

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.

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HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Dr. WILLIAMS'S REMARKS.

On the bill to incorporate The Thompsonian Infirmary.

MR. SPEAKER,

Being entirely unaccustomed to public speaking, and feeling inadequate to do that Justice to the subject under consideration, which would have been done if, by those whose seats I am sorry to see unoccupied, it is with great reluctance that I rise on this floor, in the midst of those who have so often entertained, and who are so able to entertain this house with their eloquence, to present in my feeble manner the views I entertain in regard to it. But as one of the committee to whom this bill was referred and who concurred, both in the conclusions and details of the report presented by the very intelligent high-minded, and honorable chairman, I feel bound in duty to the majority of that committee, in duty to the citizens of my state, and in duty to my own opinion to say something or attempt to say something, in support of that report.—What sir is the subject now before this house? It is a bill to incorporate certain men, their associates, and successors to practice the healing art on the Thompsonian System. Is this sir, the real subject, or is there not something behind the curtain? Is this merely intended for the benefit of the few individuals who come here and apply for this act of incorporation, and to be confined within the limits of Baltimore? Do not these men get paid for their medicine, and their services. I am sure they may sell as much medicine as they chose to obtain as much as they can sell. This in my humble opinion is not the principle object. It is sir to obtain legislative sanction, to obtain a character for their system.—And what sir will be the consequences of passing this bill? This legislative will have said, virtually, to the citizens of this state and to the world, we have examined this subject, and have compared this Thompsonian System, with that which is denominated the regular scientific system to practice which it is required by the laws of this state that all practitioners shall have pursued a certain course of preparatory studies, and have obtained from competent judges such testimonials of their acquirements and qualifications, as will afford some security to the community against imposition. (And here sir, I wish to impress on the minds of the members of this house, that this provision was not intended for the benefit of any privileged order of men, but to protect society and advance the science of medicine.) And having thus examined and compared these systems, we are prepared to say, that the Thompsonian system is a distinct and perfect system, adequate to meet all the varied indications of disease and worthy your confidence and patronage. Sir, under the influence of this legislative recommendation, which will be trumpeted forth to the world as such, and deluded by the boasting and specious, but false pretensions of this system, hundreds of our virtuous and really well disposed citizens will be induced to leave those peaceful and innocent employments which they are now pursuing, and to which they are better fitted both by nature and education, to enter upon the practice of the healing art. And sir, not only these, but numbers who care not what they do, whether evil or good for gain; men destitute of intelligence, good sense, or moral worth who can raise twenty dollars for a Thompsonian Book, which is really all that is necessary to qualify them, will take advantage of that credulity and misplaced confidence on the part of a large portion of our citizens, which our legislative proceedings will have produced; and which will pre-eminently fit them for that awful experiment which will certainly be made. Pass this law, or any such law, and you may pass such a one for every county in the state; for what reason or justice would there be in denying those inestimable advantages to some which have been extended to others. Now, sir, what is this system for which we are called upon to say so much, to recommend so strongly? Is it worthy of such commendation? How many of us know any thing about it, either practically or theoretically?

Sir, I have this system, if a system it can be called, and believe I have spent as long a time, perhaps a longer time, in studying it than the learned, and no doubt, sir very skillful & successful agent, from whom I obtained it thought necessary, to qualify me to enter upon the very important and highly responsible duties of a physician; that was about a week. And now, sir, as a matter of course, having had this work a much longer time, and previously possessing some

knowledge of the human system, the diseases to which it is subject, the principles remediate agents which have been or are now used, and the history of their application and mode of operation it will I hope, at least he conceded to me, that I ought to know something of the merits of this system. This system originated with a man by the name of Thompson, who according to his own narrative, was born in obscurity and bred in ignorance.

It appears that his early life was characterized by two very remarkable dispositions, one was a curiosity to learn the qualities and names of plants, the other an unconquerable repugnance to work, & I very much suspect sir, that it was to the latter of these remarkable dispositions which has no doubt been well cherished, the world is indebted for his admirable system. But whatever may have been the peculiarities of his early years, his after life has proved him to be one of the most bold and reckless experimenters with human life and happiness that ever attempted the practice of the healing art.

Sir, I shall not attempt to expose all the errors, inconsistencies, and preposterous absurdities of this pretended system for several reasons. One is they are entirely too numerous and the time of this house is too precious to be thus wasted; another is as a system, whatever claims some of the remedies used may possess, it is too contemptible to require a general, or to be honored with a grave and serious refutation. But for the information of this house I will notice some of its principles, and practice, and expose some of its errors and absurdities.

It professes to be founded on these assumed facts. First, that the human body is composed of four elements, earth, water, fire and air, that earth and water form the solids, and fire and air, give life and motion. Second, that heat is life and cold is death. Third, that all constitutions are the same and all diseases are the same. Fourth, that cold produces all diseases. Fifth, that obstruction produces all diseases.—Sixth, that all diseases are to be cured by the same remedy. Seventh, that fever is a friend of the human system and not an enemy. I am well aware, sir, how difficult it is to present these errors, inconsistencies, and absurdities in their true light, even, before this intelligent assembly. I know that there are not a few of us who have directed our mind to the investigation of the subject under consideration, who are acquainted with all those established facts, and possesses that information which would at once render those errors, inconsistencies, and absurdities apparent. I am well aware, that the very name and pretention to simplicity, possesses a talismanic charm, which philosophy and logic do not possess over the minds and opinions of those who cannot understand. To attempt to show the absurdities of this system by logical reasoning, would be in many cases, to offer an insult to human understanding and intelligence. As to the first fact, or assumption, every intelligent or scientific individual, knows that instead of the human body being composed of four elements, analyzing hand of science has proved to the world, that it is composed of almost four times four elements; that some of those which were once believed elementary principles are compounds, and that others are only the phenomena of matter or the mere result of life and organization. As to the discovery, that heat is life and cold death, the proposition of itself is absurd. If it be meant that heat is the primary cause of life, and if this be so, it is only necessary to preserve health, and protract human existence to an indefinite length, to confine man in a warm and well regulated temperature and give him number six or red pepper. That cold produces all diseases is another fundamental principle of this system. Cold undoubtedly, is a very fruitful source of disease, but it is not the universal cause.—Heat also produces disease of the most threatening character, and I have no doubt sir, that I can kill a patient with heat, or steam, as soon as a Thompsonian could destroy him with cold, or freeze him to death. It is also stated, that obstructions occasion disease. This is not unfrequently the case. But I should rather think, disease is more frequently the cause of obstructions.—Every organ in the human body has a function, or duty to perform, and as every organ is subject to disease, when an organ is in a state of disease, no rational being can suppose that its ordinary function will not be suspended or imperfectly performed. Sir, the exciting & predisposing causes of disease are too numerous to be here detailed. Every physical agent which operates upon us, as well as numerous others, as the causes of small pox and cholera, the intimate nature of which are inscrutable, and which we only know by their melancholy effects, produce disease. And sir, the cause of disease may exist in the human system itself from the constitutional defects, and thus the germs of disease are often planted before the first breath of life is drawn. A blow on the head, or the long continued influence of the rays of the sun, may, and will produce an inflammation of the brain. Send for

the Thompsonian, he tells you your disease is produced by cold, and in the delirium occasioned by a violent inflammation, and may give you a puke and steam you to expell the cold. Or suppose you have taken powdered glass, or any other agent, which from its physical or chemical qualities, has occasioned a violent inflammation of the inner courts of the stomach, and what is the remedy? Why you are stuffed with cayenne pepper, steamed, and puked to dislodge imaginary canker and cold. This system tells us that all constitutions are the same, and that all diseases are to be cured by the same remedy, and that fever is a friend of the human system, and not an enemy, and of course, should be promoted or encouraged, instead of resisted or opposed. That all constitutions are the same, is what no intelligent being can for one moment believe. Sir, human constitutions, are as various as human forms & dispositions, & liable to as great a variety of diseases, and require a treatment equally as various. This doctrine of fevers like many other things in this system, is not new.—It prevailed in the very infancy of the medical science and gave rise to a practice similar to this, and which in many diseases produced the most fatal consequences. The influence of this erroneous theory and similar practices was peculiarly evident in the small pox; under a highly stimulating treatment scarcely one half of those who were attacked were saved. But what is the result of the present systematic plan of cure? Sir it has been met by science and philosophy, and not one case in ten on an average is now lost. Thus we see, sir, that the very foundation is false, contrary to established facts, and preposterously absurd. What are we to expect of the superstructure. Now sir, let us notice the materia medica of this system or the remediate agents used under those monstrous views human organization and disease which we have exposed. The principle are Lobelia, or Indian Tobacco, which is an emetic, and sir I have no doubt, a very valuable remedy properly used and which is, or may be, in the hands of every physician.—Steaming, it is well known is not new; it has been used in domestic practice from the earliest periods, is common to barbarian nations, was found in use among the aborigines of our own country, and of course does not exclusively belong to the Thompsonian system.

The bark of the root of Bay or Myrtle bush, the Hemlock bark, white Pond Lilly, Peach Kernels, Raspberry Leaf Tea, and a few other common domestic, old woman remedies, the most of which are, and have been in use where Thompson's book was never seen. With Cayenne Pepper, which by the by sir, is the most important remedy of the whole, and enters largely into most of those famous numbers; one, two, three, four, five and six, as well as into almost every prescription.

Then, sir, the principles which we have noticed, the monstrous notions of disease, and those remediate agents, with slander foul abuse, & misrepresentations of regularly educated physicians and their system, illogical and nonsensical reasoning and preposterous absurdities, mingled with sentiments of atheism and blasphemy, an attack upon the sacred priesthood and religion, and a foul reflection on the female character, which alone would entitle the author to the universal contempt of mankind, constitutes this much famed system.

Now, sir, let us see what is the nature of, and what constitutes the regular scientific system of medicine. Sir, it is but the recorded experience of all those who, in every age, have devoted their time and talents to the study and observation of diseases and their cure. It embraces an intimate acquaintance with, or knowledge of, the anatomy of the human system—all the organs which compose it, their connections and relations to each other, their various functions, the laws which govern or regulate their action in health and disease, and the symptoms which denote the diseased condition of each of those organs, so far as has been ascertained; the history of every disease which is known, their particular symptoms, their origin or cause, their treatment, the success of the plans or means which have been used for their cure, with the views of those who gave their history, and the history of all the remediate agents which have ever been known,—no matter where produced or found, whether in the fertile regions of Asia, the highly cultivated soil of civilized Europe, or in the wilderness of our own America—no matter where applied, whether in the gaudy chambers of royalty, or the humble cottage of the peasant—no matter by whom discovered and used, whether by the ignorant, daring, and desperate quack, or by the intelligent, cautious, and conscientious physician. This, sir, constitutes the scientific system of medicine. It is based and founded on established facts philosophy, and experience. It has been cultivated, and is still cultivated by such men Hippocrates, Galen, Hervey, Sydenham, Cullen, Hunter, Bell, Broussais, Lennec, Baudelocq, and our own immortal Rush and Physick, men who have been, and are still to be found in every department of life, whether civil,

political, or religious devoted to the best interests of mankind, studious to better the condition and to promote the happiness of their fellow men, at once among the most useful members and brightest ornaments of society Sir, it is as wide as the whole range of human knowledge and human experience. It embraces all that is known, or ever has been known, of diseases. It includes in its expanded arms, every remedy, whether of the animal, mineral, or vegetable kingdom, that a beneficent Providence has been pleased to bestow on the world, and which experience has proved capable of relieving disease, or mitigating the sufferings of mankind.—This, I contend, is the only rational system of medicine.

Now, then, compare this system, founded on established facts, philosophic research, and the experience of two thousand years—each successive generation improving on the attainments of the past, cultivated by men of the brightest genius, most brilliant talents, and of moral worth, & conscious of the high responsibilities under which they acted, with the erroneously predicated, absurdly sustained, imperfect system of Thompson; originating with, and perfected by, one obscure individual, who knew nothing of the organization of the human body, who never saw one half the diseases which afflict our race or one tenth of the remediate agents which have been found successful in the relief and cure of disease and decide between them:

What sir, has been the result of the cultivation and practice of the scientific system of medicine? Diseases which once threatened to depopulate the world, the very name of which produced horror in the minds of men, under the influence of the science of medicine, have been rendered far less fatal, and some entirely, others almost entirely, robbed of that terror, by which, with more unerring certainty, they destroyed the trembling victim. And notwithstanding civilization, with her concomitants, luxury and refinement, has tended much to weaken and render more delicate the human constitution, subjecting it to diseases which were formerly unknown, it is computed that human existence has been extended on an average about five years. Sir, the regular system of medicine has been denounced as founded upon theory and speculation. This is a mistake.

