and undefiled by the worship of false gods and foreign idols. Having anxiously and attentively marked the progress, and studied the tendency of the federal government, during the whole period of my service in Congress, I am firmly and solemnly impressed with the conviction that the Sovereignty of the several States, practically asserted and maintained, is the only barrier which can arrest the federal government in its fatal proclivity towards absolute despotism, and the only means under Heaven, by which the rights, the liberties, or the property of the planting States, can be rescued from impending destruction. And I have the more confidence in this opinion, because it has been gradually and deliberately formed, as the result of actual observation and experience, in opposition to the preconceived theories of youth and inexperience with which I entered upon the theatre of public life.

However they may be amalgamated in the crucible of an executive proclamation, or of speculative theory, history bears testimony, that the states are, in point of fact, distinct and separate communities, mutually independent of each other, and each possessing the inherent and undivided attribute of sovereignty. Not only are they separated geographically, and by a distinct and independent political organization, but they are still more practically separated by the diversity of their staple productions, creating a direct and irreconcilable conflict of interest between the exporting and manufacturing states, as decided, as ever existed between any two independent nations; ancient or modern. It is, for example, the undoubted interest, as it is the sacred right of the planting states, to exchange their staples for the manufactures of Europe, free from every obstruction or incumbrance. It is the interest of the manufacturing States, to abstract, incumber, and even prohibit this commerce of exchange, between the planting States and the manufacturing nations of Europe; and because it is their interest, they have availed themselves of the ascendancy of superior numbers, in the federal Legislature, to impose high and prohibitive duties on imported manufactures, in violation of every principle of natural justice, and the most sacred of our constitutional rights. A more vital opposition of interest cannot well be conceived. But the full extent and depth of the danger which impends over the planting States, has not yet been disclosed, and, delicate as the subject is, I feel it to be my painful duty to present it distinctly to your view. The great agricultural staples of the planting states, are produced by a species of labor, peculiar to those states, and cannot be successfully produced by any other. It is demonstrable, that cotton could not be produced by

the labor of hired freemen, for double the average price it has commanded for ten years past. As it is the cheapness only of our staples of exportation, that enables us to import foreign manufactures cheaper than they can be made by the American manufacturers, it is obvious that the abolition of that kind of labor which is the basis of our wealth and prosperity, would annihilate at a single blow, that entire branch of foreign commerce, which brings the industry of the exporting states into competition with that of the manufacturing states. Here, then, is the deep foundation of our past oppression and our future danger. The labor of hired freemen cannot successfully contend with the labor of slaves, and it has been openly avowed in Congress, by a distinguished representative, that the labor of Northern freemen, should never be put in equal competition with the labor of a Southern slave. With these facts before his eyes, can any Southern Statesman, who is not blinded by some strange infatuation, contemplate the relative position of the Southern States, without being deeply impressed with a sense of their insecurity.

Here is a conflict of pecuniary interest between separate and distinct communities of men, aggravated by the prejudices of a blind fanaticism against our domestic institutions, on the part of a large portion of the people of the Northern and Middle states. And shall we, under these circumstances, fold our arms in fatal apathy, and permit the Federal Government to establish its supremacy and omnipotence upon the subverted sovereignty of South Carolina? When we see that it is the interest of those states which control the operations of the Federal Government, to shackle our commerce and destroy our property, shall South Carolina prostrate the ensigns of her sovereignty before them, and submit her rights and liberties to their magnanimity and justice? Let us not deceive ourselves nor vainly hope to avoid danger by closing the eyes of our understanding against the evidence of its approach.

However melancholy the fact may be, all history is but a bloody testimonial to establish it, that no community of men upon the face of the earth, in any age, or under any dispensation, political or religious, ever has been governed by justice in its negotiations or its conflicts with other states. No gentleman, it is not justice and magnanimity, but interest and ambition—disguised and disguised under the name of State Policy—that ever has governed, and ever will govern masses of men, acting as political communities. Individuals may be actuated by a sense of justice, but what citizen in any country, would venture to contend for justice to a foreign and rival community, in opposition to the prevailing policy of his state, without forfeiting the character of a patriot? We habitually speak of Roman virtue, and Roman patriotism, as proverbial, and they are held up, throughout christendom, to the rising generation as models for imitation. And yet, in every period of the Republic, with scarcely an interval, these virtuous and patriotic citizens were engaged in vixing the ocean and desolating the earth, by wars of plunder and conquest. These are not mere abstracted truths and barren speculations, but they practically illustrate the peculiar and perilous condition of the exporting and slave holding states, as members of the great North American confederacy, and demonstrate the imperious necessity of raising all parties around the Standard of State sovereignty, resolved in the spirit of our glorious motto—"Animus opibusque parati"—to maintain and preserve it unshaken, in every emergency and at every hazard, as the last hope of transmitting to our posterity, the blessings of constitutional liberty.

The entire legislation of Congress, on the conflicting interests of the planting and manufacturing states, has been a war of communities against communities, carried on by making unjust and unconstitutional laws, instead of fighting hazardous and bloody battles. In this legislative warfare, I have seen the truth of all that I have said as to the injustice of communities, acting as such, most strikingly illustrated. I have seen men of high honor and unblemished integrity in all the relations of private life, who would shrink with abhorrence from the perpetration of an act of individual injustice, voting with an undisturbed conscience for measures of legislative plunder; and though fully convinced of their unequal and oppressive operation, it would have been just as vain to think of restraining them by showing their injustice, as it would have been to arrest the march of a Roman army, by demonstrating the injustice of the war.

The rights and liberties of the minority states—so to speak—are in much greater jeopardy from the majority states acting through the Federal Government, under an assumed and practical omnipotence, than they possibly could be, if there existed no compact of Union and each were separate and independent. I do conscientiously believe that the smallest state on the continent of Europe, amidst the gigantic struggles of warring monarchies, holds its rights and liberties by much surer guarantees, under the law of nations, than South Carolina now holds her rights and liberties under the

Federal Constitution, subject to a construction which absolutely inverts its operation, rendering it a chain to the oppressed, and a cobweb to the oppressor. It is not doubted for example, that if a league of the mightiest Potentates of Europe, were to assume and exercise the power of prohibiting the trade of the most insignificant kingdom with the other nations of the earth, or of imposing restrictive duties upon that trade with the avowed purpose of promoting the interest of the confederated powers, the whole commercial and civilized world would be animated by one common sentiment of indignation at the outrage, not less vehement than that which was excited, some half century ago, by the infamous partition of Poland. And yet, strange and extraordinary as it may appear, this is precisely the outrage, with no circumstance of mitigation, but many of aggravation which New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and their associates have committed against the planting states of this Union, through the perverted agency of a government created to prevent such outrages, and which that government has deliberately prepared to enforce against the sovereign state of South Carolina, by the bayonets of mercenary soldiers, under all the pretended sanctions of human authority.

The federal government has already passed through the first stage of its progress to military despotism—Congress has assumed and practically maintained the right of deciding in the last resort, the extent of its own powers—which is but another form of affirming that the acts of Congress are paramount to the constitution. And in the natural course of things, the chief magistrate of the confederacy, following the example of the legislative department, has assumed and practically maintained the right of deciding, in the last resort, the extent, not only of his own powers, but of the powers of all the other departments, thus making his own arbitrary will paramount to the acts of Congress, the adjudications of the courts and the constitution itself.

Such, gentlemen, is the true practical character of a government, the chief magistrate of which has so solemnly and officially denied that the states are sovereign, and attempted to dissipate their sovereignty as he would disperse an unfeeling assembly, by the potent energy of a proclamation. Under such circumstances, you would have betrayed the great cause of state sovereignty, in which South Carolina has so nobly struggled, if you had faltered or hesitated in moving forward in the course so clearly and deliberately indicated by the people, in their sovereign capacity. I therefore congratulate you, most sincerely, on the final ratification of the amendment to the constitution, and I am the more devoutly rejoiced at this happy consummation, as we have the gratifying assurance that the portion of our fellow citizens who have been most strenuously opposed to the oath of allegiance, heretofore required by an act of the Legislature, will peaceably submit to it, in the aspect under which the question is now presented to them. Indeed it is difficult to perceive any possible ground upon which even the most conscientious believer in the constitutional supremacy of the federal government, could now scruple to pledge his allegiance to the State, by an oath which the constitution requires, unless indeed, he altogether denies to the State the attribute of sovereignty, and regards it as a mere corporation, standing upon a footing of equality with the municipalities of Charleston and Columbia. I never have doubted that the power to exact from every officer of the state an oath of allegiance and fidelity, is one of the clearest of all the ordinary powers of the legislature. Between the oath to "protect and defend the constitution of this State and the United States," and the oath to "bear allegiance to the state of South Carolina," there is not the slightest incompatibility.—They stand together in perfect harmony. The one, so far from forbidding the other by a natural repugnance, seems rather to invite it by a natural coherence, as parts of one consistent whole. But no one can doubt that the Legislature to exact an oath of allegiance from citizens generally, who are not officers. As the constitution does not require any oath to be administered to them, no implication can be raised against the power of the Legislature to exact an oath of allegiance from them. The principle, therefore, upon which the oath of allegiance has been held to be incompatible with the state constitution, involves the strange constitutional anomaly, that the Legislature may exact an oath of allegiance from every citizen before he becomes an officer, but not afterwards. So that the investiture of an office, so far from imposing an obligation to be faithful to the state, would operate as an exemption from it. But since the amendment of the constitution of the state, the only ground upon which any citizen can hesitate to take the oath it now enjoins, is the supposed incompatibility of that oath with his obligations to the constitution of the United States.—Now the requirements of the oath are briefly to be faithful and bear true allegiance to the state of South Carolina, and to support the constitution of this State and of the United States. There is no known rule of construction, which

can be made to give the slightest color of plausibility to the construction described by the constitution of the United States, and the obligation in consistent with the constitution of the United States, which contains this pledge of allegiance, contains also an explicit promise to support that constitution. It would be creating a strained implication, by inference, to support the constitution of the United States.

I am aware that a great diversity of opinion prevails, not only as to the extent and character of that peculiar allegiance which the citizen owes to the respective States of the confederacy. In understanding the tie which binds the citizen to the Sovereign, wherever that power may reside, and I understand Sovereignty to mean that power which can rightfully control within its territorial limits. Thus, I cannot doubt that Allegiance, wherever due, is essentially paramount and exclusive, a conclusion which necessarily results from the very definition of the terms Allegiance and Sovereignty. The idea of a divided Allegiance is a heresy in language, not less than in human authority for saying that no man, can serve two masters, or that the condition of our citizens would be intolerable indeed, if they were liable to a double allegiance. I have so little doubt of the uncontrollable power to which the States, as an original, and inherent right, are entitled, in the respective words, I believe, have not surrendered their rights, and I have no doubt that the South Carolina hold the same rights on all these points. But it is not the intention of the people, by requiring him to swear to it, to deprive him of his right to control the actions of his constituents, or to attempt to control their opinions by law, and still more so by an oath of office.—When I look upon a member of Congress to support the Constitution of the United States, I certainly incur no obligation to support that instrument in any other sense than that in which I understood it, much less did I incur an obligation to support it according to the construction which three-fourths, or any other proportion of the States might choose to give it. In like manner, an officer who takes an oath to bear true Allegiance to the State, must of necessity, interpret for himself the words which he uses, and no human power can make him mean what he does not mean. But if South Carolina were to nullify an unconstitutional act of Congress, or secede from the Union, and the Federal Government were to wage War against the State, to subjugate her, or enforce its usurpation, I should hold that every officer, and indeed every citizen who might be found in arms against the State, would be guilty of treason, whatever might be his opinion of the obligation incurred by an oath of Allegiance. In a word, as a question of conscience and opinion, I would have every citizen to interpret the Oath, upon his responsibility to God; but as a question of practical duty the State which imposes the Oath has a clear and undoubted right to determine the extent and character of the obligation it imposes, and to enforce that obligation by such sanctions as she may think proper to provide. I have thought it to be due to all parties, & to the character of the State, to present this brief exposition of this agitating question, which has been the subject of great misapprehension both at home and abroad, not only for the purpose of exhibiting the true character of the controversy, but for the purpose of showing that proscription and exclusion are utterly abhorrent to the principles of those with whom I have been politically associated, and that the door of conciliation is as wide open as ever it has been to those who will peaceably submit to the authority of the State, whose character and welfare and liberty, must, after all, be objects very near to the hearts of every one of us, as they will constitute the common inheritance of our children, when we shall have passed from the busy stage of human action, and left the troubled scene to them. And may we not be permitted to indulge the gratifying and consoling hope, that the intellectual and moral energy which our political struggles have contributed to produce, may receive such a direction under the auspices of that peaceful star which now beams upon the subsiding elements, as will give a new impulse to the prosperity, resources and power of the State, and go far to indemnify her for all the sacrifices she has made in vindicating her rights and liberties against the usurpation and oppressions of the Federal Government? Let us then, fellow-citizens, offering up all our political animosities upon the

altar of a disinterested patriotism, unite in a common effort to develop the resources, perfect the institutions, increase the power, and elevate the character of the State, and let us, disdaining a miserable and mercenary and degrading scramble for the public offices, which has disgraced the policy and corrupted the morals of too many other States, direct our ambition to the more glorious rivalry of trying who can do most to render South Carolina an enlightened, prosperous and happy community, thoroughly comprehending the value of her rights and liberties and thoroughly prepared to defend them. Here we have opened to us an ample and glorious field of exertions worthy of the ambition of the most devoted patriot, and the talents of the most gifted statesmen. Our attention has, for many years past, been so exclusively directed to the Federal Government, from the necessity of resisting its alarming encroachments, that we have too much neglected this appropriate field of State legislation and State policy, and permitted our domestic institutions to fall into the most deplorable state of decay and dilapidation.

The present condition of the College—an institution established by an enlightened patriotism, and munificently endowed by the State, calls for our most prompt and anxious attention. In that state of intellectual excitement and activity by which the whole civilized world is so remarkably characterized, in which the ascendancy of mind over matter is illustrated by the daily triumphs of science, in all the departments of industry and art, an educated and enlightened population is the great and primary element of the wealth and power of States and Empires; and what is much more important, the only substantial basis of free political institutions. As our College, therefore, is at the same time a pillar and an ornament of the social fabric, we should carefully explore the causes of its declining and almost ruinous condition and devoted our zealous and united exertions to the work of its revival. Among the most sacred of the obligations which we owe to posterity, is that of preparing the rising generation to act well their part on the grand theatre of human affairs, according to the emergencies in which Providence may place them; and I am impressed with a solemn and painful conviction, that however rude have been the storms which we had to buffet, they are but refreshing zephyrs in comparison with those which some of our children, that are now in all the security of unconscious infancy, will yet live to encounter.

Under this impression, I shall devote my most zealous and indefatigable efforts, to infuse into the militia, that high military spirit, which recently animated that patriot band of citizen soldiers, "the volunteers of South Carolina" and to introduce the most efficient organization and the highest possible state of military improvement, in strategy, tactics, and general discipline. In this great labor, I earnestly solicit and confidently anticipate your hearty co-operation. Some of the profoundest maxims of political wisdom have been so long the hackneyed themes of declamation, that they have come to be regarded rather as mere idle topics for the lustings and the rostrum, than as the basis of a wise and practical statesmanship. Among these maxims, none seem to have been more eminently destined to be preached and not practised, than that which affirms that a well regulated and well trained militia is the palladium of our liberties. To what portion of the whole world is this maxim more strikingly applicable than it is to the slave-holding States of this confederacy, and in which of these States should it be more solemnly and impressively realized than in South Carolina.

A very small enowment of that political sagacity which looks before and after, will enable any statesman to perceive, without looking very far back or very far forward, that among those probable contingencies against which it is the high office of wisdom and patriotism to provide, is the occurrence of a crisis in our political relations, at no distant period, in which South Carolina, in common perhaps with all or a portion of the other States, will have to maintain her sovereignty, and defend the rights and liberties of her citizens before the great tribunal of ultimate resort, by instruments of title and guarantees of quiet enjoyment, much more potent and efficacious than that miserable mockery of blurred and obliterated and tattered parchment, the Constitution of the United States.—If communities will ever learn wisdom from experience, can it be more than necessary to appeal to the impressive lessons we have received from the occurrences of the last two years, as an admonition for the regulation of our future policy? When my distinguished friend and predecessor entered upon the duties of that station, which he so signally illustrated by that rare combination of prudence, patriotism, wisdom and energy, that has so largely contributed to carry us triumphantly through the difficulties and perils of an unequal contest, what was the condition and what the attitude of South Carolina? It is true that almost her entire population, of all

ages—and I might almost add sexes, were prepared to march forward as a forlorn hope of constitutional liberty, animated by a spirit not less self-devoting and heroic than that which prompted Leonidas and his three hundred Spartan followers to offer up their lives at Thermopylae, for the common liberties of Greece.

And here, fellow citizens, permit me to say, that it was a proud and glorious day for South Carolina, when her public functionaries, in all the departments of her government, fired by a spirit of patriotic indignation which pervaded the whole State with an electrical rapidity, hurled back with scorn and contempt that bloody edict of federal despotism, which its infatuated advisers confidently anticipated would instantly induce a terror-stricken people to hurl the banner of their pretended sovereignty, and prostrate it at the feet of their oppressors!—But no, thank God, on that eventful occasion South Carolina exhibited a spectacle of the moral sublime, unsurpassed by any thing recorded in history—standing alone amid all the combined fury of the surrounding elements.

"From the rock of the ocean, that stems A thousand wild waves on the shore."

It was that imposing spectacle, and preparations which followed it, that enlisted in our cause the advocates of constitutional liberty every where, and commanded the respect and admiration even of our oppressors; and it is not to be doubted, that it was the unequivocal evidence thus given that the state could not be dragged and frightened into submission, which, operating upon the patriotism of some of the calculation of others, led to the adoption of that adjustment of the tariff, which restored harmony to the country.

But I never look back to that trying and perilous crisis without instinctively shuddering at the reflection that if the madness of the federal authorities had driven the country to the dreadful extremity of a civil war, thousands of the elite of the state would have been slaughtered by federal mercenaries, solely for the want of that strategic and tactical skill in the officers, and the exact discipline in the soldiers, which could only be acquired by assiduous study and laborious training. Let us not, then, permit ourselves to be lulled into a fatal security by the peace and unexampled prosperity which have crowned our exertions or seduced by the spirit of acquiescence or the allurements of indolence, to relax our efforts to put the state in "armor and attitude" adapted to the worst emergency that can arise.

It is a melancholy reflection, forced upon us by history, that skillful generals and well trained armies, have been generally found fighting for emperors and kings, or in wars of ambition and conquest, while the cause of liberty has been almost exclusively defended by armies badly trained, commanded, to be sure, by brave patriots, but hardly ever by great captains. Let us blot out from the page of history this deep reproach upon free institutions. Liberty is surely as well worth the labor, and toil, and expense of military preparation, as any object of ambition possibly can be; and we have read history to very little purpose if we have yet to learn that, in this world of injustice and violence, liberty can be preserved only by being prepared to defend it. But for a state having the peculiar institutions, and occupying the peculiar position of South Carolina, to think of preserving her liberties without a vigorous state of military preparation, is that sort of madness with which the heathen gods of antiquity were supposed to afflict a state which had predestinated to destruction. I am aware that the wealth and intelligence of the Northern and Middle States, are opposed to any direct and unconstitutional interference with our domestic institutions and our rights of property; but I am also aware that there exists a fanatical spirit of blind and fearless philanthropy, embodied in the form of abolition societies, which looks with cold indifference upon the starving white pauper in the next street, and at the same time shed tears of commiseration over the hard fate and imaginary sufferings of the distant black man of separate and independent communities. This fatal and ferocious spirit—the same that covered St. Domingo with blood, and more recently covered the British ministry to depopulate their West India Islands, combined with the kindred spirit of agrarianism which is now making the most alarming progress in those states, will soon obtain an influence over public opinion, which neither wealth, nor intelligence, nor authority, can control. When these two combined elements of anarchy and mischief shall be embodied by noisy and desperate politicians into an organized political party, no human institution will be regarded as a guaranty of any human right, and the property holders of the North, so far from being able to do any thing to secure our property from those fanatics and plunderers, will tremble for the security of their own. It is my deliberate opinion that the unbalanced democracy of the middle and some of the Northern States will pass, by a rapid transition, through anarchy to despotism, and I am thoroughly convinced



import of simple language, have anticipated the course that has been decided upon.

Leaving the whole matter to the increased responsibility of France, the President will place the subject in its just light before Congress at the opening of the session, and await with tranquil confidence the result of the action of the Legislative functionaries of France and of the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN FORSYTH.

### EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)  
Saturday Morning, Jan. 3.

The inaugural address of Governor McDuffie of South Carolina appears in our paper of to-day—a production distinguished for animated sense and fervid diction, but equally so for unsound, dangerous, and reprehensible principles—Uncompromising nullification glitters in almost every line, and if the Unionists of South Carolina are to consider this a preface of their future destiny, we are at a loss to understand the grounds of the recent coalition.

We have only a small space for our remarks and shall therefore be sparing of them, directing those we do make to some of the most exceptional points of the address.

We object in the first place to the labored attempt to prove "a divinited interest among the states"—as going to touch a point the most likely of all others to promote dismemberment—for once impress the people of the states, rightfully or wrongfully, that their interests are impaired by the Union and the Federal Government, and you insure their destruction.

We object also to the fact as well as to the propriety of an attempt to impress the belief, that "a large portion of the people of the Northern and Middle states are aggravating the conflict of pecuniary interest by prejudices of blind fanaticism against the domestic institutions of South Carolina" (meaning slavery) notwithstanding the attempted limitation given to it in an after part of the address by excluding from it the wealth and intelligence of those regions.

The number of those fanatics is happily small, though their persevering exertions render them a nuisance and deservedly odious—But if so happens, that some of the wealthiest and some intelligent people are to be found among these fanatics. Fanaticism upon the subject of negro slavery is fortunately not a general disease. The abolitionists and those who are disposed to intermeddle with the rights and domestic institutions of their neighbors are few in number, and generally odious in the eyes of all as far as this intermeddling goes—but it is wrong and mistaken to assert or to press the belief, that there is in any part of this country, Eastern or Middle States, any thing like a general or state sense of opposition to the existence of negro slavery, which mingles itself with the politics of the country, and which designs, by thus intermingling, to be exerted to the prejudice of the slave holding States.

When we came to Gov. McDuffie's declaration that "when he took an oath to support the constitution of the United States, he incurred no obligation to support that instrument in any other sense than that in which he understood it, much less to support it according to that construction which three fourths or any portion of the States might give it"—we were truly surprised—A similar sentiment put into the mouth of General Jackson, has been justly lashed as one of his most objectionable positions.

What, is there to be neither stability in Law nor Constitution? Are we to be eternally the victim of wild visionary, unconnected opinions—when the People's Representatives, and the States Representatives decide upon a constitutional construction, and the great body of the People approve it—when that construction, thus approved, is carried up to be tried before the constitutional tribunal appointed by the People themselves in their own behalf, and there confirmed—shall a gentleman be permitted to say, that he will not obey that Law of construction—that he will not agree to swear to support the constitution according to that construction? This is wholly inadmissible—In constitutional construction there must be a period when conflict shall cease and stability begin—to live in an unsettled state of things is too disastrous a condition for the sound common sense of mankind to submit to—Such a snow is indeed a rarity in this city. Over a foot of snow has fallen, and when this letter is mailed the weather is far from being settled. I doubt—if the storm has extended far—whether we shall have regular mails for some days.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1854.  
The snow storm has thrown a damper upon politics and news to-day, and I have but little to communicate. There was not a quorum in the Senate this morning, and but very little business was done. Empty chairs were numerous in the Hall of the House, and but a few more than half of the Members were in their seats. The galleries were deserted, and so was the library. Hackmen are doing a magnificent business, and sleighs are flying merrily. Such a snow is indeed a rarity in this city. Over a foot of snow has fallen, and when this letter is mailed the weather is far from being settled. I doubt—if the storm has extended far—whether we shall have regular mails for some days.

Extract from a letter of the Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington, Dec. 31, 1854.  
"All the world" have been out to-day

dress the surprise at first felt, yielded to a much stronger sentiment when he says, "if South Carolina were to nullify an unconstitutional act of Congress (meaning one that she thought unconstitutional, though the other twenty three States might think it strictly constitutional) and the Federal Government were to wage war against her, to subjugate her, or enforce its usurpation (meaning, to bring her to obedience to the Law of the land that she resisted) he (the Governor) should hold every officer and indeed every citizen, of South Carolina, who might be found in arms against the State, (that is, supporting the General Government in the due execution of its constitution and laws) as guilty of TREASON whatever might be his opinion of the obligation incurred by an oath of allegiance." Thus Governor McDuffie takes his oath to support the constitution of the United States according to his sense of it, let three fourths or any portion of the States or people think or decide as they may—and he is to be permitted to act accordingly—but if an officer or citizen of South Carolina takes the oath of allegiance to South Carolina with his own interpretation of its duties, and according to that sense aids the General Government, which is backed by twenty three States, in executing its laws within South Carolina, that officer or citizen is guilty of Treason. We leave this monstrous doctrine to the reflections of the world, and particularly to those of the Unionists of South Carolina. We had rejoiced indeed when informed that peace was restored between the Nullifiers and the Unionists of South Carolina—but on reading this address of the Governor we fear there is "no peace, but a sword."—Pregnant as this topic is we have no room for further remark.

We shall conclude our brief view of this address by the quotation of one more sentence in which the Governor says, "It is his deliberate opinion, that the unbalanced democracy of the Middle and some of the Northern States will pass, by a rapid transition, through anarchy to despotism, and he is thoroughly convinced that the institution of domestic slavery, paradoxical as it may seem, is an indispensable element in an unmix'd representative republic."

As the Governor has been exclusively bred in the "exclusive Democratic schools" we should be thankful to some of the learned "Exclusives" if they would be good enough to inform us a little more of this "unbalanced democracy" that is to pass through anarchy to despotism—and we must arrest the attention of such a man as Mr. John Quincy Adams to reconcile the "seeming paradox" that "domestic slavery is an indispensable element of FREE Government."

When Governor McDuffie pled the cause of his country and of her institutions, and laws against the violations, and usurpations, and high handed contempts committed by General Jackson in his mad administration, we admired him for his ability, and applauded him for his patriotism. It is our heart's wish that he had not put forth such an address as Governor.

We received, by the Steam Boat, last night, the annual Message of Governor Thomas, to the Legislature of this State, but too late for insertion in this day's Gazette—it will appear in our next.

The Citizens of Baltimore have contributed 1700 dollars for the relief of the sufferers, by the late fire at Snow Hill.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**—Resolutions nominating Hugh L. White to the Presidency have been introduced into the House of Representatives of Alabama. A motion was made to postpone them indefinitely, which was lost by a large majority. They were then ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday the 29th inst.

**CONGRESS.**—Neither House of Congress sat yesterday or the day before; so that we are allowed space for a portion of the interesting incidental debate on the question of the Maine Boundary. Both Houses meet this day, (Saturday.)—Nat. Intl.

**FROM WASHINGTON.**  
Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1854.

The snow storm has thrown a damper upon politics and news to-day, and I have but little to communicate. There was not a quorum in the Senate this morning, and but very little business was done. Empty chairs were numerous in the Hall of the House, and but a few more than half of the Members were in their seats. The galleries were deserted, and so was the library. Hackmen are doing a magnificent business, and sleighs are flying merrily. Such a snow is indeed a rarity in this city. Over a foot of snow has fallen, and when this letter is mailed the weather is far from being settled. I doubt—if the storm has extended far—whether we shall have regular mails for some days.

Extract from a letter of the Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Washington, Dec. 31, 1854.  
"All the world" have been out to-day

to hear the Eulogy upon Lafayette by J. Q. Adams, and the production was well worthy of drawing forth such a choice congregation. The Hall of the House of Representatives was full—galleries and the floor, of gentlemen & ladies—and all with whom I have conversed, express great satisfaction with and approbation of the eulogy. The President was there, the whole cabinet, including Mr. Post Master Barry, who it seems has become a part of the Cabinet.—The Senate who adjourned in form to the Hall of the House, and strangers, visitors here from all parts of the Union. Indeed the nation, through its Representatives, thus assembling in its organized capacity, and in the very Halls of its Legislation, suspending all business, and consecrating one day for this especial purpose, has paid a tribute to the great and good Lafayette, such as it is the fortune of but few men to receive. The organ selected to pay this tribute renders it the more valuable too, as he has been the President of the People in whose behalf he has spoken;—and the address which he has given will not only be read by Americans with pride and pleasure, but it will be read across the Atlantic, and exert its influence over every people in Europe, of every name and tongue."

The following article from an English paper shows the deplorable character of the warfare now carried on in Spain:  
**ZUMALACARREY AND RODIL.**—At the battle of Los Campos de Lavion, Zumalacarreuy defeated a division of Rodil's army under the command of General Carandole. Among the prisoners taken by the Carlists were the Conde de Villa Manuel, a grandee of Spain, and several officers of rank. Zumalacarreuy who has not the reputation of being a blood-thirsty ruffian, immediately despatched a courier to Rodil, informing him of the nobleman and officers being in custody, and offering to exchange them for several officers of his own who had been taken previously in Biscaya and Guipuzcoa. In the meantime the prisoners shared the table of their captor, and were treated with all the respect due their rank. In two days the courier returned, and found the General seized with his prisoners at his mess, or a *pucho*. Rodil's letter was instantly opened, and contained the following laconic reply:—"The officers you require I have already shot." The fate of the unfortunate nobleman and his officers is soon told.—Gentlemen, said Zumalacarreuy, throwing the letter to them, "I am sorry it is so, but there is no alternative. Blood for blood! Send for the consoler, for you have but a few minutes to live! And, in effect, they were dragged from the very table at which they had been seated together, and shot in the court yard!

The Washington Globe publishes the following extract from a Paris letter of the 15th ult. from a gentleman who is said to be well informed, through a direct source, of the state of things which led to the late dissolution of the French Cabinet:

"In consequence of intestine dissensions, the old Ministry was dissolved, and after ten days' useless efforts could not re-compose themselves. The King decided at last, to take an entirely new Ministry, the chief of which was the Duke de Bassano, formerly Imperial Minister. There were very honorable men in this Ministry; but they had not come to an understanding on the most important questions. In consequence there was disagreement amongst them at the first debate. The first question brought up was the American debt, and it so happened that there were three of the new Ministers, who had voted against the law last year. They all consequently declared, that even if they were convinced that they had been misled, they would not pledge themselves to present the project of the law. The King insisted, and declared it was a necessity, under pain of a war, in which he would not involve himself. They resigned at the end of three days; so at this hour we are without a Ministry; but what is certain is, that the old cabinet will come back with some modifications; it is the only combination possible, and it is a fortunate one for the indemnity of 25,000,000F.

### MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

**HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**  
Monday, Dec. 29th, 1854.  
This being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government, for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, 71 members appeared.

A sufficient number of Delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, agreeably to the constitution and form of government.

And then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

### SENATE.

Monday being the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly, the following Senators appeared in the Senate Chamber, and took their seats:—

Dennis Claude, Thomas Emory, William Hughlett, James Montgomery, John B. Morris, Henry Page, Thomas Sappington, H. C. Wilson and William Wootton, Esquires.

On motion of Mr. Claude, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President. Mr. Forrest was put in nomination—an examination of the ballot box by the clerk, it appeared there had been nine votes given all of which were for Mr. Forrest; whereupon he was declared to be unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Sappington, it was ordered that the clerk communicate to the President elect the fact of his election, and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber.

On motion of Mr. Wootton, the Senators present adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Benjamin S. Forrest and Samuel G. Osborne, Esquires, were also at the Seat of Government, but were prevented, by indisposition, from taking their seats.

**TUESDAY, December 30, 1854.**  
Present the same members as on yesterday.

Leonard Iglehart, Esquire, a delegate returned for Anne Arundel county, Uriah Lawville, Esquire, a delegate returned for Calvert County, and John Welby, Esquire, a delegate returned for Washington County severally appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, on examination thereof, it appeared that William J. Blakistone, Esq. received fifty three votes, and that there were fifteen blank ballots.

Whereupon, William J. Blakistone, Esq. was declared duly elected the

Speaker of the House of Delegates, and accordingly took the chair.  
Mr. Gantt submitted the following order which was twice read and adopted.  
Ordered, That George G. Brewer, be appointed the Chief Clerk, and Eli Davall, the Assistant Clerk, of the present House of Delegates.

Ordered, that they qualify as such.  
Mr. Merrick submitted the following order, which was twice read and adopted.

Ordered, That George Bowles, Jesse D. Reil, Benjamin Seegar, Josiah Brunwell, and Joseph C. Talbot, be and they are hereby appointed Committee Clerks, for the House of Delegates, during the present session.

Ordered, that they qualify as such.  
On motion by Mr. Roberts, of Queen Annes.

Ordered, That Galeb I. Grammer, be appointed Sergeant at Arms, and John Quinn, Doorkeeper, during the present session, who severally qualified as such.

On motion by Mr. Brewer.

Ordered, That Messrs. Brewer and Devicmon, wait on the Rev. Mr. Davis, and request his attendance on this House every morning at ten o'clock, during the present session, to perform Divine Service.

Mr. Hood submitted the following message, which was read and assented to By the House of Delegates,  
December 30, 1854.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
We propose with your concurrence, the appointment of a joint committee of the two Houses, to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that we are prepared to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. We have appointed Messrs. Hood, and Gantt to join such gentlemen as may be appointed by your honorable body.

George G. Brewer, Clk.

The Speaker laid before the House reports from the clerks of Talbot, Caroline, Queen Anne's Kent, Worcester, and Allegany counties, relative to the attendance of the Judges of their respective courts:

Which were severally read & referred to the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, to be hereafter appointed.

Also, reports from the clerks of Kent, Talbot, Worcester, and Allegany counties, relative to monies paid by them into the Treasury.

Which were severally read and referred to the committee on Ways and Means to be hereafter appointed.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

**WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.**  
The House met. Present the same members as yesterday. The proceedings of Monday and Tuesday were read.

Robert W. Kent, Esquire, a delegate returned for Anne Arundel county, John L. Dorsey, Esquire, a delegate returned for Saint Mary's county, and Joseph S. Cottman, Esquire, a delegate returned for Somerset county, severally appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Burchenal, presented a petition from Matthias Day, and others, citizens of the States of Maryland and Delaware praying for an act to incorporate a Company, authorising and empowering said Company, to ditch and drain the marsh and low grounds, on the main branch of Choptank river.

Which was read, and referred to Messrs. Burchenal, Turner, of Caroline, and Roberts, of Queen Anne's.

Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's, presented a petition of Rebecca Johnson, of Queen Anne's county, widow of Nicholas Johnson, a revolutionary soldier, praying to be placed on the pension roll, which was read and referred to the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, to be hereafter appointed.

The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, of the Eastern Shore, relative to the attendance of the Judges;

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

The House then adjourned, until to-morrow morning, ten o'clock.

**ANAPOLIS, Dec. 30.**  
No business was done in the Senate, as no one has yet been chosen, to preside over it in place of Mr. Forrest, resigned. A will, no doubt, be gratifying to his friends to learn that Mr. Forrest is a great deal better to day, and is now out of all danger.

It is understood that Mr. John G. Chapman, of Charles, will be chosen President of the Senate.—He has not, as yet reached here, but is expected to-morrow, when the Senate will be organized.

The standing committees of the house will be announced on Thursday.

**Balt. Chron.**  
Our facetious brother of the United States Gazette has always a joke, a witicism or a pun at hand. The following is his latest.

**MOUNTAIN GAME.**—Our readers are aware that the hills and mountains in the vicinity of Pottsville yield good game—but the following from the *Miners' Journal* of Saturday, would intimate an unusual supply.

"A Christmas Gift"—It is not the good fortune of every one to receive a Christmas Present. It is still rarer to receive one of the kind which we are about to mention. On Christmas eve last, the family of Mr. Foster, of this place, were surprised at hearing a noise near the door, and one of them going to ascertain the cause, found a male infant, about five months old, lying in the snow before the same. This was about 8 o'clock in the evening. The child was thinly clad, and the snow had melted from under his head. The founding was of course hospitably received and immediately christened *Charley Snow*. Measures have been subsequently taken to

provide for his maintenance and education at the public expense.  
We are aware that this can scarcely be called venison, though it certainly will be considered *dear meat*. The little fellow, however, may not like to be made game of.

**MARRIED.**  
On Tuesday the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. James M. Beth to Miss Louisa Farland, both of Talbot County.

**DIED.**  
In Baltimore on Sunday evening last, ROBERT OLIVER, Esq. one of the most opulent, aged & highly respected citizens of that place.

**Notice.**  
The "CITIZENS FIRE COMPANY," will meet on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing officers and transacting other important business.—They will be heretofore notified of the place of meeting.  
Jan. 3

**Agricultural Notice.**  
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of Richard Spencer, Esq. in Easton, on Thursday next the 8th of January. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,  
MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.  
Jan. 3

**For Sale.**  
At Easton Point, a small cargo of Coal, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia.—It is of good quality and will be sold low—for terms apply to  
ROBERT LEONARD.  
Easton Point, Jan. 3, 1854

**In Talbot County Court,**  
On the Equity side thereof.  
May Term, 1854.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Crouch and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$255.

P. B. HOPPER.  
True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
Jan. 3, 1855.

**IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,**  
On the Equity side thereof.  
Mar Term, 1854.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hussey late of said county, deceased, to John Goldsborough, and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$155.

P. B. HOPPER.  
True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
Jan. 3 1855

**THE STEAM BOAT**  


**MARYLAND,**  
Will make her last trip for the season to the Eastern Shore, on Tuesday next, the 6th January inst, weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the spring, of which due notice will be given.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain  
Jan. 3, 1855

**NEW FALL GOODS**  
WILLIAM LOVEDAY,  
HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store in Easton, a very  
HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS.

Among which are a handsome variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & CASSINETT'S.

He thinks he has purchased his Goods at low prices and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally.

Easton, Sept. 27th 1854. (W)

**MR. DUNCAN**  
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a  
DANCING SCHOOL  
at Mr. Lowe's (Easton Hotel) on Friday and Saturday next, where he will instruct in the following dances, viz.—Collisions, Waltzes, Gallopedes, &c. &c.  
Easton, Dec. 20

**TALBOT COUNTY COURT.**  
Sitting as a Court of Equity.  
November Term, 1854.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hambleton, Jr. heretofore appointed trustee for the sale of the property in the proceedings of this case mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the thirteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the Town of Easton at least once a week for six successive weeks before the said nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.

P. B. HOPPER.  
True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
Talbot County Court.  
Dec. 30

**MARYLAND,**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
19th December A. D. 1854.

On application of Joseph K. Neale, administrator of Howell Powell late of Talbot county, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have heretofore set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 19th day of December in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty four.

Test,  
JAS. PRICE, Register  
of 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 Howell Powell late of 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of December 1854.

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

**Dec. 20**  
N. B. Those persons who purchased goods at the sale of the above deceased's estate, and gave their notes are informed that they are now due, & that the Administrator expects to leave this county in the spring & consequently will expect punctuality as indulgence cannot be given.

J. K. N.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;**  
That application will be made by the Executors of the late Robert Miller, for removal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz.

24 Shares No. 2201 & 2204 5900 a 5912 inclusive.  
7386 a 5912 7386 a 7399 do.  
7391 a 7397 17687 a 17690 do.  
17691 a 17693

5 Shares No. 10596, 10619, 10174, 10175, & 8182

5 half Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive.  
The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thornburgh, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors,  
FRANCIS M. FOWLER,  
General Accountant, No. 4  
St. Paul's St. Baltimore.

**Dec. 13 4w**

**MARYLAND,**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
1 December Term A. D. 1854.

On application of Sarah Smith Administratrix of Thomas L. Smith late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have heretofore set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty four.

Test  
JAMES PRICE, Regr.  
of 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 Thomas L. Smith, late of 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
SARAH SMITH, Adm'r.  
of Thomas L. Smith, dec'd.  
Dec. 13

**MARYLAND**  
Talbot County Orphans' Court  
December Term A. D. 1854.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have heretofore set my hand & the seal of my office affixed this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test  
JAS. PRICE, Regr.  
of 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 Robert Williams, late of 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
THOMAS O. MARTIN, adm'r.  
of Robert Williams, dec'd.  
Dec. 13

**FARM HANDS WANTED.**  
The subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves, of both sexes, for his plantation, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on application at No. 24 South street, Baltimore, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M.

NAT. AUSTIN.  
altimore, Dec. 30 6w

**PRINTING**  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at the Office

**COUNTING-HOUSE  
CALENDAR  
FOR  
1835.**

|           | SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| January   | 4      | 5      | 6       | 7         | 8        | 9      | 10       |
| February  | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| March     | 8      | 9      | 10      | 11        | 12       | 13     | 14       |
| April     | 15     | 16     | 17      | 18        | 19       | 20     | 21       |
| May       | 22     | 23     | 24      | 25        | 26       | 27     | 28       |
| June      | 29     | 30     | 31      |           |          |        |          |
| July      |        |        |         |           |          |        |          |
| August    |        |        |         |           |          |        |          |
| September |        |        |         |           |          |        |          |
| October   |        |        |         |           |          |        |          |
| November  |        |        |         |           |          |        |          |
| December  |        |        |         |           |          |        |          |

**WHEAT FLOUR,  
CRANBERRIES, &c.**

Best received and for sale by the subscribers,  
Fresh Buckwheat Flour,  
Cranberries,  
Almonds and Currants,  
Fresh Bunch Raisins,  
Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.  
—ALSO—  
Cast Steel Axes  
of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour by the barrel.  
**W. H. & P. Groome.**  
Nov. 29. cowd

**FALL GOODS.**

**SAMUEL MACKAY**  
HAS just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store opposite the Court House, an elegant assortment of  
**Choice Fresh Goods,**  
selected from the latest arrivals, consisting of  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware**  
**Crockery, Glass, &c. &c.**  
all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.  
N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash.  
Easton, Nov. 15

**NEW GROCERY  
AND  
VARIETY STORE.**

**THOMAS OLDSON & WILLIAM H. HOPKINS,** beg leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of  
**OLDSON & HOPKINS**  
and have opened in the Store Room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets a  
**Grocery and Variety Store.**  
They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Articles in their line, such as **GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c.** which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.  
N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission.  
Dec. 20

**FOR SALE.**  
The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female—They will be sold at private sale. For terms apply to  
**EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r.**  
of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd.  
Dec. 20

**Great Literary Enterprise  
Prospectus of two new Volumes  
OF  
WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.**

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; its certainty, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS worth of books at the London prices.  
**Volume 5, to be commenced early in January, 1835,** will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.  
The *Journal of Belles Lettres*, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.  
As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.  
The objects the Library had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

**Extracts from the original Prospectus.**  
In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.  
There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which, emphatically, is to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.  
Books cannot be sent by mail, while the Select Circulating Library may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlors.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the *Waverley novels* for example; the *Chronicles of the Conquest* occupy two volumes; which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Dis- tinct subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that metropolis or Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting & entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, & novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.  
The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books—These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and convenience which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

**TERMS.**  
The "Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.  
It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is FIVE DOLLARS for fifty two numbers of sixteen pages each— a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.  
Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittance.