From settled facts and the known operation of the laws of nature, every man has a right to form, and will form some notion of the cause, intimate nature, and influence of what is brought under his observation; and other things being equal, the man of intelligence, who is acquainted with the facts and experience of others in relation to any subject, is more likely to be correct. It is true, sir, that many men, under mistaken and enthusiastic notions, anxious to advance the science, or ambitious of fame, departing from those settled rules or laws for the advancement of science, philosophic investigation, and sound and legitimate deduction, have wandered far into the unproductive regions of speculation and hypothesis. Yet, sir, those established principles and settled facts of the medical science, the application of those settled rules under which it is cultivated, with the touch stone of cautious experiment, in the hands of scientific intelligence, conscientious men, like the refiner's furnace, have separated the dross from the mass presented, and if any pure gold has been found, added it to the stock previously possessed, and if only the fact that all was error, that alone is valuable; as a warning to the theorist, a beacon to the course of the skillful practitioner, and one more safeguard to secure mankind.

Sir, it has been attempted to repel the imputation of quackery and empiricism contained in the report. I think I have proved to the satisfaction of every individual in this house, and if I have not, I here assert on the responsibility of a member of this house, and on my own responsibility as a member of society, without the fear of successful contradiction, that this system is a boastful pretention to what it does not possess, that it affects to teach what its author never understood, and is calculated, under the specious pretention of simplicity and unerring certainty, to impose on a large portion of mankind. And if this does not stamp it with the character of quackery, the common acceptance of the word is incorrect. And, sir, if the entire independence and ignorance of, and contempt for all past experience, in an author, and the establishment of a system upon his own limited experience and by mad experiments, entitles it to the character of empirical, this pretended system richly merits it, and I humbly conceive, no one can successfully dispute its claims. It is said that very intelligent and correct men approved of this system, subscribe to it and practice it; and that the terms quacks and empirics applied harshly to them. Sir, there is no one less disposed than I am to cast reflections and imputations upon, or wound the feelings of individuals, but if they will connect themselves with, and stand forth to support this system, they are liable to the same imputations, to which the system itself is obnoxious. It is also said that learned physicians

sanction and approved the Thompsonian system, and have decided in its favor. Sir, that any intelligent physician or scientific man, that is perfectly sane, however willing he may be to acknowledge that some of the remedies used, and some of the means employed, are valuable, and may in many cases be successfully applied, which I do not deny, can recognize this as a new & distinct system of medicine, perfect in itself, and capable, as it professes to be of answering all the various indications of disease, and sanction its principles, its falsehoods, and abuses, and absurdities, I hold to be utterly impossible.

Sir, tell me of the man who is acquainted with the advantages of civilized life, who has felt the genial influence of the light of science, and tasted the pleasures of truly refined society, preferring the destitute, barbarous, and benighted condition of the Hottentot, or a native of some of the South Sea Islands. Tell me of the skillful and experienced mariner, who has often seen the ocean wrought into mountain waves by the tyrant storm, and who knows that dangerous shoals and rocks lay hid beneath its surge, throwing away his compass, his quadrant, and his chart, and committing himself to the mercy of the waves and the winds, without a landmark or a beacon to guide his course towards the destined port, over the trackless sea,—but tell me not of any learned physician recommending this monstrous system to the world.

Mr. Speaker, this system professes to be perfectly simple and intelligible to all, to be reduced to the comprehension of the most humble intellect—and all sir, I would ask, is for it to be placed in the hands of the public. I feel no doubt that there is sufficient intelligence in this house, if it can be brought to bear on this subject, to compare this system with reason, established facts, and experience, and to reject it, as false in its premises, setting up claims and pretensions which cannot be sustained, and from obvious imperfections, slander, abuse, and indecencies, utterly disgusting.

Sir, in order to give the house some notion of the nature of this system, and the mind and principles of the author, I beg the indulgence of this house, to read some extracts of this celebrated work. Sir, I am going to read some of the commencement of his treatise on obstetrics, one of the most important branches of medical science, on a proper knowledge of which not unfrequently the life of mother and child depend. Thompson says:—“This is a very difficult subject to write upon, as I know of no words that would be proper to make use of to convey the necessary information to enable a person to practice with safety.”

And this acknowledgment is true—his system proves in this, as in all other branches, that the author was destitute, utterly destitute of knowledge as well as words, to teach what he professes to understand. A little further on, in this treatise, he says:—“All the valuable instruction I ever received, was from a woman in the town where I lived, who had practiced as a midwife, for twenty years; she gave me more useful instruction, in an interview of about twenty minutes, than all I ever gained from any other source.”

Now, sir, I ask, what are we to think of a system, founded alone on rash and reckless experiment, by a man who acknowledges himself indebted to such a source, for all the valuable information he possesses, on a subject in which is involved human life and happiness. I will now read a dissertation on a certain proposition, in order to show the philosophy logical powers, and theological views of the author.

The proposition is:—“Why do old people die more in a warm and rainy winter than in a severe cold one? The answer to the above question is at hand. Old people are like the old houses they build in their younger days. The house decays about as fast as its builder, and becomes racked with wind and storms which have beaten upon it, until the cracks open, the shingles blow off, and the house grows leaky and cold; so is the man in his old age. He becomes racked with the storms and hardships of life; his heat goes out, the fire place decays, his food digests poorly, and gives but little nourishment or heat to warm the body and expand the lungs. For the inward heat rarifies the air in the lungs, and causes them to expand, by lightning the air within, and the heat of the surrounding atmosphere, being higher charged with oxygen or water, puts out the fire faster than dry cold air; and as the heat decays inward, and all motion ceases. The water in the air puts out the fire. This is the cause why those people who have but little fire in the body, and such a heft of damp air outside, the heat is so soon extinguished inside; like a person falling into the water; the cause of the death is, the water has put out the fire in the same proportion. Thus I think I have given a satisfactory

cause of death upon natural principles. The cause and effect are in themselves. “In this case I would ask the christian either gave or took away life? Was there any God in the case abstract from the cause here given? Or what soul or spirit went out at death, except the heat or nature, which caused life and breath?”

This, sir, is a specimen of this system which you are called upon to recommend to the world, an emanation from that bright genius to which science and mankind are indebted for a new and complete system of medicine. And I call upon the physician, the scientific man, philosopher, theologian and divine, to analyse, admire and improve by the lesson. I will trouble the house with but one more extract from this frothy work.

“The effect of religious meetings, where women chiefly attend, in the absence of their husbands. If women are allowed to attend day and night meetings, for the purpose of having the priest pray for their souls, and pardon their sins, while their husbands and children are left at home, how long will it be before the sandals of the priest will be left at the door, as in some other countries, as a token that the husband must not enter, lest he should see and learn how the priest pardons his wife's sins?”

The doctor, also, who comes in for a full share in these secret privileges if he be allowed to examine secretly our wives and daughters for the purpose of finding out some secret complaint, which is indecent for the husband or father, to witness or to know, as was the case of R***'s wife and Dr. A***, of this city, but a few years since, who is to be responsible for the mode of examination.

If men will allow their wives to be thus privately examined by these crafts for the purpose of pardoning their sins, and removing their indecent disorders, will they not soon claim all the indecent jobs in their families?—If it be indecent for a man to be present at the birth of his child, why not equally indecent to be present at its generation? And so we must let the priest and the doctor generate, as well as bring into the world, all our children. The priest could still baptize them in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; in whose name, also, he might pardon the sins of their mother!—In this way, these two crafts might liberate the affectionate husband from all the toils of his family, excepting that of their maintenance!!

“Arouse husbands, from your lethargy.—Gird on every man his sword by his side. The sword of truth, I mean.—Go in and out your camp and wherever you please, till you have driven all such miscreants from your borders. Take the protection of your wives and daughters into your own hands; keep them at home at all proper times; & when they go to meeting go with them; when they are so sick as to need a doctor which, if properly treated, would seldom be the case be present at the examination; if they need prayers, pray, for them yourselves; if they want children, be sure to be their real father, and take a fatherly care of them in bringing into the world as well as afterwards; nourish them with due attention, instruct them in all that is good but save them by all means from the pincers of learned doctors, or the ears of missionary mules.”

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I ask the members of this house, this grave and intelligent assembly whether they are prepared by any act of legislative sanction, to recommend to their fellow citizens and the world, this pretended system of medicine, with all its boasting pretensions, its imperfections and preposterous absurdities, and all its abuse and vile slander intended to prejudice the mind of the people against the regularly educated physicians, and which I do contend, is as much a part of this system, as steaming and red pepper.

Sir, are we prepared to pronounce the experience of all those who have devoted their lives and talents to the study and practice of medicine, for the last five thousand years, under a deep sense of the responsibility under which they acted, entirely worthless? Are we prepared to usher a host of ignorant, boasting pretenders upon community, without the guarantee that they know, even a part of that imperfect system, which they pretend to practice, utterly ignorant of the human system, and the diseases which affect it, and destitute of every qualification but the proof of having paid twenty dollars for a Thompsonian book?

Sir, let us pass this bill, or any similar one, and we do all this. I am now willing to submit this subject to the intelligence, justice and humanity of this grave assembly, and take my seat.

From the Baltimore patriot.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. MUNROE.—A writer in the Chronicle for the country, of the 16th March, in reply to one in your paper of the preceding Saturday, seems to be a man generally of sound principles and views, but unless I am mistaken he is somewhat in error.

I do not mean to interfere in the affair between these gentlemen, but the point upon which I suppose error to rest is so important to the Whig cause, that as an

discipline, there is no calculating the result. Pennsylvania, by herself, is by no means certain, for any one—the result in New York may be decisive as to her—and the preponderating influence in Jersey, against the Whig candidate, is derived from no where else than the disposable power of New York and Philadelphia.

The seven States given to Judge White are given to him because they are Southern States—some have declared for him some have not—but they are given to him upon presumption alone. Certainly the course of Judge White has been hitherto marked by nothing so distinguishing as to command the attention of the people of the country for him. He is put in the South as the anti Van Buren Southern Jackson candidate, and supported by some as the Southern candidate and by others as the Southern candidate.

Mr. Van Buren—much more distinguished—much more known in the sphere he has moved in—is called the office-holder, the office-seeker candidate, and is sustained by many as the true candidate of the Jacksonian exclusive democratic succession.

Mr. Webster is exclusively the candidate of the People every where possessing sound Whig principles—he is supported by all as the great and unequal champion of the Constitution—and he is sustained because of his long tried and approved integrity of character, as well as of an universal conviction of his known superiority in all the great qualities of a Statesman.

If this is any thing like a just state of the case and I do truly believe it to be impartial and unclouded, their can be no reason for a Whig man, or a renouncing Jacksonian, to sacrifice Mr. Webster, by throwing his vote to either of the others.—Mr. Webster's prospects seem to be quite as good as those of his competitors, and the inducements to cast their votes upon him, quite as great as to throw votes from him to them—particularly, as his merits are in the opinion of all men, commanding, and as the lack of love between Mr. White and Mr. Van Buren and their friends, is much greater, than between either of them and their friends, and Mr. Webster and his.

The writer alluded to says, and says very justly and patriotically, as an abstract position, that he will not consent to lose the country through blind attachment to individuals. There is another wise and patriotic position akin to this, and equally worthy to be regarded—and that is, not to consent to sacrifice too much in the indulgence of ardent prejudices against individuals. Neither blind attachment nor ardent prejudice ought ever to direct our course.

Whether Mr. Clay is unquestionably the strongest man in the Whig party, and if that party is to be rallied, it should be in favor of his election, is a point I cannot decide. I can only say, no man would more rejoice and exult to witness such an event, than I should. Yet there are as pure Whigs & as sincere friends of Mr. Clay, as the writer and myself, every where, who would answer to that point decidedly in the negative. Without either hope or expectation of seeing that illustrious man a candidate, let us dismiss the point entirely from our reflections, and give our minds up to things before us, to promote a man whose life has shed luster upon his country, and to command whose services as Chief Magistrate of this Republic, would be the consummation of the greatest good.

I am as desirous as any man to defeat Mr. Van Buren—I too am for the Country—and I too fear that Mr. Van Buren's administration would be a cause to the country? But I do not know that to take Judge White, or almost any one else, would be either the safe or the certain remedy against such evil.—When we abandon that we know to be good, to grope among evils for a choice, we embark upon a sea where all is hazard. It is difficult to decide between conjectural, unascertained evils—and nothing so arduous as to ascertain the comparative quantity of ill to be derived from incompetent and insufficient men.

The Whig principles are so wholesome and radiant and worthy—and the Whig party so rich in intelligence and patriotism, that it would be a cruel, an unseemly sacrifice to annihilate them by cutting them up and casting them away as make weights, to give preponderance to one or the other of the fractions of a divided party, which when united had no other principle of cohesion than that political office and emoluments were the spoils of political successes—and which is now divided for no better reason, than that the spoils are not abundant enough to gratify the increasing demands.

If I had but one political request to make, it would be—O! do not annihilate the Whig Party!!! It is the last, the only reservoir of sound principles left in our Country. If it cannot prevail, as it ought, and we know not that yet—still preserve it as the beacon light that may guide the surviving remnant in the night of desolation that may come.

Let us, as Whigs, sing dependency and doubt, and wild calculations away, and stick with devoted attachment to our own principles and men.—We know our principles are sound and indistructible.—We know our men are beaming with intelligence and pure in heart. Can we desert them? No.—No. If we are called to an act of self-immolation and must annihilate such a party, O! put off the sacrifice to the last moment of the last hour—and then—put out the light.

It is given to Mr. Van Buren—but Illinois is doubtful. The only thing that is certain about her is that she has never yet thought of Judge White.—New York, untempered with, is supposed to be decidedly for Mr. Webster—subjected to certain management and

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Mr. Van Buren—much more distinguished—much more known in the sphere he has moved in—is called the office-holder, the office-seeker candidate, and is sustained by many as the true candidate of the Jacksonian exclusive democratic succession.

Mr. Webster is exclusively the candidate of the People every where possessing sound Whig principles—he is supported by all as the great and unequal champion of the Constitution—and he is sustained because of his long tried and approved integrity of character, as well as of an universal conviction of his known superiority in all the great qualities of a Statesman.

If this is any thing like a just state of the case and I do truly believe it to be impartial and unclouded, their can be no reason for a Whig man, or a renouncing Jacksonian, to sacrifice Mr. Webster, by throwing his vote to either of the others.—Mr. Webster's prospects seem to be quite as good as those of his competitors, and the inducements to cast their votes upon him, quite as great as to throw votes from him to them—particularly, as his merits are in the opinion of all men, commanding, and as the lack of love between Mr. White and Mr. Van Buren and their friends, is much greater, than between either of them and their friends, and Mr. Webster and his.

The writer alluded to says, and says very justly and patriotically, as an abstract position, that he will not consent to lose the country through blind attachment to individuals. There is another wise and patriotic position akin to this, and equally worthy to be regarded—and that is, not to consent to sacrifice too much in the indulgence of ardent prejudices against individuals. Neither blind attachment nor ardent prejudice ought ever to direct our course.

Whether Mr. Clay is unquestionably the strongest man in the Whig party, and if that party is to be rallied, it should be in favor of his election, is a point I cannot decide. I can only say, no man would more rejoice and exult to witness such an event, than I should. Yet there are as pure Whigs & as sincere friends of Mr. Clay, as the writer and myself, every where, who would answer to that point decidedly in the negative. Without either hope or expectation of seeing that illustrious man a candidate, let us dismiss the point entirely from our reflections, and give our minds up to things before us, to promote a man whose life has shed luster upon his country, and to command whose services as Chief Magistrate of this Republic, would be the consummation of the greatest good.

I am as desirous as any man to defeat Mr. Van Buren—I too am for the Country—and I too fear that Mr. Van Buren's administration would be a cause to the country? But I do not know that to take Judge White, or almost any one else, would be either the safe or the certain remedy against such evil.—When we abandon that we know to be good, to grope among evils for a choice, we embark upon a sea where all is hazard. It is difficult to decide between conjectural, unascertained evils—and nothing so arduous as to ascertain the comparative quantity of ill to be derived from incompetent and insufficient men.

The Whig principles are so wholesome and radiant and worthy—and the Whig party so rich in intelligence and patriotism, that it would be a cruel, an unseemly sacrifice to annihilate them by cutting them up and casting them away as make weights, to give preponderance to one or the other of the fractions of a divided party, which when united had no other principle of cohesion than that political office and emoluments were the spoils of political successes—and which is now divided for no better reason, than that the spoils are not abundant enough to gratify the increasing demands.

If I had but one political request to make, it would be—O! do not annihilate the Whig Party!!! It is the last, the only reservoir of sound principles left in our Country. If it cannot prevail, as it ought, and we know not that yet—still preserve it as the beacon light that may guide the surviving remnant in the night of desolation that may come.

Let us, as Whigs, sing dependency and doubt, and wild calculations away, and stick with devoted attachment to our own principles and men.—We know our principles are sound and indistructible.—We know our men are beaming with intelligence and pure in heart. Can we desert them? No.—No. If we are called to an act of self-immolation and must annihilate such a party, O! put off the sacrifice to the last moment of the last hour—and then—put out the light.

It is given to Mr. Van Buren—but Illinois is doubtful. The only thing that is certain about her is that she has never yet thought of Judge White.—New York, untempered with, is supposed to be decidedly for Mr. Webster—subjected to certain management and

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

A LIST OF LAWS.

Made and passed at December session, 1835.

An act to exempt a part of Peace Alley in the city of Baltimore, from the operation of the 16th section of the act of 1811, chapter 143, entitled, An act relating to the city of Baltimore.

An act prohibiting Justices of the Peace from exercising their civil duties in any room of taverns or other public houses of that character, so far as relates to Baltimore county.

An act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1832, to incorporate the Fell's Point Savings Institution.

An act to provide for the opening and extension of Curran's Alley in the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the Howard Beneficial Society of Maryland.

An act to incorporate the Baltimore Beneficial Society.

An act to incorporate the Harmony Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the Baltimore Musical Association.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for opening Botto Alley in the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the Chairmakers' Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

An act to authorize the clerk of Baltimore county to record a deed therein intended.

An act supplementary to an act passed at December session 1835, chapter 250.

A supplement to an act passed at December session 1831, chapter 118.

An act for the relief of Bailey Keys of the city of Baltimore.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to authorize the making a general alphabetical index to the land records of Baltimore county, from the year 1793, inclusive and to keep up such index hereafter.

An act authorizing officers of the army or navy of the U. States to bring their servants, being slaves, into this State.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of the securities of the collectors of taxes & of sheriffs, passed at December session 1831, chapter 292.

An act for the benefit of Sam'l. DeLia, of the city of Baltimore.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for quieting possessors, and securing conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

An act relating to the trial of ejectment cases in this State.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act relating to the importation of passengers.

An act to close certain streets within the limits of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road in the city of Baltimore.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the Education Fund of the Baltimore Annual Conference.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore county.

An act to regulate the proceedings of foreign corporations within this State.

An act in relation to the clerk of the Court of Appeals for the western shore of Maryland.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at Nov. session, 1835.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a Bank in the City of Baltimore, to be called the City Bank of Baltimore.

An act, entitled, a supplement to an act, to incorporate a company to make a Turnpike Road leading to Cumberland and for the extension of the Charters of the several Banks in the city of Baltimore and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the recording of certain Deeds of Manumission.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the proceedings in Baltimore county court.

An act to make valid the proceedings therein mentioned.

An act for the building of a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder at Monkton Mills in Baltimore county.

An act authorizing Henry Shafer, George Shafer, and Henry I. Shafer to distribute their estate by lot.

An act to extend to executors, & administrators the privilege of an appeal from Judgments rendered by Justices against their testators or intestates.

An act extending the time for completing Turnpike Road from Boonsborough in Washington county, to the Potomac River and for other purposes.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate certain trustees to build an Academy or School House in or near the town of Manchester, in Baltimore county, to be known by the name of the Manchester United Academy or School.

An act for the benefit of Robert Roach of the city of Baltimore.

An act to alter and amend the lines dividing the seventh and eight election districts in Baltimore county.

An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to free negroes and slaves, passed at December session 1831, chapter 323.

An act relating to the computation of the stay of execution on judgments.

An act to change the name of Peace Alley in the city of Baltimore, to Perry street.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Chairmakers' Beneficial Society of Baltimore.

An act to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session of the General Assembly.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the education of the Deaf and dumb of this State.

An act to incorporate the Phibocretan Society of Baltimore.

An act for the benefit of P. Finley, of Baltimore county.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this State.

An act for the benefit of persons hiring or renting stables.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, an act appointing commissioners to build a bridge over the Little Falls of Gunpowder, in Harford and Baltimore counties, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 101.

An act relating to Lun alley, in the city of Baltimore.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them.

An act relating to the trial of cases of appeals from judgments of the justices of the Peace in the county courts of the fourth judicial district.

An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, an act relating to lunatic and insane persons.

An act supplementary to an act, passed at December session 1832, chapter 158, entitled, an act to lay out and open a road in Frederick and Baltimore counties.

An act to provide more effectually for the levy and collection of the tax imposed for the purpose of colonizing the free people of colour of this State, by the act entitled, an act relating to the people of colour in this State, passed December session 1831, chap. 281.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act incorporating a company to make a Turnpike Road from Clear Spring in Washington county, to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

An act to continue in force and effect, an act entitled, an act for increasing the width of a part of Light st. in the city of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1832, chapter 214.

An act to incorporate the Savage Rail Road Company.

An act to accept the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled, an act for the continuation and repair of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

An act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore County Court.

An act to divorce Elizabeth Shappy, of Baltimore city, from her husband Simon Shappy.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company.

An act to divorce Sarah Postell, of Baltimore city, from her husband George A. Postell.

An act to alter and amend the constitution.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish permanent salaries for the Judges of the six judicial districts in this State.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorize a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of building the Roman Catholic Church in Frederick Town, in Frederick county.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to abolish the office of trustees of the State, &c. passed at December session, 1828, chapter 74.

An act to provide for completing a new map and geological survey of this State.

An additional supplement to an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and oles, passed at December session, 1827, chapter 117.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the dispatch of business in Baltimore county court.

An act to divorce Mary Baldwin, of Baltimore city, from her husband James Baldwin.

An act to provide for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Cumberland and for the completion of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad to the borough of York in the State of Pennsylvania.

An act to incorporate the Thistle Manufacturing Company.

An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the Sabbath day.

An act for the greater dispatch of business in the Court of Appeals.

An act for the incorporation of the Old Two Lycenm.

An act to incorporate the Thistle Manufacturing Company.

An act for the building of a bridge over the Great Falls of Gunpowder at Monkton Mills in Baltimore county.

An act authorizing Henry Shafer, George Shafer, and Henry I. Shafer to distribute their estate by lot.

An act to extend to executors, & administrators the privilege of an appeal from Judgments rendered by Justices against their testators or intestates.

An act extending the time for completing Turnpike Road from Boonsborough in Washington county, to the Potomac River and for other purposes.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate certain trustees to build an Academy or School House in or near the town of Manchester, in Baltimore county, to be known by the name of the Manchester United Academy or School.

An act for the benefit of Robert Roach of the city of Baltimore.

An act to alter and amend the lines dividing the seventh and eight election districts in Baltimore county.

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An act relating to the computation of the stay of execution on judgments.

An act to change the name of Peace Alley in the city of Baltimore, to Perry street.

brought to account for your doings to that point. Mr. Poindeux then entered into a detail of the affair which took place when the President was at breakfast, on his route from Washington to Nashville—and Mr. P. arrived and refused to alight. He mentioned the letter which appeared in the Baltimore paper and his reply. He mentioned the occasion in which the President had said that he would never shield himself from responsibility, by his official station—and yet he took advantage of that station to shield himself from Mr. P.'s anger.