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract.  
Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.  
**ADAM WALDIE,**  
No. 207, Chestnut street, basement story of Mrs. Stuart's Philadelphia House.  
Philadelphia, November, 1834.

**Companion to Waldie's Library.**

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.  
Before the *Select Circulating Library* had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unrecorded, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the *Journal of Belles Lettres* was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of *Magazines*, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarters. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of *Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c.* the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.  
1. The "Companion" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals.  
2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the "Library"—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving, therefore, six numbers, which can be bound with the "Library" at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the "Library" itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.  
4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number, payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.  
It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines ever attempted in any country; a companion with others it were useless here to enter upon, the "Library" itself being the best by which to judge of the difference between an act and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion," will be taken either with or without the "Library."  
The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.  
Nov. 8 4t

**JEREMIAH TITTLE,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
Avails himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for their very liberal patronage to him in business; also to inform them that he has now on hand a very extensive and large assortment of super and extra super fine blue, black and medley CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, all of which are of the West of England, from the choicest manufacturers and richest shades, and warranted to stand their color—which he will make up in the latest fashions and most splendid style of workmanship, not surpassed by any.  
Gentlemen who will favor him with a call, shall be amply satisfied. Reduction of 5 per cent for cash, which is fully as much as fair charges will allow.  
Baltimore, South street, No. 21, one door from Second st. and adjoining the Firemen's Insurance Company's new office.  
Baltimore, Oct. 11 3t

**PRINTING**  
Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

**N. W. FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS.**

**JOHN STEVENS,**  
Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,  
a handsome and general assortment of  
**FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS,**  
viz: Dry Goods, Groceries, Groceries, Hardware, Queen's Glass Ware, &c. &c.

And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.  
Easton, Oct. 18th 1834. Sw cowd

**PAGE'S HOTEL,  
BALTIMORE.**

This is a new and Superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city, it has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson Esq., Robt. Oliver Esq., Messrs. John Donnell & Sons and Jerome Bonaparte Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called  
**PAGE'S HOTEL**  
Exchange Buildings and will be conducted by the Subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.  
J. H. PAGE.  
Baltimore, Oct.—Nov. 29 6m

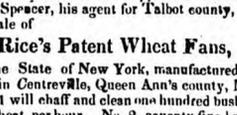
**An Accountant Wanted.**  
A young man who can write a good hand, and is accustomed to Book-keeping and the adjustment of accounts may hear of employment by applying at this office.  
Easton, Nov. 1 3t

**TANNERY**

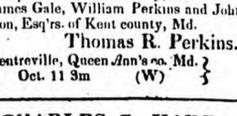
To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county. Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c. This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.  
Apply to  
**Ann H. Godwin, or  
Geo. W. Harrington.**  
Greensborough, July 12.

**Wanted to purchase,**  
SIX or seven likely Negroes, of both sexes, for a friend of mine, who wants them for his own use, and not to sell again.  
Apply to  
**James C. Wheeler.**  
Oct. 14 3t

**For Sale.**  
The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of  
**Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,**  
of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.  
References, Perry Wilmer, W. Grason, Gerald Conroy, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hemsley, James Massey, Esq's. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Anne's county, Md. William M. Hardesteale and Robert Hardesteale, Esq's. of Caroline county, Md.  
James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq's. of Kent county, Md.  
**Thomas R. Perkins.**  
Centerville, Queen Anne's co. Md. }  
Oct. 11 3m (W)

**CHARLES O. HARRA,**  
  
Gallows Hill—Baltimore,  
Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SHOES for their servants, made of the best Spanish leather and warranted for twelve months—all orders directed as above will be punctually attended to.  
N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen at this office.  
Oct. 25.

**NOTICE.**  
A young man who has been raised to the Farming Business, wishes employment for the next year as Overseer. For further particulars enquire of the Editor.  
Nov. 8

**WM. W. HIGGINS,**  
  
Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of  
**SADDLERY,**  
adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.  
Sept. 27 3w

**NOTICE.**  
A Gentleman, who has for many years successfully conducted an English school, being about to resign his present situation, is desirous of immediately obtaining another. Those gentlemen, who may have occasion for his services, will be pleased to address a line to X. Y. at Mr. Richard P. Spencer's, Merchant, Easton, which shall be promptly attended to.  
Easton, Dec. 20 4t

**Collector's Notice.**

All persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice.  
**John Harrington, Collector**  
of Talbot county.  
Aug. 30

**FARNAM'S PATENT PUMPS.**  
The Subscribers having purchased of Dudley L. Farnam, the exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others, to be used, the said improvement, that valuable "Patent Pump," within the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia & District of Columbia, are now at Easton, (Md.) prepared for putting up Pumps to all those who may wish to have them. AND ALSO will sell County Rights to any who may wish to purchase.  
**THOMAS B. & ISAAH WOOD.**  
Easton, Md. Nov. 1, 1834, 3t

**A STRAY COW.**  
Came to the farm of the Subscriber, sometime in October last, a stray black Cow—She has no ear mark—the flesh marks are a star in the forehead and few white spots near her flank—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away.  
**THOMAS DEWLIN.**  
Talbot County Dec. 13, 1834.

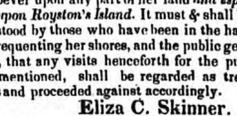
**A MANAGER WANTED**  
For the ensuing year on the Farm of Captain Henry E. Ballard, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for Sobriety and Industry, will find a desirable situation—none other need apply—for terms apply to  
**THOMAS FRANKLIN,**  
Annapolis.  
Dec. 13 4t

**AN OVERSEER WANTED.**  
Wanted for the next year an overseer, to manage a large farm. A man of family who can produce satisfactory testimonials of sobriety, industry and a general knowledge of farming, may obtain an advantageous situation by applying immediately to the subscriber.  
To rent for the next year the dwelling house and Garden with the privilege of fire wood; at my farm adjoining Perry Hall. A country carpenter would be preferred as a tenant—Also to hire several young negroes of both sexes.  
**MARIA ROGERS.**  
Perry Hall, Nov. 29

**NOTICE TO GUNNERS.**  
The Subscriber hereby forbids all gunning whatsoever upon any part of her land and especially upon *Royston's Island*. It must & shall be understood by those who have been in the habit of frequenting her shores, and the public generally, that any visits henceforth for the purpose mentioned, shall be regarded as trespasses and proceeded against accordingly.  
**Eliza C. Skinner.**  
Nov. 29.

**Rural Mill Family Flour.**  
FAMILY FLOUR of the above brand warranted very superior, in whole and half barrels, manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, who have always in store City Mills and Howard street FLOUR.  
**ED. BEATTY & CO.**  
Pratt street, adjoining Rail Road Depot. The Eastern Gazette, will publish the above six times and charge the Patriot office.  
Oct. 4

**WANTED.**  
A number of Slaves, for which a liberal price in cash will be given. The person wishing to purchase is a native and now a resident of Maryland, know to the Editor of the Eastern Gazette. He prefers to get them in families, and in no case will separate them, as they are for his own use and he will see that they are moved and comfortably settled and kept together, in a healthy climate. Those who are willing to sell may be fully assured that their servants will be treated with particular kindness and attention to their wants and comforts. For the name of the purchaser application may be made to the Editor.  
Dec. 13 3w

**CATTLE**  
  
Taken to winter at 50 cents per month—Enquire of the Editor.  
Nov. 29

**100 DOLLARS REWARD**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Md., on Sunday night last, the 14th inst., a negro man who calls himself  
**ZEDOCK GIBSON,**  
about 25 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of dark chestnut colour, bald head occasioned by a burn when a child, a scar on one side of his face, and several other marks not recollected—has a bold look when spoken to and talks fluently. Had on when he ran away a new suit of kersey, of blue warp and black filling, tow linen shirt, hair cap and coarse shoes. He has no doubt changed his clothing.  
The above reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the above runaway negro man if taken up out of the State, and confined in Denton or Easton jail, so that I get him again, or a reward of 50 dollars will be given if taken in the State and secured as above.  
**EDWARD R. PERRY.**  
Near Dover Bridge  
Caroline county, Dec. 27, 1834.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN**  
From the subscriber's farm near Easton, on or about the 16th of last month (November) a black work ox about 3 years old, short in the leg and bulky in the body and distinctly marked upon the neck by the yoke. The ear mark was a slit and under-bit in the left and a crop and slit in the right. Information that shall lead to the recovery of the ox or detection of the thief will be suitably rewarded by  
**ROBERT H. RHODES.**  
Dec. 15

**NOTICE.**  
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Dec. 15

**THE LADY'S BOOK  
(NINTH VOLUME.)**

**Repository for Music, Engraving  
Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose.**  
BY THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS,  
Published at \$3 per Annum,  
BY L. A. GODEY,  
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

**STRAYED**  
From the subscriber on Tuesday last, a sorrel Horse Colt with a blazed face—he will be one year old next spring and is of the usual size—any person who will give information so that the subscriber may get him again will be liberally rewarded.  
**JOSHUA ADAMS.**  
Nov. 22

N. B. There will also be a further sale on the same day and at the same place, of live Stock, Grain, Farming utensils, &c. &c.  
Nov. 22.

**TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.**  
The undersigned having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL, which exists on her estate in Talbot County, informs the Agriculturists on and near the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article in any quantities that may be required.  
A plastery or stage has been run out into deep water, where vessels of 12 feet draft of water may lie in safety.  
The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of two cents per bushel; cash.  
The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject. In reference to the shells, it may be stated that it consists of shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.  
Those wishing to purchase will address Mr. Thomas Martin, Trappe, near Easton, Md., or the undersigned, Baltimore. Vessels going for it, will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's Landing, where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.  
**ISABELLA SMYTH.**  
Nov. 1 3t

**MARYLAND,  
Talbot County Orphans' Court,**  
December Term, a. d. 1834.  
On application of Hester Ann Kirby administratrix of Thomas Kirby late of Talbot County, deceased, it is  
**ORDERED,** That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said office the 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.  
Test, **JAS. PRICE,** Register of Wills for Talbot county.  
Dec. 13

**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 Thomas Kirby late of 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 9th day of December 1834.  
**HESTER ANN KIRBY, Adm'r.**  
of Thomas Kirby, deceased.  
Dec. 13

**20 Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, some time in November 1833, a negro girl who calls herself  
**EMELINE**  
about 12, or 13 years of age—purchased her out of the estate of the late Thomas Bullen, Esq. of Talbot County, for a term of years—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver her to me in Baltimore, free of expense, shall receive the above reward.  
**James Wilson.**  
Oct. 25 5t

**NOTICE.**  
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 20th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself  
**HENRY BROOKS,**  
he is about twenty years of age has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had on when committed a black cloth coat, cotton pantaloons, and a black frock; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.  
**MAILTON TALBOT, Shk.**  
of Frederick county, Md  
aug. 23 3w

**100 DOLLARS REWARD**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Md., on Sunday night last, the 14th inst., a negro man who calls himself  
**ZEDOCK GIBSON,**  
about 25 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of dark chestnut colour, bald head occasioned by a burn when a child, a scar on one side of his face, and several other marks not recollected—has a bold look when spoken to and talks fluently. Had on when he ran away a new suit of kersey, of blue warp and black filling, tow linen shirt, hair cap and coarse shoes. He has no doubt changed his clothing.  
The above reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the above runaway negro man if taken up out of the State, and confined in Denton or Easton jail, so that I get him again, or a reward of 50 dollars will be given if taken in the State and secured as above.  
**EDWARD R. PERRY.**  
Near Dover Bridge  
Caroline county, Dec. 27, 1834.

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than dropped, three grains in the check, followed by persons who drop on the corn, or even if they are in advance of the corn-droppers, a handful of two-third stacked ashes and one third plaster, mixed before it is dropped. Should the corn not come up regularly, he drops one or two spoils more, as may be necessary. He gathers his seed corn from the field before gathering the crop, so as to have a choice of ears. He plants from the 1st to the 10th of April, and ploughs four inches deep.

[From the National Intelligencer]  
The system of cultivation spoken of in the above notice, exhibits to the farmer a most cheering prospect. In the immediate vicinity, the ground though poor, and at present unproductive, is well adapted to clover, and under the system pursued with such wonderful success by Mr. Semmes, might be brought to yield, if not crops as large as his, yet sufficient to be profitable. Very little additional labor would be required; and now as the spirit of improvement is abroad, and knowledge is shedding down her increased lights upon the various branches of the arts and sciences, I know not why that venerable and primeval art of agriculture should be suffered to remain unimproved, and so little attention paid to its advancement. The farmer is too apt to look to old rules, and imagine that they are as substantial and everlasting as the land upon which they are to operate. He is constantly allowing himself to lose his investments, and all arising from a want of zeal in that profession which is his support, which is so highly honorable, and so well adapted to the social and domestic happiness of life.

It is by such scraps of information collected at random by intelligent gentlemen, as that which I have given above, that any light at all comes dimly and distantly through the heavy shade in which the farmer rests, secure in short crops, and contented with growing at the low prices of produce; but these experiments of the industrious, brought to perfection and reduced to practice, are, in truth, of incalculable value to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and the toil of his limbs.

I have added these few remarks, Mr. Editor, in order that agriculture may have an advocate here; and that the honest and industrious cultivator of the earth may stumble, at least for once in his life-wide raking among his straw upon a truth.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.  
PLOUGH HANDLE.

From the London New Monthly Magazine  
"Revolutions of the nineteenth century." The title of this paper may lead the reader to imagine that it is political—it is not—at least not exclusively. Its object is to bring before the eye a brief review of the wonderful changes which have taken place in governments, institutions, manners, arts, sciences, and manufactures since the year 1800. The result of such a review, in itself by no means uninteresting, will be, in our opinion, a conviction that never was so much done in the same space of time since the world began, especially as those revolutions more particularly relate to, and affect Britain and British society.

Before we bring this inquiry to bear directly upon our own circumstances, and the position of our own country in the scale of European nations, it may be necessary to take a cursory view of other states, and the alterations which their characters and constitutions have undergone during the last thirty-four years. In France, at the commencement of the century, there existed a Consult Government; Buonaparte being first Consul—a Government raised upon the ruins of a sad and memorable revolution. In 1802, Buonaparte became Consul for life; in 1804, Emperor; in 1808, he deposed the Pope, who crowned him of his territories; in 1809, he divorced his wife, in 1810, he married Marie Louise. Between the commencement of his career and its close he created three kingdoms, Bavaria, Saxony and Wirtemberg. He made his brother Joseph, King of Spain, his brother Louis, King of Holland; his brother Jerome, King of Westphalia; his brother-in-law Murat, King of Naples; and his son-in-law Eugene, Viceroy of Italy. Facts astounding in themselves, not more strongly illustrative of the revolutions of the present century, as connected with France and its Emperor, than an exhibiting the grandeur of revolutions as to the other nations in which those family pretensions were in vogue.

Keeping our eye then upon France, we see in 1814 the exiled and renounced Bourbons restored to their throne—Russian cossacks bivouacked in the Champs Elysees, and English soldiers mounted guard at the Tuileries—Buonaparte is banished to Elbe—his family are dethroned and degraded—after Elbe he escapes and returns to Paris, is again in the ascendant; reigns for his hundred days, and then, by a series of victories crowned and consummated by that of Waterloo, is beaten down never to rise again; unable to escape, he makes a merit of surrendering to England, and for the sake of peace in Europe, is sent to St. Helena where he dies. On his departure the Bourbons again succeed; Louis XVIII. dies at a good old age in his palace; and is succeeded by Charles X. The son of the Duc de Berry, murdered before his infant's birth, is his presumptive heir; the crown is offered to him; he is tried and imprisoned for life—the throne is occupied by his nephew, as Citizen King of the French—his son of Buonaparte dies—the widow of the Duc de Berry is imprisoned—marries a second husband—has another child—and France, together in the strictest alliance with England, her oldest and most inveterate enemy, is only kept from a new revolution by the unfinished severity of the "fiscal" King who was forced upon the throne by the last one. All these events have occurred during this century.

In Portugal, after the measures of the French had driven the Prince Regent and his family to the Brazils the English rescued that country from French tyranny. In 1821 the King (as he had then become) by the death of his father returned to his throne; in 1820 his eldest son, Don Pedro, formally dissolved the union between Brazil and Portugal, caused himself to be proclaimed Emperor of Brazil; Don John VI. died in 1826, when Don Pedro claimed the throne of Portugal for his daughter Donna Maria; Don Miguel, second son of Don John, claimed the throne as the law of the land; and the decree of Lamego was warranted. In the meantime, a revolution occurred in Brazil, and the Emperor took to flight. His son a child is now the Emperor. The struggle between the

brothers is too familiar to need a word of remark, the claim of Don Pedro for his daughter, is at present successful and Donna Maria, a child, occupies the Portuguese throne. Spain, on the renewal of the war in 1808, was again invaded by France to take active measures against England; in 1804, she declared war against us; in 1805, Nelson with his heroic blood, bought us the glorious victory of Trafalgar, in which the Spanish fleet, combined with that of France, was destroyed; in 1808, Buonaparte threw off the mask as to Spanish affairs; Charles IV. abdicated, and Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed. At this period Charles IV. having been induced to throw himself for safety on Buonaparte's kindness—Then it was that Buonaparte invited Ferdinand to come and meet him on his road to Madrid—the King was deceived and went—he arrived at Victoria, where he was surrounded by French troops and where he received a letter from Buonaparte, addressed to him not as King, but as Prince of Asturias, assuring him that he, Buonaparte, not only as his friend, but as the general protector and benefactor of Europe, was visiting Spain merely with a view to make such reforms as might be most agreeable to the popular feeling, and best tend to the pacification of the country.

Upon the receipt of this friendly communication, Ferdinand continued his journey to Bayonne, where he dined with his illustrious friend and patron; and after dinner, heard from his Imperial host that he thought it good to fill the throne of Spain, by placing one of his own brothers on it. Ferdinand found himself in fact a prisoner, and was shortly after compelled to renounce his crown at the desire of his father, expressed in the presence of Buonaparte himself, to whom that father had the day before sold his kingdom and his birth-right for a stipulated sum.

This compulsory step caused the patriotic revolution in Spain. Joseph Buonaparte arrived at Madrid to assume the royal power; but the inherent force of the nation was irresistible, and he was driven from his precarious dignity. Then came the Peninsular war, with all its glories, and its expenditure of blood and treasure. In 1814, Ferdinand returned to his country. He married four times, and by his last wife had one daughter, which daughter he proclaimed heir to the throne, to the exclusion of his brother Don Carlos, at his brother's death, asserted his claim to the sovereignty, with, as it is said, the support and concert of a great majority of the people. Foreign interference has hitherto thwarted the views of Don Carlos, whose consort, harassed by misfortunes, privations and anxieties, has fallen a victim to persecution, and died in a paragon-house of a village near Guspert. The success of the widow, Don Ferdinand has enabled her to proclaim her daughter as Queen of Spain, she herself assuming the title and character of Regent. By this revolution, for such it is, the Spanish throne is occupied by a child.

Belgium and Holland have been separated; Antwerp has been besieged by the French; the Prince of Saxe Coburg, widower of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, has been made Prince of the Belgians, and married a daughter of the occupier of the French throne. The affairs of Greece, which have been so long unsettled, are as unsettled still, with this difference, that England has furnished her with a king, in the person of Prince Otto of Bavaria, whose revolution of dominion is fortunately not to be calculated upon with any degree of certainty. In Russia, after the murder of Paul, Alexander succeeded, and did not die without some suspicion of foul play. He was succeeded by his brother, Nicholas the First, whose elder brother, Constantine, with a most remarkable difference or indifference to imperial sway declined the throne in his favor.

It must be evident that if the extent or pretensions of this paper would admit of our taking a review of the public affairs of all the nations in the world during the period to which it refers, it would exhibit a series of mutations calculated equally to justify our opinion of the eventfulness of the last thirty-four years with those we have hastily touched. Our chief object is, however, to look to results as relating to England herself. In England, the circumstances connected with the succession have been complicated and extraordinary. In 1820, George the Third died, having survived his fifth son, the Duke of Kent, six days. The Princess Charlotte died, with her infant, in 1817; Queen Charlotte in 1818, the Duchess of York in 1820; in 1821, Queen Caroline; in 1827, the lamented Duke of York; in 1828, the Queen of Wirtemberg, Princess Royal of England; and in 1830, his late most Excellent Majesty. The present King has no surviving issue, and the crown devolves hereafter upon the daughter of his late Majesty's fifth son—a child.

In 1841, the electorate of Hanover was erected into a kingdom, the crown of which belongs to the King of England, but is separated from it whenever a queen governs this empire; consequently, upon the accession of the Princess Victoria to the British throne, the Duke of Cumberland, as next heir to the crown, becomes King of Hanover—the same law, in that kingdom, excluding females. There are peculiarities of circumstance in this mortality of the royal family (which it would neither be right, nor indeed, have we space to enter into them, even if it were) which render the course and order of these events very remarkable. Not less so have been the casualties by which the Ministers of the Crown and many eminent men have been removed from their stations during the period to which these observations refer. After the death of Pitt, avowedly accelerated, if not actually caused, by his devotion to his country, how soon died his great opponent, Fox! Lord Grenville is dead; Percival was murdered; Lord Liverpool stricken by a calamity which left his body living after his mind was dead; Windham and Huskisson, both victims of accidents; Canning prematurely dead; and Lord Londonderry fallen by his own hand; Nelson, Moore, and Abercrombie in battle; with a host of heroes equally deserving the tears and praise of their countrymen.

Remember that such men as Thurlow, Erskine, Gifford, Law, and Kenyon, Gratian, Curran, have lived and died within this century. In literature, and wit, and poetry, can we forget Sheridan, Murphy, Cumberland, Cowper, Byron, and Scott in science, Banks and Davy; in art, West and Lawrence; in song, Siddons and Kemble. All these are gone—faded from the scenes which they exalted and adorned. We mention but the very leaders, but, taking every branch of art and science into calculation, the aggregate amount of loss within the last thirty-four years will, hereafter, when time and reflection shall have overcome jealousy and envy, be found vastly to exceed that which this country ever sustained during any other period of equal duration. But now let us look at things less unquestionable. In the present century, the bright career of the Duke of Wellington may be said to have been run, for although his services before and up to the capture of the Seringapatam, in 1799, had raised his character and spread his fame, it was in this century that his celebrated battle of Assaye was fought. From his arrival in Europe, until he yielded, he gained that series of victories which have immortalized him. But that is not that we

travels, has more successfully conducted to tranquilize the town than any thing else in the world, except, perhaps, the New Metropolitan Police, which has utterly and entirely exterminated the ancient race of watchmen, except, we believe, in the case of one deluded old veteran, who under the special auspices of the Protestant Bishop of London, and the Polish Duke of Norfolk, still continues to howl at the moon in St. James's square. In consequence of this Macadamization, the Londoners no longer measure distances by being on or off the stones and are whisked in wet weather over noise of masses of mud-pudding, in heaves painted of lively colours, called omnibuses, vehicles of French origin,—in which they are packed by dozens, or whirled through the thoroughfares in hack cabriolets, carriages of which no human being in 1800 had any defined or undefined notion.

Of greater things, look at the Breakwater at Plymouth, at the tunnel under the Thames,—even unfinished as it is, and unprofitable as it ever will be, it is a triumph of science and perseverance—look at those bridges hanging as it were, in air spanning arms of the sea, which, in 1800, no man would have thought possible by such means. That pretty toy, the Great Pier at Brighton, is a toy that no man would have expected to find water without digging for it? Who would have engraved upon stone? Who would have thought of calculating sums by machinery? Who would have thought of stuffing cushions with iron for softness? Who would have worn a caoutchou clock or Indian rubber shoes to keep them from the wet or who would have fancied it possible to make gin up the chimney while he was making bread in the oven? Look too, at society. The young man drink nothing—in 1800 they drank deeply; in 1800 a man who smoked would have been voted a beast; now the vulgar under-bred shop-boys smoke about the streets, because they have heard that their betters do it elsewhere. Smoking was introduced during those campaigns to which we have already alluded, and then there were millions of reasons for its use; now nobody but the lowest and vulgarist continue the practice,—and what makes this custom as absurd as it is filthy, is the justifications which these simulators offer, by quoting it as a foreign custom; in no foreign city is this the case; Paris, but that under the citizen-king is exactly the place for it.

Look at our balls, in 1800, modest women danced modestly, and let the conversation which passed between two partners standing as far distant from each other as a pebble ordinarily could do in a drawing room, be what it might, it could do no harm in the way of example.—Within this century it has become the fashion for a delicate girl, who would as Fielding's "Hucannuca" says "shudder at the gross idea" of man's advance, to permit herself, and be permitted by her mother,—or her husband—to flourish about a room to a wriggling German air, with a strange man's arm round her waist, and her delicate hand upon his brassy shoulder. This thing is called a waltz; there is another of the same character, called a galopade, where the same operations are performed, and in which, instead of turning the woman about till she gets giddy, the fellow makes no more ado, but claps her up in his paws and hurries her right on end from one corner of the room to the other.

A dance to be sure existed at the time of the "Spectator," which must have been something of the sort, for the old gentleman says (No. 67, vol. 1.) "I suppose this diversion was first introduced to keep up a good understanding between young men and women, but I am sure, had you been here, you would have seen great matter for speculation." This appears aptly to describe those irritating indecencies—the modern waltz and galopade. Another extraordinary change has taken place in London society; we mean the universal introduction of clubs and hotels. In 1800 it was remarkable that London had scarcely any hotels, while all other cities were full of them; now almost every second house in the streets below Grosvenor Square is an hotel.—Clubs were rare, and used by no means as clubs are now. Whites, as old as Hogarth's time—Brooke's and Boodle's—the Cocoa Tree, Graham's and another, were all. The Union, which existed within this century, was a regular gambling club, and was held first at what is now the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, and subsequently in the house now occupied by the Bishop of Winchester, in St. James's square, but all these were clubs of recreation and amusement, of conversation or dissipation. Now see the difference. Crockett's with the best cook and coffee room, reads a splendid first class, and the aspersions cast upon it of the fairest character. The Travellers, is a magnificent house, they play high in the evenings, but no game of chance that we know of. The Junior and Senior United Service Clubs—invaluable institutions—where our gallant defenders are enabled, upon their shamefully small half pay, to enjoy the comforts and luxuries they have so gallantly earned, at an easy rate.—The Union, a resort of wealthy citizens who just fetch Charing Cross, to inhale the fresh air as it draws from the Park through the funnel by Berkeley House, out of Spring Gardens, in their bay window; and the Athenaeum, where the mixture of whigs, radicals, savans, foreigners, dandies, authors, soldiers, sailors, lawyers, artist doctors, & Members of both Houses of Parliament, together with an exceeding good average supply of Bishops, renders the melange very agreeable, despite of some two or three bores who "continually to dine," and who, not satisfied with getting a six shillings dinner for three and sixpence, "continually do complain."

Then there is the Wyndham Club, held at Lord Blessington's house, in St. James's Square, and called after Lord Nugent, who founded it; the two University Clubs; the Clarence, mischievously called the Clearance, because it was established upon getting rid of some disagreeable members; the Oriental club, which as its name implies, consists of the curry and rice gentlemen from India, with their calico shirts and limber legs, and which the young woman who sweep the crossing at Tenter ten street (where per parenthese, there has been within this century founded a Royal Academy of Music) invariably called the Horizontal Club. All these places—and there are one or two others, especially one called the Garrick, near Covent Garden, and another in Broad street, called "the City,"—have been established upon a principle of economy, and on a scale of comfort and elegance which would have sounded like Heaven to the unaccustomed ears of the world of 1800.—The Carlton Club we have not noticed, because its splendid house in Pall Mall remains unfinished owing to what certainly was not known in 1800; strike amongst the unionists. However, the Carlton is altogether a superior body, & ranks with, and perhaps above, the original Whites, Brooke's and Boodle's.

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### CONGRESS

The following resolution submitted by Mr. Kenr was considered:  
Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the immediate commencement of Fortifications on the Patuxent, at the city of Annapolis, and St. Mary's, and deemed essential by the board of Engineers, in the Report dated the 7th of February, 1821, for the security of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, and for the protection of the commerce of the Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Kenr then addressed the chair as follows:  
Mr. President, I was induced to present the resolution just read, in consequence of the exposed and defenceless condition of the State of Maryland and the tardy manner in which the plan for fortifying our sea board has been carried into effect.

The situation of the State of Maryland is peculiar one. It is known to the Senate that the Chesapeake Bay, a deep and navigable water, of easy access, which with propriety might be termed an inland sea, and is sufficient to furnish a harbor and anchorage for all the navies of Europe, divides the States in its entire width from south to north, possessing tributary streams on either shore, extending in every direction, affording facilities of annoyance to a naval power at war with us, not to be resisted or guarded against by any means within the reach of the State.

It is true, we have fortifications of great contemplated magnitude, when finished, at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, but we are assisted by the Board of Engineers who recently dated 7th of February 1821, many of which if not all the first class, are now in the progress of completion, that those works were not designed for the protection of the State of Maryland, but for the security of the public docks, &c. at Norfolk.

The report states, "that in the Chesapeake the proposed works at the entrance of Hampton Roads have, for their object to close this road against an enemy, and to secure the interior navigation between the Chesapeake and the more Southern States and to make sure of a naval place of arms, when the navy of the United States, may protect the Chesapeake and coasting trade, to cover the public docks, &c. at Norfolk and those which may be established in James River, and to prevent an enemy from making a permanent establishment at Norfolk."

In the same report, we are informed that Fort Mifflin the only Fort (and that in an inefficient condition) that the large commercial city of Baltimore has to rely on for security and protection, has no influence whatever over an attack by land.

Let us read, Mr. President, what the report further states:

"At Baltimore, the forts projected at Hawking's Point, and the shoal of Seller's Point, cover the harbor, and the last mentioned work will force an enemy to land, if he intends attacking the town, at a greater distance from it, and will thus prevent him turning the defensive position which our forces might take against him. The batteries at St. Mary's secure a good station to the vessels of war charged with guarding the Chesapeake, protect an anchorage accessible by vessels of the largest class; and also the batteries at Annapolis offer a safe asylum to merchant vessels, which might find it impossible to reach Baltimore.—St. Mary's is not at all defended, and Fort Mifflin, at Baltimore has no influence whatever over an attack by land and cannot even secure the city and harbour from bombardment."

Thus, Mr. President, we are informed by the ablest of Engineers, that to afford any thing like protection, either to the City of Baltimore, or Annapolis, or the commerce of the Chesapeake Bay, that it would be absolutely necessary that the fortification thus designated should be erected at the mouth of the Patuxent at Annapolis, and St. Mary's.

The resolution I have offered proposes an inquiry into the propriety of making an appropriation for the immediate commencement of those works. They are of 2d and 3d class, and a small appropriation only would be required for their commencement. There is no State in the Union accessible to a naval force with a great inlet from the ocean passing directly and entirely through her territory, that is so totally destitute of any thing like protection, as the State of Maryland. The metropolis of the State, where all the achievements of the Government are deposited, might be surprised and captured by a small force. Its population is considerable, and there is no adequate defence there. In truth, I might say that there was none that could afford the least protection.

The great commercial city of Baltimore must rely for her security, unaided by proper works of defence, upon the bravery and enterprise of her citizens and, on a late occasion, with great sacrifices, they were equal to her protection, and in the hour of trial may be relied upon to achieve any thing within the power of men similarly situated. Congress will not hesitate, I trust, to afford to her such defenses as she is justly entitled to, from her position, and her commercial importance.

I do not pretend to apprehend immediate war—a motive of that sort alone did not actuate me in offering the resolution. But assuredly, our foreign relations are not of the same pacific character that they have been for many years past. Neither shall I attempt to predict how soon war may occur. It is in time of peace that every wise and prudent government will prepare for war. In a period of war we shall have no money to apply to the erection of fortifications. We should not have competent Engineers to spare to superintend their construction; they would have other and more urgent duties to perform. We should resort to some miserable expedient as we have done heretofore, a flotilla of the sinking of ships in the months of our harbours, and which, though inefficient would cost us nearly as much as permanent and well constructed works.

I could say much, Mr. President as to the importance of the city of Annapolis, but I shall forbear for the present, and move the passage of the resolution.

The resolution was then adopted.

Correspondence of the U. S. States Gazette. WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1834.

Mr. Adams's oration attracted a very crowded auditory this morning. The House was filled with ladies and strangers, and the President and his five constitutional counsellors, and the committee of arrangement, and such of the diplomatic, people as could be induced to attend, occupied the area in front of the chair. The Senators were arranged in the two front rows of seats occupied by the members usually. The Vice-President and Speaker were in the Clerk's seat. The oration occupied two hours and a half in the delivery, and during all that time, there was the most fixed attention on the part of every individual present. Even the ladies had the tact to appear unweary.

The oration deserved the attention which was conceded to it. It is impossible, within the narrow limits of a letter, to give even an imperfect synopsis of that which it took so long a time to deliver. Mr. Adams well observed that the life of Gen. Lafayette while that portion of his life which he lived, while the history of his childhood. The main body of the oration in which Mr. Adams gave a concentrated and rapid sketch of the French revolution of 1789, up to the election of Napoleon to be Emperor, was succinct, accurate and most satisfactory, inasmuch as it presented as in a diorama, all the magnificent and melancholy events of that most important part of the history of the last century. So graphic and so connected was this sketch, that one might have supposed that Mr. Adams, if not an actor, had been a personal observer of the scenes he described, and that he was merely throwing out to the world the impressions so forcibly made upon his memory by the scenes of which he had been an eye witness.

I should have mentioned, that in giving an estimate of the character of Lafayette, before he came to this part of his oration, the orator said, that in the firmament which rolled above us, there was one star so prominent in brightness above the rest, that astronomers had constituted it a class by itself, so in the whole fourteen hundred years of the French monarchy, Lafayette stood alone in a solitude of glory. Mr. Adams very skillfully and correctly identified Lafayette with some of the most interesting incidents which have occurred in French history, describing the stand which he made for republican principles, under Charles the Tenth and Philippe. He adverted to a moment when Lafayette, during the three days, was the idol of the French, and when by a word, he might have gained a crown on his head, and a blast on his name to the end of time. Throughout the oration, Mr. Adams carried along, strengthening at every opportunity, the idea that Lafayette imbued the principles of republicanism in this country, in the progress of our revolution, and that he had ever since sedulously labored to introduce these principles into the structure of government in France. It was not given to Moses to enter into the promised land, but he was permitted to have view of it from Mount Pisgah. In like manner, said Mr. Adams, it was not permitted to Gen. Lafayette, to see the consummation of his virtues; his views were in advance of the age. A Bourbon still sits on the throne of France. It is for us to dispute the title by which he holds that seat. Hereditary and elective right are reluctantly blended in him, like the white and red roses of York and Lancaster, and this may postpone for a time, that conflict which must ultimately result in the fate of despotic rule. Mr. Adams drew a strong contrast between the last days of Napoleon and those of Lafayette, and predicted that when the principles of republican government should be established in France, then, and not till then, would the character of Gen. Lafayette be fully appreciated; then it would be felt and acknowledged that there was none among ten thousand millions of the present age, or ever in the countless eyes of the mighty dead, to compare with Lafayette.

I presume that if the foreign ministers had attended, they would have felt bound to dissent from this unqualified conclusion, and that their prejudices might not be wounded, they remained at home.

The following extract from an oration, delivered more than 80 years ago, contains some truths that are worthy of consideration at the present time—  
"Cabinets wage war to exalt themselves and to humble those who are beneath them. The great, wise and rich men will understand the art of inflaming the public mind, and generally present at the outset the delusive bubble of national glory, a thing in which nine tenths of society have no kind of interest; but which well managed turns into crowns and diamonds in the hands of the blowers. Courtiers tell slaves that liberty is in danger, or plots at hand and invasions and insults abroad.—Courtiers' wailers echo the alarm. Court telegraphs spread the sound. Court counsils find it typified in the pentateuch. War is decided on; armies are raised; the legions who depend on war for support, are all in motion; the papers are full of news; the army and navy rally into complete force; prize masters arrive with ill-gotten wealth of honest adventurers; the country abounds with proof prints of admirals and generals, and all a digrafted array of carnage and dissolution. Where nations tell you that such a system can alone preserve peace, fly right the delusion. A war system is fatal to liberty and public happiness. A nation which makes greatness its pole-star can never be free; beneath national greatness sink individual greatness, honor, wealth and freedom. History, experience and reasoning confirm these ideas."

"War requires expense, hushes clamor, and veils in mystery all cabinet measures. War opens all the floodgates of human passions.—War calls into the employment of government an immense multitude. Contractors pronounce a blessing on war. The legions attached to admiralty courts, insurers, dealers in stock, bankrupts, all men to whom change of times must be for the better, bless the government. The capitalist who has long kept his money for the public, blesses the occasion. The end of this is uniformly the degrading of morals and religion, derangement of business, increase of national debt and public burdnes, decrease of private and social happiness, and a certain sinking of the people beneath the civil, military and naval functionaries of this mighty farce."

Some time back, it will be remembered that we gave some account of Walter Holbrook, a lunatic, who was committed to the Asylum for an attempt to make the U. S. Branch Bank believe that he was the President of the United States. We learn from the New York Gazette, that on Monday last he went and presented them a check for \$141,000, when they very unceremoniously turned him out of the place. On Tuesday, he presented another check for \$10,000, signed and endorsed "Walter Holbrook, President of the U. S." They refused, of course, to cash, when he made a grasp at a pile of money, lying on the counter, and seized some of it, but was stopped, taken to the police office, and committed to the asylum as a lunatic.

One of our friends from the country has politely presented us with an ear of corn, every grain of which is completely enveloped in a husk! The grains are large and well formed, and do not differ in appearance from the common white-corn raised in this vicinity. Whether it is a freak of nature or a new species, we cannot determine—it is on our desk for the examination of the curious.—New-Jerk Herald.

President J... subject that... and public op... declined again... deal called for... this sort are... discussions in... views there... ment assum... the different... Congress has... we will... few observa... thought to be... vant:  
The Legis... Government... declined to mal... United State... lars as an in... loses sus... cres of Nap... nor of the Fr... cannot be fr... action of the... treaty made... tries, viz: F... is unfulfill... been ratifi... plied with... the United S... the part of... of by us,—... mends to C... of Deputie... not make... to pay us... contract, of... letters of h... her—or in... The que... ple to decid... case, is sh... for this liv... A state o... perity as a... things so p... that it can... last resort... independen... grievances... five-million... is a mere... in which w... and Fran... cy it does... honor or... Country i... if she ple... istry adv... treasury f... the mone... yet a littl... ditional i... ing of the... pably an... cannot b... tollerable... to war w... proved.  
To de... but to b... is declar... claim w... be as to... before t... of war s... be u ren... But if... sure ag... tion of... to be cit... For Co... would b... to be av... not see... of the h... perfidion... French... edges to... to pay u... is the c... Preside... which... lizes as... the tw... by virt... from o... —all b... our su... cure th... by a... which... than fr... that... nor th... the tr... war, J... usual... fact.

**BOSTON GAZETTE**

**EASTON, (Md.)**

**Saturday Morning, Jan. 10.**

**THE FRENCH WAR.**

President Jackson's French War is a subject that has not been much agitated, and public opinion, though generally inclined against it, has not been a great deal called forth. National questions of this sort are commonly first left to the discussions in Congress, and after the views there taken of them, public sentiment assumes its stand too frequently as the different parties there decide.—As Congress has not yet handled this question, we will undertake to throw out a few observations which may not be thought to be ill timed or entirely irrelevant.

The Legislative branch of the French Government, it seems, has hitherto declined to make appropriations to pay the United States the five millions of dollars as an indemnity to our citizens for losses sustained by them under the decrees of Napoleon, when he was Emperor of the French,—and as appropriations cannot be made by France without the action of the Chamber of Deputies, the treaty made between the two countries, viz: France and the United States, is unfulfilled on her part, although it has been ratified, exchanged, and duly complied with, according to stipulation by the United States. This delinquency on the part of France is justly complained of by us,—and General Jackson recommends to Congress, that if the Chamber of Deputies at its present session does not make the necessary appropriation to pay us the five millions, according to contract, that Congress shall order letters of marque and reprisal against her—or in other words, shall declare war.

The question for the American People to decide upon this statement of the case, is, shall we go to war with France for this five millions.

A state of war is adverse to our prosperity as a Nation, and is a condition of things so pregnant with horrors and ills, that it can never be justified but in the last resort to sustain National honor and independence, or to redress intolerable grievances. Now as this business of five millions of debt due us from France, is a mere matter of debtor and creditor, in which we show a generous forbearance, and France betrays a culpable delinquency it does not at all touch our national honor or independence—and as our Country is rich and out of debt, and can, if she pleases, very easily and conveniently advance the money out of our own treasury to our fellow citizens, to whom the money belongs, and wait with France yet a little longer, demanding of her additional interest for delay, the withholding of the money by France, though palpably an act of injustice and bad faith, cannot be considered as one of those intolerable grievances for which a recourse to war would be justified, or at least approved.

To declare war against France would not be the way to get the five millions, but to lose them—for the moment war is declared, the treaty under which we claim would be annulled, and we should be as to that claim exactly as we were before the treaty was made, with a state of war superadded—War then would not be a remedy but an additional evil.

But if we were to take coercive measures against France, the recommendation of President Jackson does not seem to be either the right or the just course.—For Congress to grant letters of marque and reprisal against French Vessels, would be to deprate upon the innocent to be avenged of the guilty. This does not seem to be moral or just—a Branch of the French Government withholds, and perfidiously declines to pay us what the French Government by treaty acknowledges to be our just due, and binds itself to pay us—The French Government then is the delinquent criminal party, and the President recommends a measure by which we shall plunder her innocent citizens and thus produce a war between the two countries, quashing the contract by virtue of which we claim, and taking from our citizens, who are just claimants,—all hope of recovery, except in case of our success in war and managing to secure the promise of payment afterwards by a new treaty, for a compliance with which we shall have no better assurance than we have at present under the existing treaty. As then it is perfectly clear, that neither our honor nor our interest, nor the interest of the claimants under the treaty, require that we should go to war, the recommendation of President Jackson seems to be a measure wholly unsuitable in character, intent, and effect.

If President Jackson's anxious desire is to procure this just debt as an object deeply interesting to the claimants, he ought, as a preliminary measure to the declaration of his war, to have recommended to Congress to pay the indemnity to the American claimants out of the U. States Treasury, as by a declaration of war, or granting letters of marque and reprisal which is the same thing, their whole claim against France would be swept away, as it would go to the destruction of the treaty under which it was secured to them.

If on the other hand, President Jackson thinks that national Character impels to his proposed war, this would still strengthen the propriety of securing to the claimants their just due, by advancing the money to them before the blow is stricken that is to annihilate the contract under which they claim. Under what ever aspect we view it, the payment of the money to the claimants by our Government is an indispensable prerequisite of justice before a war is declared—and thus we have presented to our view, the extraordinary spectacle of a Chief Magistrate recommending a war for five millions of money alone, which five millions every principle of justice demands that his country should pay out of her own pocket before she goes to war—and the moment the war is declared, the contract under which the five millions are claimed is at an end.