The celebrated Fanny Kemble has eclipsed Editors of newspapers, Bogs—a lucky thought.

From the Whig of March 28. With much pleasure, we give publicity to the following Card of S. Hambleton, Jr. Esq. accounting for the absence of Mr. Mullikin at the time of taking the vote in the House of Delegates on the bill to provide for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, and the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road to York. We hope always to be found as ready to offer opportunities of explanation for apparent neglect of duty in a public office, as we shall ever aim to be prompt in detecting and exposing it.

A CARD. Description of the post of duty, when your interest and rights demand the presence of your representatives, is the most serious charge which can be brought against those whom you have honored with your confidence. I have been with pain a query of the following nature: "two of our Talbot delegates were not in their places—where were they? Have they lodged the question too?" To these queries I answer indignantly no.—When the vote on the question for lending the credit of the State for three millions of dollars to be applied towards advancing works of internal improvement within her limits was taken, I was confined to my bed by sickness, and was unable to leave my room for a week afterwards. My worthy colleague, Mr. Mullikin was also indisposed and unable to attend on that day owing to the inclemency of the weather and his indisposition. To those who know me, this explanation was unnecessary—Shrinking from responsibility has never been charged upon me before, and certainly has never been my practice in life. For the information of the society may wish to know how the votes of myself and colleague would have been cast had we been in our seats, I will state that they would have appeared with those of Messrs. Dudley and Bruff upon the negative of the proposition.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. March 27th, 1835.

DINNER TO MR. POINDEXTER. The preparation for a public dinner to the Hon. GEORGE POINDEXTER, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, yesterday, were among the most ample that we ever saw. Upwards of 700 plates were laid, and probably ten or twelve hundred persons were in the Theatre. The boxes were filled with ladies, and the whole scene offered the pit and at ge, crowded with citizens. We forbear any details as to the officers of the meeting will of course publish an account of the proceedings.—Mr. HENNING of the Adelphi, furnished the dinner, and it was excellent.

The fifth toast, complimentary to Mr. POINDEXTER was introduced by the President of the day, JONN M. SMITH. Esq. with some very elegant remarks. When he retired, and the toast was drunk Mr. POINDEXTER addressed the immense throng. We have a report of the speech but are compelled to limit ourselves to a mere abstract.

Mr. POINDEXTER remarked: Fellow Citizens.—The sentiment just now announced by my worthy friend, the President of the Meeting, and the flattering manner in which it has been received by you, impresses my heart with feelings of the deepest gratitude.

I feel, fellow citizens, that in doing the honor you have extended to me, you go far beyond my poor deservings. I have indeed, as a Senator, stood upon the watch tower, and endeavored to defend the citadel of liberty. But I feel that you are more indebted to the illustrious men with whom I have acted, than to me. But why are these demonstrations of feeling and respect? Unlike the minions of power, you are able to pay your attentions to an humble citizen, who has no power but to render you thanks; but we owe this meeting to the determination to which rebuke & condemn the foul insult, which has been offered through my person to the dignity and feelings of the American people.

Fellow citizens, there may be some among you who have seen something of the conspiracy to which you have heard reference this evening.

There may be others who have not heard of the efforts of the Executive to wound and destroy a member of a co-ordinate branch of the government, because that member stood between him and his views upon despotic power. I feel it incumbent on me to acquaint you with the attempts to blast my reputation, and hand down my name with infamy to posterity.

I speak not of the slanders of the press—the slanders authorized by the Executive in his favorite paper, at circulated in the affiliated press. I have never on any occasion, spoken of these, I would have them go down to the grave unremembered. But I have a right to speak of the actions of that man, who, for good or evil, now controls the destiny of this nation.

The President of the United States ought to be a man of intellect of intelligence, of unspotted patriotism; but above all things, he ought to be the first gentleman of the country. There is a law of chips, and the man who is convicted of slander, should have his name blacked. If that law prevailed in America, the splendid mansion which the people have erected for their President, would not bear the complexion it now does.

On various occasions, within the last four years, the President has at various places, given expression to feelings becoming any man of honor. I heard these things, but I could not see relief; I poised myself upon my character with my friends, rather than bring to the bar of public opinion—the President of the United States.

But in 1834, mess of the highest intellect called me to the chair of the Senate of the United States. That act drew down upon me the vindictive malice of the

chief magis'r's e—"why did they place in power a man who, more than any other, shares my hatred?" and instantly I was calumniated in the Globe.

Mr. Poindeux then entered into a detail of the affair which took place when the President was at breakfast, on his route from Washington to Nashville—and Mr. P. arrived and refused to alight. He mentioned the letter which appeared in the Baltimore paper and his reply. He mentioned the occasion in which the President had said that he would never shield himself from responsibility, by his official station—and yet he took advantage of that station to shield himself from Mr. P.'s anger.

The President knew that he had the means of avoiding the responsibility—and therefore he stands before the American people, a licensed calumniator. I then permitted the matter to rest. I denounced him, touched him to the quick. I had thrown down the gauntlet. On the day that Mr. Adams delivered the Oration on Lafayette I saw the President—he looked like a broken down—a worn-out man—and I said to a group of my friends, that henceforth I could feel nothing but pity for him—that I could regard any thing which he could say against me, as a thing more than the bawling of oyster women on the wharf.

Mr. P. then went into a minute detail of the conspiracy against his character, in attempting to fix upon him the charge of conspiring against the life of the President. This account was minute, and laid open a most horrible state of feelings in the enemies of the Senator.—In the course of his account, Mr. P. read a letter which he wrote to the President, when he first heard that he (the President) had expressed suspicions of his loyalty in the act. This letter was returned unanswered.

After a full exposition of the nefarious plot, Mr. P. pointed out some of the causes of dislike which the kitchen cabinet had to him.

Mr. P. then mentioned some of the acts of corruption by which the times were distinguished, and declared that the government, had undergone a radical change, by the usurpation of the executive. He pointed out the mode by which the President could control every branch of the government, as he did most of them, and thus become absolute in his office.

Reference was made to the situation of the Post Office, the Indian Department and the Land Office, and detailed the proceedings in these various offices, which showed the utter corruption of all concerned in them. He referred to the operation of New York politics upon Pennsylvania interest, and pointed out the instances of hostility manifested to this State.—After enumerating many instances, he said "Will the little magician of the Albany Regency be allowed to write the will of Pennsylvania, while her Governor holds the Caudle? rather let the people of Pennsylvania put out his political light."

After some further reference, to several other subjects, Mr. P. said: "To my fair auditors, who have honored me on this occasion, permit me to say to you be'gones the task, to train to deeds of generous daring, to you belongs the duty of inspiring a love of liberty in the breast of young Americans, to cherish in them that spirit of freedom that gave this nation independence. You, like the mother of the Gracchii, are to train up freemen, and when a foreigner shall proudly ask you for your jewels, like the noble Roman dame, you shall point to your children."

Fellow Citizens.—This menace and frowns of power become harmless, when I am cheered by the smiles of my countrymen—I may never return to you, from the distant state to which I am about to go; but I give you the right-hand of fellowship in your endeavors to bring back the government to the state in which it was let by WASHINGTON.

I shall cherish the remembrance of this scene, as the brightest epoch of my life. I am an humble citizen, and possess no claim to your honours, but such as arise from your sympathy in my sufferings and your determination to frown upon every attempt to tarnish the honour of the American name.

Mr. Poindeux sat down amidst the long continued plaudits of the company. We have full notes of his speech, but had not time to write them out in season for this morning's paper.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—A desire has been expressed to revive a Troop of Horse in Talbot County, I would therefore propose that all persons so disposed would meet at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesday, 21st the present month, to subscribe to such an association.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Juliet" was received, and laid on the shelf.

OBITUARY. Deceased this life on Friday last, 3d instant, at his residence in Cambridge, Dorchester county, admired, honored and beloved by all who knew him, the Honorable WILLIAM BOND MARTIN, Chief Justice of the Fourth Judicial District in Maryland, in the 66th year of his age.

Country Merchants & others. JACOB BALDERSTON. Manufacturers and has always for sale, at his Store and Saw Manufactory, No. 60, South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street, the most approved kinds, Rolling Screws for Merchant and Saw use, Mill's Riddles and Seives for coal, corn, ore, barley, rye, oats, flax and clover seeds, wheat, clover, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy Wire work for windows, libraries, &c. Also an assortment of Bird Cages and Rat Traps, all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold as reasonable as at any manufactory in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, April 4.

BY order of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Agents of the said Railroad Company, for the year 1835.

JOHN W. MERRILL, Agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the year 1835.

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POETRY.

From the Boston Transcript. Mr. W.—Permit a laughter loving girl, To fill a corner of your paper— You would, if you could see the curl Of her dark hair, and waist so taper...

THOMAS BOWDLE

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.

The thorough bred race Horse



UPTON

Six years old next spring, will make another season at the same stands. Terms \$9 and \$12. For his pedigree in full and extraordinary performance as a 3 year old, running his mile in 1m. 53 1-2a.—1m. 52a.—1m. 53a.—1m. 57a.—1m 56a., against aged horses, Lancaster, Pa. (running as Col. Selden's) & so American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine—Vol. 6. no. 6.—Vol. 5. page 58.—do. no. 9. (cover) v. 2. p. 252.—v. 4. p. 151 and 434. &c.

E. N. AMBLETON, T. TILGMAN.

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 Easton and the adjoining county in the business of Millinery and Mantua Making, generally.

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S

RETREAT.

The Subscriber having removed to the above named establishment on Washington at adjoining the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. nearly opposite to Mr. James Willson'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 while in season.

Oysters, Terrapins and Wild Fowls, &c.

He returns his respectful acknowledgments 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.

Day Labourers Wanted.

Sober, attentive, and industrious day Labourers will be wanted at the New Church about to be erected at Miles River Ferry—wages paid weekly in cash. They who wish to be employed there will make immediate application to

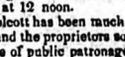
THE STEAM BOAT



GOV. WOLOTTE.

Arrangements for 1855. WILL leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhall, Cornica and Chestertown at 9 o'clock.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET



SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

ROBSON LEONARD—Master. The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore on the 22d of February, (weather permitting), leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on 9 o'clock following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and the line to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and freight fifty cents for each meal. All freight received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.

The services of this fine animal will be again offered this spring. He will stand at the Trappe, and in the Chappel District stopping on his way at the farm of one of the subscribers near Easton. The foals of Bashaw have now been tested—they are quick walkers, have fine spirit and are readily broken.

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 plaster'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,

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,

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 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.

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.

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 and 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.

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

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.

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 of Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travelers 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 oystermen and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

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 5912 inclusive. 7896 a 5912 7896 a 7899 do 7394 a 7397 17687 a 17690 do 17695 a 17699

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That application will be made for the renewal of the following Certificates of Stock in the Union Bank of Maryland, which have been lost or mislaid, viz: No. 23,641 to 23,645, inclusive. Issued in the name of Charlotte Nicols, Baltimore, 29th January 1855.

TO LET

FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore Denny, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For terms apply to

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

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.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COU RT,

On the Equity side thereof.

ORDERED by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged estate of Joseph Hulse 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 \$135.

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, Elizabeth Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins and John Stevens. Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Samuel Hamilton, 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.

FALL GOODS:

SAMUEL MACREY

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.

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,

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

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TO LET

FOR the residue of the present year, the Dwelling House, Kitchen and Garden on Washington street, adjoining Dr. Theodore Denny, and Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. For terms apply to

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

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, 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. Sw 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

TANNERY

To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensboro 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.

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.

W. 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.

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 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.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

25th day of February A. D. 1835. On application of Thomas Tenant, administrator of Samuel Tenant 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 estate at this date of Talbot county Court, to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration in the personal estate of Samuel Tenant late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 7th day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

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THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

Will leave Baltimore on Friday next, the 13th instant at 7 o'clock, A. M. (weather permitting) for Annapolis, Cambridge (by Castle-haven wharf) and Easton, and return next day Saturday. She will make one trip a week to the Eastern Shore as above stated, leaves Baltimore on Friday and return Saturday, until further notice.

Take Notice.

The subscriber having been appointed collector of the town Tax for the year 1834, takes this method of appraising 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 case made and provided.

Election of Vestrymen.

Public notice is hereby given, that a Book is opened at the Store of Messrs. W. H. & P. Groom in Easton, in which all persons who are desirous of being considered members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, are requested to enrol their names.

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL XVII

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1835

NO. 15.

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.

[From the London New Monthly Magazine for Feb]
A Passage in the Life of Tom Bermingham.

"Tom!" said my worthy progenitor to me, as we sat one evening over a bottle of unpaid claret, at his chambers in Albany; "Tom, what is that ungentlemanlike and ill-folded dispatch that you're conning so attentively, with a face that's enough to turn your wine into vinegar?"

"My tailor's bill, Sir," said I, with a groan that came *ab imis procerditis*, followed up by a scarcely audible matematical exclamation, which I will not repeat, for fear of shocking the ladies.

"Poor devil!" ejaculated the "governor." "Meaning me, Sir," said I.

"No, Tom, meaning your tailor; you're welcome to the benefit of it, however. But no matter; fill your glass, and let us hear the sum total."

"Only five hundred, Sir, in round numbers."

"Is that all? how very moderate!" exclaimed my exemplary parent.

"Why, indeed, Sir," said I, "it might as well have been a thousand, for any chance he has of seeing his money."

"That you may say, Tom; but his sort of thing can't go on for ever, and how long do you flatter yourself that it will last?"

"That is a point beyond my powers of computation, Sir; a spent fortune is like a spent cannon-ball—it goes a great way before it stops."

"Ay! but it does stop at last, Tom; and let me tell you there was but a small trifle of powder in the charge, at starting. Tom, there's but one thing for it, and I've told you so a thousand times, only you keep never-minding me; you must marry an heiress or a rich widow."

"The Lord defend me from widows, Sir!" exclaimed I, with a shudder, "for there was a widow—and a rich widow too—but more of her own; and as for heiresses, Sir, I don't believe in them. They are like ghosts, or mermaids, or griffins, unicorns, one hears of such things—some of them well-authenticated cases too—but one never meets with them oneself."

"Pasha! Tom, you are a lazy indolent dog, or you might do very well, if you would set about it in earnest; to begin with, you are a devilish good looking fellow."

"So the women do say," answered I, with a peep at the chimney glass.

"Six feet one."

"In my stockings," said I.

"Young enough in any conscience," said my father.

"I should think so," said I, "in spite of my wig."

"A Captain in Guards."

"True," said I, "for the last ten years, and heartily sick of the same."

"Heir-apparent to an old Baronetcy, and an estate of three thousand a year, in the county Tipperary."

"Yes," said I, "adorned with a double mortgage, & the jointures of two immortal old women!"

"Well, Tom, all the more necessary for you to make the most of it. You know very well it's all up with me; and if this infernal dissolution takes, I shall find it convenient to cross the water for the benefit of my health; but it's of no use talking to you. Are you going to the Opera to-night?"

"I believe I must look in there by-and-by; Lady Hornsey has sent me a ticket as usual."

"Ay, ay! There's a chance for you, I have no doubt, if you think proper to avail yourself of it; a mighty good sort of woman, I'm told, with a clear five thousand a year."

"Yes with a face like a nutmeg-grater, and a spirit that's enough to give one a vertigo!—old enough to be my mother, too!"

"The carriage is ready, Sir Dionysius," said the servant; most opportunely interrupting our *tele a tele*.

"Well," said the Baronet, "go your own road, Tom; you young gentlemen are always too wise to be taught—you must buy your experience, and a rare price you are likely to pay for it."

"Faith so I ought," said I, "for it's the only thing I am ever likely to pay for!"

Thereupon, my revered relative walked off, leaving me to the society of the empty claret-jug and my own reflections.

"Tom," quoth I, soliloquizing, "the governor is right—something must be done in the matrimonial line—it is now or never—you will be thirty next month—time has thinned your flowing locks—a grey hair makes its appearance now and then in your whiskers—but for all that, you're not yet gone by—you must be 'up and doing,' however—the spring is half over—there is an end to all things in this world even to the patience of well-bred duns and the credit

of civilized debtors—it is highly probable that before the shooting season fairly sets in, you may be reduced to the dreary alternative of Lady Hornsey or the King's Bench—the dagger or the bow; with a vengeance!—*Adieu!*—death before the dowager! says I; but in the mean time, we may as well make the most of her Opera tickets."

"Habit," saith the proverb, "is second nature;" which philosophical maxim accounts, they say, for the equanimity of eels under the process of exortiation; and the cheerful vivacity of lobsters during their immersion in boiling water.—We certainly get used to everything in this world, from the tax-gatherer to the *lie-douleur*; and fortunately for myself, long practice had qualified me to emulate the firmness displayed by the above mentioned ichthyological proficients in practical philosophy. In fact, although I could not be said either literally or metaphorically, to have been ever flayed alive, *hot water* was a medium in which I had long existed so habitually, that my moral epidermis might be fairly reported as proof against a scald. Thus it was that in spite of the uncomfortable prognostics in which my worthy father indulged, and I could not fail to participate, I found no difficulty in summing the requisite degree of placid nonchalance to my sister. I showed myself at the King's Theatre—no fit locale for the exhibition of blue devils, except such as figure in the opera of "Don Giovanni" or the ballet of "Faust."

To one less seasoned than myself to the *centimes* attendant on financial embarrassments, my entrance into the pit would have appeared singularly inauspicious; for there, in the doors-way, leaning with his elbow against the wall, while his correctly attired person, gracefully disposed in conformity to Hogarth's "line of beauty," projected so far as nearly to impede the passage, stood my tailor—the identical *schneider* whose small account had given rise to the unsatisfactory discussion which I have just reported.

A tyro in the noble science of *dun-something* would certainly have endeavored to slip by unnoticed, under the conviction that it is highly inexpedient to recall the fact of your existence to the memory of your creditors, unless you have serious thoughts of paying them; but I knew better. Civility is a cheap "circulating medium," and although not strictly a "legal tender" for value received, it is often effectual to procrastinate still further the deferred resumption of cash payments. Mr. — was gazing intently through his mother-of-pearl *Devonshire*, which was *brague* in the direction of a box on the first tier. *J'avais pu m'écarter*; but I scorned it.

"How d'ye do, Mr. —?" said I, addressing him, with as much *dissimulation* as if he had been a member of White's.

Mr. — acknowledged my courtesy with a flattered look. For a tailor, he was very much like a gentleman.

"May I ask to what 'brigit partitule star' you are just now confining your astronomical observations?" said I, seeing the *logarithm* again brought into play.

"I was admiring the beautiful Miss Henderson," answered he, "in that box over the second chandelier. The great heiress, I mean?"

"What! a beauty and an heiress, too! That is a conjunction unheard of in the planetary system of our London world. Perhaps you could put me in the way of an introduction."

"I very much wish it was in my power to do so, Captain Bermingham," answered the *schneider*, with an obliging smile and a respectful bow.

"So do I, with all my heart, Mr. —," said I, as I walked off; "for your sake, as well as my own," added I, *post hoc*, however; for I feared he might think the observation personal.

"Well," thought I to myself, as I squeezed through the *apertures*, in the direction of Miss Henderson's box. *Fais est ab hoste doceri*; which, freely translated, means that a gentleman may take a hint even from his tailor. "Let us see what this divinity is like."

I looked up, I was transfixed. She sat a divinity. Such an alabaster brow such glossy ringlets! such Grecian purity of features! and, better still, such *British* purity of expression! such a soul in that soft dark eye! such a delicate tinge on that fair cheek! such grace and dignity in that swan like neck, with a hand I arm that might have driven Phidias himself to desperation! "She is an angel!" exclaimed I; "but an heiress! the thing is impossible!"

From this vision of Paradise I turned to a far different object—my adorable widow, whose box was at no great distance, and so situated, that she could take very accurate note of the direction in which my eyes had been fixed for the previous ten minutes.—From the unusual projection of her black velvet hat over the parapet, I slowly suspected that she was watching my movements, and although I was by no means desirous to encourage the development of her unhappy penchant, yet as I found her a convenient acquaintance, I came to the conclusion that politeness required me to pay my respects to her forthwith, especially as I might, perhaps, without any apparent anxiety on the subject, elicit some information concerning Miss

Henderson, from one who dealt in all the gossip, and more than all the scandal, of London.

She received me but coldly, in consequence, probably, of the tardiness of my arrival; and seemed disposed to "play off" the individual who had preceded me in the performance of his *devoirs*. This was a raw-boned, pale-faced and lanky-haired Professor at the Royal Institution who wore gold spectacles and took vast quantities of Lundy Foot. His appearance, I should have thought, would have been a regular scare-*Cypid*; but Lady Hornsey was blue as ignited alcohol, and thence it no calculating the force of scientific sympathies.

After remaining for a short time a silent auditor of some very inflammatory discourse, concerning the nature of *gases*, sufficiently analogous to the state of the atmosphere. I determined to leave the worthy Professor in undisturbed possession of the field, and accordingly made my escape on the first practicable opportunity which a pause in the conversation afforded.

In spite of all my inquiries I could obtain no positive information on the subject of the lovely Miss Henderson, whose anti-romantic name I was the less inclined to deplore, from the consoling reflection that it was *changeable*. That she attracted a good deal of attention was evident; but all those to whom I applied for the necessary *domiciliary*, genealogical, and financial *renseignemens* seemed as much at a loss as myself to account for the sudden and unannounced appearance of so brilliant a luminary in the "starry firmament" of fashion.

It need scarcely be told that, ere the close of the *ballet*, I took my station at the entrance of the crush-room, to watch for the arrival of my nymph, on her way to her carriage. She came forth from her box, leaning on an elderly man, evidently her father, and accompanied by a mustachioed *mercenaire* in waiting. If she had appeared lovely at a distance her attractions certainly lost nothing on a nearer inspection; and the witchery of her soft, clear voice, which occasionally reached my ear, as she addressed a few observations to her party, accomplished the work of fascination, and completed the measure of the romantic enthusiasm with which the first glance of her angelic countenance had inspired me.

While thus "drinking delicious poison" from her eyes, I stood gazing upon her in mute admiration, at a respectful distance, I heard snatches of conversation bolding me, in which her claims and perfections seemed to form the principal subject of discussion.

"Lovely creature!" "Splendid eyes, by Jove!" "Miss Henderson—great heiress; uncle died in India; father City man; very wealthy; Stock Exchange; hundred and fifty thousand down; Man with her!" "Lord Clon-something or other; Irish peer; very hard up; not a rap; cleaned out a few nights since at the Athenaeum."

I looked wistfully towards the interlocutors, but they were strangers to me I had, however, obtained some hearsay evidence respecting the lady, and was obliged to content myself with that for the present.

How malignantly envious I felt of Lord Clon-something or other when I heard the fair object of my devotion say to him, with a winning smile, as she prepared to obey the summons that reached her from below, "Remember, we shall expect to see your Lordship on Monday evening; a very small party."

I followed the father and daughter down stairs, watched them into their carriage and felt like Ruggiero in "The Rovers; or, the Double Arrangement";

"Baird bars! alas! too swift ye flow, Her neat post-wagon trautes in!"

"Coach, Sir; coach, Sir; cab, Sir;" was re-echoed on all sides.

A sudden thought struck me as the barouche drew off. I jumped into a cab; "Follow that carriage," said I to the driver. "Come, be quick or you will lose sight of it."

"Why, then," answered the *durgo*, in tones that once proclaimed his country "had been to me if I don't make you spin over the ground in lightning style, and no mistake! Only it wouldn't do to stick too close to their skirts as them devils of servants might smoke us."

"Umph!" thought I to myself, "a respectable *coiffeur* for *arrangement de cheveux*! Master Tom Bermingham! But no matter; the end must sanctify the means."

On we went; the barouche before, the cab behind; up Regent street, across Cavendish square, up Harley street, until the carriage stopped at a house situated within a few doors of the New-road.

The cabman, still a good deal in the rear, checked his Rosinante.

"What'll I do now, Sir?" inquired he.