There is something in this project so exceedingly weak or so singularly strange, that one is led to doubt, if more is not designed in it than meets the ear.

But if it is asked, as it may naturally enough be asked, what course is left to be pursued if France does not pay the five millions? We reply, that it is not for us to solve the difficulty or to propose measures for the collected wisdom of the American People—That is rather more than can be asked with any propriety of us—Yet a course; we will not say the course, is so open & palpable—so well calculated to operate upon every sentiment that could induce France to withhold our debt—so likely to succeed—so variant from war, and yet so just in itself, that the wonder is with us that any Chief Magistrate should have been mad enough to think of war; and entirely overlook it—and this course is to submit to the good sense and sound discretion of Congress; that in case the French Chamber of Deputies should not appropriate funds at their present session to pay our claim, agreeably to treaty stipulations, how far it would be advisable by law to impose that tariff of duties upon all articles the product or manufacture of France entering our ports, which existed anterior to the treaty of the 4th July 1793, under which we claim the five millions of indemnity, and which France refuses to pay us.

Now we will not arrogantly say, that that this is the course (i e) the best that can be pursued, but we will hold ourselves pledged to show, that in all human reasoning, and according to human foresight, it is a course well calculated and likely to succeed—and further, that it is a wiser, honest, and better course than war brought on by the issue of letters of marque and reprisal.

So far, we have treated this subject gravely, perhaps tediously and heavily, as we have endeavored to be precise in order that we might be clearly understood.—But really an administration like our own, governed from sources so irresponsible, and directed to ends that are any thing, but national in their tendency or beneficial in their character, is so justly subject to every suspicion, and has been marked by measures so profligate in character and so destructive to the best and greatest interests of our country, that we are justified in doubting every thing that can be doubted, and suspecting every thing that wears the least aspect of suspicion.

Viewing this project of a war with France according to President Jackson's recommendation, and fully regarding the delinquency, the injustice, the faithlessness of France, we are so entirely at a loss to see any degree of propriety or usefulness in the measure,—it is so entirely destitute of all plausibility or fitness, that we are left in doubt, whether this scheme of declaring war against France is not a scheme in reality, to effect a very different purpose—that is to say, whether it is not a scheme infused into the old General's head, by the Arch Magician, through some of his ancillary spirits, to get up a thorough national excitement under the popular influence of General Jackson's recommendation of a War with France, to draw off the national attention from Gen. Jackson's high handed, dangerous and violent measures, as well as from the prosecution of those invest-

gations into the Post Office establishment and into the Land Office, which are a aid to promise such a development of fraud and crime as must, if faithfully persevered in, overwhelm the old General, Magician, and all.

To men who have paid strict attention to the workings of this administration, there is nothing in this suggestion that is at all uncharitable or harsh—it is consistent with its hitherto outrageous course, and altogether in keeping with the men who direct it. Have we not seen a similar proceeding exactly, practised by this administration, produced, no doubt, by a suggestion from the same quarter, of a war schemingly got up and wantonly waged against the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of producing a national excitement with regard to the currency and money interest of the country, to decoy and to draw off the attention of the people from the "American System" which was then growing in favor, and upon which Mr. Van Buren thought he saw Mr. Clay riding rapidly into the Presidential chair? Has not that scheme completely succeeded? and is there any dispassionately intelligent man in this country who can account in any degree satisfactorily, in any other way, for the attack, and the manner of the attack, on the Bank of the U. States? Just so it is again to be acted over. The attention of the country has been too much engrossed with General Jackson's usurpations of power, violations of constitution, abuses of power, illegal seizures and disposal of the people's money contrary to and in violation of law—with the misdoings in the Land Office, and with his unworthy connivance at the malpractices of his officers in subaltern stations, to suit the views of those who are looking up to succeed him through the instrumentality of his undiminished popularity and power—and therefore it is, that some grand national excitement must be got up to draw off and divert the national attention from these measures of criminal violence and alarming viciousness, on which if the people are permitted to dwell, and into which if the threatened investigations are made in good earnest, and the development fairly exhibited to an anxiously expecting People, the hopes of Gen Jackson and his successor must be dashed to the ground, and with them, the hopes of their grand and adherents.—To such men, what are the hazards of a French War? To such men, desperately bent on power, what care they for the sacrifice of the lives of thousands, or for the accumulation of millions of National debt? Perhaps they think they can produce the necessary excitement without quite getting into this war—or, if necessary, war would be a less evil to them than exposure, disgrace, and loss of success.—If no excitement is produced, their misconduct must overwhelm them.—Excitement to them is the only means of salvation, and whether it falls short of war, or plunges us into it, it is immaterial to those the success of whose designs exclusively depends upon it.

To these reflections we have been led by a thorough knowledge and view of the course and measures of the Jackson Administration, as known to the world from first to last—and we regard the suggestions as hazing but little, when we take into consideration the character of the existing administration, its advisers, and abettors.

We have not received a letter or a paper from Annapolis, Baltimore or Washington for the last seven days, on account of the severity of the weather.

A Coroners Inquest was held on Monday last, over the body of Edward Bramble, by Bennett Jones, Esq'r.—Verdict of the jury—that he came to his death from a wound inflicted by Jonathan Clash, with a knife, or some other sharp instrument.

Clash was immediately apprehended and lodged in the Jail at this place.

One hundred and thirty-one deaths occurred in New York during the week ending on Saturday last. Of these, one died of influenza, two of insanity, seven of small pox, five of scarlet fever, and thirty-two of consumption.

A writer in the St. Augustine Herald states that he has brought under cultivation, in the State of Florida, a new kind of coffee. It is represented as growing wild in Cuba, as well as on the banks of the Mississippi, in the neighborhood of New Orleans, where it is collected by the French and used as coffee. The writer supposes it may be cultivated in any cotton growing state. He says it improves from age, and in three months after being gathered, is equal to the best green Cuba coffee.

The New York Gazette says:—"We do not believe that, at any former period, real estate ever sold so high as at the present moment. Yesterday the store 150 Pearl street, went off at auction for \$41,700; and the old house corner of Nassau and Pine streets, sold for \$83,000."

The Navies of France and England.—We gave the other day from an official

French journal of last year an account of the French Navy. We now translate from the same periodical for January of this year, a comparative statement of the English and French Navies, as to the number of ships and officers.—M. Y. Adams.

Comparison between the Navies of France and England.—According to the official documents, the officers of the English Navy are, 44 Admirals, 62 Vice Admirals, 84 Rear Admirals, 43 Rear Admirals on half pay, 786 Captains, 877 Commanders, 378 Lieutenant Commanders, 3172 Lieutenants, 487 Masters, 625 Quartermasters 1083 Medical officers, 63 Chaplains.

There are 22 ships of 100 guns and over, 99 twenty four gun ships & over 104 frigates and of above 42 guns, 92 steam vessels, and 810 ships ranging from 40 to 86 guns—in all 557 vessels.

The officers of the French Navy are, 3 Admirals, 12 Vice Admirals, twenty-two Rear Admirals, seventy Captains of line of battle ships, 70 captains of frigates, 80 captains of corvettes, 450 Lieutenants, of line of battle ships, 550 do. of frigates, 315 Medical officers, 12,500 Masters, Seamen and boys.

There are 40 line of battle ships of from 74 to 80 guns, 52 frigates of 1st, 2d and 3d rate, 25 corvettes, 17 steam ships, 300 brigs, schooners, gun boats, &c.

England with three times as many ships and officers as we, spends only 125 millions of francs annually, (25 millions dollars) on its Navy.—Our costs 70 millions francs, [14 millions dollars].

The Message of the "Acting Governor of Illinois" is one of the most ludicrous compositions, seriously designed, that we have read for many years.—Such grandiloquence! We take the exordium as a specimen of His Excellency's style.

"It is with the profoundest diffidence, that, being thrown into the discharge of the Executive functions of the State Government, by a coincidence of extraordinary contingencies, I undertook the task, in obedience of established usage, to address you the ordinary communication, which official courtesy has ever recognized as due to the Legislative branch of the Government, from the existing Executive. The very unusual association of occurrences, which has for the brief period of fifteen days, devolved the high duties incident to this station on me, I had hoped, upon first consideration, would have precluded the necessity of a formal communication; but upon more mature reflection, I esteemed this duty an obligation due to your honorable bodies, and I, therefore, acting in deference to this impression, assume the alternative, although altogether less congenial to my feelings and wishes. I am not aware that the history of our State Governments affords any exact parallel to the condition of things now existing, relative to the present administration of the Executive of this State."

His Excellency says towards the end—"Now, the eyes of the Union are upon us, and we, (of Illinois) have become an object of astonishment and admiration to our Sister States." Astonished we, indeed, are, and a little perplexed.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel Mr. James Gannon, to Miss Leuticia Kirby, both of Talbot County.

DIED.—At Col. Hughlett's Mill, in this county, on Wednesday the 31st ult. after an illness of one day, Mrs. Louisa Whitty, consort of Augustus E. Whitty, in the 24th year of her age.

At the same place, on Sunday night last, after an illness of eight days, Jason Whitty, in the 19th year of his age.

At her residence in Easton, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. Maria Thomas, wife of Dr. Tristram Thomas.

A CARD.—The Subscriber informs the public that he has discontinued his business, with the view of closing his concerns here, which he is anxious to do by the opening of Spring. Persons indebted to him are requested to settle without delay, as he has determined to place all accounts which remain unsettled on the 14th of February next, in the hands of officers for collection.

JAMES L. SMITH, N. B. THE TAILORING AND SCOURING BUSINESS is now carried on at the stand recently occupied by the subscriber, near the market house, by my brother, DAVID M. SMITH, to whom I recommend my late customers and the public, feeling assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

CART WHEEL, PLOUGH, & WAGON WRIGHT.—THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the best

MATERIALS, he is prepared to execute all orders in the next and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

John B. Firbank. Jan. 10 cowst

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, &c. Just received and for sale by the subscribers, Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.

Cast Steel Axes of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour by the barrel. W. H. & P. Groome. Nov. 29. cowst

FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female.—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd. Dec. 20

For Sale, At Easton Point, a small cargo of Coal, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia.—It is of good quality and will be sold low.—for terms apply to ROBERT LEONARD. Easton Point, Jan. 3, 1834

In Talbot County Court, On the Equity side thereof. May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Crouch and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$255.

P. B. HOPPER. True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3, 1835.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, On the Equity side thereof. May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hussey late of said county, deceased, to John Goldsborough, and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$155.

P. B. HOPPER. True copy. Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3, 1835

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND Will make her last trip for the season to the Eastern Shore, on Tuesday next, the 6th January inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the spring, of which due notice will be given.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain. Jan. 3, 1835

NEW FALL GOODS WILLIAM LOVEDAY

HAS just returned from Philadelphia via Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, a very HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Among which are a handsome variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & CASSINETTS.

He thinks he has purchased his Goods at low prices and can offer them on the same terms, and solicits an early call from his friends and the public generally. Easton, Sept. 27th 1834.

MR. DUNCAN Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL at Mr. Lowe's (Easton Hotel) on Friday and Saturday next, where he will instruct in the following dances, viz:—Cotillions, Waltzes, Gallopes, &c. &c. Easton, Dec. 20

TALBOT COUNTY COURT. Sitting as a Court of Equity. November Term, 1834.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hambleton, Jr. heretofore appointed trustee for the sale of the property in the proceedings of this cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the Town of Easton at least once a week for six successive weeks before the said nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.

P. B. HOPPER. True copy Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Talbot County Court. Dec. 20

FALL GOODS. SAMUEL MAOREY

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store onposite the Court House, an elegant assortment of Choice Fresh Goods, selected from the latest arrivals, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, &c. &c. All of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country produce. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash. Easton, Nov. 15

PRINTING Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court, 19th December A. D. 1834.

On application of Joseph K. Neale, administrator of Howell Powell late of Talbot county, deceased, it is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 19th day of December in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of 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 Howell Powell late of 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of December 1834. JOSEPH K. NEALE

Dec. 20 N. B. Those persons who purchased goods at the sale of the above deceased's estate, and gave their notes, are informed that they are now due, & that the Administrator expects to leave this county in the spring, & consequently will expect punctuality as indulgence cannot be given.

J. K. N. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That application will be made by the Executors of the late Robert Miller, for renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz: 24 Shares No. 2201 a 2204 5909 a 5913 inclusive

7386 a 5912 7386 a 7389 do 7394 a 7397 17687 a 17690 do 17695 a 17698

5 Shares No. 10586, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8192

5 half Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive. The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thornburgh, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors, FRANCIS M. FOWLER, General Accountant, No. 4 St. Paul's st. Baltimore.

Dec. 13 4w MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court, December Term A. D. 1834.

On application of Sarah Smith, Administratrix of Thomas L. Smith late of Talbot County deceased, it is ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eight hundred and thirty four.

Test JAMES PRICE, Regr. of 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 Thomas L. Smith, late of 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four. SARAH SMITH, Adm'r. of Thomas L. Smith, dec'd.

Dec. 19 MARYLAND Talbot County Orphans' Court December Term A. D. 1834.

On application of Thomas O. Martin Administrator of Robert Williams 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 the town of Easton.

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 & the seal of my office affixed, this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test JAS. PRICE, Regr. of 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 Robert Williams, late of 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four. THOMAS O. MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert Williams dec'd.

Dec. 18 FARM HANDS WANTED. The subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves, of both sexes, for his plantation, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on application at No. 24 South street, Baltimore, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M. NAT. AUSTIN. Baltimore, Dec. 20 6w

POETRY.

THE BACHELOR.

BY RICHARD VAUGHAN, ESQ. What is a Bachelor, come Sir, say!

You shall hear, pretty Rose.—But first I'll say, A bachelor's stubborn ne'er came in your way;

A Bachelor, Rose—do you know old Quares? That lives in an alley up three pair of stairs?

You don't know him—well then I'll show It's a very strange fish, that you do not know;

It's a very strange fish, that you do not know; This same old Quares, in his younger days,

Why didn't he marry—do you ask that, Rose? If you'll ask it of him he'll say—"no body knows,"

For he never will own that he's got a flat, Or was ever married—no, nothing of that.

With his signs, and his vows, and his gallant style, With his handsome face, and soft, winning smile,

And his low polit, and his graceful dance, Which he'll swear, even now that he learned in France,

But the truth is Rose,—and the truth I'll tell— Old Quares was cut, as he knows very well.

And thought he could say of each beauty—"she's mine." And thus when he courted, the lady was misled,

Since then, dear Rose, this same old Quares Has lived in an alley, up three pair of stairs.

He'll quarrel with his lamp, that it won't give light; He'll quarrel with his fire that it won't burn bright;

He'll grumble, and growl, and gape all night, And mutter all the morning—his pillow wasn't right;

He'll quarrel with his washer-woman—poor old soul, He'd wash better himself, give him soap and a bowl;

Great Literary Enterprise.

Prospectus of two new Volumes OF WADLIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1855.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the most improved paper, and containing every extract from the newest and best books as they come from the press.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor.

The objects the Library had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverley novels for example; the Chronicles of the Crusades occupy two volumes which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book, and to send it to the subscribers by mail, and the only receipt of a new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, has undertaken the Editorial duties, has undertaken the Editorial duties.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and convenience which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

"The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for the increase of circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS.

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low—his friends and the public generally are especially invited to give him an early call.

PAGE'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE.

This is a new and Superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city, it has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson Esq., Robt. Oliver Esq., Messrs John Donnell & Sons and Jerome Bonaparte Esq.

PAGE'S HOTEL.

Exchange Buildings and will be conducted by the Subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

An Accountant Wanted.

A young man who can write a good hand, and is accustomed to Book-keeping and the adjustment of accounts may hear of employment by applying at this office.

TANNERY.

To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough, Caroline county.

Wanted to purchase.

SIX or seven likely Negroes, of both sexes, for a friend of mine, who wants them for his own use, and not to sell again.

For Sale.

The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,

of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will clean and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour.

CHARLES O. HARRA,

Gallows Hill—Baltimore, Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SHOES for their servants.

WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLERY, adapted to the present season.

PRINTING.

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

Collector's Notice.

All persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1854, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time.

FARNAM'S PATENT PUMPS.

The Subscribers having purchased of Dudley L. Farnam the exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others, to be used, the said improvement, that valuable "Patent Pump" within the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, &c.

A STRAY COW.

Came to the farm of the Subscriber, sometime in October last, a stray black Cow.—She has no ear mark—the flesh marks are a star in the forehead and few white spots near her flank—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away.

A MANAGER WANTED.

For the ensuing year on the Farm of Captain Henry E. Ballard, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for Sobriety and Industry, will find a desirable situation—no other need apply—for terms apply to

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

Wanted for the next year an overseer to manage a large farm. A man of family who can produce satisfactory testimonials of sobriety, industry and a general knowledge of farming, may obtain an advantageous situation by applying immediately to the subscriber.

NOTICE TO GUNNERS.

The Subscriber hereby forbids all gunning whatsoever upon any part of her land and especially upon Bay's Island. It must be understood by those who have been in the habit of frequenting her shores, and the public generally, that any visits hereafter for the purpose mentioned, shall be regarded as trespasses and proceeded against accordingly.

WANTED.

A number of Slaves, for which a liberal price will be given. The person wishing to purchase a native and now a resident of Maryland, know to the Editor of the Eastern Gazette. He prefers to get them in families, and in no case will separate them, as they are for his own use and he will see them moved and comfortably settled and kept together in a healthy climate.

CATTLE.

Taken to winter at 50 cents per month—Enquire of the Editor. Nov. 29

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Md., on Sunday night last, the 11th inst., a negro man who calls himself

NOTICE.

A young man who has been raised to the Farming Business, wishes employment for the next year as Overseer. For further particulars enquire of the Editor. Nov. 8

NOTICE.

A Gentleman, who has for many years successfully conducted an English school, being about to resign his present situation, is desirous of immediately obtaining another. Those gentlemen, who may have occasion for his services, will be pleased to address a line to X. Y. at Mr. Richard P. Spencer's, Merchant Baltimore, which shall be promptly attended to. Dec. 20

THE LADY'S BOOK.

(NINTH VOLUME.)

Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose. BY THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS, Published at \$3 per Annum, BY L. A. GODEY, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

STRAYED.

From the subscriber on Tuesday last, a sorrel Horse Colt with a blazed face—he will be one year old next spring and is of the usual size—any person who will give information so that the subscriber may get him again will be liberally rewarded. JOSHUA ADAMS. Nov. 22

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.

The undersigned having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL, which exists on his estate in Talbot County, informs the Agriculturists on and near the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay, that he agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article in any quantities that may be required.

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court.

December Term A. D. 1854. On application of Hester Ann Kirby administratrix of Thomas Kirby late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate &c.

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 Thomas Kirby 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

EMELINE.

about 12, or 13 years of age—I purchased her out of the estate of the late Thomas Bullen, Esq. of Talbot County, for a term of years—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver her to me in Baltimore, free of expense, shall receive the above reward. James Wilson. Dec. 13

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county, on the 20th day of July last, as a runaway, a black boy, who calls himself

HENRY BROOKS,

he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder, flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pants, and a black fur hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law. MAHLON TALBOT, Sheriff of Frederick county, Md. Dec. 25

100 REWARD.

RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB,

of tawny complexion and about 5 ft 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laborious and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whenever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward. ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, near Eastern Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland. My 7

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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. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1835.

NO. 3.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
SATURDAY MORNING  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS  
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
Not exceeding a square inserted three times  
for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE  
CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

A late number of the Foreign Quarterly (not so late however but that its contents might have been noted by our bookellers to their own advantage) contains a very spirited review of the "Impressions de Voyage" of Alexander Dumas, a work published at Paris in the beginning of the present year.

From the review, as well as the very copious extracts made from the work, we are induced to wonder that neither a republication nor a translation of it has appeared in this country. It seems to be the very Champagne of Travels, except that we now and then find a body in it not the less welcome because unexpected from its general sparkling appearance. The English Reviewer has drunk deeply of its spicy and exhilarating contents, and it is really comical to see with what extatic surprise he awakes from its wicker chairs to write a half sober notice of it. An unacknowledged, but most fruitful source of the Englishman's wonder, lies perhaps in the Traveller's having kept himself in a good humour.

"How, can this be bear's flesh?"  
"Yes, just bear's flesh."  
"Really?"  
"On my word of honor."  
"Well, it is really excellent."—p. 194.  
The host was called away to the other table, and Dumas did that justice to his steak, that might be expected from one whose carnivorous prowess had led to his being, described as "the Englishman who spoke French very well."—Three fourths of the dish had disappeared, when mine host returned and resumed the conversation:  
"That animal with which you are engaged was a famous beast."  
"I assented by a nod."  
"He weighed three hundred and twenty."  
"A good weight." I did not lose a single mouthful.  
"He was not obtained without trouble, I can assure you."  
"I can easily believe it." I raised the last morsel to my mouth.  
"The fine fellow ate half of the hunter that killed him."  
"The morsel flew from my mouth as if shot from a cannon. 'Devil take you!' said I turning round, 'for joking in this way with a man at dinner.'"  
"It is no joke, I assure you, but a positive fact."—p. 197.

Mine host then gives his guest so graphic a picture of the bear hunt, that long before the conclusion of his story all feelings of squeamishness are forgotten.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.  
THE BREATH OF DEATH.—There is a small round valley in the island of Java in the form of a large kettle. This place, which contains only a few acres, is called the Valley of Death, because no man, bird, or beast, can descend into it and live to make their escape. As you approach the banks of this fatal valley, within which no tree or living vegetable is ever seen, your blood is chilled within you as you look down upon the whitened skeletons of men and animals, who have here fallen victims either to accident or rashness. But what is most surprising, and would be altogether incredible without the testimony of facts and daily experience, is that many of the inhabitants, although warned by the fate of others before them, venture presumptuously into the abode of death, and are irrevocably lost. It is now very well ascertained that the deadly poisonous air of this valley is carbonic acid gas, which is heavier than common air, and is formed by the decomposition of bituminous matter in the bottom of the valley, Java being, as is well known, a volcanic island, the gas rises to a certain height in the valley, and then throws off in subterranean passages, as it does also in the Grotto del Cane, or Dog's Grotto in Italy.

Were our own house situated upon the margin of this gacious lake of death, how careful should we be to counsel and instruct our children & family, in order to prevent their falling into a death at once so sudden & awful. And how should we guard our own footsteps too, when travelling upon the brink of the clayey and slippery steep, lest some false step should in a moment launch us into this open sepulchre. But strange to tell, we convert our houses & cellars into just such a valley of death, whenever we kindle a fire of charcoal, or any kind of coal, either in grates, furnaces or stoves, unless we have the chimney or conducting it directly, and unless the atmosphere is of sufficient density to carry off the gas as fast as it is formed by the burning the coal. Otherwise the gas, being heavier than common air, will settle like water into the lowest place, and when once breathed into the lungs, it produces almost instant death. It is extremely dangerous in stormy weather to sit or sleep in a room with coal fire of any kind, if the wind blows the smoke and goes into the room. And opening the windows does not always answer. The door must be opened, so as to let the gas off at the bottom of the room. Otherwise, little children whose heads are not as high as the window, will certainly lose their lives. Frequently by shutting the valves of stoves in order to save the heat, this same 'valley of death' is produced. Particular pains should be taken to instruct servants in regard to this thing. Frequently the burning of a lamp in a small room produces the like fatal and deadly effect. In a cellar or vault where vegetable fermentation is going on to any extent, we must remember that there is but a step between us and death. Also in small rooms where many people are assembled, with the doors shut, the pure air is immediately breathed by those present, and the vital part of it, or the oxygen as is supposed, coming as it were in contact with the blood in the lungs, takes from the blood the superabundance of carbon it has acquired by circulation, and forms carbonic acid; and consequently the air we breathe out is carbonic acid gas, a deadly poison, the same fatal air that fills the 'valley of death' in Java. The fatal effects of breathing this gas in various ways are truly alarming. Many who do not faint and die immediately, are yet materially injured by it for years. But people will not believe. They still allow charcoal to

burned in their cellars in portable places, even when there is no fire place or possible escape for the gas. They still keep their doors closed with coal fires when the pressure of the atmosphere is taken off, or when the wind blows the gas back into the room. Only yesterday a gentleman fainted and was carried out by his office insensible or dead, and this is only one instance of the hundreds and thousands who are thus suddenly launched into this 'valley of death.' They still go into crowded rooms and send their children into crowded schools, where the air is vitiated from day to day, if not from generation to generation, and in all this, like the foolish Javanese, they suppose that they are exceptions in the human family, and that they shall escape without injury. I have one favor to ask of this class of people; I ask them to go with me to the island of Java—to accompany me to the fatal valley,—and while they stand upon the brink and look down upon the ghastly, frightful bones, that if then they are determined to make a plunge, they will at least consent to leave their children in the enjoyment of free and healthful air.

J. MACADAM, Jr.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The last payment of the debt due by the American people has been made, and the United States of America are free from debt of any kind, having redeemed its faith with all the nations of the earth, paid off the debt created by the revolution of 1776, and the war of 1812; and the credit of the Government is equal to that of any Government in any part of the world.—From the thirteen colonies we have increased to twenty-four free and sovereign states, and from three to thirteen millions of people. There can be no limits to our power and prosperity if we continue to regard national faith as the brightest star in our national banner. When we look to the appalling amount of the national debt of Great Britain, and indeed to the debt due by every monarchial Government, and then to our own powerful nation free from debt altogether, with unlimited credit, and a people untaxed and unshackled, we have a right to feel proud of our name as Americans. This proud to be called our second independence; for, to be free from debt is to be free in person and in mind; it is an event worthy of being celebrated as a jubilee—by ringing of bells and firing of cannon; but alas! the free citizens of this republic have been forestalled in their anxiety to celebrate this event by the sycophants and man-worshippers, who, anxious to turn every event into electioneering objects, are seeking to invest Andrew Jackson with the glory of having paid the national debt; and by a public meeting at Washington, have resolved to connect this event with the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans.

There appears to be no end to the absurd serenity shown to this man by individuals having personal and speculative objects in view; for all this "man-worshipping," this slavish devotion—this fawning dog-like spirit, is only to speculate upon his patronage and popularity—to get something out of him. The last payment of the National Debt has been made during the administration of Andrew Jackson, and this accidental event is all the real glory he has a right to claim. Was it his friends who assisted to pay this debt—his host of foreigners and aliens—his band of office holders—or the residents of the lanes and alleys who have contributed to pay off this debt? Not at all. The debt was paid by those whom he has sought most to injure—the merchants and agriculturists. Was it the economy of his administration that led to the speedy extinguishment of the National Debt? Let the following table show—

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| During the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, the expenditures of the government, were on an average, about | \$12,500,000 |
| During the three last years of General Jackson's administration the expenditures were, on an average about        | 18,000,000   |
| There being an excess of expenditure on the part of the present administration, during each year, of about        | \$5,500,000  |

In the eight years of his administration, by extravagance, peculations, &c. &c. not less than thirty millions will have been expended over and above the eight years of his predecessors, and this his flatterers will call an economical administration. Never were a people so deceived, so hoodwinked, never was there a people supposed to be free who really enjoy so little political liberty; never was there a constitution so little respected; never a country of laws so fiercely governed by the will of one man. Yet this arises from the sycophancy and adulation paid to him by men who surrender every jot of principle for ambition and interest; it arises from all legislation being perverted to selfish objects and the galling chains of party discipline taking precedence of a love of liberty, a respect for the laws, and a veneration for the constitution.

Ask, however, the Albany Regency and the aspiring chief, if Andrew Jackson is so great and glorious—so perfect in all his acts—so successful in all his measures—so popular with the people—so necessary to the happiness of the nation—whether they will consent to his remaining a third term in office, and they will tell you "it is not in the bond"—that glorious as he is, two terms are sufficient—that station in office is a republican principle—and that the immortal chief, he who conquers all kinds of enemies, at home and abroad, who has paid the National debt, and is all glory and perfection, must clear out and get back to Tennessee in the midst of all this glory, for another is waiting for his chair and has worked hard in all conscience to get into it.—N. York Star.

Our Relations with France.—The report submitted by Mr. Clay in the Senate on Tuesday, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the resolution with which it concludes, will relieve the anxiety of our fellow citizens throughout the Union, arising out of the critical state of our relations with France. Having little doubt, that this report will receive the sanction of the Senate, we heartily rejoice at the prospect, nay the certainty, it holds forth of an amicable termination of this unpleasant controversy and of a continuance of the blessings of peace to our country. We firmly believed that the peace of the country was endangered, & unnecessarily so, by the recommendation of the President of the United States, at the opening of Congress, to authorize the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal against France. We condemned that recommendation as ill-timed, precipitate, contrary to the pacific maxims and policy which had heretofore uniformly governed in our councils, and directly leading to open war.—The wisdom of the Senate is opportunely interposed to stay the fiery impetuosity of the Executive, to neutralize its injurious effects abroad, and to satisfy France, as well as the moderation and justice of our councils, as of their determination, sooner or later, to exact strict justice to our citizens from her as well as from every other nation. We rejoice more & more, that we have a Senate which, under Providence, seems to be our only shield from the malice as well as the corruption of the times.—Del. Jour.

## CONGRESS

Tuesday, January 6, 1835.  
IN SENATE.

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had been referred that portion of the President's Message on the subject of our relations with France, made a voluminous Report thereon, which was read by Mr. Clay, and occupied one hour and a half in the reading. The report concluded with the following resolution:  
Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time, to pass any law vesting in the President any authority for making reprisals on French property, in the contingency of provision not being made for payment to the U. States the indemnity stipulated by the Treaty of 1831, during the present session of the French Chambers.

Mr. Clay moved to make the report the special order for this day (Tuesday) week, and that it be printed.

Mr. Tallmadge concurred in many of the views taken in the report, but dissented from others. He thought that the report ought not to have been made now, and that its consideration ought to be put off to a later day.

Mr. Clay was of the opinion that the sooner Congress expressed its opinion on this subject the better; as well on account of the commercial interests of our citizens, as from the influence it would have in France.

The motion was then adopted.

Mr. Poindexter moved that 20,000 copies, extra, of the report be printed.

Mr. Clay suggested that 5000 copies would be sufficient.

Mr. Poindexter considered this the most important question that now agitated the country, and it was desirable that the views entertained by this enlightened committee should be as widely disseminated as possible.

Mr. Calhoun said he should vote for the largest number proposed. He had heard the report read with the greatest pleasure. It contained the whole grounds which ought to be laid before the people, that every one might judge for himself. Of all calamities that could fall on this country, he should consider a French war at this time, and on this question, the greatest and the most to be deplored.

Mr. Ewing stated that he should vote for twenty thousand, as the document was one of the highest importance.

Mr. Porter said he should also vote for the highest number named, coming as he did from a State, which was particularly interested in the question. He was extremely desirous that his constituents should be put in full possession of all the information relative to the question.—He should vote for 20 thousand, though he should have preferred 30 or 40 thousand.

Isaac Hill asked the Ayes and Noes, which were ordered.

Mr. Clay said he should yield to the suggestions of his friends, and vote for the largest number.

Mr. Leigh said he should vote against the largest number, solely because he believed that twenty thousand copies could not be printed and distributed in less than four months.

Mr. Preston most heartily concurred in the views thrown out in the report, as far as he could collect them from the mere reading. From what he heard he was of opinion that the document should be as widely disseminated as possible. He deprecated a war with France, as one that could be honorably and justly avoided.

Mr. Ewing hoped the honorable gentleman from Virginia would be satisfied when he told him that the Printer could get the report out in two or three days, and get the whole 20,000 printed in two weeks.

Mr. Wright would vote against printing 20,000 copies, not because he entertained any doubt that the report would be read, for it was a document which would go more rapidly through the country than perhaps any other which had been printed for some time past; but for the reason assigned by the gentleman from Virginia. This document was one which would be vastly interesting to every citizen of the country, but still he was of opinion that 5000 copies would be sufficient.

Mr. Poindexter persevered in his motion. In all cases relating to peace and war, the judgment of the People of this country ought to be given before they were decided. He would therefore give this document the widest dissemination.

Mr. Bibb said that this document was one of great importance to the people, and therefore should be widely disseminated, not only in this country but also across the water. He trusted that many copies would find their way into the chamber of deputies. He would wish that every member of the State Legislatures might have a copy, and he would dispose of 100 in that way among the members of the Kentucky Legislature.

The question was then taken and decided in the affirmative, viz:

Yeas.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Moore, Naudin, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, 23

Nays.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, Geo. Leigh, Linn, McKean, Morris, Preston, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tyler, White, Wright, 19.

The bill providing indemnity for French Spoliations prior to 1800, was called up as the special order, and on motion of Mr. Calhoun laid over until to-morrow.

The following resolution submitted by Mr. Calhoun yesterday, was taken up and adopted, and Messrs. Calhoun, Webster, Southard, King, of Geo. Bibb and Benton were appointed the select committee, viz:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the extent of Executive patronage; the circumstances which have contributed to its great increase of late; the expediency and practicability of reducing the same, and the means of such reduction; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Naudin, The bill authorizing the purchase of the right to use the steam bath of Dr. Boyd Reily, in the army and navy, was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, and after some remarks from Mr. Clayton, and the adoption of some amendments proposed by Messrs. Hendricks, Ewing, Robinson and Tyler, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, January 1st, 1835

The House met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

William A. Dulany, Esquire, a delegate returned for Charles County, and Robert Larimore, Esquire, a delegate returned for Queen Anne's County, severally appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

The message adopted by this House on Monday the 30th ultimo, informing the Senate that the House had formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed with the business of the session;

Also, the message proposing the appointment of a joint committee, to wait upon His Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the house were prepared to receive any communication he might be pleased to make;

Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's, presented a petition from sundry citizens of the first election district, of Queen Anne's county, praying the repeal of a part of an act passed December session, 1834, chapter 167, authorizing gates to be kept on the public roads in said county.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying the passage of an act,

to authorize and require the levy court of said county, to levy annually upon the taxable property of said county, a sum of money, to be paid to the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, for the privilege to the residents of said county, of passing the bridge over the Nanticoke river, at Vienna, without paying toll.

Which was read, and referred to Messrs. Jones, of Somerset, Cottman and Dashiell.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following standing committees.

Committee on Elections & Privileges.—Messrs. Sothorn, Jones of Somerset, Wharton, Devicom, Ricard, Shower, Kent of Calvert.

Committee on Ways and Means.—Messrs. Merrick, Nicols, Gantt, Cushing, McMahon, Gaither, Bruff.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Beckett, Brangle, Hughes, Roberts of Queen Anne's, Moores, Kershner, Dudley.

Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Turner of Calvert, Brangle, Scott, Dulaney, Key, Hambleton of Talbot.

Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Turner of Calvert, Brewer, Dashiell, Gaither, McMahon, Ridgely, Richardson.

Committee on Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Pratt, Wharton, Dudley, Cushing, Kent of Anne Arundel, Cottman, Burchenal.

Committee on Education.—Messrs. Cottman, Creighton, Scott, Wyse, Pratt, Gilliss, Trundle.

Committee on Militia.—Messrs. Hood, Hoarn, Duvall, Worthington, Ely, Ridgely, Nowland.

Committee on Insolvency.—Messrs. Dulaney, Dudley, Carter of Caroline, Busser, Dorsey, Teackle, Shower.

Committee on Divorces.—Messrs. Johns, Sothorn, Gale, Beall, Bussey, Ansan, Carpenter.

Committee on Crimes and Punishments.—Messrs. Brewer, Roberts of Frederick, West, Bevans, Hambleton of Talbot, Thomas, Turner of Caroline.

Committee on Indigent Persons by County Assessments.—Messrs. Sutton, Bruce, Welsh, Carter of Caroline, Iglehart, Larimore, Welby.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Dashiell, Devicom, Hambleton of Queen Anne's, Hardcastle, Harlan, Nelson, Williams.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Ely, Worthington, Iglehart, Mullikin, Roberts of Queen Anne's, Welby, Beall.

Committee on Inspections.—Messrs. Gantt, Fowler, Ford, Harland, Roberts of Frederick, Orrick, Gittings.

Committee on Lotteries.—Messrs. Burchenal, Hughes, Harding, Hood, West, Welsh, Cottman.

Committee on Expiring Laws.—Messrs. Moores, Duvall, Kirby, Hardcastle, Lavelle, Larimore, Bruce.

Committee on State Library.—Messrs. Wells, Wyse, Creighton, Jones of Baltimore, Kent of Anne Arundel, Mullikin, Haran.

Committee on Coloured Population.—Messrs. Jones of Balt. City, Merrick, Kent of Calvert, Harding, Turner, of Caroline, Gilliss, Sutton.

Committee on Corporations.—Messrs. Key, Kirby, Beckett, Teackle, Richardson, Thomas of Queen Anne's, Williams.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Kershner, Ansan, Wells, Ricard, Lavelle, Orrick, Hambleton of Queen Anne's.

Mr. Wharton submitted the following message,  
By the House of Delegates,  
January 1st, 1835.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
We propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to go into the election of a Senator in the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy in that body occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock.

By order,  
G. G. Brewer, Clerk.  
Which was read and ordered to lie on the table  
FRIDAY, Jan. 21, 1835.

The House met, present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the President of the board of trustees of Charlotte Hall Academy.

Which was read and referred to the committee on education.

Mr. Roberts, of Queen Anne's, presented a petition of Nancy Sharp, of Queen Anne's county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Richard Sharp.

Mr. Gale presented a petition of William B. Everett, of Kent county, praying for an act divorcing him from his wife Emily F. Everett.

Which was severally read, and referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company, desiring to be free of said bridge, for the citizens of Dorchester and Somerset counties, under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.

the mat, at the draw bridge, in said county.

Which were severally read and referred to Messrs. Nicols, Creighton and Richardson.

Mr. Roberts, of Frederick, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying the passage of an act authorizing justices of the peace to take cognizance and hold plea of all cases whatsoever, wherein the debt or damage claimed or laid, shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, and for other purposes.

Mr. Cottman presented a petition of Arnold E. Jones, John P. Gale, Jesse Hughes and others, citizens of Somerset county, praying the passage of an act to authorize the building of a bridge across Law's Thoroughfare, between the mainland and Deal's Island, in Somerset county.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Cottman, Dashiell, and Teackle.

Mr. Nicols presented a petition of sundry citizens of Vienna, in Dorchester county, praying the passage of an act, condemning a lot of ground in the vicinity of said town for the repairs of its streets, &c.

Also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying the passage of an act, authorizing the Levy Court of said county, to levy upon the assessable property of said county, a sum of money, for the use of the President and Directors of the Nanticoke Bridge Company for the free passage of its citizens over said bridge.

Which were severally read and referred to Messrs. Nicols, Creighton and Richardson.

Mr. Merrick obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate and extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in this State.

Ordered, That Messrs. Merrick, Burchenal, Pratt, Fowler, & Larrimore, report the same.

Mr. Merrick also obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled an act to alter the mode of compensating clerks of county courts and registers of wills, in the several counties of this State.

Ordered, That Messrs. Merrick, McMahon, Brengle, Cottman, and Hambleton, of Talbot report the same.

Mr. Wharton obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled an act to change the time of holding the General Elections in this State.

Ordered, That Messrs. Wharton, Gantt, Dudley, Teackle, Duvall, Turner of Calvert, and Helm, report the same.

Mr. Brengle obtained leave to bring in a bill entitled an act supplementary to the act entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors passed at November session, 1835.

Ordered, That Messrs. Brengle, Pratt, and Hambleton, report the same.

Mr. Burchenal obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the City's Island Company.

Ordered, That Messrs. Burchenal, Roberts of Queen Annes & Turner of Caroline report the same.

On motion of Mr. Cottman, Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message as relates to the subject of education, be referred to the standing committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Somerset, Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message, as relates to a select committee of five members, to be appointed by the chair.

In pursuance whereof, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Brengle, Wharton, Merrick, and Jones of Balt. the committee.

Mr. Dorsey, submitted the following order, which was twice read and referred.

Ordered, That the committee on ways and means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing the annual appropriation made by the Legislature, for the improvement of the harbor of the city of Baltimore, and transferring the same to the school fund.

On motion of Mr. Roberts of Queen Annes,

Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message as relates to the buildings within the public circle and the wall around the same, be referred to the committee on claims.

On motion of Mr. Pratt,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to report a bill regulating the rate of allowance to widows in all cases arising under the act of Descents, and in all cases of sale of real estate, under a decree of Chancery, where such sale is assented to by the widow.

On motion of Mr. Hughes,

Ordered, That the Governor and Council be requested to communicate to this house, any information in their possession relative to the progress made in the revision and collation of the laws of this State, as required by a resolution passed at December session 1835, No. 55, and what progress there has been of the early completion of said work.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Somerset,

Ordered, That the Speaker appoint a select committee of five members to examine the documents accompanying the Executive Message, to report those they may deem necessary to be printed, and to indicate appropriate disposition of those, not necessary to be printed.

In pursuance whereof the Speaker appointed Messrs. Jones of Somerset, Brengle, Bothron, Jones of Balt. and Wharton, the committee.

On motion of Mr. Merrick,

Ordered, That so much of the Executive Message, as relates to the southern and western boundaries of this State, be referred to a select committee of five members to be appointed by the chair.

In pursuance whereof the Speaker appointed Messrs. Merrick, Brengle, Devicemon, McMahon, and Jones of Somerset, the committee.

On Insolvency, reported a bill, entitled, an Act for the relief of Ormel Tower, and Matthew Scott,

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Dulany, the bill reported by him, entitled, an Act for the relief of William B. Buchanan, was taken up for consideration, read the second time by special order and passed.

The house then adjourned until tomorrow morning ten o'clock.

SATURDAY January 3d, 1835.

The house met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Mullikin presented a petition of the grand and petit jurors of Talbot county, praying for an increase of compensation.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Mullikin, Hambleton, of Talbot, and Bruff.

Also presented a petition of Mary Leonard, of Talbot county, praying to be placed on the pension roll of said county.

Which was read and referred to the committee on pensions to indigent persons by county assessment.

Mr. Burchenal reported a bill entitled, an act to incorporate the City's Island Company.

Which was read, and on motion of Mr. Merrick, referred to the committee on corporations.

Mr. Beckett submitted the following resolution, which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

Resolved by the general Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore, and his heirs be authorized, to pay to the several members of the present general assembly, and the officers thereof, or to their respective orders, the several sums of money now due, or that may from time to time become due to them respectively, and for which they shall obtain certificates from the chairman of the committee on claims, of the present house of delegates.

The house then adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

MONDAY January 5th 1835.

Governor Thomas was, this day, elected by the General Assembly—83 votes were given, as follows:

For JAMES THOMAS, 67  
Blank, 13  
Scattering, 3

In both Houses to day considerable local business was transacted. Petitions were presented in the House from the Grand and Petit Jurors of Washington county, praying that the Legislature will increase the salary of the Chief Justice of this State.

An order was introduced by Mr. Dorsey, of St. Mary's proposing the appointment of a special committee to examine into and report upon the condition of the several Banking Institutions in the State, &c. and further requiring the committee to ascertain whether any of the charters of said Institutions stand forfeited. On motion it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dorsey also submitted an order requiring the committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, that whenever an executor, administrator or guardian offers to pass a final account, the Register of the Orphans Court, shall transfer the papers to the county Court, who shall summon the parties interested to show cause why such account shall not be allowed, and when said Court shall pass such account it shall be final and conclusive by and between the parties. On this order the yeas and nays were called—and Mr. Dorsey's name was the only one that appeared in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, leave was given him to bring in a bill relating to final accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians.