"Wait a moment," said I, "till the carriage draws off. But stay! I have it! It will be a rather hazardous trick, certainly; but there's nothing like making a bold push. Pat, you shall have a sovereign if you will undertake to overturn me as close to that house as possible—without breaking any bones."

"Done!" said he; "but I needn't send."

"Meaning, of course, not the distinguished club, but the notorious gambling-house of that name."

the cab over. I'll just drive again! that lamp-post—*asylite*. Do you jump out and throw yourself on the ground; lie quite (quiet), and leave the rest to me."

There was no time to be lost, as we heard the carriage-steps put down.—While he spoke, Pat suited the action to the word;—bang we went against the post.—I was not sufficiently prepared for the shock, comparative gentle as it was; I was fairly jerked out, and, without any spontaneous effort, measured my length on the curb-stone rather more roughly than I had calculated; while my faithful squire set up a shout that might have been heard at the Zoological, and in two minutes the master and servants of the house were collected around me.

I lay quite motionless, and, to all appearance, in-ensable; while exclamations of terror and pity burst from the different individuals who composed the group, as they lifted me from the ground and carried me, unresisting, into the hall.

I had scarcely been deposited on a couple of hall chairs when I heard a female voice, which I immediately recognised, exclaiming, "Good heavens! what's the matter?" and a faint scream which followed the question proved that the fair inquirer fully appreciated the awful nature of the casualty.

"Here, Julia; for God's sake, your *cinquante*, *cau-de-Cologne*, salts—anything! Here's a poor gentleman who has just been thrown out of a cab. John run for the apothecary round the corner! God bless me! I am afraid he's dreadfully injured!"

I gave a faint groan, without opening my eyes.

"Oh! for mercy's sake, bring him into the dining-room, poor young man!" exclaimed the lovely Julia. And when, in obedience to her benevolent suggestion, I had been removed to a softer couch, the dear angel actually went down on her knees, and began rubbing my temples with *cau-de-Cologne*.

Yes; I felt those delicate fingers on my forehead; her breath fanned my cheek! I would have broken ten legs to secure such a moment; and, lucky dog that I was! I enjoyed it in a whole skin.

I was fearful, however, of carrying the joke too far, lest the surgeon should arrive, and insist upon phlebotomizing me, or, what would be worse, discover that I was shamming. I therefore, with a deep drawn sigh opened my eyes, and looked languidly around me. What rapture to meet the earnest gaze of those soft black orbs!—to see that heavenly countenance bending over me in anxiety and alarm—*ay, as I almost flattered myself, with something of a tender interest!*

"Thank God, he recovers!" exclaimed she in a tone of delight; but I could, of course, only recover my consciousness gradually. Before I was sufficiently collected to speak one of the party, having unrolled me from my cloak, had extracted my card-case from my coat-pocket and read my name and address there—recorded—Capt. Bermingham, — Guards, Albany."

"God bless my soul!" exclaimed Mr. Henderson, "Capt. Bermingham, of the Guards! The son of Sir Dionysius, the member for —, whom we met at dinner last week, at the Seymour-Higgingsbottoms." He told me his son Sir's lie in the Guards. I hope, my dear Sir," he continued, addressing me, "you are not seriously hurt?"

"No, nothing of consequence, I believe," answered I, faintly. "I really—I am quite shocked—I am afraid I am giving a great deal of trouble."

"Don't mention it, my dear Sir," said my good Samaritan. "But pray compose yourself until the arrival of the surgeon, who will be here immediately."

"Will he?" thought I; then I must be off immediately, after I have secured an excuse for calling tomorrow."

"Thank you very much," said I rapidly re-joining; "but I trust I shall have no serious occasion for his services. My left arm is a little bruised, I believe; but I am sure I have no bones broken—I shall only be a good deal stunned. I shall, however, be quite well, in a minute or two, and cannot think of trespassing farther, to-night, on your kindness. My name is Bermingham—Captain Bermingham of the — Guards. I must take the best of my way home now; but I trust you will allow me, when I am rather more presentable, to have the honor of calling upon you, and expressing more fully the gratitude I feel for the benevolent attention I have received."

"I shall be happy to see you, at any time, Captain Bermingham—especially as I have the pleasure of being slightly acquainted with your worthy father. But you really must not think of going—you cannot walk I am sure. But stay, if you really will go, my carriage is here, and shall take you slowly home."

"My dear Sir, I cannot think of it." "Stay, I must insist. My coachman shall drive very carefully. In which direction were you going?"

"My dear Sir—you are too kind—my head is so confused—I scarcely recollect—I think, I believe I was going to join some friends in the Regent's Park, to sup after the opera but, as you really are so kind as to allow me the use of your carriage, I shall trouble the coachman to

drive me home to the Albany!"

"During all this time, I was furiously watching the countenance of the lovely Julia, whose interest in my welfare was apparently not diminished by my restoration to consciousness. I have no doubt I looked pale, for in the performance of my successful manoeuvre, I had got a slight shake; and my left shoulder just warned me that there was sufficient reality in the affair to heighten the effect of the romance.

I now took my leave, as gracefully as was consistent with the imaginary injuries I had sustained in the fall; and supported by the arm of one of the servants, I proceeded to the carriage. But before I had got out of the house, it occurred to me that I ought, in common gratitude, to inquire the name of my new friend, as I could not be supposed to know it; I therefore begged that he would have the goodness to inform me to whom I was so greatly indebted, &c. He complied by giving me his card, which, having asked it merely for form's sake, I put into my pocket without looking at it, and indeed there was but sufficient light at the street-door, where I received it, to admit of my reading the name.

"Please your honor," said the cabman, "I was slowly assisted into the carriage, you've forgotten the fare."

"Get along with you," said the butler. "Do you think the gentleman's going to pay you; for a most breaking his neck? You ought to be had up to Bow street."

"Stay," said I, with Christian meekness, "a forgiveness of injuries that was truly edifying; I dare say the poor man is not much to blame, and accidents will happen. Here is your fare, my good fellow; I continued, slipping a sovereign into his hand, and for God's sake, drive more cautiously in future."

Mr. Henderson's servants delivered me safely in Albany, with every precaution that my precarious state required.

My father had not returned from his club, and I gave the strictest injunctions that should not be informed of what had occurred; supposing always, and I regret to say that it was not a matter of course; that he did not make his appearance in that exquisite state of beatitude in which the vulgar cares of existence and the trifling interests of humanity, sink into insignificance in the eyes of one who is

"O'er a' the ill's o' life victorious!"

After a night of unbroken slumbers, enlivened by very agreeable dreams throughout which romantic affection, and marriage settlements; the darts of Cupid and the three per cent. consols were oddly jumbled in my head, according to the usual incongruity of the fantastic visions of Morpheus, I arose in high spirits, and very little the worse for my tumble. As I was completing my toilet, an operation in which I did not forget a black silk handkerchief, by way of a sling for my invalided arm; as I meant it to do great execution; I saw on my dressing-table the card which I had received from my Harley-street friend on the preceding night, and which I had taken from my waistcoat-pocket while undressing. What was my surprise when I discovered that, instead of "Mr. Henderson," it bore the name of Lieut. Col. Sir George Jervoise! Could it be the same card?—Yes, there was the address—No.—Upper Harley street.

"Well," thought I, "I took it for granted he was her father; but I suppose he is only her uncle. Perhaps her father is dead. So much the better—parents are sadly in the way, when a young lady is disposed to make a disinterested match."

With this consolatory reflection I made my appearance at the breakfast table, where I found the "governor" all sympathetically for my mishap, of which he had heard the most exaggerated accounts.

At his request I now gave him my version of the affair, which was tolerably correct, as far as it went, although I took the liberty of suppressing such facts as I was not desirous to communicate. I therefore said nothing of Miss Henderson, but dwelt long and eloquently on the kindness of Sir George Jervoise. "He stated, Sir," observed I, "that he had had the pleasure of meeting you at dinner lately."

"To be sure, to be sure," said my father, suddenly recollecting the name. "It was no later than last week, at the Seymour-Higgingsbottoms; I sat next to him, and a very sensible, agreeable fellow he is. The dinner was given in honor of Sir and his young bride!"

"Bride!" exclaimed, or rather screamed I, bounding from my chair.

"Why, what the devil's the matter with the man?" said my father, staring in amazement.

"Bride, Sir. Did you say 'bride'?"

"Yes Sir! his bride! And a mighty pretty woman she is, I can tell you! with a splendid pair of black eyes. And an heiress, too. They had only been married about three weeks. She was a Miss Henderson."

I started on my feet, upsetting sundry cups and saucers in the abruptness of the movement, tore off the shawl from my arm, threw it into the fire, and began pacing the room with gigantic strides.

"Good Lord!" exclaimed my father, in real alarm, "the boy's mad! My life for it! he has had a concussion of the brain

in that cursed fall! And so saying, he began ringing the bell, as if the house was on fire.

"For heaven's sake, Sir," said I, "don't alarm the neighbourhood, I have only made a confounded fool of myself—that's all."

"Well, Tom," said he, "I am glad it's no worse; but as it isn't the first time by a great many, to my certain knowledge, you may as well take it easy, any how."

"Take it easy, indeed!" exclaimed I. "When I have run the risk of breaking my neck for nothing! But you shall hear the whole truth, Sir, and judge of my disappointment."

I then proceeded to supply the deficiencies of my former narrative, and put my worthy father in possession of all the facts of the case. He listened to my recital with the most provoking hilarity, and, after complimenting me on what he was pleased to designate my "unheard-of impudence," and "unparalleled effrontery," he ended by declaring, with an oath, that I was his own son, every inch of me.

"But, Tom, my boy," said he, "don't be downhearted! There are plenty of heiresses—and pretty ones, too—to be had, if you will only take the trouble of looking for them;—and, at all events, if the worst comes to the worst, there is Lady Hornsey."

The Pirates.—The interesting circumstances in relation to the reprieve lately granted to the Pirates under sentence of death in Boston, are generally known. Mrs. Child, wife of David L. Child, Esq., of Boston, who was of counsel for the pirates at their late trial,—a lady well known in the literary world, having the strongest conviction of the innocence of the accused, went to Washington for the noble purpose of laying the matter before the President, and to ask for a reprieve, on the ground that the circumstances of the case plainly indicated the existence of a foreign plot of evidence that would have an important bearing on the case. She had an interview with the President and retired, leaving him fully possessed of all the merits of the petition. The President sent for the Attorney General, who revived the whole matter, and decided that there was not sufficient ground for granting a reprieve. When the President announced this decision to Mrs. Child, the whole interview is said to have been inexpressibly affecting. The lady fell on her knees and entreated him to reconsider the subject; the President present, including the President himself, were dissolved in tears; but he remained firm to his decision, and the lady left Washington the next morning with a heavy heart. She had scarcely reached home when the Marshal received a warrant relieving the persons condemned for three months.

Now whether the pirates be innocent or guilty, no one can sufficiently admire the courage and self-devotion of a lady who could undertake such a journey alone, at this inclement season, and go through the immense and formidable task of urging such a petition. The President, doubtless, was moved by the extraordinary enthusiasm of Mrs. Child to reconsider the matter, after she had left the city; and as, in such cases, where there is the least uncertainty, that mercy which should always temper the justice which resides in the breast of a chief magistrate, will always prompt him to err on the safe side, he resolved to grant the reprieve, that the supposed evidence might be obtained, if it really existed.

If the men are in fact guilty, it will appear; if innocent they will not suffer, and no injury can accrue to public justice, by waiting further developments, it must ever be a source of gratitude and satisfaction to the public, as well as to the lady in question, that, but for her heroic exertions, these men would now be in eternity.—Greenfield (Mass.) Mercury.

Navigation Extra.—A little cutter, called the *Circe*, of only 22 tons, has found her way from London to the Cape of Good Hope, navigated by the master and two boys! After leaving Deptford, which was on the 2nd Aug. 1833, she had been at Madeira, the Canaries, Cape de Verde, to Abrabans, on the South American Coast; Isla de Grand, St. Sebastian, Elizabeth and Saldanha Bays, and, on the 7th of March, 1834, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

This is not an extraordinary fact as one performed many years since by a Dutchman. Captain Shackford, now of Ohio, an eccentric man, then living in Portsmouth, N. H. purchased a Chubbaco boat of 20 tons, and with no companion but his dog, and no object, but to see the world, navigated her safely to England, where he had an interview with Sir Joseph Banks, and thence found his way to one of the West India Islands.

On his arrival, although his papers were authentic, he was arrested by the civil authorities and confined as a pirate, and it was not till a subsequent arrival of some of his townsmen, who were acquainted with his solus voyage that he was set at liberty.—N. Y. Com. Adm.

The Whigs of Rhode Island have nominated Mr. Knorr, as their candidate for Governor.

FOREIGN.

From the United States Gazette. THIRTY DAYS LATER. Dissolution of the French Ministry—In...

The anxiety of our citizens for news from Europe, is at length relieved. There arrived at New York on Sunday last, the Erica, De Peyster, from Havre sailed on the 28th of February; the Caladonia, Graham, and Roscoe, Delano, from Liverpool on the first and the twelfth day of March.

It appears that the French Ministry, while the Chamber was approaching the Indemnity Bill, found it necessary to resign, by losing a vote on a trifling question. The English papers express a belief that the Indemnity Bill will yet pass.

The Radical candidate for Speaker (Mr. Abercrombie) in the House of Commons, was elected by a majority of 7, over Mr. C. Manners Sutton, who was immediately called to the peerage with the title of Lord Canterbury. The Ministry were also defeated by another vote of the Commons, relative to an answer to the king's speech. Sir Robert Peel, however, will not resign, but is determined to offer to Parliament some important measures upon which to stand or fall.

We copy from the Journal of Commerce: The American Indemnity Bill had not been acted upon by the Chamber of Deputies, nor do we find that the Committee had made their report. A Paris date of Feb. 26th, remarks that they would do so, in about a fortnight; which would carry it beyond the date to which our present advices extend. The members of the Committee had called for additional papers.

The new Tory Ministry in England had been twice defeated—once in the important matter of the election of Speaker to the House of Commons, but evaded no intention to resign.

A defeat of some interest took place in the French Chamber of Peers, February 23rd, on the Slavery question. The Duke of Broglie expressed himself warmly in favor of emancipation, and of the success of the English system. This M. de Broglie was far from doing.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Reformers carried their candidate for speaker, Mr. Abercrombie, by a majority of 10 votes, thus: For Mr. Abercrombie 216 For Sir C. M. Sutton 206

Majority for Mr. Abercrombie 10 On the announcement of the division, the cheers both within and without the House were deafening beyond precedent.

Second defeat of Ministers.—In the House of Commons Feb. 26th, after a debate of three days, an amendment to the Address in reply to the King's Speech, moved by Lord Morpeth, was carried against Ministers by a majority of 7.

London, March 1.—We are happy to be able to say, after duly considering the proceedings in Parliament of the past week, with all the attention in our power, that they inspire in us perfect confidence as to the duration of the Peel Ministry. Sir Robert himself said at "Tanworth"—"I hope I shall succeed, and I thank I shall." His hopes and expectations seem certain of being realized.

In the house of Lords he has, of course, a majority and a majority so decided, that no division was ventured upon. We are of opinion that no attempt of the kind will be made during the session.

We have no fear then in the Lords. In the Commons, ministers were beaten, to the everlasting disgrace of the House, in the choice of a Speaker, and a pensioned hack of the Duke of Devonshire exhibits his sallow and money-hunting countenance as that of the first gentleman in England. This disgrace the House of Commons inflicted upon itself by a majority of 10.—Age.—Tory Paper.

London, Mar. 3.—From what has occurred during the last week, both in our Parliament, it is manifest that the present Ministers have resolved on maintaining their seats against the declared will of the Commons, as well as of the people, of these kingdoms.—Morning Chronicle.

London, March 11.—The conversation in the House of Lords last night was very important. Lord Brougham called the Duke of Wellington, in the present most important and critical aspect of affairs at St. Petersburg, there was a man appointed, and he drew a picture of the persons universally admitted to be required for the occasion—one of fit rank, approved ability, mature experience, and tried discretion. The Duke denied that there was any thing extraordinary there. What when the Austrian Emperor is dead, and a person almost without ordinary faculties succeeds?—what when our fleet is ordered to anchor before Constantinople to watch Russia?

It is reported that the new Emperor of Austria has given a virtual pledge of his intention to pursue the same course of politics which had been chalked out under the Administration of the late Emperor, by confirming the appointments of Metternich and of the leading Ministers and Diplomatic functionaries.

Death of the Emperor of Austria.—The Moniteur of March 7th, contains a telegraphic despatch from the French Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, stating that the Emperor of Austria died suddenly at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 3d inst. He was in his 67th year and had been Emperor, first of Germany and then of Austria, since 1804. He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand, now 42 years of age. This event, it is probable, will cause a great change in the future policy of the empire, as the present emperor is said to entertain a strong dislike against Prince Metternich.

FRANCE. London, February 23.—The disorganization in the French Cabinet is such, that a change of a most considerable extent is expected as soon as the Chambers have decided on the American indemnity. The names mentioned as the probable Presidents of the Council are M. Humann, M. Dupin, or Count Mole, but difficulties attach to the choice of any of the three.

The French Chamber of Deputies, Feb. 25th, passed the Bankruptcy Law, and adjourned its sittings, M. Humann having previously presented the accounts for the year 1833, which are given at length in the Moniteur. The suspension of the sittings was because no one of the committees was ready to report.

Letters from Paris to March 9th bid us rely on the accounts given in the Courier Franco-Parisien, of Ministerial arrangements, or rather disarrangements. This amounts to the fact, that Messrs. Soult and Mole do not agree amongst each other, and still less with Mr. Pelel. Both the former demanded liberty to grant an amnesty, the one by Ordinance, the other by a vote of the Chambers. The Emperor Ministry went asunder on this rock in the night of Sunday, and on Monday morning Marshal Soult recommenced the task of putting together an Administration not too disagreeable to the Court, by joining certain courtiers with such of the Tiers-Parti as will lend themselves to the alliance. Later accounts, however, state, that he had again abandoned this task, and that it had been intrusted to Marshal Gerard.

London, Feb. 18.—The Paris papers received this morning inform us, that the French Ministers venturing to divide on the question of the tobacco monopoly, were defeated by a majority of 101. It is said that this division will not have any effect on the stability of the administration; it is difficult to see how Mr. Humann proposes to do without the two millions sterling, which the monopoly brought into the Treasury. In Paris it is supposed that this defeat of the administration will, in all probability, lead to the rejection of the vote in favor of the American claims, which the government expected.

Paris, Feb. 26.—A number of documents, in addition to those previously distributed to all the deputies have been demanded by the members of the committee on the Bill relative to the American treaty, and have been accordingly laid before them. These papers have been separately examined, and are said to have thrown considerable light on the question as far as regards the importance of the debt due by France. It appears, however, that they have not modified the opinions of the majority of the committee, which are still in favor of the grant of the twenty-five millions demanded by the United States, but it must also be recollected that eight of the nine Commissioners appointed to examine the Bill had before their election advocated its pure and simple rejection.

The most important among the documents which have been communicated to the committee, will be printed and annexed to the report, and the remainder will be deposited at the office of the questors, where they may be examined by all the deputies till after the vote on the Bill. It is stated that a number of Fitzgins and M. Beryer, are in possession of some remarkable documents not known to the committee, but which will be brought forward in the course of the discussion on the Bill.—The report is expected to be ready in a fortnight.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—We are assured that instructions have been sent to the Commanders of the Beloon Frigate, which has just left our port for Mahon; to remain there, in order to keep in observation the American squadron which is to rendezvous in that port. On the same account, orders have been issued for several maritime armaments to be held in readiness to act until the issue shall be known of the pending discussions between France and the United States.

Paris, March 3.—There are terrible accounts in the Moniteur of the consequences of the sale on the African coast.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. Liverpool, March 2.—Parliament was opened, with the usual pomp and formality, on Thursday, Feb. 26, by the King in person. His Majesty, on his progress to and arrival at the Parliament house, was respectfully, if not enthusiastically received by his loyal subjects, who, whatever might have been their feelings, touching the recent exercise of the prerogative, in the dismissal of the Melbourne Ministry, and in the dissolution of the first Reformed House of Commons, never forgot, even while disapproving and condemning these acts, that in William the Fourth the nation owes a debt of gratitude for his early, and for a time consistent, support of the cause of constitutional reform.

From the Carolinian. THE NEW COUNTY. At a large and highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Frederick and Baltimore Counties, favorable to the creation of a New County, held in Westminster on Saturday the 21st of March, 1835: Doct. WILLIAM WILLIS was appointed President; ISAAC SHRIVER, Esq. vice President; Dr. E. B. Hebbard and A. F. Shriver, Esq. acting as secretaries. The object of the meeting having been stated, On motion, The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS. Whereas, For a long period of time, almost co-existent with the formation of our Constitution, a large number of the people residing in the extreme contiguous parts of Frederick and Baltimore Counties, have been suffering great inconveniences, beyond their alleviation or control, arising from the immense population of those two counties—their great extent—the distance of many of the citizens of each have to traverse before they arrive at their respective seats of justice,—from the delay necessarily proceeding from overburdened duties on the part of the various public functionaries in those counties and from the unquestionable fact that the population is becoming more dense every year, and our grievances consequently increasing instead of diminishing; And Whereas, applications have been made to the General Assembly of Maryland, for several years past to redress these evils of which a population of upwards of 20,000 justly complain, by laying off a portion of the territories of both Counties, and establishing a New County, with the seat of justice in some convenient and central part thereof; And Whereas, at the last session of that honorable body, a bill creating the proposed New County was lost in the House of Delegates, by the small majority of only two votes.—Therefore,

Resolved, That relying upon the justice of our cause, and upon the intelligence and magnanimity of the next Legislature of Maryland; we, the people, aggrieved do, in this public manner, conscious of our own rights, proclaim to the world our fixed determination to press this subject upon the attention of that tribunal, which alone possesses the power and the will to restore to us equal rights and equal privileges enjoyed by our fellow-citizens in other parts of the state, under the Constitution which was created alike for the benefit of all.

Resolved, That we look upon this measure, as one of the highest importance to us as freemen, and in its prosecution we deserve and hope to receive the sympathies and kind actions of our brethren of our sister counties;—in their hands we place our cause, well satisfied that if they properly appreciate our grievances, they will instruct their representatives to grant our prayers.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to those Members of the Senate and of the House of Delegates, and particularly those Representatives from Frederick County, who have so nobly sustained this project in all its various applications, for their influence and their votes, our gratitude can but ill repay them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting designed by the officers and the Editors of the several newspapers in the State be requested to publish them. WILLIAM WILLIS, President. ISAAC SHRIVER, Vice President. E. B. Hebbard, } Secretaries. A. F. Shriver, }

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER. The papers in the country have for some time represented Gen. Jackson as preferring Mr. Van Buren as his successor to the Presidency. The Nashville papers have endeavored to resist this impression, from a firm belief that he would not descend from his high estate—to interfere with the elective franchise—and also from the recollection of the well known fact that, during the time the General was climbing to his present exalted station—he and all his advocates were denouncing the caucus or convention system as anti-republican. An article in the Nashville Republican upon this subject has drawn forth the following letter by which it will be seen that the General goes for the convention and the inference that will be drawn from it—as the Nashville Banner justly observes—will be that he is in favour of Van Buren though he designed to be impartial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1835. My Res. Sir!—I observe in the Nashville Republican of the 10th inst. an article headed "General Jackson's Preference," which I think it my duty to notice.

All my friends know, that since I have been in the executive Chair, I have carefully abstained from an interference with the elective franchise; & have invariably acted upon the principle, that to the people belonged the exercise of this sacred right,—uninfluenced by any considerations, but those which related to the public good. And yet the Editor of this paper professing to entertain great respect for my character, undertakes to connect me personally with an attempt to divide the great body of Republicans in the choice which they are to make of a President; and by way of giving effect to his insinuation, appeals in the language of my bitterest enemies, here and elsewhere, to the independence of the people as a shield against "my dictation," which he supposes may be attempted.