The two Houses, by resolution determined upon an interchange of the services of the Captains.

A joint committee was appointed to wait upon Governor Thomas and inform him of his election, and request his attendance in the Senate Chamber to qualify according to the requirements of the law and the constitution.

Mr. Hambleton, of Talbot, presented a petition of Ann Maria Robinson, of Talbot county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Robert Robinson.

Mr. Cottman reported a bill, to provide for the building of a public bridge across Law's Thoroughfare in Somerset county.

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

On motion of Mr. Fowler,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, authorizing any one Judge of the several Orphans Courts in this State, to hold court for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Burchenal,

Ordered, That the committee on claims, be instructed to enquire into the propriety of allowing Thomas E. Martin, the usual compensation for publishing certain laws, passed at December session, 1833.

TUESDAY, Jan 6th 1835.

Mr. Cottman presented a petition of the levy and orphans courts of Somerset county, praying the enactment of a law authorizing the creation of five new offices in said county, for the preservation of the records.

IN THE SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 7th, 1835.

The senate met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Hughlett submitted the following message:

By the Senate, January 7, 1835.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

We have received your message of the 5th inst, proposing to proceed this day at 12 o'clock, to the election of a Senator, in the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy in that body, occasioned by the resignation of the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers, and concur therein. The senate have nominated the honorable Robert H. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, and have appointed Messrs. Hughlett and Emory, to count the ballots and report the result.

By order, J. H. Nicholson, Clk.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery,

It was ordered, that the usual standing committee be appointed by the President.

The President accordingly announced the following gentlemen to compose the several standing committees of the senate.

On Finance. Messrs. Morris, Chapman, Hughlett, Page, Wilson.

On Judicial Proceedings. Messrs. Mayer, Page, Pigman, Forrest, Groome.

On the Militia. Messrs. Emory, Wootton, Montgomery, Hughlett, Groome.

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

On Revolutionary Claims. Messrs. Hughlett, Morris, Montgomery, Groome, Dabrunn.

On Pensions. Messrs. Forrest, Claude, Osborne.

On Invalid Deeds and Defective Proceedings. Messrs. Page, Mayer, Forrest, Pigman, Wilson.

On Insolvency. Messrs. Pigman, Claude, Page, Hughlett, Montgomery.

On Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Wilson, Pigman, Montgomery, Mayer, Emory.

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

On Divorces. Messrs. Groome, Morris, Emory, Pigman, Wootton.

On Colored Population. Messrs. Emory, Chapman, Wootton, Wilson, Pigman.

The President laid before the senate a communication from the commissioners of lotteries, made in obedience to resolution No. 70, of December session 1837.

Which was read and referred to the consideration of the house of delegates.

The clerk of the house of delegates delivered the following message:

By the House of Delegates, January 7th, 1835.

Gentlemen of the senate.

We propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, this day at 12 o'clock to go into the election of a Senator to represent this State in Congress; to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers. Robert Henry Goldsborough, is put in nomination on the part of this house; and we have appointed Messrs. Hambleton of Talbot and Merrick, to join such gentlemen as may be appointed by the senate, to count the ballots and report the result.

By order, G. G. Brewer, Clk.

12 o'clock having arrived, the senate proceeded to the election of the United States Senator. The ballot box was prepared and the ballots deposited therein. It was then sealed up and delivered to Messrs. Hughlett and Emory who were appointed by the senate, in conjunction with the committee of the house of delegates to count the ballots and report the result.

They retired, and after a time returned and reported, that on an examination of the ballot box, it appeared there had been 84 votes given in all—of which Robert H. Goldsborough received 63 votes, scattering, 1 vote, and there were 15 blanks.

Whereupon it was declared, that the honorable Robert H. Goldsborough, is duly elected a Senator to represent this State, in the Congress of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers.

It was ordered, that the rules and orders for the regulation and government of the senate at the last session, be adopted for the present session until otherwise ordered; and that twenty copies be printed for the use of the senate.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATE.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

Mr. Hambleton, of Talbot, submitted the following message, which was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 7th, 1835.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body, this day at 12 o'clock, to go into the election of a Senator to represent this State in Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers.

Robert Henry Goldsborough is put in nomination on the part of this House, and we have appointed Messrs. Hambleton, of Talbot, and Merrick, to join such gentlemen as may be appointed by the senate, to count the ballots and report the result.

By order, Mr. Teackle submitted the following order.

Ordered, That a select committee to consist of seven members, be appointed by the chair, to consider upon the propriety of establishing a State Bank, and to inquire into the expediency of assenting to the provisions of a bill reported in Congress, which contemplates the distribution of a national currency, and the deposits of the moneys of the United States to institutions under the direction of the several States.

Which was read, and on motion of Mr. Bruff, ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following messages.

By the Senate, Jan. 7th, 1835.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

We have received your message of the 5th inst proposing to proceed this day at 12 o'clock to the election of a Senator in the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy in that body, occasioned by the resignation of the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers, and concur therein. The senate have nominated the honorable Robert H. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, and have appointed Messrs. Hughlett and Emory to count the ballots and report the result.

By order, J. H. Nicholson, Clk.

The hour of twelve having arrived, On motion of Mr. Bruff, the house was called and the door-keeper sent for the absent members; after a short time had elapsed, the door keeper returned and reported that all the members were in attendance. The house then proceeded to the election of a Senator in the senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy in that body, occasioned by the resignation of the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers, in conformity with arrangement made with the senate for that purpose, and the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, it was sealed up and delivered to the committee appointed on the part of this house, to meet the committee on the part of the Senate, to count the joint ballot of both houses, & report the result; who, having retired to the conference room, after a short time returned and reported, that on counting the joint ballot of both houses they had found that there were altogether eighty four votes taken, of which number James F. Brown received sixty eight votes, and James A. D. Dalrymple, received sixty seven votes, and that there were twelve blank ballots, and three scattering.

Whereupon, it was declared and resolved in the house of delegates, that James F. Brown be, and he is hereby recommended to his excellency the Governor of Maryland, to be commissioned as Register of Wills for Kent County, and that James A. D. Dalrymple, be also recommended to his excellency to be commissioned as Register of Wills for Calvert county.

A deputation from the Senate being announced, Messrs. Page and Morris, members of that body, appeared within the bar, and acquainted the Speaker and the House of Delegates, that in accordance with the joint invitations of both houses, which had been personally communicated to him, the Governor was then attending in the Senate Chamber, where the Senate requested the attendance of the Speaker, with that of the other members of this House, to witness the qualification of the Governor.

The Speaker thereupon left the chair,

and attended by the members of this house, went to the senate chamber, where the honorable James Thomas was duly qualified as governor of the State of Maryland in the presence of both houses, in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws thereof.

The speaker, attended by the members of the house, returned and resumed the chair.

The House then adjourned, until tomorrow morning, ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

On motion of Mr. Wootton, leave was granted to Messrs. Wootton, Pigman, and Emory, to report a bill for the repeal of the act of 1832, ch. 318, and for other purposes. The original act of '32 authorizes the Governor & Council to appoint three persons annually, to represent the State in all meetings of companies, chartered by the General Assembly, in which the state is a stockholder.

The President laid before the Senate an account of the expense of the Executive Department.

On motion of Mr. Cottman, the Treasurer of the Western Shore was ordered to report, the amount of the free school fund, the common school fund, donations to academies and colleges, and the total amount of money in any way applied to education in this state; and also the amount expended and applied in each of the counties, and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

Mr. Annan presented a petition from Frederick county praying an act of incorporation for a turnpike company.—The road will start at Westminster and run through Taneytown and Emmettsburg to the Pennsylvania line.

On motion of Mr. Cottman the committee of ways and means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law laying a tax on plaintiffs.

The order of Mr. Teackle, relative to the appointment of a select committee to consider the propriety of establishing a State Bank, was taken up, and after considerable debate was adopted.—The Speaker appointed Messrs. Teackle, Devicemon, Wharton, Tundle, Orrick, Moores and Gantt, as the committee.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce: UNITED STATES BANK.

Report of the Senate Committee. Eleven columns and a half of the Washington Telegraph of Monday are occupied with the Report of the Committee of Finance in the Senate.—Mr. Tyler Chairman—who were instructed at the last session to investigate the affairs and conduct of the U. S. Bank; and these eleven and a half columns are followed by the ominous words 'To be continued to-morrow.' The report states that every facility of investigation was afforded by the Bank, & no hesitation or reluctance manifested in furnishing any book or paper which was required. The first general inquiry of the committee respects the alleged violation of the charter. Under this head they successively consider the principal charges adduced in support of such violation, viz. the creation of an 'Exchange Committee, by the Bank, thereby devolving duties which it is said the charter entrusted to the Board of Directors, upon a small number of the Board, the substitution of Branch drafts, in place of the regular notes of the Bank; and the contract with the Barings.

In regard to the Exchange Committee, they say, 'With as much propriety it might be urged that the Senate or the House of Representatives had violated the Constitution by creating committees or appointing agents to execute the laws, as that the directors, seven of whom are necessary for the transaction of business, had violated their charter by the exercise of a similar power.'

On the subject of the Branch Drafts, there was a difference of opinion among the members of the Committee. Those of them considered such Drafts legal, regarded them in the charter of bills of Exchange, and considered their legality as sustained by decisions of the U. S. Courts, and also by the fact that for years past the government has taken the payments of its dues. Those of the contrary opinion think it would have been equally as legitimate for the Bank to have caused bills to be issued under the signature of any subordinate officer of the Bank, drawn either upon itself or its branches, as to have adopted the expedient to which it has actually resorted. It is considered also, that the restrictions imposed by the charter on the issue of any note of less amount than five dollars, might have been rendered wholly imperative, if under the right to issue a draft in the ordinary course of business, the Bank had directed no drafts to be issued, for the sole purpose of circulation, of a less denomination.'

Next comes the contract with the Barings, by which they were to invite the holders of the three per cent stock of the United States in Europe, to retain it till 1st October, 1833, the Bank engaging to pay interest quarterly until that time—and by which also the Barings were to buy up said stock on the best terms they could. This last part of the contract, on its coming to the knowledge of the Bank, was immediately disavowed by the Directors, and the Committee express themselves entirely satisfied that in entering into such a contract, the Agent exceeded his instructions. They therefore exonerate the bank from any blame in the premises, although they condemn the act itself, and if it could be fixed upon the Bank, as it cannot, they would consider it a manifest violation of the charter, which expressly declares that the Bank shall not be permitted to purchase any government stock whatever. The other part of the contract, which contemplated the postponement of the redemption of the three per cents beyond the 1st of October, 1833, the Committee also disapprove as will be seen from the following extract:

Counterfoits.—Bicknell's last Reporter states that counterfoit dollar notes on the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore, have been recently passed in Baltimore.—They are made payable to J. Patterson, letter B, dated July 4th, 1834, George B. Danbar, Cashier, W. W. Taylor, President. Well executed; paper thin and greasy.

To the reasons which have been assigned by the Bank for this measure, the Committee do not permit themselves to look. The circumstances in which the commerce of the country was placed by the heavy importations of the preceding year, the large amount falling due to the Government on custom house bonds, they apprehended effects on commercial operations and mercantile credit by the prevalence of the cholera—these were undoubtedly strong inducements with the bank to avoid, if possible the large remittance of \$5,000,000 abroad, to pay off the foreign holders of the three per cents; but the Government had ordered them to be paid on the 1st of October, 1832, and the 1st of January, 1833. The Bank was in possession of Government funds to an amount sufficient to meet the payment, and a postponement should not have been attempted, without its previous sanction.—It had, upon application being made to it, already postponed the redemption from July until October, and from those days it had a right to expect that the certificates of its stock should be delivered up. The committee do not believe that any injury would have arisen to the Government by the contemplated arrangement. The responsibility of the Bank alone, and the acquittal of the Government from future liability for the certificates postponed without its consent, would have been unquestionable; but still the bank, without its previous consent, should not have postponed the delivery of the certificates for a single day beyond that prescribed by itself. This view seems afterwards to have been taken by the bank, for in his correspondence with the Barings, he urges and obtains an alteration in the whole of the contract, and a surrender of the certificates of the stock was made, as is said by the Committee of Ways and Means in its report to the House of Representatives in 1833, at an earlier day than would probably have otherwise been done, had the agency of the Barings never been invoked; so that in truth the Government was rather benefited than injured by these operations.'

The Committee next pass to the question of the safety of the public deposits in the U. S. Bank; on which point the public were already abundantly satisfied. It appears from the statement of the Committee that the resources of the Bank above its liabilities of every kind, after deducting bad debts and losses, amounted on the 1st of November last, to \$4,008,520 66.

The committee then go into a detailed history of the operations of the Bank for some time before as well as after the removal of the deposits. In regard to the necessity of the curtailments consequent upon that event, the Committee express no distinct opinion. That they say that the Senate is most competent to decide. They however remark, that 'with such as have believed that it was time, on the 1st of October, 1833, for the Bank to begin to wind up its affairs, the extent of the curtailment, it would seem, cannot be objected to. Those on the contrary, who have regarded the institution as entitled to all its banking privileges and advantages for the full term of the charter, may question the necessity which was supposed to exist for any material change in its operations.'

The last question discussed in the 11th volume of the Report before us, is, 'What has been the management of the Bank? And the answer is summed up as follows: 'The Bank, in the last 11 years, has overcome all the difficulties which stood in its way; has given to its notes a universal circulation, redeemable wheresoever presented; has increased the circulation from four to twenty millions; has facilitated domestic exchanges by diminishing its rates; and by increasing the annual amount purchased from seven to seventy millions; has purified the general currency, and has doubled the profits of the Bank itself.'

Gov. Swain of North Carolina having been re-elected by the Legislature, has made an inaugural address; from which we extract the subjoined paragraphs:

'I do not hesitate to admit that it is not the mere collection of large sums of money which startled me. I am one of those who entertain the opinion that governments were instituted among men, to secure that protection which could not be afforded by a single arm and to affect that improvement necessary to the well being of the community, which could not be compassed by individual exertion. But these powers and these duties gentleman, belong appropriately and peculiarly to you have not been delegated, and cannot be safely confided elsewhere.'

It can scarcely be necessary to advert particularly to the evils which a redundant revenue has inflicted and is now inflicting upon the country. They are palpable to the observation of every one. It has corrupted the press, brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and created associations of persons whose interests are directly at variance with those of the great body of the people. It is impossible not to perceive that there are individuals rising up amongst us, who neither expect nor desire, by painful and laborious exertion, to secure either fame or competence, but to reap the easier reward which awaits the partizan politician.

I give it as an opinion, which is the result of some observation, and with the most painful assurance of its truth, that the power and patronage of the General Government must be restricted to narrower limits, or liberty will but too soon exist only in name.

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and attended by the members of this house, went to the senate chamber, where the honorable James Thomas was duly qualified as governor of the State of Maryland in the presence of both houses, in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws thereof.

The speaker, attended by the members of the house, returned and resumed the chair.

The House then adjourned, until tomorrow morning, ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, Jan. 9.

On motion of Mr. Wootton, leave was granted to Messrs. Wootton, Pigman, and Emory, to report a bill for the repeal of the act of 1832, ch. 318, and for other purposes. The original act of '32 authorizes the Governor & Council to appoint three persons annually, to represent the State in all meetings of companies, chartered by the General Assembly, in which the state is a stockholder.

The President laid before the Senate an account of the expense of the Executive Department.

On motion of Mr. Cottman, the Treasurer of the Western Shore was ordered to report, the amount of the free school fund, the common school fund, donations to academies and colleges, and the total amount of money in any way applied to education in this state; and also the amount expended and applied in each of the counties, and the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore.

Mr. Annan presented a petition from Frederick county praying an act of incorporation for a turnpike company.—The road will start at Westminster and run through Taneytown and Emmettsburg to the Pennsylvania line.

On motion of Mr. Cottman the committee of ways and means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law laying a tax on plaintiffs.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Jan. 17.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

On Monday the 5th inst. James Thomas was re-elected Governor of Maryland, for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday, 6th inst. Thomas W. Veazey, George C. Washington, Nathaniel F. Williams, John S. Martin and Gwynn Harris were elected members of the Council.

On Wednesday, Robert H. Goldsborough, of this county, was elected a Senator of the United States in the place of Ezekiel F. Chambers resigned.

On Thursday both Houses proceeded to the election of Registers of Wills for Calvert, and Kent counties, to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of the former incumbent: Mr. James A. D. Dalrymple was elected for Calvert, and Mr. James F. Brown, for Kent.

We regret to state that on Sunday night last, the Dwelling house of Horatio L. Edmondson, Esq. near Easton, was destroyed by fire—part of the furniture was saved.

JOSEPH J. MERRICK, Esq. of Washington county, is announced as a candidate to represent the congressional district composed of Allegany, Washington and a part of Frederick counties.

JUDGE WHITE.—A newspaper is about to be established at Washington to support Judge White for the Presidency. His Tennessee and other friends are zealous in his support, and we learn that it is their determination to bring him, with his consent, fully into the field, and that he is not under any circumstances, to be "killed off" by the office holders, who go in a body for the "veiled prophet."

It is understood, says the National Intelligencer of the 8th inst. that the President of the United States yesterday nominated to the Senate as a Judge of the Supreme Court, (to fill the vacancy on the bench occasioned by the decease of Justice Johnson,) JAS. M. WAYNE, now a Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia.

Jacob Bier was on Thursday last elected President of the Marine Bank of Baltimore, in place of Hezekiah Waters, resigned; and Philip Lüttig, Jr. was appointed Cashier.

The frigate Constitution, at the Charleston Navy Yard, has been ordered to be prepared for a cruise immediately.

There are eighteen large steam boats on Lake Erie, of which sixteen are owned in the United States.

A correspondent of Poulson states that there are 217 male prisoners and 1 female confined in Cherry Hill Prison—270 males and 35 females in Walnut Street Prison—170 males and 81 females in Arch Street Prison—and 104 boys and 64 girls in the House of Refuge.

We believe, says the London Record, that it is not generally known that every new speaker of the House of Commons on his accession to office, is presented with a magnificent Bible, which has generally been considered in the family of each Speaker as a sacred relic. This is one of the circumstances that reminds us of the piety of our ancestors.

The Washington Telegraph in speaking of the report on the relations with France, presented to the Senate by Mr. Clay says:—"We have felt the force of prejudice against this eminent statesman, and we admit that for this report, we, and every American citizen owe a debt of lasting gratitude. We cannot believe that the madness of party could drive the people willingly into a war with our ancient ally, but it is impossible to close our eyes to the tendency of public opinion in this country and in France, a tendency which we earnestly hope will be arrested by the force, eloquence and truth of this report, which, if it shall have this effect, will enroll its distinguished author among the greatest benefactors of his country."

The Washington Globe, of Saturday last says:—"The basis of the Treaty of 1793, as the boundary between the State of Maine, and the British dominions, will satisfy the people of Maine. That basis was secured by the treaty of Ghent, and we have good reason to believe will not be yielded by the present Administration. The present Administration will appoint no commissioner, or consent to the choice of no new umpire, who is disposed to give up any territory that rightfully belongs to any State of this Union. The basis of the treaty of 1793 will be rigidly adhered to by this Government, as fixing the North eastern boundary of the State of Maine. The opposition in Massachusetts and Maine need not anticipate that this Administration will with impunity yield any right to or suffer any wrong to be done by Great Britain, on this question of boundary."

We understand that another affair of honor was settled at Bladensburg, on Saturday morning last. The combatants were midshipmen belonging to the frigate United States, and had quarrelled in the Mediterranean. On the third fire, one of them was wounded in the knee; but we hope not dangerously. He is a citizen of Baltimore, and a young gentleman highly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances.—They must indeed, have hot blood, who can repair to the field of honor in the present weather.—Chronicle.

We were on Friday shown, says the National Intelligencer, a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Paris, under date of December 1st, from which we are allowed to make the following extract:—"The general impression here is that the Chambers will refuse the appropriation for the payment of the twenty-five millions (of francs.) I have talked with many of the Deputies and almost all are of that opinion. The question will be brought up early, and will be made a Ministerial one; and if the appropriation be not made, the Ministry will go out."

From Washington.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, under date of Thursday evening, Jan. 1, says:—"Time was, when the President of the United States used, on New Year's day and 4th of July, to treat the sovereign People with a glass of wine and a slice of pound cake; but the present incumbent of the Presidential chair has reformed the practice, and 'assumed the responsibility' of withholding the usual supplies of cake and wine. Now, for this kind of reform, no one, who has witnessed the disgraceful, and indecorous scramblings for refreshments, &c. at the President's levees, can blame the Chief Magistrate. I have myself, witnessed the smashing of decanters, wine glasses and china plates, as the waiters were attempting to hand refreshments to the company."

[Extract of a letter from Annapolis, Maryland.] The full length likeness of Charles Carroll of Carrollton painted by Sully, has been placed in the Senate Chamber.—It has been placed over the door leading to the committee room which is a bad place for light to reach it. It appears to be well executed, and will add to the high fame of the artist. Governor John Eager Howard's portrait has also been placed there; it was executed by the same artist and is agreed on all hands to be an excellent likeness.

A bill to regulate the composition of Custom House officers, submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and referred to the committee on Commerce, classifies those officers in to eight distinct classes, of which those of the port of New York constitute the first class. The collector to receive \$5000, his deputies \$1666 each; naval officers \$3750, his deputy \$1125; the surveyor \$2343 each, his deputy \$1111; appraisers and assistants 2500 each—other officers from 1250 to 900 each.

The second class consists of the officers of the ports of Philadelphia, Boston, Charleston and Mississippi. Their emoluments are about twenty per cent below those of the first class—collector \$4000, &c.

The fourth class comprises Baltimore, Portland, Philadelphia and Charleston—collector \$3000, deputy 1000, and so in proportion. We find Annapolis in the eighth class—collector 500, &c.

The proportion of officers to be employed in the District of New York, not to exceed in number the following, to wit: one collector, three deputy collectors, one naval officer, one deputy naval officer, three surveyors, one deputy surveyor, seven appraisers and assistants, one hundred permanent and thirty temporary inspectors of the customs, forty permanent and six temporary weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers, sixty clerks of the first, and sixty of the second grade.—Republican.

At the earnest request of many persons conversant with the subject, His Excellency the Governor has issued his warrant, directing a special session of Anne Arundel county Court, to be held in this city, commencing on Tuesday the 6th inst. for the purpose of trying the persons who are accused of participating in the riots and murders upon the route of the Rail Road in said county. Most of the accused, as well as many of the witnesses in the case, are at present confined in Baltimore county jail; the latter for want of security for their appearance.—Repub.

THE SPECIAL COURT.—Ordered by the Executive, for the Trial of the Rail Road murderers, met in this city on yesterday morning—present, Ch. J. Doney.

The prisoners, and witnesses in the case, not having arrived, the Court adjourned until to day.

From the Annapolis Republican.

On Wednesday Col. Sappington was chosen President of the Senate, Benj. Forrest, Esq. in consequence of indisposition, having declined the station.

ANNAPOLIS, JANUARY 3.

On being conducted to the Speaker's Chair, to which he was elected on Tuesday last; Mr. BLAGROSTRE, addressed the House of Delegates to the following effect: Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

I rise for the purpose of returning you my sincere acknowledgments for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations.

When I survey this assembly, composed as it is of men of so much experience, intelligence and wisdom, and reflect that over such an assembly I am called to preside, I cannot but feel distrustful of my abilities to discharge the duties of this chair. These duties are numerous and of difficult performance, and perhaps it would have been better for me to have declined the honor you have been pleased to confer, and thus afforded you an opportunity of selecting another who would do more credit to the station. But in assuming the duties of the chair, I am sustained by the pleasing anticipations confidently entertained, that the same feelings which prompted you to elevate me to the station I now occupy will induce you to cast the veil of charity over my imperfections, and that you gentlemen will supply by your own efficient aid, all my deficiencies.

You gentlemen compose one of the most important departments of the State Government. You are the immediate representatives of the people, the proper guardians of their political rights. The confidence they have reposed in you, by your election, involves a weighty responsibility, which I trust and confidently believe, you will adequately meet. The people's interests are the interests of the representative to which it should be his greatest ambition to promote. Upon the result of your deliberations, gentlemen, greatly depend the happiness, prosperity and welfare of the state.

We are all gentlemen, the heirs of an invaluable legacy, the preservation of which has been entrusted to us by the people of Maryland, and it remains in part for us to determine whether it shall be preserved, unimpaired; or whether it shall be surrendered to the iron grasp of despotism. We have assembled here for the purpose of legislating for the public good, and whatever may have been the political complexion that distinguished us at home

may I indulge the fond hope, that no party feuds will mingle in your deliberations; but that as members of one common family; the kindest feelings may be entertained, and that we may make one common cause in the preservation of the rights entrusted to our guardianship, and the promotion of the best interests of our constituents.

It is not to be expected, that the business of this house can be conducted by him who now addresses you, in a manner satisfactory to you, profitable to the State, or creditable to himself, without a zealous and active co-operation on your part in the preservation of that order and decorum which are so essentially necessary to wise, prompt and salutary legislation.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I pledge you my best abilities for the performance of the duties you have been pleased to assign me, and shall endeavor so to discharge them, as to give satisfaction to you, to ensure the approval of my own conscience, and promote the best interests of the State.

COURT OF APPEALS. DECEMBER TERM, 1834. Wednesday, December 31.—Present as yesterday.

Nos. 121, 2, 3. Elizabeth Lee vs. Robert Welsh of Ben et al. and Robert Welsh of Ben. et al. vs. Lee. Appeals from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county. The argument of these cases was commenced by Pinkney for Elizabeth Lee.

Thursday, January 1, 1835.—Present as yesterday.

The argument of the above cases was concluded by Pinkney for Elizabeth Lee, Alexander for Welsh, and Randall for Stephen L. Lee.

Friday, January 2.—Present as yesterday. GREEN, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in No. 18, Michael Hanahan vs. William O'Neal, Jr. Judgment affirmed.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE. By the packet ship Silvio de Grassa, Capt. Weiderholt, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received full files of Paris papers to the 9th December and Havre to the 12th inclusive. The ship was boarded by our news-boy yesterday at 4 P. M. about 25 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, during a very heavy squall, thus making the trip in the unprecedented short space of 19 days. On the 8th December, the chamber of Peers assembled, when none of the Ministers and not more than eighty peers were present. Baron Pasquier took the chair. In the Chamber of Deputies, the American claims formed no part of their discussions. We extract the following:—

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DIED. In this town yesterday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Middleton.

On the 4th instant at his residence in the Chapel District in this County Mr. Richard M. M.

On the 9th instant at his residence in this county, Mrs. Row, wife of Mr. Edward Row.

On the 11th instant, at his residence in this county, Mr. Henry Lloyd.

MILLINERY & MANTUA. In this town yesterday morning, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Henry Middleton.

On the 4th instant at his residence in the Chapel District in this County Mr. Richard M. M.

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On the 4th instant at his residence in the Chapel District in this County Mr. Richard M. M.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

a large and general assortment of

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal in faithfulness, workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the United States, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the most exact prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 17 1835

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 21st instant, at the farm of Jonathan Clark, (adjoining the farm of Dr. Theodore Denny, near Easton,) will be sold, on a credit of three months, the purchasers giving note with satisfactory security, household furniture, six valuable horses, stags, cattle, pigs, corn, farming utensils, a gear and harness, and the lease of the farm for the present year, fifty bushels of wheat and six bushels of rye, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Attendance given by the subscriber.

JAMES C. WHEELER. Jan. 17 1835

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

THOMAS OLDFORD & WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, beg leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of

OLDSON & HOPKINS and have opened in the Store Room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets a Grocery and Variety Store.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Articles in their line, such as GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c. which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission. Dec. 30 1834

FARM HANDS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves, of both sexes, for his plantation, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on application at No. 24 South street, Baltimore, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M.

NAT. AUSTIN. Baltimore, Dec. 20 1834

M

POETRY.

From the Washington Telegraph. DEATH. To a Friend, on the Death of his Mother. BY JOHN AUGUSTUS SHEA.

Can this be death? The yielding up a transitory breath— Seeking a tranquil for a stormy clime— Pleasure for pain—eternity for time—

And what is death? In dark despair to yield the unwilling breath— To see with bursting eye the charnel open—

The editor of the Journal from which the preceding verses were extracted pronounced them such as would have been creditable to the pen of Addison or Pope, and it must be acknowledged that they would not dishonor the pages of any author who has written in the English tongue.—Sat. Covr.

A CARD.

The Subscriber informs the public that he has discontinued his business, with the view of closing his concerns here, which he is anxious to do by the opening of Spring.

JAMES L. SMITH.

N. B. THE TAILORING AND SEWING BUSINESS is now carried on at the recently occupied by the subscriber, near the market house, by my brother, DAVID M. SMITH, to whom I recommend my late customers and the public, feeling assured that he will be able to give general satisfaction.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers, Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court, 19th December A. D. 1834. On application of Joseph K. Neale, administrator of Howell Powell late of Talbot county, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 19th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of 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 Howell Powell late of Talbot county deceased, it is

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 19th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That application will be made by the Executors of the late Robert Miller, for renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz.

7886 a 5912 7386 a 7389 do. 7394 a 7397 17697 a 17690 do. 17695 a 17698

5 Shares No. 10596, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8192

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female.—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to

EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd. Dec. 20

For Sale, At Easton Point, a small cargo of Coal, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia.—It is of good quality and will be sold low—for terms apply to

ROBERT LEONARD. Easton Point, Jan. 3, 1834

In Talbot County Court, On the Equity side thereof.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Crouch and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$255.

P. B. HOPPER. True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3, 1835.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, On the Equity side thereof.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hassey late of said county, deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$185.

P. B. HOPPER. True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3, 1835

THE STEAM BOAT

Will make her last trip for the season to the Eastern Shore, on Tuesday next, the 6th January inst., weather permitting.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain. Jan. 3, 1835

MR. DUNCAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a

DANCING SCHOOL at Mr. Lowe's (Easton Hotel) on Friday and Saturday next, where he will instruct in the following dances, viz.—Cotillions, Waltzes, Gallopedes, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 20

TALBOT COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Equity.

November Term, 1834. Solomon M. Jenkins, agt.

Manlove Hazel and Julia Ann, his wife, John W. Jenkins, William W. Byrne & Elizabeth his wife, Thomas H. Jenkins, Mary Jane Jenkins, Edward Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins and John Stevens.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hambleton, Jr. hereunto appointed trustee for the sale of the property in the proceedings of this cause mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the Town of Easton at least once a week for six successive weeks before the said nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty-five.—The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.

P. B. HOPPER. True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Talbot County Court. Dec. 20

FALL GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store on the Court House, an elegant assortment of

Choice Fresh Goods, selected from the latest arrivals, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware

Crockery, Glass, &c. &c. all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash. Easton, Nov. 15

CART WHEEL, PLOUGH, & WAGON WRIGHT.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the best

MATERIALS, he is prepared to execute all orders in the most and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

John B. Firbank. Jan. 10 cow3t

PRINTING Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

Great Literary Enterprise

Prospectus of two new Volumes OF

WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered, this, certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any charge. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information and by the personal of which, a person, however remote from the mart of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father so, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the Library had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the original Prospectus. In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the Select Circulating Library may be received at the most distant part of the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at a little more expense, than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes; which are sold at \$1.25 to \$1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with their nearest at hand, and will be supplied with their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c. &c. publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting & entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, & novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, which will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afforded him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books;—These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and convenience which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility

TERMS. "The Select Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole fifty two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopaedia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is FIVE DOLLARS for fifty two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which (uncounted are afforded unless extensively patronized. Payment at all times in advance.

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher \$20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally.

Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for \$4.00, by uniting in their remittances.

those subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE, No. 207, Chesnut street, basement story of Mrs. Seord's Philadelphia House. Philadelphia, November, 1834.

Companion to Waldie's Library.

The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public.

Before the Select Circulating Library had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many there were still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world must pass unobserved, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgements.

More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of "Magazines," interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quaterlies. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret.

To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the press, it will be offered to the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, more facility offers for subscribing, and having fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies.

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

1. The "COMPANION" will contain the earliest periodicals of the best matter in the British periodicals.

2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the Library—each number containing thirteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the Library at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume; and to those who do not take the Library itself, a volume every year, of 416 pages of the size of the present.

3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each.

4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

The proprietor of the "Select Circulating Library," fully aware from experience of the advantages to the public of the rapid diffusion of cheap and select literature, has been induced to add the important feature to the work, and of course leaves it optional with the present subscribers and others to take it or not.

It is confidently believed, that with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be compressed in this form at a rate of subscription and postage, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy-eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly.

Subscription to the "Companion," will be taken either with or without the "Library."

The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking.

ADAM WALDIE. Nov. 8 4t

100 DOLLARS REWARD

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Md., on Sunday night last, the 14th inst., a negro man who calls himself

ZEDOCK GIBSON,

about 30 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of dark complexion, bald head occasioned by a burn when a child, a scar on one side of his face, and several other marks not recollected,—has a bold look when spoken to and talks fluently. Had on when he ran away a new suit of kersey, of blue warp and black filling, top linen shirt, hair cap and coarse shoes. He has no debt changed his clothing.

The above reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the above runaway negro man if taken out of the State, and confined in Denton or Easton jail, so that I get him again, or a reward of 50 dollars will be given if taken in the State and secured as above.

EDWARD R. PERRY. Near Dover Bridge. Caroline county Dec. 27, 1834.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS, Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,

a handsome and general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen & Glass Ware, &c. &c.

And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call. Easton, Oct. 18th 1834. 3w cow3t

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

This is a new and Superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city, it has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson Esq., Robt. Oliver Esq., Messrs. John Donnell & Sons and Jerome Bonaparte Esq., with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called

PAGE'S HOTEL Exchange Buildings and will be conducted by the Subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE. Baltimore, Oct.—Nov 29 6m

TANNERY

To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county. Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyde Mills &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.

Apply to Ann H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington. Greensborough, July 12.

For Sale. The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

Rice's Patent Wheat Fans, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer, W. Grason, Gerald County, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esqrs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardecastle and Robert Hardecastle, Esqrs. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esqrs. of Kent county, Md.

Thomas R. Perkins. Centreville, Queen Ann's co. Md. } Oct. 11 3m (W)

CHARLES O. HARRA,

Gallows Hill—Baltimore.

Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SHOES for his servants, made of the best Spanish leather and warranted for twelve months—all orders directed as above will be punctually attended to. N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen at this office.

NOTICE. A young man who has been raised to the Farming Business, wishes employment for the next year as Overseer. For further particulars enquire of the Editor. Nov. 8

WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLERY,

adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call. Sept. 27 3w

NOTICE. A Gentleman, who has for many years successfully conducted an English school, being about to resign his present situation, is desirous of immediately obtaining another. Those gentlemen, who may have occasion for his services, will be pleased to address a line to X. Y. at Mr. Richard P. Spencer's, Merchant, Easton, which shall be promptly attended to. Easton, Dec. 20 4t

WANTED. A number of Slaves, for which a liberal price is offered. The person wishing to purchase is a native and now a resident of Maryland, know to the Editor of the Easton Gazette. He prefers to get them in families, and in no case will separate them, as they are for his own use and he will see them moved and comfortably settled and kept together, in a healthy climate. Those who are willing to sell may be fully assured that their servants will be treated with particular kindness and attention to their wants and comforts. For the name of the purchaser application may be made to the Editor. Dec. 13 8w

THE LADY'S BOOK

(NINTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose. BY THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS, Published at \$3 per Annum, BY L. A. GODEY, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

STRAYED From the subscriber on Tuesday last, a sorrel Horse Colt with a blazed face—he will be one year old next spring and is of the usual size—any person who will give information so that the subscriber may get him again will be liberally rewarded. JOSHUA ADAMS. Nov. 22

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court, December Term A. D. 1834.

On application of Hester Ann Kirby administratrix of Thomas Kirby late of Talbot County, deceased, it is

ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of 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 Thomas Kirby 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 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate

Given under my hand this 9th day of Dec. 1834. HESTER ANN KIRBY, Adm'r of Thomas Kirby, deceased. Dec. 13

100 REWARD. RAN off from the subscriber between Saturday 17th and Wednesday the 21st of this month of May, a negro lad named

JACOB, of tawny complexion and about 5 t or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whit Sunday Holydays—He is a shrewd and sensible fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward. ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, near Easton Talbot county, Eastern Shore of Maryland. May 27

Collector's Notice. All persons indebted for county Taxes for the year 1834, will please take notice that they are now due, and the time specified by law for the collection of the same will not allow me to give indulgence, as I am bound to make payment to those who have claims upon the county in a specified time. Therefore it is expected that you will be prepared to pay them when called on. Those who do not comply with this notice may expect the letter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons; as my duty as an officer will compel me to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice. John Harrington, Collector of Talbot county Aug. 30

A STRAY COW. Came to the farm of the Subscriber, sometime in October last, a stray black Cow—She has no ear mark—the flesh marks are a star in the forehead and a few white spots near her flank—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take her away. THOMAS DEWLIN. Talbot County Dec. 13, 1834.

A MANAGER WANTED For the ensuing year on the Farm of Captain Henry E. Ballard, near Annapolis. A person that can come well recommended for Sobriety and Industry, will find a desirable situation—none other need apply—for terms apply to THOMAS FRANKLIN, Annapolis. Dec. 13 4t

NOTICE TO GUNNERS. The Subscriber hereby forbids all gunning whatsoever upon any part of her land and especially upon Royston's Island. It must & shall be understood by those who have been in the habit of frequenting her shores, and the public generally, that any visits henceforth for the purpose mentioned, shall be regarded as trespasses and proceeded against accordingly. Eliza C. Skinner. Nov. 29.

Rural Mill Family Flour. FAMILY FLOUR of the above brand, warranted very superior, in whole and half barrels, manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, who have always in store City Mills and Howard street FLOUR. ED. BEATTY & CO. Pratt street, adjoining Rail Road Depot. The Easton Gazette, will publish the above six times and charge the Patriot office. Oct. 4 eobt.

STRAYED OR STOLEN From the subscriber's farm near Easton, on or about the 16th of last month (November) a black work ox about 3 years old, short in the leg and bulky in the body and distinctly marked upon the neck by the yoke.—The ear mark was a slit and under-bit in the left and a crop and slit in the right. Information that shall lead to the recovery of the ox or detection of the thief will be suitably rewarded by ROBERT H. RHODES. Dec. 13

# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine of Progress—RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—A Free Press is the Basis of a Free People—The People of the United States must ultimately be supported or overthrown by their Representatives—The People are Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1835.

NO. 4.

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.

**Beauty of Litigation.**—The editor of the Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel, in an article on the abuses and defects of the civil law generally and of that of Georgia in particular, gives the following illustration of that system which, (saith Sir William Blackstone or somebody else) is "the perfection of human reason?"

A man sued another for the value of his work and labor bestowed upon a house which he had built for the defendant. He sued in the inferior court, where he obtained a verdict. The defendant appealed, and, after the usual delays, his case came on for trial. Before unfolding his proofs, it appeared that there was another person (we will call him A.) who had some interest in the contract, and a motion was made for a nonsuit, on the ground that A. should have joined in the action. The motion was sustained, and the plaintiff was nonsuited.

He now re-commenced his suit joining A. with him in the action. He commenced as before, in the inferior court; where he succeeded. Defendant appealed; and in the mean time a new judge was elected for that circuit. The case came on for trial; and, upon the hearing, a motion was made for a nonsuit, upon the ground of the improper joinder of A. in the action. The judge now on the bench happened to be the very man at whose instance the first nonsuit was granted; the plaintiff, therefore, felt himself very secure from this motion. But he was mistaken. The judge stated that he was well acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and deeply regretted that he could not agree with his predecessor—that he had examined the authorities with care, and the examination had resulted in a settled conviction that A. ought not to have joined in the action; and under this conviction, there was no other alternative but to nonsuit the plaintiff, which was done accordingly.

The plaintiff now commenced his action as he did at first. Before it reached the final trial the second judge was deposed, and the third was placed over the circuit. We left that circuit before the case came before this judge, but we understand that he nonsuited the plaintiff a third time, on the ground that A. ought to have been joined in the action; and that, before the plaintiff could accommodate himself to the views of this judge, his case was barred by the statute of limitations. If so, the defendant got his house built for nothing; and the plaintiff, in addition to the expenses of the house, was saddled with the cost of three suits and six trials.

**Monomania.**—The most singular case of monomania, or derangement upon one topic, was that of capt. Jonathan Elwell, recently deceased in Northport. Many years since, capt. Elwell was the owner and master of a brig which he was repairing at a southern port, when, from some trifling difference about the price of repair, or for refusing to settle a bill twice, he became involved in a law suit, and lost his vessel. He was so stung with the injustice of the case, that, in the highest excitement, he repaired to Washington, and stated the circumstances to president Madison. Of course the president could do no more than sympathize with him, but capt. Elwell carried away some confused notion about the interview, and continued to prosecute his appeals for justice, and lay open his grievances thenceforth to all who had patience to hear him, and read his timeworn documents. It might be supposed that the consequence of this continual excitement and constant attention to one subject, would have entirely destroyed his mind; it was not so, however, for nature came to his relief, and made him partially crazy; upon all subjects but that of property capt. Elwell was perfectly sane.—He supposed himself to be the owner of more property than the United States could command, and that the government was his debtor; no consideration would have induced him to sign a discharge of any one citizen, as he supposed he should thereby release the whole; we have known of his being offered in good faith, no inconsiderable sums to do this, but he always resolutely refused. He was accustomed, when upwards of sixty years old, to make long journeys on foot, as he said, to attend to his business, so that at length almost every one, between Belfast and Washington, had heard of capt. Elwell, and when the old man claimed a passage in the mail or steamboat, accompanied with an avowal that both were his property, he was seldom refused.

He has told us his interviews with the different presidents, and likewise with Mr. Webster and other distinguished personages, and he was never happier than when discoursing about the certainty of

the ultimate recovery of his claims. If we told him he was growing old, "Well, if I don't get it," the old man would answer, "my heirs will." We never saw capt. Elwell without being reminded of the admirable drawn character of Peter Peabees, in Scott's Redgauntlet." Well, the old man is dead, and certainly when we saw the death announced, and brought to mind the many friendly chats we had held with him—for he was a good hearted and, with one exception, sensible man—we brushed away something like a tear.

[Bangor Whig.]

From the Newark Advertiser.  
**A Hunt after a New Jersey Justice.**—It will be remembered, that one of the persons implicated in the acts of piracy at Barnegat Inlet, was a Justice of the Peace; and that he succeeded, by a precipitate flight, in escaping at the time those now in prison were taken. On Wednesday afternoon, the Marshal (Gen. Darcy of this town) received information from a friend that the worthy magistrate, (Wm. Platt, Esq.) supposing all danger over, had returned to his residence. He accordingly set out the same evening, in company with Mr. L. A. Sykes, who volunteered for the occasion, to wait upon him.

They reached Hightstown about midnight where they experienced several hours delay in consequence of the difficulty of procuring further conveyance, and were at length only able to proceed through the voluntary intervention of Mr. R. M. Smith and R. M. Job.

The latter gentleman very generously became their guide through the almost interminable pines of Monmouth, but in consequence of the detention at Hightstown, they did not reach the coast, a distance of 50 miles,—until after daylight, which of course betrayed their expedition to the neighborhood, affording the guilty an opportunity to escape. The Justice escaped from his house just as the party arose up, and took to an extensive, barren forest which begins within a few rods of the house.

The Marshal, with Mr. Sykes, discovering his track in the snow, pursued it for about 3 miles, meandering in every direction through almost impenetrable thickets of scrub oaks, pines, and briars. As there is very little snow in that vicinity, not exceeding an inch or two any where, they found it extremely difficult at times to trace him, but they at length spied him at a distance, and soon brought him to a stand. He presented a double-barrelled pistol, and in the most furious manner threatened death to the man who should arrest him. He was advised to cool his rage, and finding that the gentlemen, being themselves armed, were neither intimidated nor disposed to do him any personal injury, in a few moments yielded his pistol, and submitted to an arrest.

The party quietly retraced their steps to the house, where our worthy Magistrate claimed the privileges of bail, and gave good and sufficient security in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at Court.

We are informed as soon as the party first reached the neighborhood, the females were seen running in all directions to sound the alarm, by which means others who are implicated entirely escaped. Gen. Darcy and Mr. Sykes returned to town about day break this morning; having been absent two nights and a day.

From the American Daily Advertiser.  
**MR. POULSON.**—I have on my table a little work entitled "Hamlet, a dramatic prelude, in five acts."—This singular production is by JAMES RUSH, M. D. I mean by the term singular, to convey the idea, not only that it is unusual, but that it is the production of genius, for I hold genius to be somewhat a rare commodity. Genius is original, bold and striking; and commands attention; it is to the world of mind what fine wine is to the blood, whilst the brain that operates on other's labors, is like that same rich wine diluted with water.

Now the work before me is original, and it is bold and striking. But it is marvellously curious within. It is satire, and very keen satire—but whilst we see the flash, and the point, we look around, wondering at whom it is aimed, or upon whom it was meant to fall. That it hits its objects, I have no doubt. There is no disguise as to the cunning politician. He is in broad glare, and is made contemptible enough. But there are others on whom the flash is made to descend, and the lightning that killed Pope's William, "without recording thunder."

I have been every day expecting some one or more of the victims of this satire to speak out, and by their writing let the world see at whom the shafts were sped. But all are silent! They are wiser than the person at Washington, who being characterized in an article that appeared in one of the journals of the city, seeing his likeness, though he was not named, addressed a note to the editor, with his name to it, demanding an apology or satisfaction. The editor stepping upon his vantage ground, replied—"then its you, is it?" O, I was not before aware of this. But as you take the character, and own its justness, you must excuse me from descending to your level—or something of this sort.

Now that Doctor Rush has sketched

well his characters, nobody doubts, but not one of those for whom he designed them has been so thoughtful, and so bent on his own disgrace, as publicly to own any of them. But each passes the bit of workmanship, eyeing it with some such apprehensions as he of the original Hamlet eyed the Ghost of that murdered Prince.

This is, after all, the true province of satire. Philadelphians, however, know what our author aims at, if not whom. Some of the knowing ones may, perhaps, see further than I do, and may be able to apply each likeness to the original.

It were no difficult matter to drag out the fellows from among us, whose pliant heads these caps would fit. They are politicians:

[A leader appears on the rostrum, and goes through a dumb show of mouthing gesticulation.]

"Ham—See that orator. He mouths it as if he had been catered to a chameleon, and was now trying to feed the people in the same way,—with breath."

"Mar.—If you had heard him yesterday, you'd say the chameleon had requited him with the secret for changing his coat. He lives on the windy side of politics, and whirls about at such a rate, that even double pen short-hand cannot keep diary of his shifting."

"Ham.—Who's that?"

"Mar.—What, he who seems to be putting his hand in a wrong pocket?"

"Ham.—No, Marcellus, I count such a one honest to some of his neighbors. I mean him who is drawing a roll of paper out of his own."

"Mar.—It's pretty much the same, my lord. He only poaches on the political pocket. He's what they call a pick-pocket. That paper is a petition for his friend's place. A long list of creditors has signed for him, in hopes of liquidation. But they say his date is nearly out for his tricks have become like an old case knife, that often sharpens, gets an edge on the back, and cuts the mouth it feeds."—Part act 3d.

There is scarcely a community in these days of political degradation, in which such fellows do not abound.—Let the play be read. It will act as a purifier, I hope.—That it was intended thus to operate, by its author, I have no doubt.

Long Island is rapidly increasing in population. Many of the mechanical trades, such as shoe making, hatting, &c. for the supply of the New York market, are carried on at Brooklyn and the adjacent villages, and many who do daily business in New York have their residences on the Island. The same process, but to a less extent, is going on in the parts of New Jersey which are near to Philadelphia, and its immediate suburbs.

About 13 acres of land, at Jamaica, L. I. 12 miles from New York, purchased for 6,000 dollars, only two years ago, lately sold for 17,000.

And a New York paper says—  
We understand that the farm of Jacob Bergen, at Red Hood, two miles from Brooklyn ferry, has been sold for \$500,000—half a million! It consists of one hundred acres of land, hilly and sandy; the hills are conveniently situated to fill up some low land in the vicinity.

The farm of John Skilman, at the Wallabout, comprising 60 acres, two miles from the Brooklyn ferries, has been sold for \$14,000 per acre.

**SPERMACETI WHALE FISHERY.**—The whole number of ships engaged in this valuable branch of the fisheries, is 273; of which, 257 are now absent, viz: from New Bedford 94, Nantucket 63, Fairhaven 14, Bristol 18, New London 10, Hudson 9, Warren 7, Edgartown 6, Fallmouth 6, Newport 6, Sag Harbor 5, Salem 3, Newburyport 3, Poughkeepsie 2, Portsmouth 2, Dartmouth 2, and 1 from each of the following ports, viz: Boston, Plymouth, Wareham, Rochester, Portland, Wiscasset, Fall River, Providence, Stonington, Newburg, New York, and Wilmington, Del.; 16 ships only are in port. The aggregate tonnage of the 257 absent ships, is nearly 100,000 tons. The number of seamen and navigators employed on board these vessels, is not far from 9,000. The cost of the entire fleet, as fitted for these voyages of three years duration, probably exceeds six millions of dollars.

Among the ships now abroad there are 31 which sailed in 1831, 73 in 1832, 83 in 1833 & 65 in 1834. Should no unforeseen calamity take place, whereby this important branch of national industry may be injured or interrupted, the number of spermaceti whale ships expected to arrive within the year 1835, may be set down at 70, and their cargoes at 135,000 bbls. valued at upwards of three millions of dollars.

Nantocket Inquirer.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 1. [Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.] We arrived here last evening, in the steamboat Carroll—I believe she is called the Charles Carrol of Carrollton—"in pretty good health and spirits," notwithstanding I have been subjected to the most vexatious delays whilst pursuing my journey.

As I always like to reward merit, to the extent of my ability, I must say to you that the Carroll is one of the most splendid steamers in the country. After

the Long Sound boats, she has not a superior in the United States.—She is fitted up in the most splendid style, and is commanded by a "regular old salt," whose voice and gaity toes, reminds one at the moment, of old Commodore Truncheon. I understand he has weathered as many battles and gales as Lord Collingwood; has doubled Cape Horn a dozen times; floundered with a whale, off the coast of Lapland; danced a "four and eight" with a grampus, on the coast of New South Shetland, negotiated with a Rajah of India; roasted a lion on the banks of the Gambia; unfurled the American flag "in the Channel;" and laughed an Bull to scorn, off the Cliffs of Dover. With the bravest of the brave, and the honor of his country in his hand, he has fought the battles of his country, and freely bled for sailors' rights and liberty. As he is an old sailor of the Capt. Bertram school—a downright Commodore Truncheon—it does not surprise a man good to hold converse with the old gentleman. On board of the Carroll we had one of the largest—and greatest men in Congress. He had been on a visit to Philadelphia, with a view to spend the holidays. It was not Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, nor any one of the regular lions—but the Hon. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, a gentleman, who weighs about three hundred and fifty pounds, "Custer's House register," and yet this side of thirty years of age.—He is a gentleman of intelligence and education and he were not quite so fleshy, would undoubtedly become an eminent member of the National Councils.

The St. Louis Republican relates that the house of representatives in Missouri "lately being engaged on a bill relating to the Missouri question, was read forbidding the service of writs on Sunday and the fourth of July, and Mr. Cravens, of Pettis county, moved to amend the bill by adding the eighth of January, and forbidding writs to be served on that day also.—A short and animated debate ensued, in the course of which the dissatisfaction and disgust of the house was so apparent, that Mr. Cravens withdrew his motion. A gentleman from Mr. Alexander of St. Francis, however, for aught he knew that the battle of New Orleans was equal to the declaration of independence, and determined that Gen. Jackson should not be less honored than the old continental congress, moved to strike out the fourth of July, and bring it down to the level of common days. The eyes and noses were called, and—to the honor of the legislature be it said—only eight voted for desecrating the National Jubilee!"

Mr. Gaz.

**LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.**  
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
MONDAY, JAN. 12.  
Mr. Merrick, from the special committee, to whom was referred so much of the late executive message, as relates to the Southern and Western boundaries of this state, delivered the following report, accompanied with the following resolutions:

The special committee to whom was referred so much of the late Executive Message as relates to the Southern and Western boundaries of this State, have given to the subject that careful examination and attentive consideration, its great importance and the delicate nature of the pending controversy in relation thereto, with a sister State, seemed to require, and respectfully beg leave to

REPORT:  
That although they have been unable to discern any thing in the Executive Communication immediately referred to them or the previous actions of the State of Maryland, in relation to this interesting subject, which does not command their entire approbation, or which would indicate the propriety of reviewing in any manner at this time, the merits of the controversy, or recommending any relaxation or change in the course deliberately determined upon by the State at the last session of the Legislature, yet anxious to preserve, if possible, within the reach of any means compatible with the honor and just rights of Maryland, that harmony and good understanding heretofore so long and so happily existing between the two States; your Committee have thought it might be conducive to that desirable end, and not inconsistent with the duties assigned them, to notice some of the views expressed in the late Message of his Excellency Governor Tazewell, to the Legislature of Virginia, in reference to this subject. This document is not officially before us; but it has been given to the world through the press, and emanating from so high a source, and treating of the very subject your Committee are charged to inquire into, with apparent and indeed express regard that circumstances exist, which, in the judgment of his Excellency, preclude Virginia from a direct communication of her views to Maryland, your Committee think they might be deemed wanting in their duty, if not in that respect of which Virginia and her functionaries are ever worthy, were they to pass it over in silence. In that document it is declared that the law of Virginia "to settle the western limits of that State, and the dividing boundary line between that State and the Commonwealth of Maryland," passed 6th of March, 1833, was intended as an acceptance of our own proposition for the amicable settlement of the questions existing between us. That the determination of Maryland to seek a decision of her rights by the judicial authority of the Union, was probably occasioned by a misapprehension of the true nature of that enactment of Virginia, which was susceptible of satisfactory explanation, and now only withheld, and with regret; because the attitude of Maryland is regarded as hostile or menacing.

Your Committee have been unable to discover any thing in the proceedings of Maryland which could suggest the idea of menace, nor does it seem to be at all applicable to the intimate relations existing between the members of this confederacy; certainly nothing could be more foreign to the intentions of Maryland than to assume such an attitude in relation to Virginia, one of her earliest and most glorious allies, not nearer geographically than in consequence and affection. Her great strength we know with joy, not envy; and in her glory we have always felt the keen interest of participation.

Maryland has never a hostile feeling towards Virginia; cannot wish to do her violence or wrong, but on the contrary desires the removal of the only source of disagreement, in order that if possible their union may be more intimate, and established forever on the best and surest foundations.

The Southern and Western boundaries of Maryland have never been adjusted and defined by compact with Virginia. We hold by charter, a charter which has been fully and solemnly recognized by the State of Virginia, but in the interpretation of that instrument the two States have not been agreed. It is right, even indispensable, that the interpretation should be settled, and the limits of the States ascertained, and our sister State cannot but sometimes perceive that in that settlement her voice (admitted to be equal) is not entitled to preponderating influence.

The State of Maryland seeks or desires nothing which is not her's of right, and it is necessary for her honor, that in her controversy, though amicable, and with her sister, the terms of adjustment shall not be dictated to her.

A brief review of the proceedings of Maryland would demonstrate that she has from time to time mildly reminded her sister State of her claims, and sought to refer them to the examination of Commissioners, to be appointed by the parties from among their own citizens respectively; desiring only to provide for the appointment of an umpire by one of our disinterested sister States, in the event of a disagreement among the Commissioners. In such propositions Maryland has evinced her confidence in the justice of her cause, but has suggested nothing incompatible with the dignity of Virginia. She has desired, and still desires the peaceful ascertainment of her rights, never doubting but Virginia would deem it necessary to her true glory to do right at whatever sacrifice; just that the relative rights of herself and neighbours should be equitably ascertained, and govern herself accordingly without receiving her own sense of resistance.

The Laws of Virginia before referred to, of March 5th 1833, has been understood by us as not only not in accordance with, but directly repulsive of the equitable and moderate wishes of Maryland, as an undertaking in truth, by one of the parties absolutely to settle and pronounce against the claim of the other.

So regarding it, the State of Maryland determined to lay her controversy before that high and independent tribunal empowered by all the States to hear and decide "all controversies between two or more States;" and she has unshaken confidence that when the founders of the Union agreed that all controversies between these States, should be settled by appeals to justice and not to arms, they did not fail to achieve that peculiar and brightest glory of our country.

It is a law gratifying to learn from a source entitled to so much respect, that we may have misinterpreted the proceedings & intentions of Virginia, & to be allowed to hope that she may yet do what may not be less advantageous and becoming to her, than to Maryland. It will be fortunate that false honor or strained punctilio should be permitted to estrange these States, or prevent the free course of explanation and liberal and just action among them.

That State will probably be regarded by posterity, as well as our contemporaries as most loyal to the common welfare and to its own honor, which shall be most distinguished by forbearance and moderation; under the influence of these sentiments your committee recommend that the "door of explanation" which Virginia seems to consider closed upon her by the resolutions of the last session of the Legislature, be opened wide, by their unconditional repeal and the discontinuance of all proceedings under them—and in order to avoid all further delay in the settlement of this long agitated question, your committee further recommended that a special agent be forthwith despatched to communicate to the government of Virginia this intelligence, and with power to negotiate and arrange an equitable mode of settlement on the basis of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1831, and for these purposes your committee have prepared and herewith report to the House sundry resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
Wm. D. MERRICK, Chairman.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that resolutions No. 80, passed at December Session, 1833, in relation to the Southern and Western boundaries of this state, and the controversy on that subject with the State of Virginia; and the same are hereby repealed, and the Attorney General of this State is hereby directed to discontinue all proceedings under the same.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and requested to select & appoint a discreet & competent person as the special agent of the state, whose duty it shall be to proceed to the City of Richmond without unnecessary delay and communicate to the Government of Virginia, the course now proposed to be pursued by the State of Maryland for the speedy and final adjustment of this long pending question.

Resolved further, that said agent be directed to propose to the Government of Virginia, the mode and manner heretofore to wit:—at December Session 1831 by resolution No. 80, as adopted, and proposed by the State of Maryland, for the settlement of this question, and to learn from Virginia what explanations they are disposed to give of the act of her Legislature of the 5th of March 1833, and whether she will now so modify said act as to render it conformable to aforesaid propositions of Maryland, and in the event of Virginia, not being willing so to modify said enactment, to learn and forthwith communicate to this Legislature what other mode of adjustment she may propose.

Which was read.

And, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Somerset, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, the 14th inst.

land which could suggest the idea of menace, nor does it seem to be at all applicable to the intimate relations existing between the members of this confederacy; certainly nothing could be more foreign to the intentions of Maryland than to assume such an attitude in relation to Virginia, one of her earliest and most glorious allies, not nearer geographically than in consequence and affection. Her great strength we know with joy, not envy; and in her glory we have always felt the keen interest of participation.

Maryland has never a hostile feeling towards Virginia; cannot wish to do her violence or wrong, but on the contrary desires the removal of the only source of disagreement, in order that if possible their union may be more intimate, and established forever on the best and surest foundations.

The Southern and Western boundaries of Maryland have never been adjusted and defined by compact with Virginia. We hold by charter, a charter which has been fully and solemnly recognized by the State of Virginia, but in the interpretation of that instrument the two States have not been agreed. It is right, even indispensable, that the interpretation should be settled, and the limits of the States ascertained, and our sister State cannot but sometimes perceive that in that settlement her voice (admitted to be equal) is not entitled to preponderating influence.

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The State of Maryland seeks or desires nothing which is not her's of right, and it is necessary for her honor, that in her controversy, though amicable, and with her sister, the terms of adjustment shall not be dictated to her.

A brief review of the proceedings of Maryland would demonstrate that she has from time to time mildly reminded her sister State of her claims, and sought to refer them to the examination of Commissioners, to be appointed by the parties from among their own citizens respectively; desiring only to provide for the appointment of an umpire by one of our disinterested sister States, in the event of a disagreement among the Commissioners. In such propositions Maryland has evinced her confidence in the justice of her cause, but has suggested nothing incompatible with the dignity of Virginia. She has desired, and still desires the peaceful ascertainment of her rights, never doubting but Virginia would deem it necessary to her true glory to do right at whatever sacrifice; just that the relative rights of herself and neighbours should be equitably ascertained, and govern herself accordingly without receiving her own sense of resistance.

The Laws of Virginia before referred to, of March 5th 1833, has been understood by us as not only not in accordance with, but directly repulsive of the equitable and moderate wishes of Maryland, as an undertaking in truth, by one of the parties absolutely to settle and pronounce against the claim of the other.

So regarding it, the State of Maryland determined to lay her controversy before that high and independent tribunal empowered by all the States to hear and decide "all controversies between two or more States;" and she has unshaken confidence that when the founders of the Union agreed that all controversies between these States, should be settled by appeals to justice and not to arms, they did not fail to achieve that peculiar and brightest glory of our country.

It is a law gratifying to learn from a source entitled to so much respect, that we may have misinterpreted the proceedings & intentions of Virginia, & to be allowed to hope that she may yet do what may not be less advantageous and becoming to her, than to Maryland. It will be fortunate that false honor or strained punctilio should be permitted to estrange these States, or prevent the free course of explanation and liberal and just action among them.

That State will probably be regarded by posterity, as well as our contemporaries as most loyal to the common welfare and to its own honor, which shall be most distinguished by forbearance and moderation; under the influence of these sentiments your committee recommend that the "door of explanation" which Virginia seems to consider closed upon her by the resolutions of the last session of the Legislature, be opened wide, by their unconditional repeal and the discontinuance of all proceedings under them—and in order to avoid all further delay in the settlement of this long agitated question, your committee further recommended that a special agent be forthwith despatched to communicate to the government of Virginia this intelligence, and with power to negotiate and arrange an equitable mode of settlement on the basis of the Resolutions of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session 1831, and for these purposes your committee have prepared and herewith report to the House sundry resolutions.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
Wm. D. MERRICK, Chairman.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that resolutions No. 80, passed at December Session, 1833, in relation to the Southern and Western boundaries of this state, and the controversy on that subject with the State of Virginia; and the same are hereby repealed, and the Attorney General of this State is hereby directed to discontinue all proceedings under the same.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and requested to select & appoint a discreet & competent person as the special agent of the state, whose duty it shall be to proceed to the City of Richmond without unnecessary delay and communicate to the Government of Virginia, the course now proposed to be pursued by the State of Maryland for the speedy and final adjustment of this long pending question.

Resolved further, that said agent be directed to propose to the Government of Virginia, the mode and manner heretofore to wit:—at December Session 1831 by resolution No. 80, as adopted, and proposed by the State of Maryland, for the settlement of this question, and to learn from Virginia what explanations they are disposed to give of the act of her Legislature of the 5th of March 1833, and whether she will now so modify said act as to render it conformable to aforesaid propositions of Maryland, and in the event of Virginia, not being willing so to modify said enactment, to learn and forthwith communicate to this Legislature what other mode of adjustment she may propose.

Which was read.

And, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Somerset, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, the 14th inst.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, moved that two hundred and fifty copies be printed. Resolved in the affirmative.

JANUARY 17.

**BOUNDARY LINE.**  
The report and resolutions submitted by Mr. Merrick, from the committee appointed upon that part of the Governor's message, which relates to the disputed boundaries between Virginia and Maryland, being the order of the day for Wednesday last, was that day called up, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Devicmon, of Allegany, a member of the select committee, and the only one who dissented from the report, the subject was deferred until Thursday, when on a second reading.

Mr. Devicmon rose in opposition to the resolutions. Want of health had prevented his preparing himself for the occasion, as he would have felt it his duty to have done, for a more important question could not be presented for the consideration of the Legislature this session. It was only under a sense of duty, and of the vital importance of the question, that he would attempt to detain the house, indisposed as he was. But firmly believing that the character of the state was at stake, and that that character would be compromised by the adoption of the report and resolutions, he would raise his voice, feeble as it was.

Mr. D. said he would abandon the idea of travelling back to the early history of this controversy with Virginia, and content himself with its history within the last three years.

Commencing with the preamble and resolutions, passed by the Legislature of 1831, which he handed to the clerk, to read to the house.

Mr. Speaker there cannot be one individual member of this house, who understands these resolutions. They are plain and obvious to every comprehension. Their object was manifest beyond cavil, to obtain an amicable adjustment of this long dispute between this State and Virginia, and it is impossible,—yes, sir, I maintain that it was absolutely impossible that Virginia could have misunderstood their purport. And now Mr. Speaker, I will hand to the clerk, the resolution passed by the Legislature of Virginia, in consequence of these amicable propositions from this State. (They were read.) I ask you now, Mr. Speaker, and I ask the members of this house, if it be not manifest from the plain tenor of both those instruments, that Virginia without regard to our rights, had not determined most palpably, to evade the just claims of Maryland? We ask Virginia in the most respectful terms to appoint commissioners to meet commissioners from this state, to ascertain and settle our disputed boundaries. Virginia appoints commissioners accordingly, and takes care to instruct them expressly begin at the famous Fairfax stone, thereby assuming the whole disputed territory, the very point at issue, as being already settled in her favor. She lays down the line, and says at once, if you want take that you shall have no other. It was in consequence of receiving such an answer to our friendly and amiable overture, that the legislature of Maryland adopted the course of proceedings which seemed to be the only one left to her, of righting herself. A suit was ordered in the Supreme Court of the United States, against Virginia, to bring the question before a competent tribunal wisely provided for such cases.

Now, Mr. Speaker, though I doubt the propriety, of using such an instrument as this message of Governor Tazewell to the legislature of Virginia, which has never been officially communicated to this State.—I say sir, though I doubt very much the propriety of using such a document as official, yet as the committee have thought proper to refer to it, & make it the data for some of their recommendations, I will turn the attention of the house to its language for one moment. (Mr. D. read from the message.) This language is what I would call bombastic—rather sir, it is a diplomatic finesse. Sir, he pretends to have understood the language of the law passed by Virginia, as fairly meeting the object of the resolutions passed by Maryland. It was a sheer finesse in the Governor sir—resolutions, which are so plain; that a way-faring man, though a fool, could not err therein, yet the distinguished legislature of Virginia, with the Governor of Virginia at their head, could not make them out.—Mr. Speaker, I cannot for my life but believe that the character and honor of this State would be compromised by our taking these vague expressions of this unofficial document, as a ground for relinquishing the course the legislature had, no doubt after mature deliberation, adopted and opening up anew the way of negotiation, which had been so long pursued without avail. It would be resorting again to the same set of expedients, to receive again the same treatment from Virginia. I cannot see but that it would be a childish matter, & would at last bring us to the same result. He viewed the commission recommended as but another fruitless attempt—all Maryland wanted, was justice. He hoped no man in Maryland wished any thing beyond rigid justice. The course we are in will bring our claims into an impartial adjudication, and with the result, whether for or against us, he would be satisfied.—But he was not disposed to go to Virgin-

is, and again have the Fairfax Stone reiterated, as it always had been, for our answer. Mr. Speaker, my voice is for justice!—let us have what is just and right!

Mr. D. commenced some observations upon the vast importance of this question, and more especially to the people of the western section of the State, which he had the honor, in part, to represent. He had seen many instances of inconvenience himself—

His voice, however, affected by a cold, he came indistinct, and in the present state of his health he found himself compelled here to leave the matter.

Mr. BRADDOCK mistrusted his ability to do justice to so important a question, arising, he would hope, in part from the necessity he had been under of attending to numerous other duties which his situation here required of him, and which had absolutely prevented his paying one hundredth part of the attention to this subject which it really required—for he believed that a subject of more delicacy or more importance would not be presented to the consideration of this legislature. Yet, unequal as he felt himself to the task, he felt called upon to say something having been a member of the committee that had had this subject under consideration, and concurred in the views and recommendations which they had submitted to the house, and which, after giving the same a fair investigation, he was in hopes the house would adopt. Nor can I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Allegany, (Mr. Deacon), that by adopting this course, the character of the State would be compromised. He would be one of the last men in the state to recommend a course which he could for one moment believe would, in the slightest degree, compromise the character of Maryland. So far from the course proposed having a tendency to tarnish the character of the State, he verily believed that if there was any method by which to shed a brighter ray of glory and of loftier honor upon her career in this case, it was by adopting the course recommended by the committee.

Rapidly recapitulating the history of the dispute with Virginia, until arriving at the position assumed by Governor Tazewell in his last annual message. Mr. B. inquired, what are we now asked to do? After being told by the highest functionary of Virginia in his official communication to the legislature of that state that the government of Maryland have not only misapprehended the disposition and enactments of Virginia, but have, under that misapprehension, adopted a course which places it out of the power of Virginia to make explanations. Sir, I ask every member here, if, in intercourse with any honorable man, an unhappy difference arose, and he had received such distinct intimation that he had been misunderstood, if he would not owe it to himself, as well as to the other, to afford an opportunity for explanation? I ask, sir, if in our intercourse with our sister State, with whom we have harmoniously travelled through a career of difficulties and dangers, hand in hand—I ask, sir, if Maryland does not owe it to Virginia, when Virginia makes, by her highest functionary, such a statement, to afford her an opportunity of making such explanations as she professes to be able to do?

Gentlemen assume in broad terms, that Virginia, instead of meeting us in fair negotiation upon the disputed point, had uniformly assumed that the point in dispute was already settled in her favor. Mr. B. could not bring himself to believe that such had been the deliberate design of Virginia. He felt bound to believe that when the Governor of Virginia assumed the responsibility of making the official statement, that a misapprehension existed somewhere, we were bound in strict abstract justice as well as out of respect to the rules which regulates the intercourse between high and lofty parties, as well as the intercourse of honorable men, to afford every means to explanation, and for the removal of misapprehension. We owe it to ourselves, sir, not only to be sure that we have ascertained beyond all possibility of doubt, that Virginia is determined to assume the point in dispute, but that she has not done so through any misapprehension. Sir, I repeat it—I cannot bring my mind to the belief, that Virginia intended to act so unfairly—so unmanly towards us, as to take upon herself to decide the controversy a priori in her own favor. The declaration of Governor Tazewell convinces me that they could not have so intended. Sir, I feel bound to believe that Virginia, whose statesmen have been so long distinguished for high-minded honorable bearing, were utterly incapable of so treating a sister state. On the contrary, he still believed, the character of Virginia compelled him to believe, that her high functionaries were honest in their declarations, and had at least intended to hold a due respect for the State of Maryland.

Mr. B. proceeded to a more minute examination of the resolutions and acts of the two governments, and pointed out the conformity of the act of Virginia to that of Maryland, as to the object expressed in the title, preambles, &c. To ascertain and make known the true boundary lines, &c. Maryland had made the proposition in this general language—Virginia, in responding, adopts the same language to express the same object. It is true, sir, that she goes on further, and gives instructions to her commissioners as to the point of beginning, whereas, Maryland had, in her enactment, given no such instructions, but it is presumed, left her commissioners at large. This was the sum and substance of the difference.

Mr. B. contended that it was quite possible that Virginia was not aware, that the instructions to her commissioners,

she was widely deviating from the spirit of the propositions from that state, much less that she was thereby actually assuming the whole point in controversy as being concluded in her own favor. There was at least plausible ground, independent of the assurance of the Governor himself, to believe that a misrepresentation existed, and that Virginia, instead of deliberately intending an indignity to Maryland, was teally under the impression that she was honestly meeting the propositions of the latter by the act which was passed.

To illustrate—Mr. B. suggested, that two gentlemen having lands adjoining each other, the boundaries of which had never been surveyed and ascertained, one of them making, as Maryland did to Virginia, a proposition to name disinterested persons or commissioners to "settle & ascertain the same" in general terms, without any mention as to the point of beginning; the other might accede to the proposition and in doing so might very innocently add by way of instruction to the person he appointed, to begin at a certain point, designated in his own title deed where he had perhaps always supposed the line should commence; and that too without any apprehension that in doing so he was assuming the settlement in his own favor of a point controverted by his neighbor whose title deed called to commence at a different point. Mr. B. repeated that he could not believe that the highest functionary of Virginia would have undertaken to pronounce to the legislature of that State, that Maryland had misapprehended their act, if he did not believe the fact to be so—and that a misapprehension existed which it would have been in his power to have explained, if the attitude assumed by Maryland had not closed the door upon further negotiation.—When honorable elevated men so distinctly express themselves, we are bound to believe them, unless we have strong proof indeed to the contrary—may sir actuated by charitable and lofty feelings ourselves we should go very far in mistaking any evidence that goes so utterly to discredit the honor of others situated as having equal pretensions to integrity with ourselves. Mr. B. repeated that Maryland was bound in the true spirit of dignity and charity to assume an attitude which would allow Virginia to make the explanation which her governor professed to be able to make; she was bound to do so in respect to her own high standing—in respect for those hallowed recollections which had so long and so closely associated us with our neighbor State—and in respect for the opinions of all the other States and of the world at large who would expect of us that every opportunity for amicable adjustment should be tried and every hope by that means of obtaining justice exhausted, before we should resort to the unpleasant alternative which had been as he apprehended prematurely resolved upon.

Mr. B. next replied to the objection which had been made to the committee as well as the legislature, assuming the message of Governor Tazewell to the Virginia legislature, as an official document, although it had never been communicated as such to this State. He maintained that the proceeding was according to the usage, and in the nature of things the use of such documents was of an indispensable to legislation. He insisted that the committee had proposed in no manner whatever to abandon any claims, or to forego any right which the state had asserted. The object was to place things in such an attitude, that Virginia might have an opportunity of making the explanation which she professed to be disposed to make—to place things back upon the platform of amicable negotiation, and thereby ascertain distinctly whether that government had misapprehended our propositions—and were disposed to enter into amicable adjustment of the question, and if not, the denunciation which it was proposed to send to Richmond, would have an opportunity to return time enough to enable the legislature during its present session to take such measures as events might then require. He was for meeting in friendly feeling the hand which he conceived the Governor of Virginia had proffered a disposition to extend, and he thought we not only could do so without compromising the honor of the state but that the loftiest sense of honour pointed out this as a high minded and honorable course—a course due no less from state to state than from man to man.

He advocated the course recommended by the committee also upon the ground that it was much more likely to bring the dispute to a more speedy conclusion, than the course which the last legislature had adopted. By adhering to the latter course, Maryland may push your case through the supreme court to a decision—and what then? It is well known, Mr. Speaker, that if the case were decided in favor of our claim, it would be the means of placing Virginia in an attitude of collision with the authority of that court, which it has been her peculiar pride to contest the authority of, in regard to the political and territorial jurisdiction. We all know that Virginia is in love—perfectly in love with her own doctrines upon this very point, and that it would be in vain, utterly in vain to presume that she would in her present temper, peaceably submit to a decision of the Supreme court, which deprived her of some seven or eight of her richest counties which now constitute the pride of the state. Sir, Virginia never will allow the Supreme Court to interfere with political power, or to deprive her of her sovereignty over her territory. This he stated of all others is the darling doctrine of Virginia, and it is likely it always will be. Let me assure gentlemen that it is in vain to expect Virginia very soon to submit to the decision of the Supreme Court which would invade her territory.

Mr. B. did not agree with the Virginia opinions on this point. He read some clauses from the constitution of the United States, one of which placed it within the scope of the Supreme Court in cases, and others which expressed in giving jurisdiction to the Supreme Court, a consoling reflection to the States, that the jurisdiction should be exercised in a peaceful and amicable manner. He then proceeded to recapitulate the ground over which he had travelled, and mentioned one more subject well worthy of consideration, that is the position in which the acquisition of our object—the obtaining the territory itself, would place us. On this topic Mr. B. enlarged with much animation, insisting that Maryland would always stand too high in honour to think for one moment of disputing the title to honest settlers, who had obtained an impression for their lands under a sufficient title thereto—therefore in point of pecuniary interest Maryland could have nothing to stand to acquire this territory and let the people, which we exacted from the people of the counties flow into the Treasury of Annapolis, and it is hardly here, where it is sent back again to pay the judges of their courts or other expenses incident to Government.—Now, perchance it might require more of the treasury than they would contribute to it. So territories are so situated, as to do so.

In conclusion, Mr. B. urged warmly the amicable, honorable, friendly course recommended by the committee, and on the contrary warned gentlemen that if our cause was once allowed to pass under the revision of the Supreme Court, that Virginia, proud Virginia, would never again meet you upon the subject in a spirit of amity. In that case I believe she will meet you if you do not the process recommended—and if she refuses, our commissioner will return in time for us to act before we leave the city.—*Repub. (To be continued.)*

Mr. B. contended that it was quite possible that Virginia was not aware, that the instructions to her commissioners,

and so many sham nominations just to make people show their hands, that I thought I would let you see that I know a thing or two myself, before I stated how thankful I am for your pitching on me for the President. But I am sorry I don't want the office just now—I am after another thing. I'm a very candid man, and when my mind is fixed upon a matter, you might as well try to stop gunpowder half blown up, as stop me. I can't agree to be President.

The next election for President and Vice goes ahead of all the elections that ever took place in America, except when Jefferson and the present Government was elected. Them two beat all creation, because they fought for the "democratic principle." Now I should think the Constitution quite good unless the "democracy"—that is, our side, all the office holders in the country, and in Washington City, and at New York, and every where—carried the election in 1836. To win that election we must give it to one another.—We must hang together like a pick plaster to a bald pate. No flying off—no thinking for ourselves. One man must think for all. We mustn't have but one candidate, and for that reason I went on the list. I'll be a voter and this is a big character, able to shoulder a steamboat, and carry any candidate that the caucus at Baltimore may set up against the people. What's the people to a caucus? Nothing but a dead ague to an earthquake.

But, gentlemen, though I can't take the appointment myself, I will tell you who can, and you won't have to persuade him long neither. He will play safe at first, and then he will see that it isn't hard to bring him in. It is Mr. Martin Van Buren. Perhaps you never heard of him before. He never meddles in any body's business. I have known him a long time, and I can assure you he is all sorts of a great man. Where any other man has one good quality he has lots. We didn't set in the same chair together more than two years, but fully half that time he was either in my lap or I in his, exchanging compliments, so that I know him better than a book, and can say, take him up one side and down 'other, he is the most fitting man next to General Jackson, for the President, of any man that now hurrahs for hard money and the people. The way he is a Democrat is a caution, all over. He is slyed in the wool, through and through, and comes as near to the red britches of Mr. Jefferson as a new patch upon an old garment can be made. As to ability, he himself don't know how much he knows; and if he don't, who can? He can't be attacked—fights just as well behind as before—sees as well one way as another. They say his life is like a clean copy book; there is not a blot in any part of it; not a word, nor a letter scratched out, and every i dotted, and every r crossed, from one end to 'other. In his natural disposition, he is just as true as the present Government, & will just suit to come after it. The way his own state thinks of him, stilling the yellow jackets. They have been great run-up upon these free thinkers we can see as slick as an onion. His state is the biggest in the Union—has got two millions of people—12 members in Congress—the longest canal—the largest ships—more banks—smaller notes—less cunning, and more honesty, than any state in the Union; and has never had a President yet—a great reason this for giving her one now, though she has had three Vice Presidents out of seven, besides other high officers, from Alexander Hamilton down. But ignorant people, with a gift sort of a tongue, says, what has he done? They ought to ask what has he not done? I wouldn't answer the first question so far as the people is concerned, but for his sake, I will tell you what he has done. And not to get ahead of my story, I will go back to the time he began to be a politician. He set out with this rule—never to choose sides till he found out which was which, and if he happened to make a mistake, it was nothing to nobody, and things soon got straight. He never was wrong in any dispute, if either side was right, that was his, he was always right, unless both sides was wrong.

He broke up a whole Legislature in New York to support Mr. Madison in the war, and threatened to turn him out of his government, and put Mr. Clinton in; but failed in this, and turned over again and tried to break down Mr. Clinton, in New York. All the time he was for war, he was making the people believe he was not to be trusted; and there has been pieces printed from his speeches, and will be printed over, I suppose, showing how he abused Mr. Madison's government. Then he raised Mr. Clinton and afterwards turned right round and talked 'other way. He was all sorts of a member in the New York Legislature. He was one of the litter of great men that was got by the War of the old U. S. Bank. He took sides with his father, and went his death against his mother. He was the very man for the time—talk—write—fight—bring in bills—laugh—make bows—draw State papers, which, finally made the federal party smell the patching that drove them from the field in April, 1814. This was a rare New Orleans scrape, and it was a long time before the people at Washington found out which was the biggest affair. But Mr. Van Buren always give up, that Orleans was the greatest. Now, so much for the question, what has he done?

It is true, he voted for the Tariff of 1828; that bill of abolitionists; as it was then called, but he was obliged to do that; his Legislature instructed him, but some have said, that they instructed him by his own request, for he couldn't make a New York Legislature do as he wanted them. But this vote proves what I said before. He went against the Tariff at home, called the Harrisburg Convention, while it was hatching this very Tariff bill of 1828, a trick and turn over to make a President, and then goes to Congress and votes for it. Don't this look like a man can't well be wrong that takes both sides? It looks a little curious that a man should go against a measure at home, speak in public, write again, abuse it as a fraud and a trick, and get elected under these circumstances, and then get into the very Legislature that elects him to tell him to vote against his own "graphic" speech, and for a measure proceeding more from the Croaker than from the Worksop. This is the way he got the name of a MAGICIAN, and it looks a good deal like it to a man up in a tree.

Mr. Van Buren has been more scandalized than any man in the world, not excepting Mr. Jefferson. Every body has combined against him. He has never interfered with any body at all. If it hadn't been for this, he would have been Gen. Jackson's favorite, and he would have made him his successor. But they poured so much poison in the old man's ears about his conduct against the Seminoles, that he never would bear Van Buren any more. And he poor man, gave up his Secretaryship, rather than have any fuss. He has never complained, and bore it all like a Christian. Now, some people have said, that he was first for Crawford, against Jackson, and Jackson's South Carolina friends; and then he was for Adams, and finally he came in at the eleventh hour for Jackson, got into the nest of Jackson's first and fastest, rooted 'em out took their place, and they even go so far as to say, that

he is the choice of Gen. Jackson for President. But this ain't so; if it was, it would make him look again a little like a Magician. He has been accused about the Safety Fund Banks in New York. Now, people don't know anything about these banks. Mr. Van Buren has always been in favor of 'hard money,' and he always obstinately refused to let any more than 150 banks be chartered at one time in New York, and then he said, and stood to it, they shouldn't issue notes lower than a quarter of a dollar; for if they went for notes under that it would drive all the specie out of the country. And then again he provided, that for every sixty three dollars issued in paper, there should be one dollar in silver, but, not satisfied with making the notes secure, by providing the above specie to take 'em up, he said that if one bank failed, all the others should make it good. Now, this is the Safety Fund system of New York. These banks are all in a league, and to keep their privileges, and to keep up one another, and to keep up their party, they have a joint fund, that is always subject to party purposes, to pay for votes, for treating, for travelling, for printing, for handbills, and for every thing that is necessary to carry an election.

All this is managed at Albany, and is called the Albany Regency. Now by this system New York has sound politics, sound morals, and hard money. How can any body blame him for the Safety Fund Banks? Then, too, he has gone with all his might against the U. S. Bank; but is in favor of its Branches if they will put 'em in New York. Had as that Bank is, he wrote for one to be put up in Utica, and his friends denied this till they proved it upon him by his letter, and because they happened to forget about his trying to get this Branch.—His enemies want to make out that he rows one way and looks another, and this is the kind of proof that is to make a man a double dealer!

They call him non-committal, too, and this is because he always looks before he leaps.—They say he never gives the measure of his foot. Now how can this be, when it is shown that he speaks against the Tariff at home, and votes for it in Congress; goes for internal improvement by the General Government in New York, but against it out of it; goes against the Bank at Philadelphia, but in favor of it at Utica; goes for all the candidates for President in turn; Jackson last, notwithstanding which they say he is in higher favor there now than those that began before him. Went for the war, but went against Madison; wanted to turn out Madison, and put in Clinton, and then turned Clinton out from the little office he held in New York. Goes for gold and hard money, and has more rag money in his State than all the other States put together. Call you this non-committal? As well may you call the fingers of a watch non-committal, that goes regular round to every figure on its face.

I have gone through what they say against Mr. Van Buren, and now I must speak about our sticking together, every thing for Van Buren, nothing for nobody else—that is nothing for Judge White; for to tell you the truth the whole of this letter is just intended to keep the People from opening their eyes. Some very good honest Jackson men are foolish enough to think they ought to have an opinion of their own, and talk about it quite grave.—The words "Magician," "little Magician," "non-committal," "safety fund," "Albany Regency," "New York tactics," and such like have been named so often they begin to think there is something in it, and say, where there is so much smoke there must be fire, or, as we hunters used to say, where there is so much sign there must be game. Now Mr. Van and me, & the men who wrote to send 'em this letter, be published, and a good many of our folks, have all together, and we think by making a great run-up upon these free thinkers we can whip 'em back into the party, and make 'em stand up to their rack, fodder, or no fodder.

This letter is all for that purpose. I know and we all know, that one half of it is not true, and the other is trash. My friends said to me, your name sounds big, and if you come out and make believe that you don't want to be President, and talk about democracy, aristocracy, Jefferson, Madison, Crawford, persecution, the war, the Bank, gold currency, hard money, but, above all, Jackson and the battle of New Orleans, and then hurra for union, harmony, concession, Van Buren, and the great State of New York; the seceders will tuck and run back into the democratic republican fold, which means the Van Buren fold.

You must take notice that I am slabb'd off from the election, and am nothing but a 'voter,' and this gives me the right to dictate to the rest, and to tell them that I have no concern but to keep the democratic party united.—Shallow headed men won't see into this, and then I can go on to say you ought to elect Mr. Van Buren, because he is from the north. If we can keep things straight till we do this, the next time the President will come from the South west, and then where do I stand? By that time the party will be so well drilled that they will take any body that the party says 'em must take; and in the mean time, I think I can cry Bank! Bank! Monster! Corruption! Gold! Hard Money! Democracy! and all that, so that if you will recommend me then, I'll be your man.

If White should be elected now, that will be two Presidents from the South west, and then I can't possibly get in, but take Van Buren, and by the time his term is up Judge White will never be in my way. It is true Judge White is as good a Jeffersonian as Martin Van Buren, but no better; and besides, he shouldered his musket, and fought bravely through the last war, (to say more might look like envy.) But if we elect him it will be greedy—look like we wanted all the Presidents.

It would break up the democratic party—set the States together by the ears, and place the country in the frightful situation in which it was situated when Virginia gave us four democratic Presidents—three hand running. It would do. Let the next President come from the North, and then I go with all my heart for that President shall be myself. Having that you will not forget me eight years hence, and that we can keep the People from thinking for themselves against a Caucus nomination. I am your fellow citizen.

DAVID CROCKETT. [Extracts from Letters] WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 11.—The printers have been at work all day (Sunday) upon Mr. Adams, Eulogy upon Lafayette; it will consume more than 700 reams of fine paper, and exhausts the whole stock within the reach of Messrs. Gales & Seaton. It, of course, will cost the nation a plum not far short of 10,000 dollars, and it will be months before the whole edition, consisting of fifty thousand copies, will be distributed through the country by the members. The President of the United States entertained Mr. Sheridan Knowles at his private table on Friday last, & this gentleman, upon the occasion of his valedictory address to the Washington audi-

ence, has declared his sense of that high honor, and acknowledges it to have been the highest ever extended to him during his life.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Among the sad effects of the late severe weather, is the freezing to death of one of Residee's drivers, on one of the western lines, who was found dead on his box; and the freezing of a man and wife in this city, who are said to have been found in their bed actually frozen to death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—You have seen a correspondence in the Telegraph, terminating in the refusal by the former of a challenge tendered to him by the latter. I understand that Mr. Brice, who was a clerk in the General Post Office, resigned his situation previous to sending his demand for satisfaction, in order that he might feel himself at perfect liberty to take the course he did. I do not hear that any further steps are in the contemplation of the parties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1835. The bill for regulating the pay of the Navy was yesterday passed over by a very large vote, in the House of Representatives, in order to take up the annual appropriation bills. This vote must not, of itself, be considered an indication against the Navy bill, because most of the absentees had gone to the Senate, to hear Mr. Webster speak on the old French claims bill, and a majority of the absentees might have been, and probably were, friendly to the bill. As far as public opinion on the subject may be inferred from the language of the public prints, it is decidedly in favor of the bill; for ourselves, we should be glad to see the evidence, which would be afforded by its passage, of a favorable disposition in Congress towards the Navy.

The appropriation bills for the Revolutionary pensions, the Indian Department, and the Navy, were gone through with, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [The Civil, Military, and Fortification Appropriation bills have not yet been acted upon.]

In the Senate, we had, yesterday, the first full house, to use a theatrical phrase, that we have had this season. It was known, from what was reported to have passed at Friday's sitting of the Senate, that Mr. Webster was, to-day, to make his argument in favor of the bill to appropriate money to pay the claims of our citizens upon France for apolliations committed prior to 1800. The subject was rather a dry one; but no subject can be uninteresting in Mr. Webster's hands. He did not fail to make the best of that which he had before him to discuss.

The brilliant crowd, however, which thronged the Senate Chamber to hear Mr. Webster, were gratified beyond their expectations, in hearing also both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, who joined in the debate with earnestness and in their happiest manner, though not at great length.

The Senate adjourned without taking the question, Mr. Bibb having first obtained the floor. One of the most interesting incidents of the day, and one as unusual as it was gratifying, was the entrance into the Senate Chamber of the venerable Chief Justice, who, after the adjournment of the Supreme Court, repaired to the Senate to hear Mr. Webster. He was handed to a seat by one of the most distinguished members, and the evident sensation of affectionate respect which pervaded all who witnessed his entrance, was delightful to every beholder, as a spontaneous homage to age, virtue, and public service.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1835. The Supreme Court heard argument to-day but the pleadings were of no particular importance. I understand that the Judges have all taken lodgings at Mrs. Dunn's boarding house, close to the northern gate of the Capitol, where they remained last term. Judge Wayne, is the only member of the Bench, who has his family with him. He has taken rooms in the same house, but dines with the Judges, it being their practice after dinner, to consult and compare opinions as to the cases which have been argued, and are left with them for judgment.

The report and resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, were to day taken up for consideration, and excited very considerable interest, a great many members of the House being present to hear the discussion. If any one however, anticipated an angry debate, they were doomed to a severe disappointment. The friends of the administration, as I stated in my letter of yesterday, had determined to do nothing more than make a show of resistance, & that merely in reference to a single point, the object being to make it appear that the inexpediency to act was to be limited to the arrival of information of the final action of the French Chambers.

Mr. Buchanan set out the debate, which lasted from five minutes past one, until within ten minutes of three. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster cordially went together on this most important question, the most important, perhaps, that we shall have discussed during the session. I believe Mr. Clay's Land Bill stands now the first on the orders, and, if so it may be taken up to-morrow. Probably, it will not lead to any very long discussion, as there is nothing new to be urged on the subject. The resolutions of the State of North Carolina, recognizing the principles of the bill, and its constitutionality, may have some effect on the votes of the gentlemen who represent that state in the two Houses.

EXTRAORDINARY MUNIFICENCE. The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, performs the grateful duty of acknowledging the receipt through the Post Office of a letter dated 25th inst. directed to him without signature, and enclosing two one thousand dollar bills, for the use of the Infirmary.

From the N. Y. papers of Wednesday the 14th Steam Boats were so much in demand yesterday for towing vessels, that as high as thirty dollars an hour was paid. The common price is ten dollars an hour.

Blue I old Blue King the S. Senat follower any one eral part more pny (serted.) necessary misquid such a never h was w the red depths ad to the most impote tempt to appeal private majority the w tration Whig ingly what in an choice gentile it is app by the he true was a pathed at the middle ord med order while exist ery it to pe man and the libe ashc T tain pat Bar nan not tak tor

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We are indebted to the politeness of the Honorable R. B. Carmichael for public documents.

The following communications were handed to us last week and the insertion of them was declined, but at the earnest solicitations of the writers, we have consented to publish them.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—The Editorial remarks in the "Whig" that accompanied the announcement of the triumphant election of Mr. R. H. Goldsborough to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, like many other kindred effusions, were characterized by a malignity truly diabolical, and by a mortification and chagrin that could not be concealed or palliated. There are certain mean and despicable productions of the pen, to which silence would be the severest penalty; and although the most deserved castigation cannot penetrate the breast that is insensible to shame, yet the reflection may be salutary, that this omission to punish the violated decencies of social life, does not proceed from an inability to wield the lash or affix the brand. The charge against the honorable and polished Gentleman, whom the Editor attempts to "damn with faint praise," amounts to a libel against the General Assembly of Maryland, the members of which have treasonably combined, in his estimation, to elevate the same man to the same office, which he had once disgraced by an unpardonable sin against his country. He must believe, if language has any meaning, that all those who voted for our Senator, were devoid of Patriotism, and preferred their "Party" to their country. The most cogent and conclusive reasoning would fail to convince any mind that is darkened & blinded by prejudice and hatred, that the vote against the supply Bill, might have proceeded from good motives; yet had the honorable Gentleman consented to have been "dyed in the wool," & become a Jackson "Gilded Man," the sessions Editor, would long ago have graciously pardoned him, & he would have stood redeemed, regenerated & disenthralled from all his political sins and transgressions. The Tory Editors well knew the elevated standing of the "honorable Gentleman," in Maryland and elsewhere, and they have long dreaded this consummation of their fears, and hence arose the crying and the screaming of these worthy and immaculate guardians of their country's honor. But let them beware how they vilify and calumniate the wisest and most virtuous of our citizens, merely because they do not belong to their "Party," or some of their "lights," may "burn blue," when they little dream of it. If the mere voting against a Bill constitutes the crying sin of Treason, we should be glad to know, what degree of censure the Editor would attach to that man, who would publicly advocate and invite a rebellion against the laws of his Country. I admit that the votes and proceedings of all public men in their official capacity, are a legitimate subject either for censure or applause. But the unmeasured persecution—the reiterated and unceasing, slander—that is vomited forth from certain quarters upon political opponents, is a stain upon our national character. A way then with such senseless—such vulgar—such detestable licentiousness, and let the American Press be the Palladium and not the grave of Freedom.

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(Continued.) Blue Light, quotha Sir Richard, "one of the old Blue Light Federalists"—when announcing the election of R. H. Goldsborough as U. S. Senator. I wonder if there be among the followers of Andrew the first, on our Shore, any one who formerly belonged to the old Federal party, or any other party, who evinced more promptitude in turning out against his country's invaders—than the aforesaid Senator. If a Blue Light, (as was at the time asserted), were exhibited in Connecticut, does it necessarily follow that it was the work of some misguided Fed? But taking it for granted, that such a light was exhibited at the East, I have never heard an intimation, that any such thing was ever seen in our section of country. But the redoubtable editor of the Whig, in the depths of his political animosity, seems disposed to blot out the fair fame of the Senator, in the scurrilous effluvia of a Blue Light. Such impotent malice is to be pitied, although an attempt is made at the close of the paragraph to speak commendably of the gentleman as a private man. Maryland, by an overwhelming majority, has fixed the seal of reprobation on the withering policy of the present administration of the general government—and the Whigs have a right to be represented accordingly on the floor of the Senate. I wonder what would have been the language employed in announcing the election of Senator, had the choice fallen on any other of the distinguished gentlemen who were talked of for this station. It is to be lamented that such gross language is applied to the prominent men of our country, by the pretensions to exclusive patriotism. It is true, that when the last war with England was declared—it was opposed by one of the parties into which the country was then divided—and advocated strenuously by the leaders at least of the other. But when the enemy made his appearance on our borders, no difference was perceived in the alacrity with which most turned out to repel the invaders. A new order of things has arisen, and the principles which divided the old parties have ceased to exist. It now becomes the serious duty of every lover of his country, to lend a willing hand to put down the present dynasty—for if the mantle of Andrew should fall on his successor, and the same principles be carried out through the succeeding administration, the last hope of liberty throughout the world, will have vanished. The present administration has been sustained by the power and extent of Executive patronage, and by calumniating the Senate—Bank—Supreme Court, &c. The paper misnamed the "Whig," fighting under this banner, and aided by such patronage—had better take an appropriate name.—The "Calumniator" would suit it admirably.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Thursday Jan. 15, 1835. "One of your delegates (HAMILTON) made to-day a strong and judicious speech on the Virginia boundary question—the best speech (in my opinion) that has been delivered in the House this Session—1, as an Eastern Shoreman, and as a Marylander, was proud of him."

ly, both in opposition to the Report of the Committee. Mr. Dossy has the floor to-day.—Repub.

Extract from a letter of the Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle dated ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1835.

"To-day there arose a debate in the House of Delegates, on the subject of the southern and western boundary of this State, which excited a good deal of interest. The special committee to whom the subject had been referred, had, as you are aware, reported in favor of withdrawing the suit instituted by this State against the commonwealth of Virginia, and renewing the negotiation which has been so long and so fruitlessly carried on between the two States. The report of this committee was the ground of the debate. Mr. Devivion, of Alleghany, first took the floor in opposition to it. He contended that the honor and dignity of Maryland forbade the course recommended by the committee. He referred to the legislation of the State to show that we had negotiated until further negotiation would not only have been useless, but unbecoming.—Mr. Brengle, of Frederick, next addressed the House. He was in favor of the course pointed out by the committee, of which he had been a member. He denied that the honor of the State would be in the least compromised by such a course. He referred to the message of Governor Tazewell to show that the proceedings of the last legislature, which authorized the institution of the suit against Virginia for the disputed territory, were founded upon a misapprehension of the legislation of that commonwealth. He thought that the suit should be withdrawn, in order that the door of explanation might be thrown open again to Virginia. Mr. Brengle occupied the house about an hour. He was listened to with much attention. He is a young man of clever pretensions, ready in debate, and very attentive to business.—Mr. Hamilton, of Talbot, replied to Mr. Brengle. He was opposed to the resolution recommended in the report. He gave a clear and succinct history of the dispute. He thought with Mr. Devivion, that the honor of the State forbade the retracting the step taken by the last legislature, more particularly since the message of the Governor of Virginia.—That message, he contended, was belligerent and menacing in its tone, and that it did not become the State of Maryland to be intimidated by it into the adoption of any measure like the one recommended in the report. Mr. Hamilton spoke nearly an hour. He is a young man of fine promise.—His views were delivered with a clearness, force and precision which did him much credit. We bespeak for Mr. Hamilton a life of usefulness and distinction, if he continues to cultivate the gifts of nature with assiduity."

From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 13. Not being much inclined to sit out a prosy member who seems determined to— Squoze out the last dull droppings of his sense. I snatch a few minutes to give you some account of the new member of the Senate for Maryland. By the way, he is not a new member entirely, inasmuch as he was elected to fill the place he now occupies, at the age of thirty-four, in the year 1813, serving until '19, when he was succeeded by Mr. Lloyd. During this former term of service, he was famed as one of the Chesterfields of the Senate, and has continued to be vividly remembered as such throughout his State and the Union, generally. He was also recognized as a high toned Federalist, and he advocated warmly, in the Senate, the measures of that party up to the last hour of its existence. In the Presidential contest which terminated in 1824, he espoused the cause of the successful candidate. Since this time he has been the unwavering opponent of the Jackson party, except in the affair of the Proclamation, to the popularity of which he added his influence. This course is somewhat singular, since he himself is an advocate of a low tariff, if not of a free duty altogether. His character is one of unflinching firmness, and he will stand up for his party when the last of them shall have fled, or have fallen around him. His integrity is unquestioned, and although political distinction is with him, an object of honorable ambition, nay more, almost a substitute for

Honor, love, obedience, troops of friends, yet he is incapable of seeking it by any other course, than the one of honesty and upright-ness. He would not desert his party, though it would gratify his most ambitious longings. His election to the Senate has pleased the Whigs on account of his stern adherence to their own cause, and the opposite party will be forced to do honor to an open, sincere and distinguished opponent, who can coalesce with no trickery; and who speaks out fearlessly the thing he feels. And this reminds me to tell you, that his oratory has been always estimated highly, and will do his State no discredit in the Senate, even in such a Senate.—His manner is polished and commanding, and will bestow a value and impressiveness upon the material of his speech, which otherwise would be tame and unmeaning. He will re-gain upon comparison with his predecessor, Mr. Chambers, possessed, as he is, of a better manner, higher social qualities, and being generally more acceptable to all parties.

His private character is of the highest order. Holding a distinguished place among the elite of Maryland aristocracy, which he can claim as a son of one of her oldest and most respectable families. He is not, however, sensibly tinged with the hauteur ascribed to this race, but is an amiable, urbane and through-bred gentleman. He is the delight of the society in his friends, and is their customary model. His friends at "Myrtle Grove" are famed for a liberal hospitality, made more agreeable by the manners of the host.—Every one there is placed upon a conforming level and the humble have as gracious a share of attention as the highest. That his moral character is unblemished, will be granted by his bitterest foes.—I say nothing of his intellect, for the place he now occupies, in the Senate of the United States, is a full warrant for his superiority. He will find the elements of the Senate changed much, from what he knew it to be during and after the war. Place what it was then, aside—it is now so constituted, that power to form a successful schedule of party operations is a cardinal virtue. Unless I much mistake the Hon. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, he will be the type of no such system, the file leader of no such parties.

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The recent vote for Senator of the United States in the Legislature of KENTUCKY, showed a great Whig strength. The votes were as follows: Recapitulation. Senate. H. R. Total. J. J. Crittenden, 25 71 94 J. Guthrie, 19 25 40 Majority, 8 46Maj. 54 On the 7th instant the legislature of Delaware, in joint ballot, re-elected the Hon. Mr. CLAYTON, as U. S. Senator for six years from the 3d March next.

The venerable Judge Duvall has resigned his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States & ROBERT TANKY, of Maryland, is understood to have been nominated to the Senate by the President of the United States yesterday; to succeed him. [The nomination has not been acted upon].—Nat. Intl.

CONGRESS.—WEDNESDAY Jan. 14th. IN SENATE.

The Senate, unanimously adopted the report of Mr. Clay, with an amendment varying the resolution so as to make it even stronger than before.—As adopted, the resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at present, to pass any law concerning the treaty with France of 1831.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835, was read, twice and referred. The Senate then adjourned.

The House of Representatives refused to take up the Navy Bill, and occupied itself with the Appropriation Bill for Fortifications, which was passed.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register has the following statement in relation to Robert Potter, of whom much was heard a few years since:

"Case of Robert Potter.—On Friday last the House of Commons by a vote of 62 to 52 expelled Robert Potter, one of its members from his seat in the Legislature. The Ayes and Noes will be found in another place. It appears from the Report of the Committee, appointed to investigate the facts that Potter lost a considerable sum of money at Cards, and then snatched the same (lying at the time on the table between the parties) and made off with it, after drawing weapons to intimidate his adversary, and thereby made good his retreat."

RATHER A TOUGH STORY.—A correspondent in one of the Cincinnati papers states that a colored woman aged 161 years, is now exhibiting at one of their museums. She is said to have belonged to the father of Washington, and appears to have all her faculties except sight, which she has been deprived of 80 years before which time, however, she frequently had the pleasure of seeing our beloved Washington. Her memory seems to be acute. She recollects having joined the Church about 140 years since and says she has received great happiness from doing so. It seems that she has had several very interesting visions the relations of which are extremely interesting.

The venerable Moses Brown, of Providence in his 93rd year, states, in a note to the editor of the Providence Journal that the cold experienced on the 5th inst. was greater than had been felt for the last thirty years, during which period he has been a regular observer of the weather. On that day, his thermometer stood at 15 degrees below zero. The lowest point to which the mercury had sunk, during any winter since 1805, was 11 degrees below zero.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Jan. 21. The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Monday evening last. The Hon. HENRY CLAY, and the Hon. CHARLES F. MERRICK, presided. The attendance of Delegates from various parts of the Union was large, and the crowd of auditors, both male and female, was unusually great, filling not only the hall and lobbies but the galleries. Several eloquent addresses were delivered, of a most judicious, temperate, & encouraging character. The Society had not concluded its business at 10 o'clock, when an adjournment took place to the following evening.

It is understood that the Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of H. D. GILPIN (last year rejected as a Bank Director) to the office of Governor of the Territory of Michigan.—ib.

We have not yet received the newspaper account of the proceedings in the House of Representatives of the State of ALABAMA, by which H. L. WHITE was formally nominated as the candidate of that State for the Presidency. Private letters, however, fully confirm the News. We recur to the fact now, because, in attempting to state it in our last, we omitted the rather essential particular of the name of the State in which this second Legislative State Nomination for the Presidency has been made.—ibid.

ATROCIOUS ASSAULT.—We learn from the New Orleans Courier that General ELEAZER RIPLEY recently elected a Representative in Congress from Louisiana, was beset in a store by three individuals on the 29th ult. and so cruelly beaten that his life was, at one time considered in danger. From the circumstance that the New Orleans papers are so chary of mentioning names and particulars, we infer that the offenders are persons of some standing in that society.—ib.

Dr. JACKSON.—The "Spv in Washington" writing for the New York Courier, gives the following delectable example of criticism by the tenant of the White House, on the recent Oration of Mr. Adams, in honor of Lafayette. It is a little too good.

After Mr. Adams had delivered, on Wednesday last, his masterly eulogy on General Lafayette, a gentleman asked the President (Mr. Van Buren being present) how he was pleased with the address? The venerable chieftain pausing a few seconds, coldly replied—"There are some good things in it: but Mr. Adams fails very much—don't you think he does Mr. Van Buren?" VERY MUCH!" repeated echo.

between the United States and France, concerning the indemnity Treaty; the dissertation bringing the worthy Governor, to the following grave conclusion, at which, however, it is not possible to "repress a smile: "In consideration of the circumstances, I earnestly recommend an immediate attention to the military system, together with the enactment of such provisions as may be adequate to place the State in an attitude of preparation for the probable emergency." If the French Government does not back out after this, the deuce is in it.—Nat. Intl.

The following correspondence says the Baltimore Chronicle, has been handed to us for publication, and it is gratifying to us to lay before our readers so handsome a tribute of respect to a worthy and deserving fellow citizen. It is alike honorable to Capt. Lemuel G. Taylor, and to the gentlemen who have thus manifested their sense of his services at a critical period.

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

Baltimore, Jan. 6, 1835. Capt. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,

Dear Sir:—On this day, last year, you conferred an important service to the undersigned and others, and we have not forgotten it; for on this anniversary we present you with a highly finished and capacious piece of plate, with an inscription, commemoative of the event to which we allude. Daring acts in favor of humanity are common with you, but to us, there was a generosity in the relief offered that particularly characterized it, in the fact that the steam boat Patuxent had been placed on the line between this city and Annapolis as your rival, to contend with the Maryland, (the regular passenger vessel), between those places at a particular season, when it would make up for the lessened one that exists during the long period of the year when Humanity alone would have induced you to save the passengers and crew of the Patuxent—but it was generous to tow that boat through the ice, at much risk of doing damage to your own and place her in safety at Baltimore, having yourself previously made a temporary repair of the injury which the former had sustained by being out through by the ice, in consequence of which she leaked much, and was in imminent danger of sinking. With this piece of plate we then beg leave to present our thanks for the "gallantry and skill, generosity and humanity" displayed by you on that occasion, and heartily to wish you that health, happiness and prosperity so well deserved.

Your friends, WILLIAM R. STUART, H. NILES, JOSIAH BAILEY, SAMUEL EMORY, Passengers in the Patuxent.

BALTIMORE, 7th Jan. 1835. To Col. Wm. R. Stewart, H. Niles, Josiah Bailey, & Samuel Emory, Esq's.

Gentlemen.—I acknowledge with gratitude, the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. accompanied by a handsome piece of plate, which you are pleased to present to me as a mark of your friendly recollection of a service which it was my happiness to render to you and others about twelve months since. In that act I did nothing more than my duty, and it was performed without the slightest anticipation of reward of any kind; but I cannot decline the acceptance of the piece of plate tendered by Gentlemen whom I so highly esteem. It shall serve throughout life to recall the friendship which it is my pride to have experienced at your hands.

With sentiments of the greatest respect, I remain your obedient servant, LEMUEL G. TAYLOR

The Vase presented to Capt. Taylor was manufactured by Mr. Kirk, our townsmen, and is executed in a style of superior excellence, highly creditable alike to him and to the artist. It bore the following inscription: Presented to Capt. LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Of the steam steambot Maryland, For his gallantry and skill, generosity and humanity; In relieving the steam boat Patuxent When cut through by the ice, and blocked up in it, off the mouth of the Patuxent In the night of the 6th January, 1834.

William R. Stuart, H. Niles, Josiah Bailey, and Samuel Emory, Passengers in the Patuxent. [There were many other passengers on board the Patuxent, at the time.]

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, Jan. 14. LATER FROM FRANCE. Our news collector boarded yesterday the packet ship Poland, Captain Anthony, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 17th ultimo. She also brought despatches for Government from our Minister at Paris, which we shall cause to be left at the Post Office in time for the morning's mail.

The accounts from Paris are one day later than those received by the way of England, and we have consequently the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies one day later than we had before; on that day, however little business was done. An election took place for a Vice President of the Chamber, which resulted in the choice of M. Passy, one of the Ministers of the 3 days, and a decided opponent to the execution of the indemnity treaty.

We alluded some days since, to an account which we perceived in an English paper, of a claim set up by the Emperor of Russia against France, for indemnity for injuries inflicted on Poland, and at the time expressed our belief that it was a sarcasm on the indemnity promised by treaty to this country. We have now the original article before us in Le Constitutional, and are fully confirmed in our opinion of its character. It concludes with these words: "But the Doctrinaires Cabinet which acknowledge the American debt, & continues to acknowledge it in spite of the Chamber, will submit to any conditions, however humiliating or burdensome, that may be imposed upon it." We perceive a steam boat is building at Paris on Mr. Burden's plan, for the purpose of navigating the Seine between Rouen and Paris. Some ridiculously exaggerated statements in relation to its introduction in this country, are contained in the Paris journals.

The Poland had a remarkably short run to Black Island, having been off that place in sixteen days from the time she left Havre.

From the N. Y. Com. Ado. of Jan. 19. LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL. By the Boston papers of Saturday morning, we learn that the packet ship Liverpool, from Liverpool, anchored below light on Friday evening, being unable to proceed to Port on account of the ice. At 4 P. M. on Saturday, Mr. Topliff's messenger had returned from the ship.

The Liverpool left Liverpool on the 22d Dec. and passed the New York packet ship Orpheus going in, having on board the Secretary's Message. No news had transpired except that the Cotton Market was flat.

Since the above was in type we have received the Boston Mercantile Journal, from which we extract the following: "The dissolution of the present Parliament was to take place on the last day of the year."

The cold weather has sharpened our friend Major Noah's wit. A was always keen enough, but now it cuts like a razor. Judge from the following strokes of it.—[Nat. Intl. From the N. Y. Evening Star.

In the Press.—The doctrine of reprisals, or hostilities without war, with commentary on cannon law and naval tactics, and a description of the deserts of Arabia; by Dr. Andrew Jackson, LL D. F. S.

Thoughts on Third Presidential Terms, and the utility of a safety fund in certain cases; by Martin Van Buren, Esq., Vice President of the United States.

The Law of Deposits, a treatise on public faith, charters, and currency; by R. B. Taney, Esq., late Secretary of the Treasury.

Gold vs. Gold; by a Senator from Missouri. The art of Reportage; in a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the U. S. Bank.

A History of State prisons; by Isaac Hill. A French War, the true interest and honor of America, with some reflections on factions and demagogues; by Amos Kendall.

An Essay on Greek Dialects, Poetry and Prosody; by Alexis Blair O'Kelly, Esq., Post Office Contracts; by the Rev. O. B. Brown.

The History of Hamburg; by a M. C. Ins and Outs, a vade mecum for rising statesmen of easy virtue; by a Secretary of State.

The Law of Contested Elections, with the case of Moore and Letcher; by a member of the committee.

Domestic Economy.—One of the principal sources of waste in private families, is the improvidence of servants. Where the mistress of the house does not personally look after the affairs of her kitchen, or employ a faithful housekeeper to perform that service, the destruction which takes place in many cases, beyond what could easily be imagined.—Pieces of bread, meat, and vegetables are thrown away, or conveyed away clandestinely by the back door, to idlers, and other objects not worthy of charity, to a very great amount, whilst the most unlimited indulgence is given to excess in eating. In regard to fires, servants never concern themselves about the propriety of saving fuel, but pile on wood in the kitchen where wood is used, without stint, whether it be wanted or not, and especially at night, in order that they may not be obliged next day to make a fire with small coals, which is all that is required. The value of the back legs left to moulder away in kitchens, without producing a particle of heat but what goes up the chimney and is lost, would amount annually to a large sum in our community, and if to this be added the waste of candles, oil and soap, the breaking of china, glass and crockery, knives and forks, and other articles of furniture, from sheer carelessness and disregard of the interests of the master it will be seen that the tax imposed by the bad administration of a kitchen is a very heavy one.

Amongst the advantages which the European citizens enjoy over ours, in the economy of the kitchen, is one which arises from the custom established in some places, but which has not yet been introduced amongst us, of hiring servants upon what are called board wages. Under such a contract the servants stipulate to provide their own food, and in consideration of that, receive a higher rate of wages. In such case, no part of the provision supplied for the parlor table goes into the kitchen, but if any is left, it is placed in the pantry or larder for future use. The servants being thus their own purveyors, have a direct and immediate motive for economy.—All that they can save, is their own, and they are thus placed on a footing in the community, with all other classes of labourers who get the benefit of their own abstemiousness from luxurious and extravagant food. As the matter stands with us, there is no discrimination made by the employers, in settling the wages of servants, whether they eat little or much, or are fond of plain or dainty fare, and consequently the one who would be willing to live simply and moderately, loses the advantage which it is so much the interest of his employer as of himself, that he should enjoy. It is high time that a chance should be given to American servants of prudent economical habits, to accumulate a little property, and we know of no better mode than to allow them an opportunity of commuting their board, for a specific sum of money. By such a process, the employers as well as themselves will be gainers, and as somebody must make a beginning, we recommend the subject to the consideration of the Society established for the encouragement of faithful domestics.—Philad. Gaz.

MARRIED On Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Humphries, Mr. Joseph Newnam to Miss Lydia Bruff, both of this county. On Sunday evening last, by the same, Mr. Feddemann Rolle to Miss Mary Marshall, both of this county.

DIED In this town, on Monday morning last, 19th inst. Emma Eliza, daughter of Joseph Graham, Esq. aged 5 years and 8 months.

REMOVAL. MRS. M. A. GIBBS Respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE to the house formerly occupied by the late Rev. Lott Warfield, situate on Washington Street, next door to the corner of Dover Street, where she constantly has the latest fashions from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and solicits the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties to give her a call, view her assortment and judge for themselves. She returns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the above business and solicits a continuation of the same. Jan. 24 Sw (W)

CO-PARTNERSHIP. The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has taken his Son, Richard Gibbs in a partnership with him, in the

BUTCHERING BUSINESS. The business will hereafter be carried on under the name of Edward B. Gibbs & Son—they solicit a share of the public patronage. E. B. GIBBS.

N. B. Those persons indebted to E. B. Gibbs are requested to make immediate payment, as he wishes to close his old accounts. Jan 24 Sw (W)

Agricultural Notice. The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at the residence of E. N. Hamblen, Esq. on Thursday next the 29th inst. A Punctual attendance of the members is particularly requested. By order, MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec. Jan. 24

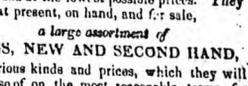
COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING.



THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plate shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS, embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, a large assortment of GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND, of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of ulster plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS. N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H. Jan 24 W

PASSENGER'S LINE.



SCHOONER SOPHIA HAS commenced her regular Route, and will run, during the session of the Legislature, for the accommodation of the Public, leaving Haddaway's Ferry on Monday's & Thursday's for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis on Tuesday's & Saturday's; the subscriber has supplied himself with comfortable Carriages, for the conveyance of all who may patronize his line to Easton and to every other place on the Eastern Shore. The public's ob't serv't. W. H. DAWSON. Jan 24 (W 3)

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business. Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of HATS, which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. To country merchants or others, having to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market. Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the most reasonable prices. ENALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 17 41

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

THOMAS OLDSON & WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, beg leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OLDSON & HOPKINS and have opened in the Store Room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and court Streets a Grocery and Variety Store. They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Articles in their line, such as GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c. which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves. N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission. Dec 20 41

POETRY.

NO ONE IS MISSED.

The world is fair and gay to us, As now we journey on, Yet still 'tis sad to think 'twill be The same when we are gone; Rime few, perchance, may mourn for us, But soon the transient gloom, Like shadows of a summer cloud, Shall leave the narrow tomb.

For men are like the waves that roll Along the mighty deeps That lift their crests awhile and frown, And then are lulled to sleep, While other billows swelling come, Amid the foam and spray, And as we view the furrow track, Sink down and—where are they?

And over thus the waves shall roll, Like those that but now gone— The offspring of the depths beneath, The children of the blast, And ever thus shall men arise, And be like those that be, And man no more be missed on land, Than waves upon the sea.

MILLINERY & MANTUA



MAKING.

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS having lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business in the employment and under the instruction of a lady, considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Eastern and the adjoining county in the business of Millinery and Mantua Making, generally. She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, and the store of Mr. James Wilson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial. Jan. 17 3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term A. D. 1834. On application of Sarah Smith Administratrix of Thomas L. Smith late of Talbot County deceased it is ORDERED That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Eastern. In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four. JAMES PRICE, Regr. of 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 Thomas L. Smith, late of Talbot County deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four. SARAH SMITH, Adm'r. of Thomas L. Smith, dec'd. Dec. 13

FARM HANDS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves, of both sexes, for his plantation, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on application at No. 24 South street, Baltimore, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M. NAT. AUSTIN Baltimore, Dec. 20

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, ORANBERRIES, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers, Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c. ALSO—Cast Steel Axes of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour by the barrel. W. H. & P. Groomer. Nov. 27. cow3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That application will be made by the Executors of the late Robert Miller, for renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz. 24 Shares No. 2201 a 2204 5009 a 5912 inclusive. 7386 a 5912 7386 a 7389 do 7394 a 7397 17687 a 17690 do 17695 a 17695 6 Shares No. 10586, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8192. 1/2 Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive. The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thornburgh, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors, FRANCIS M. FOWLER, General Accountant, No. 4 St. Paul's St. Baltimore. Dec. 13 4t

FOR SALE. The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female.—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd. Dec. 20

For Sale, At Easton Point, a small cargo of Coal, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia.—It is of good quality and will be sold low—for terms apply to ROBERT LEONARD. Easton Point, Jan. 3, 1834

In Talbot County Court, On the Equity side thereof.

May Term, 1834. ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Crouch and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Eastern, in Talbot County, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of \$355. P. B. HOPPER. True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3, 1835.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, On the Equity side thereof.

May Term, 1834. ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hussey late of said county, deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Eastern, in Talbot County, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$155. P. B. HOPPER. True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3 1835

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

Will make her last trip for the season to the Eastern Shore, on Tuesday next, the 6th January inst. weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the spring, of which due notice will be given. L. G. TAYLOR, Captain. Jan. 5, 1835

MR. DUNCAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastern and its vicinity, that he intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL at Mr. Lowe's (Eastern Hotel) on Friday and Saturday next, where he will instruct in the following dances, viz.—Cutillions, Waltzes, Gallopedes, &c. &c. Eastern, Dec. 20

TALBOT COUNTY COURT, Sitting as a Court of Equity.

November Term, 1834. Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hamilton, Jr. hereunto appointed trustee for the sale of the property in the proceedings of this cause mentioned, be ratified & confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the Town of Eastern at least once a week for six successive weeks before the said nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars. P. B. HOPPER. True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Talbot County Court. Dec. 30

FALL GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKAY HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store on post the Court House, an elegant assortment of Choice Fresh Goods, selected from the latest arrivals, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, &c. &c. all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash. Eastern, Nov. 15

CART WHEEL, PLOUGH, & WAGON WRIGHT.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share to him in the line of his business, since he came to Eastern. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the best MATERIALS, he is prepared to execute all orders in the neatest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices. JOHN B. FIRBANK. Jan. 10 cow3t

Great Literary Enterprise, Prospectus of two new Volumes OF

WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

The "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country, having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered, this certainty, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The objects that Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where at the cheapest possible rates, and experience has proved that a year's subscription will pay for one hundred and sixty-six dollars worth of books at the London prices. New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes. The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any change. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world; and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times. As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset. The objects the Library had in view, were fully detailed in the prospectus; the following extracts from that introductory paper will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan. Extracts from the original Prospectus.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish. There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper, and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door. Books cannot be sent by mail, while the Select Circulating Library may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words, before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours. To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the Chronicles of the Canongate occupy two volumes; which are sold at 1.25 to 1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at their own homes with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for Five Dollars.

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that part of talent, or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biographies, &c. & publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting & entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and science, and literature, &c. &c. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns. The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or wholesome mental aliment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books.—These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London Liverpool, and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department. It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and convenience which such a publication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—these are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

Clubs of five individuals, who subscribe to the "Library" and "Companion" both, will obtain the two for six dollars, the postage (a very important consideration) to the most distant post office, on the two, will be one dollar and ninety-five cents, divided into seventy eight payments, and half that sum for 100 miles or a less distance from Philadelphia; while the same matter, in the usual American reprints of reviews and magazines in octavo form would be eighteen dollars, and the postage as three to one. We make this assertion advisedly. Subscription to the "Companion," will be taken either with or without the "Library." The proprietor trusts that his punctuality and exactness in executing his part of the contract in the publication of the "Library," will be considered a sufficient guarantee of the completion of his proposed undertaking. ADAM WADIE. Nov. 5 4t

100 DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, Md., on Sunday night last, the 14th inst., a negro man who calls himself ZEDOCO GIBSON, about 25 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of dark complexion, bald head occasioned by a burn when a child, a scar on one side of his face, and several other marks not recollected.—has a bold look when spoken to and talks fluently. Had on when he ran away a new suit of kersey, of blue warp and black finishing, tow linen shirt, hair cap and coarse shoes. He has no doubt changed his clothing. The above reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the above runaway negro man if taken up out of the State, and confined in Denton or Eastern jail, so that I get him again, or a reward of 50 dollars will be given if taken in the State and secured as above. EDWARD R. PERRY. Near Dover Bridge Caroline county Dec. 27, 1834.

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their subscriptions to them; those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment is made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfillment of our part of the contract. Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes. ADAM WADIE, No. 207, Chesnut street, basement story of Mrs. Sevier's Philadelphia House. Philadelphia, November, 1834.

Companion to Waldie's Library. The cheapest reprint from English Periodicals ever offered to the public. Before the Select Circulating Library had been long in existence, it was discovered that there was still something wanting—that many occurrences in the literary world that pass unknown, as regarded our agency, without an extension of the plan. To establish a fuller medium of communication and supply the desideratum, the Journal of Belles Lettres was added; which we have reason to believe has afforded general satisfaction. The very liberal patronage extended to the Library induced the proprietor to give that gratuitously as an evidence of his acknowledgments. More extended experience has shown other desiderata which the "Companion" is intended to supply. While reading for the "Library" a large mass of material accumulates on the hands of the Editor, of an interesting, entertaining, and instructive description, such as would properly come under the designation of Magazines, interspersed with the Reviews from the English Quarters. To publish every thing of this nature which we deem desirable would encroach too much on the columns of the "Library" designed for books, and yet to pass them by is constantly a subject of regret. To concentrate, therefore, the publication of Books entire, Reviews, lists of new works, the choicest contributions to Magazines, &c. &c. the "Companion to Waldie's Library" will be offered to the patronage of the present subscribers and the public at large. It is believed that with the "Library," the "Journal," and the "Companion," such an acquaintance with the literature of the age may be cultivated as to leave little further to be desired. Being all published from the same office, fewer people to deal with, mistakes are less liable to occur, and more readily corrected when they do. The short interval of two weeks between the publication of each number, it is thought too, will be an advantage over monthlies and quarterlies. The following plan is respectfully submitted. 1. The "Companion" will contain the earliest possible reprints of the best matter in the British periodicals. 2. It will be issued every fortnight, and the form will be the same as that of the "Library"—each number containing sixteen pages—thus, every six months, giving thirteen numbers, which can be bound with the "Library" at little or no more expense, and making a better sized volume and to those who do not take the "Library" itself, a volume every year, of 416 quarto pages of the size of the present. 3. The price will be three dollars for a subscriber—five dollars for two—and clubs of five and upwards will be supplied at two dollars each. 4. As the work will not be commenced, unless a sufficient patronage be obtained, no payment is required at present, only the name, sent free of postage. Those wishing to support the publication will be pleased therefore to announce their intention as early as possible, as it is intended to commence the work on the first of January next. On the issuing of the second number payment will be expected, as its appearance will evince a sufficiency of patronage.

JOHN STEVENS, Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House, a handsome and general assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen & Glass Ware, &c. &c. And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call. Eastern, Oct. 19th 1834. 3w cow3t

PAGE'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE. This is a new and Superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city, it has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson Esq. Robt. Oliver Esq. Messrs John Donnell & Sons and Jerome Bonaparte Esq. with the intention of making it a first rate and Fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called PAGE'S HOTEL Exchange Buildings and will be conducted by the Subscriber in such manner as shall make it equal to any Hotel in the United States. J. H. PAGE. Baltimore, Oct.—Nov. 29 6m

TANNERY To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county.—Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and dyed Mills &c.—This Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stock on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms. Apply to Ann H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington. Greensborough, July 12.

For Sale. The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of Rice's Patent Wheat Fans, of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour. References, Perry Wilmer, W. Grason, Gerald Courcy, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esq's. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardenstall and Robert Hirstcastle, Esq's. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq's. of Kent county, Md. Thomas R. Perkins. Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md. Oct. 11 3m (W)

CHARLES O. HARRA, Gallows Hill—Baltimore, Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SHOES for their servants, made of the best Spanish leather and warranted for twelve months—all orders directed as above will be punctually attended to. N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen at this office. Oct. 25.

NOTICE. A young man who has been raised to the Farming Business, wishes employment for the next year as Overseer. For further particulars enquire of the Editor. Nov. 8

WM. W. HIGGINS, Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of SADDLERY, adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call. Sept. 27 3w

NOTICE. A Gentleman, who has for many years successfully conducted an English school, being about to resign his present situation, is desirous of immediately obtaining another. Those gentlemen, who may have occasion for his services, will be pleased to address a line to X. Y. at Mr. Richard P. Spencer's, Merchant, Eastern, which shall be promptly attended to. Eastern, Dec. 20 4t

WANTED. A number of Slaves, for which a liberal price incash will be given. The person wishing to purchase is a native and now a resident of Maryland, know to the Editor of the Eastern Gazette. He prefers to get them in Families, and in his own use and he will see that they are moved and comfortably settled and kept together, in a healthy climate. Those who are willing to sell may be fully assured that their servants will be treated with particular kindness and attention to their wants and comforts. For the name of the purchaser application may be made to the Editor. Dec. 13 8w

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# EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which a State 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. XVIII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1835.

NO. 5.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY  
**SATURDAY MORNING**  
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.  
**TERMS**  
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENT  
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.

## From the Boston Atlas. LIFTING THE CURTAIN.

Hercules found it an easy task to cut off the head of a Hydra; had he been a modern editor, he would have found it more difficult to please the Hydra public, than to kill it.—To give that large portion of the world who call themselves subscribers, a taste of my experience as a subscriber, I think will be rendering a service to both of these numerous and distinct classes:

"Good morning, Mr. Goosequill."  
"Ah, good morning, Mr. Boreall. I am vastly glad to see you. I can't ask you to take a chair, for I believe there is not a whole one in the office—there's a stool, however, with three legs, and with a little effort at balancing, you can make yourself comfortable."

"O, no matter—I can stand, Mr. Goosequill. I only called in to say a word or two about an article in your paper to-day, that I am afraid may do you some mischief."

"I'm always happy to hear the opinion of my friends, Mr. Boreall; being a good deal in the world, and having their own business to look after, I think they have infinitely better means of judging in regard to affairs than I have."

"You're right—you're right, Mr. Goosequill. Having so many things to think about, you can't be expected to be right always."

"Out of the question, Mr. Boreall—and when we can avail ourselves of the advice of such intelligent and able counsellors as yourself, Mr. Boreall."

"O, you flatter me. To be sure, there are some things—however—you understand.—What I was going to say was, that some of my friends think you are a little too violent—rather rash—sometimes—that is to say, not always so considerate—with a waive of the hand and an insinuating smile."

"I nodded acquiescence."  
"Now the attack this morning on Mr. Weathercock—I am anxious you should not misunderstand me. I know as well as you do that Mr. Weathercock is a great trimmer—a decided trimmer—and not to be at all depended upon—but then Mr. Weathercock has a good many friends—and he is not to be trifled with."

"Certainly Mr. Boreall, your notions are very just—and I will bear them in mind. I am much indebted to you for your kindness."

"I would not be understood, Mr. Goosequill—that is I would not have you think—that I have a bit better opinion of Mr. Weathercock than you have—but prudence, though, Mr. Goosequill—prudence in politics—that's my motto."

"I see you understand the matter, Mr. Boreall, and bowed the gentleman out of the door. And Mr. Boreall went away, full of the idea that he was an immense politician, and exercised a salutary influence over the Press."

"Are you the editor of the Boston Lumina-ry?"  
"I am, Sir."  
"Well, Sir, I wish you would stop my paper."

"Please hand your name to the clerk, Sir."  
"I like your paper pretty well, Sir—that is, it's well printed; but you give us so much of that plaguy politics that I can't stand it."

"Many tastes, you know, Mr. Raw—different tastes to be consulted."  
"Yes, but it's too bad. Aunt Dorothy says you don't give half so many Deaths and Marriages as the Firefly—and as for murders, and the real horrid accidents—you haven't given a first rate murder these three weeks."

"That's true, though we can't control such things. The market has been very dull in those articles for some weeks—but I have engaged a new hand, who promises a capital crime once a week—and a bloody accident every other day."

"But the deaths and Marriages—"  
"Well, as soon as my ship news collector gets a little more leisure, I intend to employ him in hunting up all the interesting nuptials and burials that take place—he's a great hand at it, and will turn out for your aunt Dorothy a most valuable assortment."

"Johnny Raw started. He thought, however, that he should try the Firefly a little while because there were so many deaths and marriages, and things of that kind; in it, that his aunt thought it the best paper in the country."

Enter Tom Touchmenot in a rage. "How are you, Mr. Touchmenot?"  
"Did you receive that communication that I left for you, Mr. Goosequill?"  
"What, the account of the mammoth's crush?"  
"Yes, Sir—more than a column and a half. Sir, about one of the most interesting natural phenomena that ever excited the attention of the curious. Professor Lexicon read it before his class, Sir, and did not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most entertaining and philosophical papers that were ever devoted to the investigation of the secrets of science."

than they are about the wonderful productions of our own soil, you are very much deceived."  
"I am afraid that your squash will have to be crowded out at present—but if it's a crooked-neck vegetable, I can hang it up till I find more room."

Mr. Touchmenot rose in a passion—swore that the love of truth and philosophy had been banished from the earth, and imprecating all the curses of science on the Lumina-ry and its editor, threatened our joint extinguishment.

"If the editor in" asked a tall, stout, double-fisted fellow, with a cane large enough for the walking stick of a Cyclops.  
"You have the honor of addressing him," I replied quietly—not more than half liking the incipient insolence of his manner.

"Did you write that article?" with a terrible emphasis on the that.  
"Here Jowler, here," and a large black dog that I kept for customers of this kind rose, shook himself and stalked with dignity to my chair. "Down Jowler," and he placed himself composedly by my side.

"What article, Sir?"  
"This article, Sir, on the Drama—in which you say that the melo-drama of the 'Blasting Thunderbolt' is a disgrace to the stage?"  
"I can't say that I did, Sir—though on my word I should have been pleased to say that I was the author of it."

"Who did write it, then?"  
"That's my affair, and not yours. I have no doubt it's all right. At any rate, Sir I am responsible for the paragraph."

"Well, Sir I am a friend of the author of that most excellent play—and you must either come out in to-morrow's paper, and say that the 'Blasting Thunderbolt' is not a disgrace to the stage, or I must require satisfaction."

"You are at liberty to make your requisition."  
"Then, Sir, how will you settle it? Time and place, if you please, and—"  
"Certainly, Sir, but I settle all these matters by proxy. There's a stout African who turns the wheel of my printing-press, and undertakes all these jobs for me, at a very small increase of his usual wages. Mich, run up stairs, and call Caesar."

"I don't understand this at all."  
"I can't converse any longer with you—Here's Caesar, and you must arrange your preliminaries with him."

The tall stranger grow enraged. Caesar & Jowler shew their teeth, and on a little encouragement from his master Jowler growled like a young earthquake. Exit stranger, much astonished, and not a little alarmed; that was the last I ever heard or saw of the "Blasting Thunderbolt."

## From the Boston Atlas Jan. 14, 1835. THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

The new Ministry formed under the Chancellorship of Sir Robert Peel, is as strong and will be as permanent a Ministry as could have been formed under Tory influences. That it will be swept away by the dominant popular power, their can be little reasonable doubt. Rulers may say to the great waters thus far may come—but it is not in human power to stay their progressive march.

Liberal principles—principles of an enlightened and enlightening freedom—must in the nature of things regain and retain their ascendancy in England. As the recent movement, however, is one that has led to great excitement and must result in still greater commotion—and in a decided though peaceful political revolution—we have thought it might be interesting to our readers to present a sketch of the principal actors in the present struggle to reform and revolution.

Sir Robert Peel, first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, has long been esteemed the ablest tactician and debater in the House of Commons, on the Tory side. He is about forty seven years of age. The son of one of the wealthiest manufacturers of England, his attention from his earliest days was directed to a preparation for public life. He was educated at Harrow, where he had Byron for a school-fellow and companion. The poet afterwards said of him: "Peel, the orator and statesman, (that was, or is, or is to be,) was my form-fellow, and we were both at the top of our remove, (a public school phrase.) We were on good terms, but his brother was my intimate friend. There was always great hope of Peel amongst us all, masters and scholars, and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar, he was greatly my superior; as a declaimer and actor, I was reckoned at least his equal; as a school-boy, out of school, I was always in scrapes, and he never; and, in school, he always knew his lesson, and I rarely."

Mr. Peel was graduated at the University of Oxford, and immediately on the completion of his education entered upon the duties of public life. In 1809, he took his seat in parliament as member for Cashel, and soon became distinguished among the rising young men of the day. In the following year he was made Under Secretary of State, and in 1813 was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. In this position, he was opposed to the concessions demanded by the Catholics, and became a conspicuous object of eulogy and abuse. One writer says of him that "there never was a Chief Secretary, whose name is more execrated among the generous natives of the sister country." With equal confidence another journalist observes—"In the execution of the duties of the Irish Secretary-ship, Mr. Peel performed all that was expected of him, and is still remembered with a zealous regard by the majority of Irish protestants. While he exercised such a wise moderation, as not unnecessarily to exasperate the opposite

party, he knew & felt it was his first duty to support the fundamental principle of the British Constitution, the Protestant ascendancy of Ireland."

In 1817 Mr. Peel was unanimously elected to fill a vacancy which had occurred in the representation of the University of Oxford. In 1822 he succeeded Lord Sidmouth, as secretary of State, and proceeded to act on high and strong Tory principles. On the elevation of Canning to the premiership, he resigned, but returned to office under the Duke of Wellington. He was now induced to give his support to a bill for the relief of the Irish Catholics, notwithstanding his previous steadfast opposition. This change of opinion made it proper for him to resign his seat as member for Oxford; he then stood unsuccessfully for the Chiltern Hundreds, and afterwards became member for Westbury.

On the death of his father in 1830, he succeeded to the baronetcy, and an immense fortune. The two following years of his life were passed in political conflict, of the most tempestuous character. In this contest he became eminently distinguished by firmness, eloquence, and skill in debate. His issue is now matter of history, but its results are not yet to be calculated. His refusal to form a part of the administration before proposed by the Duke of Wellington led to the frustration of the plan, & the subsequent recall of Earl Grey. It is not easy to speculate on the circumstances that have produced the recent revolution in the Ministry, by which the Tories have been again found in the ascendancy. Still more difficult is it to reconcile this movement with the prevailing spirit of the country, or to imagine any combination of events by which such a ministry can be long sustained.

Next in rank and importance comes the Lord Chancellor, John Singleton Copley, Baron of Lyndhurst. He was born in Boston in 1772, and three years afterwards was carried by his father, the eminent painter, to England. He received his education at Trinity College, and on leaving the university became a student of law in the Temple. It was long before he met with any opportunity to acquire distinction, but like other young men of his profession was contented to submit to a heartless and thankless toil for his prospective reward.

Several state trials of intense popular interest afforded him the first occasion for professional display. In the political excitement which attended them, his name became known to the public as a friend of reform, and his zeal and ability led to an increased reputation and practice as a barrister. "Wetherell & Copley," for their efforts in these cases, were every where placarded, toasted, and applauded,—they were the favorites and idols of the mob—and yet within a very few years, and without any deterioration of principle on either side, they were both created knights, and appointed to high legal offices in the gift of the crown.

In 1819, Sir John Copley was appointed Solicitor general, and in that capacity took a leading part in the trial of Queen Caroline. Five years afterwards, he was made attorney general, and re-elected for the borough of Ashburton, which he had for some time represented in parliament. In 1826 he was returned with Lord Palmerstone for the University of Oxford. He was soon after promoted to the Mastership of the Rolls, and in April 1827 he became keeper of the Great Seal, and Lord High Chancellor of England. In this situation he took a full share in ministerial transactions, and attended with persevering assiduity and success to his duties on the bench; till he went out with the change of the ministry in 1830.

Lord Lyndhurst is a person of imposing and manly appearance. His style of speaking is forcible, clear, and unassuming,—aiming more at logic than rhetoric,—at sober sense than gaudy declamation. He is perhaps, under all the circumstances, the strongest and most influential man who could have been selected by the Tory leaders to fill his old situation.

The Foreign Secretaryship, under the new arrangement has been placed in the hands of Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington. The incidents of his illustrious career are of course too familiar to require a repetition. He is now about 66 years of age. His early education was received at Eton, & at the military school of Angiers in France. His first appointment in the army was an ensigncy, and at the age of twenty-four he had become by interest and purchase a lieutenant-colonel. After various military services, he was appointed in 1797 to accompany his brother Lord Mornington, then Governor General, to India, and was actively engaged in the siege of Seringapatam, and in the other operations of the army against Tipoo Sultan. Advancement attended success, and he was made Governor of Seringapatam, and one of the Commissioners to fix the divisions of the conquered provinces. In the war against the Marhattes, he was so successful as to defeat at the battle of Assaye an army ten times greater than his own. This victory was of the greatest importance, and brought with it the most distinguished honors. The conqueror was made Knight Companion of

the Bath, received the thanks of Parliament, and a triumphal monument was erected to him at Calcutta. Already eminent by achievements which placed him among the first captains of his age, he returned in 1806 to England, and was elected a member of parliament from Newport.

His military services not being in immediate requisition, he was sent to Ireland as Secretary of State, under the Duke of Richmond, but was soon called into the field, and accompanied Lord Cathburt in his expedition to Copenhagen. For his conduct in this affair he received on his return the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1808 he received orders to sail for the Peninsula, where he gained an accession of renown and popularity. On gaining the celebrated victory of Talavera, he was raised to the peerage with the title of Lord Wellington. His progress was now a career of perpetual triumph—till he commutated his military renown, and entitled himself to the deathless gratitude of his country, by the splendid victory of Waterloo.

On the death of his royal highness the Duke of York, he was appointed in January, 1827 Commander-in-Chief, and a few months afterwards overturned the Aberdeen administration from which he had received this appointment, to assume himself the premiership—and, too, notwithstanding his declaration at the previous session of Parliament, that he considered himself entirely unfit for high civil office."

In the December of 1830 he was obliged to give way for the induction of a Whig Ministry, and now again, in 1834, by a most unexpected and unaccountable combination of the political elements, he has been invested with the power of the Government, and accepted office under a Chancellor of his own creation.

The Duke seems to have been through life one of the special favorites of fortune. His military career was a perpetual ovation. Honors and riches have been showered upon him with emulous zeal, by the most distinguished sovereigns of Europe. From the King of Portugal he received a service of plate of the value of £50,000. Splendid services of porcelain have been presented to him by the Emperor of Austria and Kings of Prussia and Saxony. The city of London presented him a massive silver shield, with representations of his victories in relief. Twelve times he has received the thanks and congratulations of Parliament; and grants, at one time of four hundred thousand, at another of two hundred thousand pounds. Previous to the change of ministry he was the receipt of 48,000 pounds per annum from the various pensions and emoluments of his office. Thus in the old countries are the people plundered and rifled, to cumulate a demoralizing and destructive opulence in the hands of the great men of the land!

We have thus rapidly sketched an outline career of the three leaders of the present Ministry. Of its other members, from such materials as are within our reach, we shall furnish similar sketches to-morrow.

## NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

"THE PEEL CABINET," says the London Morning Chronicle, "consists of the last remains of Toryism. The materials are WELLINGTON'S ENTIRE THE BIGOTS, the Apostates, the Red Capists, the Aides de Camp of the Field Marshal are mixed up in about equal proportions. A more abortive, ridiculous, or insulting Ministry was never presented to a free nation."—Of a portion of the Cabinet thus amiably described, we gave yesterday a few brief sketches; and promised from such materials, as might be conveniently accessible, a further view of the remaining members.

Mr. BARRING, the president of the Board of Trade, and Lord WHARFCLIFFE, the keeper of the privy Seal, seem to be approved by some of the journals, as half and half men, who speak one way and vote another: a class of politicians not confined to England, but equally abundant on this side of the Atlantic. There are some who have one opinion for the street, and another for the closet: one set of sentiments for the public, and another for their private friends. The Times observes of Mr. Alexander Baring that he is "reputable for talent, wealth and moral character; but if we look at him in his parliamentary position, we see a man speaking one way and voting another. Can a mind so peculiar be of much use in a Cabinet? Can its judgment and firmness be relied upon? There are other names which have occasioned much surprise."

In commenting on this passage, the Morning Chronicle observes that "this much may be said in favour of Mr. Alexander Baring and Lord Wharfclyffe, that they at least have not both spoken and voted against all good measures for their votes and their speeches have always differed from each other; whereas, with regard to the rest on the list, they have always both spoken and voted against the Reform Bill, and all the measures necessary to give effect to it. With the exception of the half of Mr. Baring, and the half of Lord Wharfclyffe, the Cabinet is composed of men saturated with Tory and Anti-Reform principles, and in quarrelling with them we quarrel with the only portion of good in the Cabinet."

Sir GEORGE MURRY is a distinguished soldier, who commenced his military career as early as 1789, and has been engaged in much actual service. He served two campaigns in Flanders, in 94 and 95, in the expedition to Holland in 99—and in the expedition to Egypt where he was present at several engagements. Subsequently serving in various capacities in the West Indies, Ireland and Portugal, he received in 1809 the appointment of Quarter Master General in Spain and Portugal, to the army under Lord Wellington. He continued with the army till the cessation of hostilities in 1814—and in December of that year was made Quarter Master General in America.—In Canada he held the local rank of Lieutenant General. For his services in these various positions he has been rewarded with various orders of knighthood.

In May 1828, on the secessions from the administration of Wellington, Sir George Murray took the seals of the Colonial Office; in this place he was one of the most popular and distinguished members of that administration. His intimacy with the affairs of Canada and the West Indies made his opinion always of value, and entitled it to the respect which it received. In the House he was an occasional, and an effective, speaker. In '31 he represented his native county of Perthshire, in Parliament.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, now First Lord of the Admiralty, is about fifty-one years of age. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and on the termination of his studies passed several years in foreign travel. In 1806 he was chosen one of the representative peers of Scotland, and again in 1807 and 1812. In the following year he was sent ambassador to Vienna, and in 1811 was one of the plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty at Paris. Immediately after the peace he was created a British Peer. From this time to 1828 he continued to attend in Parliament, without assuming a very active part in the discussions. In January of the latter year he became a member of the Cabinet of Wellington, and in May of the same year was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This office he resigned in November 1830.—

He is one of the most distinguished men of his party. Since leaving the Cabinet, Lord Aberdeen has been opposed of course to the measures of the recent administrations, and has occupied a leading position in parliament; exhibiting a degree of talent and eloquence which have marked him as among the first men of his party.

We have thus sketched, from such scanty materials as were within our reach, the course of some of the most distinguished men of the present Peel Cabinet. That it comprises great personal talent, influence, and power,—there can be no question: that it will be speedily prostrated by the ascendancy of popular principles and powers, no one can doubt. We are at a loss to imagine what it can promise itself or the nation in any New Parliament. It cannot fail to be in a minority ridiculously inefficient.

"The most sanguine of the Tories," says the London Morning Chronicle, "do not calculate on one third of the forthcoming Representatives of the People. A more insane or reckless seizure of Executive Authority was never hazarded by any desperate party in the history of nations. We never recollect a greater burst of amazement than when this despicable combination of public men was announced. All reflecting Tories have for days unreservedly declared their conviction that it would be impossible to obtain a ministry capable of resisting for a quarter of a year the assaults of an Opposition in the Commons consequent on the reform of the representative system. The very nature of the men,—the political ignorance and recorded insults of public opinion,—their votes against Parliamentary Reform,—their horror of the measure, and opposition to its certain consequences,—their utter blindness to the 'signs of the times,'—their hatred and contempt of the 'spirit of the age,'—leave no doubt as to their policy, and the announcement will occasion but one general expression of disgust throughout the kingdom. The days of the Tories are at last numbered. Self-destruction is the usual end of such barbed faction. Sir Robert Peel will rue the hour when he departed from his usual propriety, and surrendered his own cool judgment to the attraction of the Court."

"The thing is too odious and contemptible for serious discussion. We now call on the Reformers of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland to fly to their posts. The Electors have the will and the power to cast out the unclean thing. Let them give ear to no smooth-tongued professions, however crafty. Old enemies with new faces are the most dangerous foes. The Liberal Electors must cast aside all minor and local differences—One more struggle—and the Tories—the ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE will be put down and forever extinguished as a FACTION."

From the Annapolis Repub. of Jan. 20.  
**THE BOUNDARY LINE.**  
We insert the remarks made in the House of Delegates on Thursday last by Mr. Hambleton of Talbot, and our un-

corrected version of those of Mr. Ely, on Friday, both in opposition to the Report of the Committee, and in favour of pursuing the suit against Virginia.

Mr. Dorsey occupied the floor on Saturday in a very animated speech—in which we understood him to deny the authority of the Supreme Court to take cognizance in the case—and was for striking off the suit, and for sending Commissioners to Richmond. We expect to be able to furnish his remarks in our next.

The House, on motion of Mr. Jones of Som. had gone into Committee of the whole, upon the subject, Mr. NICOLS in the Chair.

After Mr. Dorsey took his seat, Mr. Jones of Somerset, moved that the committee rise. He was desirous to put the House in possession of the conclusion to which his mind had arrived on examining this most momentous subject. Every step of investigation had but increased his sense of the vast importance of the question, and of the necessity of acting with deliberation. The views which it would be his duty to present would be in some material respects different from any that had been presented to the consideration of the Committee, and might possibly require that he should embody them in propositions somewhat different from those before them. The day was now so far advanced that it would be out of his power to get through the subject if he were to commence—and unless some other gentlemen was disposed to occupy the floor, he asked the committee to rise.

Mr. Merrick asked the gentleman to waive his motion, in order to enable him to throw out a few suggestions, by way of calling back the attention of the committee from the wide field into which the discussion had wandered, to the real question before them. Mr. M. occupied the floor for nearly an hour, when upon motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

On Monday morning we found the house occupied on a collateral question, arising upon an application from the Attorney General of Maryland, for compensation for services rendered in preparing this very suit for the Supreme Court. The question was whether to refer his application to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, or to the Committee on Claims—and from what fell in the course of the debate after we entered, there seemed to be some question as to the manner of bringing the suit, and as to whether it should be left altogether to the Council in the case, or be subject to instruction from the Legislature. A wide field for technical embarrassment seemed opening, when,

Mr. Jones obtaining the floor, urged the house to lay the subject on the table and allow the discussion on the report to go on, as the conclusion on this subject might possibly have a bearing on the disposition of the Attorney General's application.

This motion prevailed. The House resolved itself again into committee of the whole, and was addressed by Mr. Jones, in a speech of nearly two hours, in the course of which he argued that none of the States now pretended to hold under charter from Great Britain, but in despite of the old charters;—that we achieved our independence of charters by the Revolution—the Declaration of Independence is our charter—that in the articles of confederation and the subsequent constitution, the States recognize each other by the boundaries of their several sovereignties—that Virginia then and ever since has governed the territory now disputed—that Maryland had never, until 1801, distinctly announced to the State of Virginia any claim to the territory between the North and South branches of the Potomac, &c. &c. Mr. J. was for striking off the suit now and forever, and for sending a deputation to Virginia to inform them thereof, and to invite them to appoint Commissioners to ascertain and settle the boundary line, as near as may be, as it had been heretofore held between the two States.

We shall endeavour to furnish this speech in our next, as well as Mr. Merrick's.

On Motion of Mr. Ely, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again. On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the house adjourned.

## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

#### BOUNDARY LINE.

Mr. HAMBLETON, of Talbot, said he felt, keenly felt the responsibility of the position he that day occupied—a responsibility arising alike to the momentous nature of the subject under discussion, and from want of confidence in his own judgment. He found himself suddenly called upon to register his vote in opposition to the report of the committee and the resolutions appended to that report. When once his mind pointed out the path of duty, he hesitated not to embark in it—he only feared, that from want of experience in debate, having scarce ever before taking his seat here, he should be unable to throw out his suggestions in the same light in which they had dawned upon his own mind, and there wrought conviction. He said he felt every disposition to go with the highly respectable committee upon this subject—they were his friends for whom personally he re-

contained the warmest feelings, and for whose abilities he had the highest respect—yet their reasoning in this report had failed to convince him, and he now asked the favor of the House, whilst in a few words he explained the grounds of that dissent. We must first, sir, travel back a little in the history of this matter, and search among the records of by-gone times for the origin of this claim on the part of Maryland, to the territory in dispute. He did this, sir, for the purpose not only of investigating the title, but also of showing the uniform action of Maryland upon the subject—that she always acted from a high, conscientious consideration of what she deemed, and what certainly were her rights in this matter; and further, for the purpose of demonstrating that she has always acted in the best faith, and negotiated upon the most amicable and friendly terms.

Sir, the origin of this claim on the part of Maryland, arises from her construction of the charter granted by the King of Great Britain to the elder Lord Baltimore. The territory named in that charter, must be manifest to any eye upon a careful examination of its provisions. That the charter was to be construed so as to operate most beneficially for the King at that time especially favored, Lord Baltimore, is equally manifest from the records of the times—for in the twenty second section, his courts are instructed to construe the grant in such manner, that it might operate most advantageously for the interest of Lord Baltimore. Now, sir, one part of that charter directs that the tract shall pass "from the said bay, called Delaware Bay, to a right line by the degree storoidal, unto the true meridian of the first fountain of the river of Potomac;" and so on. This clause of the charter, has given rise to the dispute between the sister states, upon the subject of their boundaries. Maryland claiming that the south branch, so called, of Potomac, is but a tributary of the first fountain extending farthest to the West, and that this fountain to the west is the source of Potomac proper. Sir, said he, when you take into consideration, the fact that this branch has always been held by Maryland, from the time of the grant of the charter upon this time, to be the first fountain; & that by this construction, four hundred & sixty thousand four hundred & eighty acres of land, were ensured to the King's favorite; and that the earnest desire of the King, that the grant should be most beneficial to the grantees, was thus consumed as, can you doubt for a moment, that Maryland's construction of the charter is the right interpretation? Maryland has ever been satisfied of the justice of her claim, and has never for one moment waived or laid it aside. Sir, in the commencement of the revolution, you find our state urging this claim by solemn resolutions, passed 30th Oct. 1776. The sense of that resolution, which hushed and calmed all conflicts and disputes among the states, and handed and accorded them together in harmonious and energetic action for freedom and for liberty, stopped for the time the dispute of the two States. Scarcely had the resolution passed by, and peace dawned upon us, ere Maryland again urged her pretensions to this territory. In the year 1793 a resolution passed the Legislature of this State, appointing three commissioners to meet such persons as might be appointed by Virginia, to settle and adjust by compact the Southern and Western Boundary of this State, and the State of Virginia. Mr. Cooke, one of the commissioners named, having refused to act, and Mr. Pinkney receiving a foreign mission, in 1796, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Jeremiah T. Chase, were named in their stead. Mr. Key left the state, and the other gentlemen refused to act, and thus the state was without commissioners, until 1801—in that year Messrs. Duval, McDowell, and Nelson were appointed on behalf of this state. A correspondence passed between Governors Mercer and Monroe, in which the latter expresses surprise at the existence of such a claim on our parts. Commissioners were appointed by Virginia, but were limited to the settlement of the "Western boundary" not to the "Eastern and Southern" as Maryland's instructions were to her commissioners. Virginia here avoided the true question as she ever since has, viz. the true source of the Potomac, and we find nothing more than a naked mention of the appointment of commissioners in the next message of Governor Mercer, to the Legislature of Maryland. The next action of the state was in 1810, when similar proceedings were had to those of 1801. From that period until 1818, the matter was permitted to slumber and rest. The state, then, Mr. Speaker, wearied with fruitless negotiation, by way of amicable compromise, instructed her commissioners to start from the Western source of the north branch, in case Virginia should on her part respond by similar legislation and enactments; this she did not do, sir—for though she appointed commissioners, they came restricted and confined to starting from a station pointed by Lord Fairfax; at head waters of the Potomac. These instructions broke up the negotiation upon the subject. Now sir, probably it may be well enough to examine into the history of this far-famed "Fairfax stone," and see if it be the true starting point for the boundary. A large and liberal grant of land was made by James the second, to a number of noble individuals, which land by surrender and intermarriage, finally settled wholly upon Lord Fairfax—Fairfax and Virginia, after much dispute respecting the limits of the territory allotted him finally settled and adjusted the dispute by setting the "Fairfax stone" as it was called—Fairfax's territory lying next to the limits of Maryland, Virginia of course pushed him as far as Maryland's confines as she could. To this controversy, Maryland was no party—she had no labor in the matter, and of consequence in no manner bound by the terms of that adjustment. In as much as Virginia did not agree to the proposition of Maryland in 1818, and as those instructions were binding only in case of Virginia agreeing thereto, Maryland is now free and at liberty to set up her old claim, which she ever has, and still continues to prosecute. The next action of the state, sir, you find in 1831, when the following resolutions, similar to those of 1818, were passed by this State:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby authorized and requested to appoint three commissioners on the part of this state, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed on the part of Virginia, to settle and adjust by mutual compact, between the two governments, the Southern and Western limits of this State, and the dividing and boundary lines between this state and the Commonwealth of Virginia, and also to settle and adjust as aforesaid, any claim of this state or of the Commonwealth of Virginia, to territory within the limits of either state."

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that in case of disagreement between the commissioners appointed on the part of this state and the Commonwealth of Virginia, the executive of this state and of the Commonwealth of Virginia, shall request the Governor of Delaware, for the time being, to appoint an umpire, who shall be vested with full power to settle the several matters in controversy between this state and the Commonwealth of Virginia, hereby confided to the aforesaid commissioners."

Then follows a clause, pledging the faith of

the state, to abide the issue of such arbitration. Can any thing, sir, be fairer or more amicable—than this greater desire for continuing a good feeling with her sister state, than this continuous and incessant desire on our part to adjust this long agitated and unpleasant controversy. How was this proposition of Maryland met on the part of Virginia?—let the record of facts attest. He read from the act of Virginia, passed 5th March, 1833.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint three commissioners on the part of this state, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed on the part of the Commonwealth of Maryland, to settle and adjust by mutual compact between the governments, the western limits of this state, and the dividing and boundary line of this state, and the Commonwealth of Maryland, to commence at the Fairfax Stone or first fountain of the Cohour goeota, or north branch of the Potomac river, and run a due north course. &c." See, sir, said he, the difference, the glaring inconsistency of the two enactments. Maryland's instructions are free, ample, confidential and unrestricted—Virginia's, clogged, fettered and absolute.—Start from that point, and she will negotiate—but not otherwise.

Having found that there was no hope for a friendly adjustment—having seen "in the language of the report that Virginia was determined to make her voice, admitted to be equal, possess preponderating influence" in the negotiation, this state, after a reference to highly respectable committees of both branches of our Legislature, deliberately determined to carry her grievance before the Federal Court, and the resolutions now before the house propose to rescind those proceedings thus entered into and to retrace again our steps and resume our former career of amicable negotiation. Sir, said he, I hold that you must have high, commanding and conclusive reasons and motives for this line of conduct—they must be perfectly satisfactory to the mind of every man ere he adopt them—and sir, what is the ground taken by the committee to establish the fact, that Virginia is now more pacific, more disposed to adjust this matter than for the last fifty years. Sir, evidence is adduced which were it formal and official is sufficient as the basis of negotiation; but which, coming before us as it does through the medium of the press, without the sanction of official writ, cannot with propriety be seriously considered. I present to you passages from this message of Governor Tazewell to the Legislature of Virginia, but must first state the portion of the house for quoting in the legislative hall of our common state a document so disrespectful to her dignity—as a parliamentary in its character. The passage relied upon is the following—(there he read from the message.)

"Sir, I hold that were this message officially before you, there is no hope held out for settlement of this difference—the expression that such explanations of their act of 1833 would have been given as would have satisfied this state" is any thing but explicit—Why, sir, that act is too plain, and its spirit of dictation too glaring for any man to misunderstand its provisions—your committees of last year understood it not—your Legislature of last year perfectly understood it, and how any man can imagine any satisfactory explanation of its restrictive clauses, I cannot for the life of me discover. Nothing but its unconditional repeal and the substitution in its stead of other enactments can give us any hope of decisive action upon the question. Your agent on arriving at Richmond has nothing specific to require at the hands of Virginia—the message of Gov. Tazewell is vague, indefinite, "non-committal" in its character. There is another aspect too of this question; which strikes the mind most forcibly—the message is but the language of Virginia's chief Magistrate—but his recommendation to the Legislature, is no manner binding upon its action—the Legislature may deem no explanation necessary and refuse all further action upon the subject, and how would stand your agent in that case? I mention this as a possible case only and one to which in our action upon this subject we are bound to look. I mean not to impugn the faith of the chief officer of that state or of its Legislature—but we are bound to look to ulterior results.

My friend from Frederick (Mr. Brengle), has said that the language of Virginia's law of 1833, proposing "to settle and adjust by mutual compact" the boundaries of Virginia and Maryland is amicable and explicit—and it would be but for the ensuing clause directing her commissioners to start from the "Fairfax stone or first fountain of the north branch of Potomac," arbitrarily assuming that state and the first fountain to be synonymous terms. My friend assuages this dispute to a dispute between two individuals respecting their limits under respective deeds—but I must think his analogy does not make out his case. He supposes a dispute to exist between them respecting their limits and that a particular line was the immediate subject of dispute—says he if they came to a conclusion to settle it by arbitration, could language between them be more friendly and explicit than that of the Virginia act, "to settle and adjust by mutual compact."—But suppose that one individual imagined the head of a certain creek to be the beginning of that line, and the other believed a certain stone to be the proper commencement—the instructions of one are free and full "to settle and adjust by compact" &c. the instructions of the other to his commissioners are "to settle and adjust by mutual compact, to commence at a certain stone," which stone is what he believes and always has contended to be the proper starting point—Do these commissioners meet on fair terms? Do you not see, sir, that negotiation never can be had on such terms? Yet this is the precise state of the controversy between Maryland and Virginia. Mr. H. said he had now hastily gone thro' the history of this transaction—he had shewn, he hoped, that Maryland had ever been anxious to adjust amicably this controversy—he had shewn also, he thought, that Virginia had not met her in a corresponding and reciprocal spirit—he had read Gov. Tazewell's message in vain even granting it were officially before you, for just grounds upon which to rest future hopes of compromise—he believed that those hopes if now held out to the people of the state would prove fallacious and delusive, & for one would never lend his aid to their propagation. Mr. Speaker, said he, view myself on this occasion as the jealous enemy of the dignity and honor of my state—the means held out in the report of the committee the only sure plan of obtaining the territory in dispute I would hesitate ere I lent my voice to their support; it would be territory purchased at the expense of the honor of the state—he would have the limits of his state extended as far as possible—no man desired it more—he would make her as rich and boundless in territory as she was in history and fame, but he felt assured the course now proposed would not enlarge her confines and he felt sure it would add lustre to her fame. He concluded by returning thanks to the house for the attention with which they had listened to his hasty and undressed remarks—and with the hope that be the results what they might of their deliberations, they might redound to the honor of their common state.

The debate upon this subject was resumed on Tuesday, at an hour earlier than usual for taking up the order of the day. Mr. Ely had occupied the floor for nearly an hour, in reply to the arguments of Mr. Merrick, Mr. Jones, of Somerset, Mr. Dorsey and others, who were far discontinuing the suit against Virginia, and was succeeded by Mr. Hambleton, of Talbot, on the same side, who had made some progress in his speech, before we reached the hall.

Mr. H. was answering the position of Mr. Jones of Somerset, that the States did not now hold under the charters of Great Britain, but under the Declaration of Independence, and by virtue of the achievement of that independence. Mr. H. said it was true, we did not hold by virtue of our charters, but it was nevertheless to the charters to which we must refer to define and settle the bounds and limits of the respective States that had been settled under them, otherwise we should be left absolutely at large, every State entitled to just what it could grasp, and hold on to. He did not conceive that there was the slightest degradation in our respecting those documents as evidences of our boundaries, and regarding their provisions as proof of proprietorship.—Certainly, he said, if we may judge by the language which we find on record of the men who themselves achieved our independence, they considered it, even at that day, no way degrading to refer to the charters as the evidences of title, and according to which they claimed in all the controversies which arose out of the new posture of affairs.

Mr. H. returned again to the message of Governor Tazewell, to the Legislature of Virginia, and declared that he had sought in it in vain, for any grounds, whereon to predicate a hope that we should by renewing negotiations, arrive at a more satisfactory conclusion than previous negotiation afforded.

Mr. H. admitted, however, that he almost despaired of opposing the report of the committee, with success. He found gentlemen on different sides of the house advocating the report, or rather the resolutions, from which the report concluded, from such opposite reasons, that it seemed in vain to argue against them. He proceeded to make some objections to the position in which the commissioners appointed under the resolutions, would find himself, when he went to Virginia, and argued, that if he went under the instructions implied in this report and resolutions, he would not be able to negotiate so as to carry out the views avowed upon this floor, by some of those who were advocating the resolutions. In order to accommodate the views of some gentlemen, the instructions ought to be varied very materially in deed—they ought to be instructed, as Virginia had instructed her commissioners, to begin at the Fairfax stone.

Mr. H. thought if such was the design, it would be better to be explicit, and put it down in plain terms at once. Concluding his remarks by recapitulating the positions he had on former occasions urged to the house, and the points which he had taken in reply to gentlemen on the present occasion. Mr. H. insisted that a more formal overture ought to be made by Virginia, for renewing negotiations, before Maryland would be justified in retracing the steps which it had been her painful duty to take towards her sister State. He took occasion during his remarks, to insist that the proceeding of Maryland ought not to be regarded as a menace, and that Virginia might with perfect propriety, make friendly communications upon the subject. He made also, some observations in regard to the distinguished legal talents of the council of the State in the case, and in regard to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the premises.

Mr. Brengle took the floor in reply to the several gentlemen who had opposed the report of the committee, and in broad objection to any further pursuit of the claim of territory south of the north branch of the Potomac. As his position were many of them new in this discussion, we shall give place to them more at large hereafter.

Mr. B. occupied the floor for upwards of an hour, in a very happy strain of eloquent and animated eloquence. He was followed by

Mr. Devenman in reply, whose intimacy with the localities of the disputed district, and the feelings of the vicinity, as well as the deep interest which he takes in the subject, gives additional weight to whatever falls from him upon the subject. His remarks would be out of place, without having those of Mr. Hambleton, to which they were principally in reply.

Mr. Bruff next occupied the floor, introductory to the substitute which it was his object to propose, for the report and resolutions of the committee, and which was as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all proceedings had and entered into on the part of this state under resolution No. 80, passed at December session, 1833, in relation to the southern and western boundaries of this state and the controversy on that subject with the state of Virginia, be and the same are hereby suspended, and the Attorney General of this state, is hereby directed to suspend, all proceedings under the same for the time being.

Resolved, That the Governor and Council be and they are hereby authorized and requested to select and appoint a discreet and competent person as a special agent of the state, whose duty it shall be to proceed to the City of Richmond without unnecessary delay, and communicate to the Government of Virginia, the entire willingness of the State of Maryland to close and finally adjust this long pending question on the terms proposed and contained in Resolutions in relation to that subject, passed at December session 1831, and to learn from Virginia whether she will now so modify

the act of her Legislature of the 5th of March 1833, as to render it conformable to the aforesaid propositions of Maryland; and in the event of Virginia, not being willing to modify said enactments, to learn, and forthwith communicate to this Legislature what other mode of adjustment she may propose.

Mr. B. said that he usually left it to gentlemen whose habits familiarized them with addressing assemblies to make arguments upon the floor, but when as in the present instance, he felt called upon by a sense of duty, to differ from any of the propositions which had yet been submitted, he should not hesitate to perform his duty. He conceived that it would not be doing justice not to allow a method for an amicable adjustment of the existing difference with Virginia—and he believed that that might be effected, by discontinuing for the present, the suit in the Supreme court, instead of repealing the resolutions of last session, under which suit had been ordered. He was for opening the door for further negotiation, and for sending a commissioner to apprise the authorities of Virginia, that all proceedings were discontinued in hopes of satisfactory explanations.

Mr. Merrick enquired if the gentleman from Talbot (Mr. Bruff) designed his substitute as a substitute only for the resolutions of the committee, or as a substitute for the report and resolutions. He hoped the gentleman would propose only to substitute the resolutions, and allow the report, which went merely to assign the reasons which influenced the Legislature in adopting the resolutions, to be adopted by the house. The resolutions proposed by the committee, differ but in our particular from those offered by the gentleman from Talbot.—One proposed to discontinue the suit, and suspend all proceedings under it;—the other proposed to repeal the resolutions of last session, directing the suit to be brought.

Mr. Bruff preferred that his resolution should be in place of the report and resolutions; and his motive was to get rid of any reference to Governor Tazewell's message to the Legislature of Virginia, which he thought ought not to be recognized as officially before the Legislature of Maryland. As to reasons, our passing the resolutions will show to the world that we have reviewed our proceedings last session, and are disposed to open the door of negotiation once more.

Mr. Pratt moved that the substitute be printed.

A conversation ensued between Mr. Merrick, Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Bruff, which resulted in the latter, at the suggestion of Mr. P. adopting the word "suspend" instead of "discontinue" said suit.

On motion of Mr. Tenckle, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, then proposed resolutions, which will also be found in the proceedings of Tuesday last, in this paper.—He moved that said resolutions be referred to the committee of the whole—which motion failed. Ayes 19, nays 30.

The house then adjourned.

On Wednesday, the trial pending in Anne Arundel County court, rendered deeply interesting by the verdict of a jury the evening before, of guilty of murder in the first degree, against one of the rioters upon the Rail Road route, rendered it difficult to rain a quorum.—An adjournment was carried, before the order of the day was reached.

On resuming the subject in committee of the whole on Thursday, Mr. Nicols in the chair, the question was taken upon adopting Mr. Bruff's substitute, and decided in the negative by a majority of two.

Mr. Jones of Somerset then addressed the committee at some length, and concluded by proposing a series of resolutions as substitutes for the report and resolutions of the committee. They went to disavow any claim on the part of Maryland to the territory south of the north branch of Potomac, and to propose an amicable adjustment of the western boundaries. The question was taken upon this substitute and decided in the negative without a division.

Mr. ELY then took the floor in reply to arguments which had been made in favour of the report and resolutions since he was up before. He was followed by

Mr. Dorsey, who recapitulated his arguments of Saturday last and replied to gentlemen who had followed him. He insisted that Maryland had no claim to the territory between the two branches of Potomac, and that the Supreme Court would take no jurisdiction of such a case as this state had ordered.

Mr. Merrick then addressed the committee in an animated speech of upwards of an hour in support of the report and resolutions.

Mr. Bruff notified the committee that he should move his proposed substitute in the House.

Mr. Jones of Som. also notified that he should take the question in some form in the House, so that himself and those who thought with him might have their names recorded. He should vote against the report and reasoning of the committee, but in favor of the resolutions, for reasons of his own.

Mr. CUSHING was ready to vote for the first, the most material of the resolutions, but should vote against the report and remainder of the resolutions.

The question was then taken.

On adopting the first resolution, (ordering the suit to be discontinued)—Ayes 36—Nays 27.

On the second resolution "for appointing a Commissioner to proceed to Richmond"—Ayes 27 Nays 37.

A substitute was then adopted for the concluding resolutions, directing the Governor of this State to communicate those proceedings to the Governor of Virginia.

On the question upon adopting the

Report of the Committee, which precedes the resolutions, a decision was given against adopting said report, no division being called for.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Balt., the Committee then rose reported, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Richmond Whig of the 19th, thus introduces the report of the select committee of our House of Delegates, in relation to the Boundary question:—

"The reader is apprised of the boundary controversy between these States, which if successful on the part of Maryland, would annex a large portion of Virginia to her Territory, and of the various steps taken by the two sovereignties in the prosecution and resistance of the claim. Gov. Tazewell in his late message, adverted to the controversy, and expressed the belief that the law of Virginia of the 5th March, 1833, was intended by the Legislature as "an acceptance" of the proposition of Maryland for an amicable settlement of the question between the two States. He further regarded the determination of Maryland to seek a decision of her rights by the judicial authority of the Supreme court, as having been caused by a "misapprehension" of the terms of that enactment, which were susceptible of satisfactory explanation; but viewing that determination as hostile and menacing, recommended that Virginia should remain passive.

The subject has been referred to a Special committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland, who have treated it in a very conciliatory and satisfactory report. We are particularly pleased with its tone and its recommendations, which we hope will be promptly met in a corresponding spirit by Virginia. We ask the reader's attention."

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21.

In Senate—Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred the petition of Captain John Hudry, of New Orleans, reported a bill for his relief, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

(During the reading of the bill, Mr. Benton was informed by one or two gentlemen near him; of the unhappy termination this morning, of the existence of Captain Hudry, by his own hand.)

Mr. Benton then rose and said, that he was unaware, until that moment, of the melancholy decease of the gallant officer whose claims he had advocated. He had presented those claims at the last session of Congress, and had continued to press them, until directed by the committee to report this bill. But he had just been informed by a Senator from Louisiana, that Captain Hudry had, in a fit of despair this morning, put an end to his existence; and the only way now left to him to advocate the passage of the bill in order that the heirs or representatives of the deceased might get what he was entitled to. He had no doubt of the justice of the claim. Captain Hudry was one of the gallant defenders of New Orleans when it was attacked by the British forces in 1814—had greatly distinguished himself in the memorable action of the 8th of January, 1815, and had advanced large sums for the arming and equipping the company he commanded, when the Government was unable to furnish the funds for that purpose. Captain H. was at that time in affluent circumstances, but since been reduced to poverty; and this circumstance, together with the anguish caused by the delay of his claims before Congress, has probably produced that state of despair under which he committed the rash act which terminated his life.

Mr. Wagaman confirmed the statements of the Senator from Missouri, as to the merits and services of the deceased.

Mr. Porter moved to re-commit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions so to amend it as to authorize the payment of the claim to the legal representatives of the deceased claimant. The statements of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton) were perfectly true. There was not a more meritorious man in the United States than Capt. Hudry. At the time he made the advances, for which the bill provided payment, he was a man of large fortune, and Mr. Porter had no doubt that he expended for the public service upwards of 20,000 dollars. He behaved with the greatest gallantry in the battle of the 8th of January 1815; and commanded a company of fine troops, which he armed and equipped at his own expense. In his old age he had become poor, and consequently come here for remuneration for the money he had expended. There was every disposition at the last session of Congress to do him justice, and that justice had only been delayed for want of time. Had he waited patiently he would, without doubt, had his claims passed at this session; but the sickness of heart, arising from hope deferred had driven him to the act which ended his life.

Mr. King, of Alabama, said, he felt every disposition to concur to the gentlemen's wishes, but this could be done without recommending the bill. It (Mr. K.) happened to be a member of the Committee to which the claim had been referred; and he was happy to say that the information laid before it in relation to the claim was found to be entirely correct. The merit of the individual and the justice of his claim could hardly be doubted. He would suggest to his honorable friend that the bill be amended so as to read "pay to the heirs and legal representatives of Capt. Hudry."

The Senate, by unanimous consent having agreed to consider this bill as in Committee of the Whole, the amendment was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Treasurer's Report.—Our attentive correspondent at Annapolis has furnished us with the report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore. Our columns are too much pre-occupied to publish it in extenso; but we give so much as is necessary to a correct understanding of the financial condition of the State.

Balt. Chron.

By this report it appears, that there was in the Treasury on the 1st Dec. 1833, \$31,890 28

That in the year ending on the 1st Dec. 1834, the treasurer had received from various sources 291,355 00

Making an aggregate of \$323,185 28

That he paid out to 1st Dec. 1834, \$291,797 79

Amount appropriated but not yet drawn from the treasury 46,557 00

338,354 85

Deficiency on 1st Dec. 1834 \$15,169 57

To which add Journal of Accounts for the present session, estimated at 50,000

of 1835 \$65,169 57

After giving the several items of which the above amounts are constituted, the Treasurer proceeds:

"The past year, has been indeed, one of difficulty and disaster to the Treasury. The failure of the Bank of Maryland—unprecedented for indications of fraud, and for certainty and extent of ruin—occurred soon after the close of the last session and not only deprived the State of the revenue expected from it, but has put in jeopardy almost the whole of its public debt—its fate hanging now upon the decision of the Court of Appeals, (expected to be had during its present term,) upon a question of the State's right to priority in the application of the Bank's effects."

"The general pecuniary distress, which contributed to hasten that catastrophe, considerably impaired also, the ordinary revenue in almost every branch of it, and retarded its receipt, while it accelerated the demands for it."

"The large addition too, to the burthens of the Treasury, produced by the enactments of the last General Assembly, augmented the pressure upon it, and made it necessary in April last, to meet it by a draft upon the Union Bank of Maryland for \$30,000 of its special deposits therein, in pursuance of No. 63 of the resolutions of that Assembly."

"These thirty thousand dollars of the capital of the State, and \$25,000 more, of extraordinary revenue received in pursuance of ch. 115 and in virtue of Res. No. 20, of 1833; super-added to its ordinary income, have proved inadequate to satisfy the authorized demands upon the Treasury had all been presented, and in consequence, its deficiency is greater than it was last year."

"The only consideration in relief of this aspect of its present condition is the fact, that the debt of \$20,000, authorized by the act of 1831, ch. 281, has not yet been incurred—that the drafts of the Board of Managers of the State Colonization, have all been paid without it—and that no necessity appears for borrowing it at all, if the tax for that object could be brought into the Treasury. More than thirty thousand dollars of it have accrued, and in the course of three years, only \$8,809-73 have been received on both shores. In some parts of the State it has never been levied, and in most of such cases, the failure in that duty may be traced, it is thought to the want of the responsibility to the Legislature through the Executive, of the subordinate authorities charged with its performance, which the framers of our Constitution had secured."

Its condition prospectively, makes a yet stronger appeal to your active care and attention.

"The interest upon the public debt, charged upon the Treasury for the current year, exceeds an hundred thousand dollars, and has not yet attained to full growth."

Destitute as is the Body Politic, of all the facilities for its service or protection, common to its members—incapacity of seeking to injure any, yet frequently, for its very disabilities, the target of fraud or of selfish speculation—Necessarily acting, if at all, by remote agents of imperfect responsibility, or of limited means of information and circumscribed authority, all projects for its relief, by banking, are considered hopeless and hazardous."

Its operations of this sort, should be as they have been, confined to investments of surplus revenue in enterprises conducted by private skill, quickened for contrivance and in vigilance, by private interest—and even these should be used as in choice of evils, rather than as alternatives of expediency."

When, then, is any aid to be desired, short of direct taxation?—and even that, with the system of assessment and collection accorded to several of the counties, seems to have become tardy and precarious avail."

By reference to the 9th sec. of ch. 175 of the acts of 1832, it will be seen that the whole revenue of every sort expected from the Baltimore and Washington Rail Road, is appropriated as a fund, for the payment of the debt contracted in pursuance of it.

Would it not be well to repeal that section?—so as to make applicable to the general purposes of the Treasury, the whole of that revenue, & to substitute, in maintenance of the public faith a contribution to the State's Sinking Fund, of so much of its special deposits as may not be found indispensable to the exigencies of the Treasury in the current year. It is true that, for the remaining deposits in the Union Bank of Maryland, in the late season of distrust and alarm, collateral security was asked for and obtained, in certificates of debt of the State of Tennessee, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. But carried to the credit of the Sinking Fund, and invested for accumulation in the debt of the State, the money would be placed in permanent and unquestionable security—beyond the reach of peril—and be an important provision for its gradual redemption."

The surplus revenue from the State's Tobacco Sinking Fund, might also be applied, with eminent advantage, to the augmentation of the Sinking Fund."

It would be none the less available to the Planters of the State, in preventing an addition to the charges of inspection, because of any occasional insufficiency of the revenue to defray its expenses—and they cannot be materially lessened consistently with the public faith until the debt of \$48,000 with which that revenue is charged, shall have been fully paid—and its prompt redemption would redound alike to the credit of the State, and the relief of the Planter—while the reservation of the money from year to year, is either serviceable to none, or invites suggestions of change, of costly execution and doubtful utility."

Messrs. Carey & Hart have in press, a new work by Col. Crockett, with the following title, from which, we give a short extract:—

"An account of Col. Crockett's Tour to the North and down East, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four. His object being to examine the grand manufacturing establishments of the country; and also to find out the condition of its literature and moral state, the extent of its commerce and the practical operation of 'the experiment.'"

"When thou dost read a book, do not turn the leaves only, but gather the fruit." Written by Himself.

Early next morning I started for Philadelphia, a place where I had never been. I sort of felt lonesome as I went down to the steamboat. The idea of going among a new people, where there are tens of thousands who would pass me by, without knowing or caring who I was, who are all taken up with their own pleasures or their own business, made me feel small; and indeed if any one who reads this book has a grand idea of his own importance, let him go to a big city, and he will find he is not higher valued than a coon skin.

The steamboat was the Carroll-of-Carrollton, a fine craft, with the rum old Commodore Chaytor for head rump. A good fellow he is—all sorts of a man bowing and scraping to the ladies, nodding to the gentlemen; cursing the crew; and his right eye broad cast upon the "opposition line," all at the same time.—Let

prime style. Waimed—justly celebrated. Armistead, S. and others, after we passed landed to attack on Baltimore. Our passage very pleasant; to the place of the rail road. This was a dozen big state, and to start up we all got sea-sick engine wheeze. By-and-by she away we were. The whole of us in fit. While I was laughing. On what it was wonder the for na wagoner from Charles. I have in sight growing dark all directions vraggon, and items. He they asked he said he did in harness. At Delaware board of a Philadelphia.

EAST

Saturday

Ronzar state, took States on F

The West Monday brought papers—the arrived with

The Hennesse had a success vote of 55

President nominated general Jack other of I bama.

Col. I gentlemen Philadelphia been appointed (with the Captain) nal near

From NOMIN STEE We ha Briggs, ding Rot 10 o'clock Hudson of U have un DANIEL next Pr votes w been m ber was mittee of County tutes o to the p A G nomin adjourn jamin was in

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N I o u

...prime style.  
We immediately came past Fort McHenry justly celebrated for its gallant defence under Armstrong, Stewart, Nicholson, Newcomb, and others, during the late war; and shortly after we passed North Point where the British landed to make, what they never dared, an attack on Baltimore.

Our passage down the Chesapeake bay was very pleasant; and in a very short run we were to the place where we were to get on board of the rail road cars.  
This was a clean new sight to me; about a dozen big stages hung on to one machine and to start uphill. After a good deal of this we got seated and moved slowly off the engine wheezing as if she had the tickle—By-and-by she began to take short breaths, and away we went with a blue streak after us—The whole distance is seventeen miles and it was run in fifty five minutes.

While I was whizzing along, I burst out laughing. One of the passengers asked me what it was at—“Why,” says I, “it is no wonder the fellow’s horses ran off.” A Carolina wagoner had just crossed the rail road, from Charleston to Augusta, when the engine hove in sight with the cars attached. It was growing dark, and the sparks were flying in all directions. His horses ran off, broke his wagon, and smashed his combustibles into items. He ran to a house for help, and when they asked him what scared his horses, he said he did not just know, but it must be hell in harness.

At Delaware City I again embarked on board of a splendid steamboat, which ran to Philadelphia.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)  
Saturday Morning, Jan. 31.

HONOR H. GORNSBOROUGH, Esq. of this state, took his seat in the Senate of the United States on Friday the 23rd inst.

The Western mail which arrived here on Monday night or Tuesday morning last, brought neither Baltimore or Washington papers—the mail due last evening had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

The House of Representatives of Tennessee have nominated Judge White as a successor to General Jackson, by a vote of 55 to 20.

PRESIDENCY.—H. L. WHITE has been nominated as a candidate to succeed General Jackson, by the Legislature of another of the South Western States—Alabama.

Col. Rounfort, of Germantown, the gentleman who recently presented the Philadelphia sword to the President, has been appointed military store keeper, (with the pay and emoluments of a Captain in the Army,) at the U. S. Arsenal near Frankford.

From the Journal of Commerce.

NOMINATION OF DANIEL WEBSTER FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

We have just seen a letter from Mr. Briggs, of the Boston Mechanics' Reading Room, dated Wednesday evening, 10 o'clock, and addressed to Robert E. Hudson Esq. which says, “The Legislature of this State, in Caucus assembled, have unanimously nominated the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER as a candidate for the next Presidency. Three hundred & fifteen votes were counted, but there must have been more. The Representative chamber was filled to overflowing. A committee of 13, consisting of one from each County, was chosen, to obtain the signatures of the members favorably, in order to the publication of the same.

A Grand Central Committee was also nominated. The Caucus has not yet adjourned, (9 o'clock.) The Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman, President of the Senate was in the Chair.”

From the Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

BOSTON, January 18, 1835.

Sir.—I should apologize for not writing you earlier but my time has been so much occupied, that I have had little leisure to attend to any other than my public duties. The general proceedings of our State Legislature cannot possess much interest to you, but we have had some questions under consideration of more than local interest. It has been determined on the 27th to proceed to the election of a Senator of the U. States from Massachusetts, in the place of the Hon. Nathaniel Silsbee, whose term will expire on the 4th March next. Mr. Silsbee will not be re-elected. Several gentlemen of talents are spoken of but it is yet impossible to conjecture the result.

The subject of the next Presidency occupies much of the attention of the members, and I think I can safely assert that we shall not adjourn without nominating a candidate for the Presidency and I need scarcely say that Mr. Webster will be that man.—There are but few members of the Legislature who are not his decided friends, yet there are some who will oppose his nomination under any circumstances. It is impossible for us fully to estimate the degree of popularity which Mr. Webster's talents and public services have produced throughout the country, but we conceive his prospects for the Presidency more flattering than any other public man whose name has been suggested for that office. Local partiality may have some influence on this decision, and no doubt it has, but we think the indications throughout the country justify his nomination and it will be made. What say you of the south to it?

Annapolis, Jan. 24, 1835.

Col. Washington, N. F. Williams, and Mr. Harris, Esqs. members elect of the Executive Council, have reached the seat of government, and the Executive, we understand, will forthwith commence making their annual appointments.

RAILROAD RIOTERS.

The trial of Owen Murphy, the first one arraigned occupied our court during Monday, and till a late hour on Tuesday night, when the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

at night on Thursday, the trial of Terrence Coide, occupied the Court. The pleadings in both cases are spoken of as evincing the highest order of forensic talents. Mr. Reverdy Johnson addressed the Court in behalf of the last named person, for nearly four hours. The Jury, after an absence of ten or fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty of murder in the second degree.

Chief Judge DORSEY was alone upon the bench, all last week. Judge KIRGOUN was presided alone this week.

Clerks of Courts and Register of Wills.

Mr. Merrick has reported a bill, in the House of Delegates, which proposes a very radical change in the manner of compensating the Clerks of Courts and Register of Wills. We have not had leisure to examine its details, but from the advantages which the gentleman who reported it, has had of becoming familiar with the whole subject, as well as the assistance he has had in committee, it has no doubt been concocted with great ability, and will receive due consideration from the legislature.

Deaf and Dumb.

The supplement to the act, relating to the education of the Deaf and Dumb, reported by Mr. Cottman, from the committee on Education, proposes to require the Levy Courts, County Commissioners or Mayor of Baltimore, as the case may be, to report the number of those unfortunate, in their respective limits, of sane mind and indigent circumstances, between the ages of nine and twenty one years annually.

BOUNDARY LINE.

The debate upon this interesting subject has occupied the House of Delegates for nearly ten days, and the interest which it awakens increases with the development of the vast field, both of past history and of future consequences, with which it is associated. It is pleasant to observe a debate in which neither party feeling nor local feelings are mingled, and yet calling forth as this case has, the most deliberate consideration, the first order of talents, and the coolest exercise of judgment for the true interest and honor of the State. With such a spirit actuating, we may say, every member, the result may very far be relied upon as being for the public good.

The committee of the whole having reached a result, the members appeared disposed to let it lay a day or two for reflection, before finally passing upon the question.

Salary of the Chief Judge.

The Supplement to the act, fixing the salaries of the Judges of the six judicial districts of this State, reported by Mr. Brengle, from the committee on Grievances and Courts of justice, proposes an addition of three hundred dollars to the salary of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and an addition of five hundred dollars to the salary of the Chief Judge of the fifth judicial district—each payable from the Treasury.

We are unable to write out the notes of the proceedings of the house yesterday on this bill, in time for this paper. Suffice it to say, that the friends of the bill thought it advisable to strike out the second section, which was done on motion of Mr. Jones, of Baltimore, with an understanding that the same object would be proposed hereafter in a distinct form. A motion made by Mr. Merrick, to strike out “three,” and insert “five” hundred dollars as additional compensation to the Chief Judge, was negatived. The bill passed in this form, that is, containing but the first section. A motion to reconsider was made by Mr. Ridgely with a view of enlarging the sum; but those who had had the subject in charge, thought it most advisable to secure the passage of so much as was now granted by the house, and trust to a future measure to make it more adequate to the services of the invaluable officer, who has not only grown gray, but also actually became poor in this responsible and most laborious services of the commonwealth.

ORPHANS' COURT.—The bill reported by Mr. McMahon, authorising a single Judge of the Orphans' Court to hold court, was taken up for consideration on Wednesday last. An amendment proposed by Mr. Pratt, limiting the authority to days fixed by law for sitting of said courts, was adopted.

Mr. Ely moved an additional section, designed to exempt Baltimore County from the operation of this law.

Mr. Jones, of Baltimore, was against passing any such law. The bill provided that if parties affected by the decision of the single Judge, so presiding, should within a limited time become dissatisfied the court might revise their proceedings. The result would be to make the decision of the court liable to constant exceptions—litigation would be increased, &c. He was against changing the law.

Mr. McMahon said, that in Allegany county, persons had often to come 50 or 60 miles to meet the Orphans' Court; and if they found for any cause, but one Judge there, they could not transact business, and had to return home and come again, when one Judge could very often transact the business just as well as if all three of the Judges were in court.

Mr. Ely said he was not in favor of the bill; but of Baltimore county were exempted from its operation, gentlemen of other counties might have it if it suited them. If his amendment was adopted, he would not oppose its passage.

Mr. Dulany addressed the house for some time in opposition to the bill, and clearly pointed out several objections to the proposed change; if the gentleman from Allegany wished to modify the Orphans' Court of his county—if he would bring in a bill for that purpose—it would receive due consideration;—but Mr. D. hoped that the system which had been found to work well in the State at large, would not be disturbed—especially he objected to the opening the door to endless litigation and disputes, about the decisions of court, &c.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1835.

Of all the humbugs imposed upon the credulity of the age perhaps there is none so superlatively ridiculous as the society existing here for the laudable purpose of exterminating Duelling—grandiloquently termed the Court of Honor. I never questioned its efficacy in some degree, before yesterday, when in the company of several old residents pity was expressed for the dangerous state of a young man who had the day before fallen under the superior skill of his adversary. Which adversary by the way, deprived an opponent of his life two weeks since, and has an engagement of a similar kind to meet on Saturday or Sunday next. Happily though, for the reputation of the North, this remnant of chivalry is confined to the warm temperaments of Creoles, whose sense of honor is so nice, that a playful jest or a cutting repartee is often the preliminary to cold steel. In my simplicity, I asked the company if the Court of Honor interfered, to prevent the unfortunate results of those duels which had happened since its establishment.—“Bah!” said one, “his all moonshine; it interferes would subject the active member to insult, and a like encounter.—The existence of the Society is a sanction to Duelling under some circumstances, and is not regarded under others.

For the last two or three years duelling has been such a fashionable passion that one is scarcely allowed a title to manhood until he has set himself up as an adversary's mark. To attempt to stay the folly, by reasoning upon its unreasonableness, would bring any one's courage into doubt, who had not himself been engaged in the like before. The only hope, then, of meliorating the evil, or completely overthrowing it, rested upon a conviction of its absurdity in the minds of its oldest advocates, and the promulgation of their opinion among younger delinquents. The increasing loss to society, and the almost daily distress of families, called for a remedy—and those who had survived many a fair of honor were looked to for their discomfiture. It was by such was the Court organized—it was entered upon with all the enthusiasm that love for their sons safety and those of their friends could inspire them with; but their boasted remedy sunk in their opinion daily, by their motives being attributed to cowardice, and in the opinion of others, by their not conforming to the rules which they themselves had established, when called upon for satisfaction. One of the rules is, that the challenged party shall not only have choice of arms, but also the first shot. An adoption of this latter rule, place the life of the challenger in the hand of the challenged, for rarely does a day pass that young men do not practice at the pistol or small-swords, in rooms expressly opened for the exercise. The exercise with the pistol consists in firing at a button suspended by a wire, which when struck moves a spring that discloses a flag. There are few Creoles who miss their aim more than once out of three times, at a distance of 10 to 20 paces. Although Northerners are not often engaged in this species of resentment they do not fail to show their sense of insult when provoked, but do not like their fellow citizens nurse a misunderstanding or a trifling report into a reproach upon their honor. Cool blood and reason preponderate too prominently in the former, to lay them open to such absurdity.

Before I came here, I had no idea of the difference that exists between the Yankees and the descendants of the French settlers or Creoles. One accustomed from youth to business—schooled by the exercise of his mind among ingenious neighbors to compete with difficulties—with equal advantages, will always be more successful in life than another who looks for competency and wealth in the aid of adventitious circumstances. Not twenty years since, when the emigration to the Valley of the Mississippi did not offer to the Eastern merchant the prospects which New Orleans now and ever will hold out, it was principally the depot of Cotton produced in the State, and the market for Indian commodities. Business was entirely in the hands of Creoles, principally speaking French—who gained more than a sufficiency with but little effort; but as the country above became settled, varieties or produce poured into its harbor, which became objects of speculation to the merchants of Atlantic Towns.—Commission houses then became established to facilitate the operations of the latter, and proved in the enterprising hands of New Englanders such a fruitful source of fortune, that New Orleans rapidly increased in population and improvement; so much so within the last 8 or 10 years, that its American population now fairly equals the French.—The latter could not but look upon the former with wounded pride—daily experience evinced the studious care which their competitors exercised to supplant them—and that wounded pride, or the sense of their inferiority to Northerners in despatch of, and acquaintance with business, makes the company of the latter unpleasant, and gives them continual cause of murmur against the intruders.

The descendants of French families, too, are not a little attached to their mother country and its customs—they indeed hardly think themselves distinct from it. News from France is as eagerly looked for by them, as by the sub-

jects of Louis Philippe, and it is not away—even then, Sir, we have been forgotten of the privations and miseries of those who have so lately undertaken to promote the civilization, and christianization of the world. Much of this great work has already been done, yet much remains to be accomplished. Its magnitude calls loudly for the constant & unflinching vigilance of all its active agents. Its moral dignity and importance summons to a hearty co-operation in their proper sphere of service, every Patriot, Philanthropist and Christian. It comprehends in its train every kind office, which man in his sublunary pilgrimage can bestow on his fellow man, which the God of infinite Benevolence has promised to confer on his poor and sinful creatures, both in the life which now is, and that which is to come. Does the good man ask in his heart, where shall I devote myself to the service of God and man? We direct him to the field and object of the Missionary cause; does that man in whose bosom flows the milk of human kindness, enquire, where shall I appropriate my charity? without fear or danger of imposition, we answer, “send the Gospel to the Heathen, his enlightened soul will happily bless you for it, and our common God will bestow your reward. Does that man who is surrounded with all the comforts and blessings of life, who is a stranger to want and sheltered from the wintry winds, desire to be told where he can employ the hand of human kindness? we point him to the shivering inhabitant of the wild wood and wigwam—Does the lover of order and good government, seek to be instrumental in extending far and wide the influence of civil and religious liberty? we would lead him by the hand to that deep dark forest, where stalks at midnight the majestic savage, with his tomahawk and scalping knife in search of his sleeping victim: we would tell him, here, the only trial is a battle, the hall of hilarity a field of blood.

Alas! Alas! Sir, do we hear the soft and soul inspiring voice of generous loveliness, emanating in sweetest eloquence from the lips of woman, where shall I, even I, take some humble part in my Redeemers praise: where shall I lay down some humble tribute at his feet. We tell her here. The Missionary enterprise prepares the arena, and suffering humanity calls loudly upon the affectionate sympathies of her heart; and does she hear, does woman hear the voice of mourning and distress—She does—and quick as thought we see her in the front rank of Immanuel's friends, her eye sparkling with angelic brightness, her mind carping in virtue's purest fire, regardless of this world's pearly vanities, high above its frowns and smiles, she exemplifies the excellence of her character, the devotedness of her soul, and the resistlessness of her influence in her labour of love.

In conclusion we would remark, there is nothing to discourage us. Our cause is the cause of God, and it must prosper in our hands if we are faithful. Let us renew our diligence, and enter upon the labours of the coming year like soldiers of the cross fighting for a never fading crown of Glory. Let us humbly trust in God, work faithfully and wait patiently until He shall come in the clouds of heaven with great Glory and all his holy angels, and say unto us, as ye have done it unto me of the least of these my Brethren, ye have done it unto me, enter into the joys of my Land.

THOMAS B. OZMENT, Sec'y.

TRUSTEES REPORT.

The time having again arrived when it becomes the duty of your Treasurer to present to the Society its 5th Annual Report on the state of its finances; he does it with the more cheerfulness, as it presents an increased aggregate of the receipts of any former year. In consequence of not having received the amounts paid in by each individual of the Trappe board of managers, it was thought advisable just to report the amounts collected by said Society and not call out the names of the Managers as has been the practice heretofore.

James H. McNeal, in account with the Eastern Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

To amount in the hands of the Treasurer on the first day of Jan. 1834 \$115 59

Feb'y. Paid over to Parent Society in N. York. 100 00

Cash paid for Postage, Printing, &c. 2 65

Leaving a balance due the Society of 12 94

To amount collected by the Managers of the Eastern Society, 23 50

“ “ collected by the St. Michaels' Society, 54 38

“ “ By the Trappe Society 60 55

“ “ Paid by the Trappe Colored People to aid Liberia Mission, 7 06

“ “ Donation from Mr. Anthony Banning, 5 00

Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 25th day of Dec. 1834. 165 43

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. George W. Noble, to Miss Sarah Ann Wheeler, both of this county.

DIED

On Saturday last, in this county, Capt. Benjamin Richardson.

A MEETING

Of the “Citizens Fire Company” will take place at the Edgington House on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

R. M. WILLSON, Sec'y.

Jan. 31

Collector's Second Notice for 1834.

The subscribers being desirous of completing his collections for the year 1834, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for county taxes to come forward and settle them with all delay; as he must if possible settle with all those who have claims upon the County in the time specified by law; which will expire on or about the 1st of March next, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore all those who do not comply with this notice on or before that time may certainly expect the letter of the law enforced against them, without respect to persons; as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot County.

Jan. 31

Take Notice.

The subscriber having been appointed collector of the town Tax for the year 1834, takes this method of apprising all those concerned that their accounts are now due and payment is expected, the time for closing the collection having nearly expired and the collector being responsible for the amount will render it necessary that the Law be his guide, in such cases made and provided.

J. H. McNEAL, Collector.

Jan. 31, 3WV

THOMAS FOWLER

Respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and Dorchester Counties & the Eastern Shore generally, that he still continues to take passengers from Talbot to Cambridge in Dorchester county. He has removed to the farm adjoining his late residence, where he is prepared at all seasons to convey passengers from one shore to the other—his boats are in first rate order and his Ferry men careful, attentive and well qualified to discharge the duties imposed on them.—He therefore solicits a share of public patronage and assures those who may patronize his ferry that nothing on his part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction.

Talbot County, Jan. 31, 84

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

The Subscriber having removed in the above named establishment on Washington at adjoining the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite to Mr. James Wilson's Store and directly opposite the office of J. M. Faulkner, begs leave to inform his old friends & customers, the public generally that he is now prepared to accommodate Gentlemen and their horses, and intends to always keep white in season.

Oysters, Terrapins and Wild Fowl, &c.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he hath heretofore received and hopes by diligence and attention to his business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public.

HENRY CLIFT.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835.

N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by H. C.

SOLOMON BARRETT,

Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment—His Bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his tables are in good order and well stocked with provender—He has in his employ careful oystlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

The thorough bred race Horse

UPTON

Six years old next spring, will make 1 notch or season at the same stands. Turnus 8 and 512. For his pedigree in full and extraordinary performance as a 2 year old, running his mile in 1m. 53 1/2—1m. 52a—1m. 55a—1m. 67a—1m. 50a, against aged horses, at Lancaster, Pa. (running as Col. Solden's ex) see American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine—Vol. 6. no. 6—Vol. 5. page 64—do. no. 9. (over) r. 2. p. 252—v. 4. p. 151. and 444. &c.

E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN.

Jan. 31

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 Sullivan, (negro) 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 Sullivan having complied with the several requisites required by the said Act of Assembly.

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Sullivan 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 Sullivan to attend and show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Sullivan should not have the benefit of the said Act of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 5th day of December eighteen hundred and thirty four.

LAMBT. W. SPENCER.

Jan. 31

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court

On application of Susan Shelton, administratrix with the will annexed of Wm. Shelton, of Talbot county, deceased, it is ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings, SEAL OF TALBOT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 30th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Register of 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 with the will annexed on the personal estate of Wm. Shelton late of 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 1st day of August next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January 1835.

SUSAN SHEHAN, adm'x of Wm. Shelton, dec'd.

Jan. 31

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

POETRY.

From Waldie's Port Folio. THE SONG OF THE GRAVE-DIGGER BY CHARLES DANCE.

Poor mortals imagine they stand on the ground Supported by all that is solid and sound,— 'Tis a plank—and beneath it my work 's to be found—

I gather them in, I gather them in.

The child, strong and healthy, careers on the heath— Not thinking—not caring—scarce knowing of death;

In an instant he draws his last innocent breath: I gather him in, I gather him in.

The youth in the vortex of folly and crime Advised to repent—answers, "Not in my prime!"

He would, if he knew he had run out his time; I gather him in, I gather him in.

Says Fifty—Poor Sixty is breaking apace, He must long for the health that he sees in my face!"

Self-deceiver! he dreams not he's first in the race; I gather him in, I gather him in.

"Huzza"—says the Dotard—"I'm turn'd of four score,

And now I shall live to a hundred or more;" At night-fall his coffin is brought to the door; I gather him in, I gather him in.

The Drunkard exclaims, "fill my cup to the brim; In water life sinks—but in brandy 'twill swim;"

He dies as he speaks—and I make sure of him; I gather him in, I gather him in.

The rich man observes his poor neighbor look old,

And hugs himself on his resources in gold; A lacquey all lace says "a knell must be toll-ed." I gather him in, I gather him in.

Even while he was speaking, the moralist ell Was digging, unthinking, a pit for himself; His spade and his mattock are laid on the shelf; They've gathered him in, They've gathered him in.

SHIPWRECK.—We have seen an account of some person in a late newspaper, who was upon a ship's bottom six weeks; he did well, but not so well as a gentleman with whom we were acquainted in Boston; Mr. Cazneau, who was a year or two since runner for the Branch Bank in that city. It was formerly a sea captain; a strong, stout heavily plump man, & one accustomed to much exposure and fatigue. When in the command of a brig, we believe, he was upset during a violent storm in the gulf stream; that is, his vessel was thrown upon her side, the masts having been carried away, and would not right again. Three of those on board succeeded in getting upon the side which remained out of the water, the captain, a very strong black man, and one other; and lashed themselves to the chains by which the shrouds and rigging were made fast to the vessel's side.

When the storm abated, they thought them what should be done, and concluded to attempt to procure some utensils and provisions from within; and finally by diving, managed to get from the cabin a small tackette and a pair of pocket pistols, belonging to the captain, and some other small articles. With the barrels of the pistols, and the kettle the Captain constructed a rude kind of still by means of which they distilled sea-water, and secured enough fresh water by means of it, the rains and the dews, to keep them alive. By friction they procured fire, after many unsuccessful attempts, & whenever the sea was so rough as to extinguish their fire, they were forced again to resort to rubbing sticks together: For food they depended upon the few fish they could catch, the shell fish which attached themselves to the vessel's bottom, and the birds which from time to time they could knock down.

In this situation they remained three months, and were finally picked up on the coast of Africa. When discovered, there remained only the Captain and the black man, and they were wasted to skeletons; their clothes had long since fallen to pieces, and from the washing of the sea-water, they were covered with barnacles which clung to their long hair, beards, and hairy bodies, and so fearful was their appearance that it was with the greatest difficulty the crew of the vessel which discovered them could be induced to take them from the wreck.

Cazneau after returning to his country, published a full account of his adventures, which, however, we have never met with.—Cin. Chron.

From the Frederick Herald.

The following has been handed to us for publication by one of the most respectable and able lawyers in the county—

A LAW CASE.

In Frederick County, Maryland. G. W. P. transferred a note of A. B. to the Savings Institution of Liberty, on the 25th March, and received the amount in bank notes two of which, of twenty dollars each, were on the bank of Maryland; the bank of Maryland had stopped payment on the day preceding, to wit, the 4th of March. The notes of the bank of Maryland were current in Liberty at the time of the payment to G. W. P. and until the arrival of the mail on the 26th of March; when G. W. P. understood that the bank had stopped payment, he called on the savings institution, to wit, the 27th of March,

and offered to return the two notes to the savings institution, but they refused to receive them, upon which G. W. P. issued a warrant against the savings institution to recover the amount of the two notes so received. The case was tried by William Lowe, Esq., and upon the trial it was admitted that the notes were paid to G. W. P. in good faith, without any knowledge of either party, that the bank of Maryland had failed. The justice decided in favor of G. W. P. from which judgment, the savings institution appealed to the Frederick county court, and at December term 1834, judges Shriver and Thomas Buchanan, reversed the judgment of the justice with costs. Messrs. Pitts and Ross on the part of G. W. P. contended that when G. W. P. transferred the note, he parted with that which was valuable to him, and upon principles of the common law, he had a right to expect value for it. The notes on the 15th of March before they passed to G. W. P. were the property of the savings institution, and if they were of no value then, the loss should fall upon those who held them when the failure occurred.

When a bank stops payment its notes are no longer to be treated as cash. If a counterfeiter is given in payment, it is universally agreed that the debtor is not discharged, and why? Because the counterfeit bill is worthless and of no value; and if a payment is made in the notes of a bank which has failed, the principle is the same; the notes are of no value or nearly so; the debtor parts with that which has no value and the creditor does not receive value for his debt. Since the decision of the Frederick county court, a case precisely the same as the above was decided by the supreme court of New York, one of the most learned courts in the United States, in which they have decided that where bank bills are received in payment, and at the time of such payment the bank which issued the bills has in fact stopped payment, although the failure is not at the time known at the place of payment, the loss falls upon the party paying, and not upon the party receiving the bills. 11 Wendell 1. This justice of Frederick county must be much gratified to find his judgment sustained by the decision of so distinguished a tribunal as the supreme court of New York. As to C. W. P. it arrived "post bellum auxilium."

MILLINERY & MANTUA



MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS

MISS ELIZABETH MILLIS having lately returned from Baltimore, where she has been at work in the above business in the employment and under the instruction of a lady, considered equal to any in the city, in the style and finish of her work, and having made arrangements for the early and regular receipt of the fashions as they appear, offers her services to the ladies of Easton and the adjoining county in the business of Millinery and Mantua Making, generally.

She has taken the room or store formerly occupied by Mrs. Gibbs, between the residence of Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, and the store of Mr. James Willson, where she would be pleased that the ladies would call and give her work a trial.

Jan. 17 3w

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. A. GIBBS

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has removed her MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE to the house formerly occupied by the late Rev. Lott Warfield, situate on Washington Street, next door to the corner of Dover Street, where she constantly has the latest fashions from Baltimore and Philadelphia and solicits the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties to give her a call, view her assortment and judge for themselves: She returns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the above business and solicits a continuation of the same.

Jan. 21 3w (W)

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, that he has taken his Son, Richard Gibbs in partnership with him, in the

BUTCHERING BUSINESS.

The business will hereafter be carried on under the name of Edward B. Gibbs & Son—they solicit a share of the public patronage.

Jan. 21 3w (W)

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CRANBERRIES, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers, Fresh Buckwheat Flour, Cranberries, Almonds and Currants, Fresh Bunch Raisins, Fine and Coarse Salt, &c. —ALSO— Cast Steel Axes of superior quality and warranted. Constantly on hand, Family Flour by the barrel.

Nov. 29. 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

That application will be made by the Executors of the late Robert Miller, for the renewal of the following certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz. 24 Shares No. 2201 a 2204 5909 a 5912 inclusive.

7396 a 5912 7396 a 7399 do. 7394 a 7397 17697 a 17699 do. 17695 a 17698 do. 10586, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8182

5 half Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive. The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thornburgh, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors.

Dec. 13 4w

FRANCIS M. FOWLER, General Accountant, No. 4 St. Paul's St. Baltimore.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS



MAKING.

THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and beg leave to inform them that they still pursue and carry on the above business in all its various branches, and having considerably enlarged their establishment by adding thereto a plater's shop, and an additional smith's shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

with a large and extensive assortment of MATERIALS,

embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, &c.

or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale,

a large assortment of GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND,

of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be in the city.

The public's obedient servants, ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.

Jan. 24 4w

PASSENGER'S LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA HAS commenced her regular Route, and will run, during the session of the Legislature, for the accommodation of the Public, leaving Haddaway's Ferry on Monday's & Thursday's for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis on Tuesday's & Saturday's; the subscriber has supplied himself with comfortable Carriages, for the conveyance of all who may patronize his line to Easton and to every other place on the Eastern Shore.

The public's obt. serv't.

W. H. DAWSON.

Jan. 24 (W 3t)

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support and encouragement which they have extended to him in the way of his business.

Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddle's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

a large and general assortment of

HATS,

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.

To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.

ENNALLIS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 17 4w

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.

THOMAS OLDSON & WILLIAM H. HOPKINS, beg leave to inform the public that they have associated themselves together under the firm of

OLDSON & HOPKINS

and have opened in the Store Room lately occupied by John T. Goldsmith, at the corner of Washington and Court Streets a Grocery and Variety Store.

They have just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of Articles in their line, such as GROCERIES, FRUITS, CONFECTIONARY, &c. &c. which they will sell low for cash. Their friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. O. & H. will take in country produce to sell on commission.

Dec. 20 4t

FARM HANDS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves, of both sexes, for his plantation, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on application at No. 24 South street, Baltimore, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M.

NAT. AUSTIN.

Baltimore, Dec. 20 6w

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale, for life, several valuable servants; male and female.—They will be sold at private sale.—For terms apply to

EDWARD MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert G. Lloyd, dec'd.

Dec. 20

For Sale,

At Easton Point, a small cargo of Coal, just arrived from Richmond, Virginia.—It is of good quality and will be sold low—for terms apply to

ROBERT LEONARD.

Easton Point, Jan. 3, 1834

In Talbot County Court,

On the Equity side thereof.

May Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of John Crouch and wife, late of said county deceased, to John Goldsborough and the report thereof, made by T. R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$255.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3, 1835.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

On the Equity side thereof.

MAY Term, 1834.

ORDERED by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hussey late of said county, deceased, to John Goldsborough, and the report thereof made by Theodore R. Lockerman, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the third Monday of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot County, before the fifteenth day of March in the year eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be \$185.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy, Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 3 1835

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND Will make her last trip for the season to the Eastern Shore, on Tuesday next, the 6th January inst., weather permitting. She will continue to run between Baltimore and Annapolis three times a week, when practicable, during the sitting of the Legislature. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, she will be hauled up to undergo the necessary repairs preparatory to resuming her regular routes in the spring, of which due notice will be given.

L. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

Jan. 3, 1835

MR. DUNCAN

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends opening a DANCING SCHOOL at Mr. Lowe's (Easton Hotel) on Friday and Saturday next, where he will instruct in the following dances, viz.—Cotillions, Waltzes, Gallopades, &c. &c.

Easton, Dec. 20

TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

November Term, 1834.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hambleton, Jr. heretofore appointed trustee for the sale of the property in this cause mentioned, be ratified & confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the Town of Easton at least once a week for six successive weeks before the said nineteenth day of May eighteen hundred and thirty five.—The report states the amount of sales to be five thousand dollars.

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy Test J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Talbot County Court.

Dec. 20

FALL GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKAY

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his store on the Court House, an elegant assortment of

Choice Fresh Goods,

selected from the latest arrivals, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware

Crockery, Glass, &c. &c.

all of which will be offered very cheap for Cash or exchanged for wool, feathers and country Kersey. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

N. B. S. M. has also, at his lumber yard, a general assortment of Pine Plank, &c. &c. which he will dispose of very low for Cash.

Easton, Nov. 15

CART WHEEL, PLOUGH, & WAGON WRIGHT.

THE subscriber acknowledges his obligations to the public for the liberal share of patronage which they have extended to him in the line of his business, since he came to Easton. He still continues to carry on the business of Cart-wheel, Plough & Wagon Wright, in all its branches, at the old stand at the upper end of Washington street. Having laid in a supply of the best

MATERIALS,

he is prepared to execute all orders in the nearest and most substantial manner, for cash, or on a liberal credit to good customers, for any kind of country produce at fair prices.

John B. Firbank.

Jan. 10 6w

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS, Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and has opened at his store room opposite the Court House,

a handsome and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

viz: Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hardware, Queen & Glass Ware, &c. &c.

And as they have been laid in on the very best terms, he is determined to sell them unusually low—his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call. Easton, Oct. 19th 1834. 3w 6w

PAGE'S HOTEL,

BALTIMORE.

This is a new and Superior Hotel attached to the Exchange Buildings in this city, it has been erected and fitted up at great cost by Wm. Patterson Esq. Robt. Oliver Esq. Messrs John Donnell & Sons and Jerome Bonaparte Esq. with the intention of making it a first rate and fashionable house of entertainment. It will be called

PAGE'S HOTEL

Exchange Buildings and will be conducted by the Subscriber in such manner as shall make it for comfort, respectability &c. &c. fully equal to any Hotel in the United States.

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore, Oct.—Nov. 29 6m

TANNERY

To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensborough Caroline county.—Attached thereto are large and commodious bark, currying and beam houses, a good stone table, bark and hyle Mills &c.—This Tan Yard is situated directly on the Choptank River, so that little or no land carriage is required in shipping articles to or from the city. Bark of the best quality and in great abundance is bought in this place very low and on accommodating terms; there is now a stack on hand sufficient to carry on the Yard for some time which a tenant can have on agreeable terms.

Apply to

Ann H. Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington.

Greensborough, July 12.

For Sale.

The subscriber has appointed Lambert W. Spencer, his agent for Talbot county, for the sale of

Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,

of the State of New York, manufactured by him in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. No. 1 will chaff and clean one hundred bushels of wheat, per hour. No. 2, seventy five bushels per hour.

References, Perry Wilmer, W. Grason, Gerald County, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hensley, James Massey, Esq's. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esq's. of Caroline county, Md. James Gale, William Perkins and John C. Sutton, Esq's. of Kent county, Md.

Thomas R. Perkins.

Centerville, Queen Ann's co. Md. Oct. 11 3m (W)

CHARLES O. HARRA,

Gallows Hill—Baltimore,

Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SHOES for their servants, made of the best Spanish leather and warranted for twelve months—all orders directed as above will be punctually attended to. N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen at this office.

Oct. 25.

NOTICE.

A young man who has been raised to the Farming Business, wishes employment for the next year as Overseer. For further particulars enquire of the Editor.

Nov. 8

WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of

SADDLERY,

adapted to the present season. Those wishing to purchase, will do well to give him an early call.

Sept. 27 4w

NOTICE.

A Gentleman, who has for many years successfully conducted an English school, being about to resign his present situation, is desirous of immediately obtaining another. Those gentlemen, who may have occasion for his services, will be pleased to address a line to K. Y. at Mr. Richard P. Spencer's, Merchant, Easton, which shall be promptly attended to.

Easton, Dec. 20 4t

WANTED,

A number of Slaves, for which a liberal price (cash) will be given. The person wishing to purchase is a native and now a resident of Maryland, know to the Editor of the Eastern Gazette. He prefers to get them in families, and in no case will separate them, as they are for his own use and he will see that they are moved and comfortably settled and kept together, in a healthy climate. Those who are willing to sell may be fully assured that their servants will be treated with particular kindness and attention to their wants and comforts. For the name of the purchaser application may be made to the Editor.

Dec. 13 8w

STRAYED

From the subscriber on Tuesday last, a sorrel Horse Colt with a blazed face—he will be one year old next spring and is of the usual size—any person who will give information so that the subscriber may get him again will be liberally rewarded.

Nov. 22

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term A. D. 1834.

On application of Hester Ann Kirby administratrix of Thomas Kirby late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; & that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 9th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.