Every one must see that the professions of the Editor in that article are made to take the form of friendship, in order that he may more successfully carry out his purpose of opposing the great Republican principles which I have engrafted to advance as President of the United States;—and one of which, not to say the most important, is the necessity of looking above persons in any exigency, which threatens the ascendancy of those principles. All my friends must perceive, that to be consistent, my preference as far as men are concerned, ought to be for him that is most likely to be the choice of the great body of Republicans; and yet, if this individual should not be Judge White, the Editor of the Republican is ready to cry out "Dictation."

Under such circumstances, seeing also that there are various misrepresentations of my views on this subject, I commit this letter to your discretion in order that you may do me justice.

You are at liberty to say on all occasions, that regarding the people as the true source of political power I am always ready to bow to their will and to their judgment,—that discarding all personal preferences, I consider the true policy of the friends of republican principles, to send delegates fresh from the people, to a General Convention, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and that to impeach that selection before it is made, or to resist it when it is fairly made, is an emanation of Executive power, it is to assail the virtue of the people, and, in effect, to oppose their right to govern.

I send the paper containing the article I refer to, and request you to show this letter to the Editor, in order that he may no longer misrepresent me.—Acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, in haste, your friend, ANDREW JACKSON. The Rev. JAMES GWYN, Nashville, Tenn.

Fas est ab hoste doceri.—It is good to learn wisdom from your adversary.—What friend of ours—what opponent of the abuses of this Administration—could, in as many words, speak at once as prophetically and truly, as Mr. Senator BROWN, in his report to the Senate in 1826, which was disinterred and brought to light by the Committee of the last session on the Executive patronage? Hear him! Hear him, all ye People!

The whole of this great power [patronage] will centre in the President. The King of England is the foundation of honor, the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs, and contracts. He has 'power' over the support of the individuals who administer the system.—He chooses from the circle of his friends

and supporters, and may dismiss them, and upon all the principles of human action, will dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. [History] His spirit will animate their actions in all the elections to State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception.

We must look forward to the time when the public revenue will be doubled; [The time has come] when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled; [Almost come] when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination of the President can carry any man (though the Senate [This happily has not yet come to pass.] and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be opened and avowed, the President sends my vote, and I want no patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for.—[So it is now.] What will this be but the Government of one man? and what is the Government of one man but a monarchy? [What indeed?] Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is its substance. [True, very true.] The first Roman Emperor was styled Emperor of the Republic, & the last French Emperor took the same title, and their respective countries were just as essentially monarchial before as after the assumption of these titles. It cannot be denied or dissembled but that this Federal Government gravitates to the same point. [And will certainly arrive at it, if its downward tendency be not checked.—Nat. Int.]

THE REMON.—There appears to be very little doubt, in the public mind, of the truth of the rumor mentioned by us a day or two ago, that Mr. AMOS KENDALL is to be placed at the head of the Post Office Department.—The Official paper here does not deny and the Administration paper at Baltimore virtually admits its truth. The National Gazette says, "from the article in the Baltimore Republican a principal Jackson paper, we infer that there is too much foundation for the rumor."

The arrangement, however will not take place it is said, until the Virginia elections are over. The effect of such an appointment on public feeling is naturally dreaded by those who know the same of the President's sincerest and his disinterested friends, view it with repugnance and apprehension.

The Alexandria Gazette says, that if the appointment takes place "we unhesitatingly affirm our opinion to be that it is made in order that the 'right arm of the Government' may be wielded effectually and unscrupulously in aid of the election of Mr. Van Buren, as President of the United States. Mr. Kendall is not the man to hesitate at the means to be used to effect a given end. The Post Office Department, had enough already, will, under Mr. Kendall's management, be, perhaps, the 'greatest electioneering machine' ever built up and carried on under any government in the world."—Nat. Intelligencer

Force of Habit.—According to Bennett, the passion of the aborigines of New South Wales for the hunting kangaroo, opossums, and so forth, appears to be inexhaustible. The moment the kangaroo is killed, the struggle begins, not as in an English field, for the business a trophy, but for a limb to be forthwith bruited (with the hair on) and devoured. Nay, in many cases, they do not even wait for an application of fire, but tearing it a animal joint from joint, knock off the end of a bone with their teeth, and begin sucking the marrow while it has time to get cold. No abundance of beef and potatoes seem to damp in the smallest degree these voracious appetites; and no new artificial habits strike deep enough to interfere with their immediate indulgence when opportunity is afforded. A friend of the author observed a native woman, well clothed, and of really decent appearance, engaged in some domestic offices in the plentiful kitchen of a farmer on the Murrumbidgee. He expressed his satisfaction at what he saw, but was assured that, although she had just returned from a capital dinner, she would instantly strip herself to the skin, and mount seventy or eighty feet into the air rather than lose the chance of securing such a bonne bouche.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, giving an account of the climate and living of the lower counties of Maryland, makes this statement: "There is now, in what all consider the least healthy part of St. Mary's, a certain lady at the advanced age of 105 years. Her mental faculties are unimpaired; she is in excellent health and spirits, rides on horseback as dexterously as a trooper,—laces in her corsets, attends the toilet punctually,—and, that is yet more surprising,—she is now as willing to be married as she was 80 years ago! A respectable clergyman of the county lately married a couple, whose ages together made 130 years! The same clergyman received, not long since, a visit from a lady, whose youngest child is 75 years old. There recently died, in the same neighbourhood, a man 101 years of age, and there is yet living, near Leonardtown, a colored woman, believed to be upwards of 110. I might, if necessary, adduce many other remarkable instances of longevity among the natives of St. Mary's County; but I have already said enough to the correct the erroneous ideas existing in the minds of some respecting that county, and its inhabitants."

MAINE.—The following resolves were adopted on Saturday last by the House of Representatives of Maine, by a vote of 129 to 7. Resolved, That as the recommendation of the King of the Netherlands was an evasion and not a decision of the question submitted to him, we cordially approve its rejection by the President of the United States.

Resolved, That as the final adjustment of our North Eastern Boundary line is the question involving the future growth & prosperity of this State, the Executive of this State be requested to urge upon the Executive of the United States the great importance of a speedy settlement of this exciting question, in such a manner as will preserve the territorial rights of Maine as described by the Treaty of 1783

[From the Boston Gazette of Saturday.] At a meeting of the Whig members of the legislature, held at the State House last evening, Wm. P. Walker, Esq. of Berkshire Co. was nominated to be supported as the Whig candidate for the office of Lt. Governor at the next election. The whole number of votes was 62; of which 61 were for Mr. Walker. This gentleman now holds the office of Judge of Probate for the county of Berkshire.

LATER FROM ENGLAND. The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer was furnished, by the arrival of the packet ship President, Captain Moore, from London, with papers from that metropolis in the morning of the 14th ultimo, being three days later than before received.

The Peel ministry still continued in office in England. No further measures of a decided character had however been agitated in the Commons.

For the Boston Gazette. To ALEX. GRAHAM, Esq. Sir.—An impression having been produced upon the minds of some persons, that the interrogatory contained in the editorial article of the paper conducted by R. Spencer, Esq. of the 17th ult. conveyed an implication or charge against myself, I beg leave to correct that impression by the following extract from a letter of Mr. Spencer's to myself dated April 2nd in answer to one I addressed to him upon the subject—I do not publish the entire letter as it is a long one, nor do I deem it necessary; but if hereafter required the correspondence can be submitted to the public.—The following is the extract.

"The interrogatory made by me contained no charge, either direct or by implication; nor was it intended to convey that impression to the public mind. Had I possessed information to warrant it, I should not only have felt justified in making a charge, but as the Editor of a public Journal has felt myself called upon to direct the public attention to it, I have already by my Card explained my conduct in reference to my vote upon the occasion alluded to, I dismiss the subject."

SAM. HAMBLETON, Jr. April 10th, 1835.

[COMMUNICATED.] From a perusal of the examination of the farical attempt of the assassination of General Jackson, there is evidence enough to induce any one to believe, that the old General and two or three of his immediate attendants planned the whole affair, had the pistol, in such a manner as to prevent their loading from exploding, employed the maniac Lawrence to carry it into execution and then hired the two miscreants to appear as witnesses in any way they might be instructed. For what purpose was the farce got up? No doubt for the purpose of sacrificing the fair fame and character of a Gentleman of high honorable standing, of talents and political integrity, and through him to cast an odious stigma on the inexpressible Whig phalanx. How gratifying it must be to every friend to his country that the guardians of our national honor not only averted the base malignant shaft from its destined object, but caused it to rebound back with full effect upon its infamous projectors.

From the Baltimore Chronicle. Several gentlemen from this city, we understand, attended the dinner given to Mr. Poindexter in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania Inquirer contains the following toast and complimentary notice of the introductory remarks, given by one of them.

By James M. Buchanan, of Maryland George Poindexter: Now a private citizen; cheered by the radiant smiles of the ladies who surround him, and encouraged by the generous hearts of the gentlemen of these boards, may he not say to his accusers, Libellers, I defy you.

Mr. B's speech prefacing the above was truly eloquent, and reminded us of the great orator of Kentucky, Henry Clay.

The attentions paid by the Philadelphians to Mr. Poindexter, are said to mortify the feelings of the President exceedingly—and no wonder. Few men can bear with patience the elevation in public opinion of those whom they have calumniated and endeavored to destroy. The detection and exposure of the infamous attempt to connect Mr. Poindexter with the attack on the person of the President, and the known agency which General Jackson had in getting up that conspiracy, form sufficient ground for his everlasting hatred of Mr. P. But the people, who do not participate in these feelings, receive Mr. Poindexter with open arms and the most marked respect.—This must be truly gratifying to him, but is gall and wormwood to the President.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.—Some days since, we received from a friend the following enquiries: "Mr. Chandler—Several inquiries have recently been made of me respecting the difficulties that have existed with those who have fraded through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, whether or not those difficulties still exist or have been removed. About this time there is usually considerable trade with this place from the eastern side of the Chesapeake, most of which has been carried off through the canal. I have enquired of several myself respecting the above, but have not been able to get any satisfactory information. If you can obtain it, will you notice it in your paper, it will oblige some (perhaps many) of your subscribers, especially those who live in that section of country mentioned above."

We learn that vessels continue to pass through the canal, and that Mr. Randal reads or causes to be read, to the captains, an order not to pay their tolls to any other person; though in almost every case the toll has already been paid. We believe that vessels may now pass without any other interference than is mentioned above. Some of the captains who were arrested last year, have been dealt with this season on account of their recognition, but no new arrests have been made.—U. S. Gaz.

The Trenton Gazette states that the Delaware and Raritan Canal is now in full operation for vessels drawing six feet water. Several vessels have passed from Philadelphia to New York. It is said that arrangements have been made for a heavy business the ensuing season. The Company have placed a large number of horses on the line, in order to furnish vessels with relays at short intervals, and thus expedite their passage.

THIRTY DAYS LATER.—Thd much noised news, by the last arrivals does not seem to indicate any thing of great result that may be expected speedily to arise. The events in themselves are new, and so far catch attention.—If the French Ministry are, or are about to be dissolved, and the Indemnity bill has not yet passed, still the impression abroad seems to be that it will probably pass—as for the French Ministry, we take no concern in that. As for the death of the Emperor of Austria and the succession of his son Ferdinand, that is calculated to work no change any where or in any thing.—And what if the Tory Ministry have been twice outvoted in the House of Commons and the Radical Speaker elected? It is about as important there as our Tory administration being outvoted in every measure in the Whig Senate of the United States, and a Whig Printer elected for that body, is here.

Sir Robert Peels seems to be determined not to resign, and why should he? Our Tory Administration at home here was outvoted in a favorite measure (war with France) in both Houses of Congress, not only by majorities, but by unanimous votes of both Houses, yet no body here resigned. Without further comment we give the news in another column.

It is reported and believed that Amos Kendall is about to be made P. M. General, & according to the new Jacksonian arrangement, become a member of the Cabinet.—That is all right—we have no objection to it—if you are playing the game of corruption against the people and the country take those who will do it best and quickest—take the most corrupt profligate of the age—that will be suiting persons to things—we hope the non paralleled Amos will be put up as high as they can get him.

Poor, miserable Barry; who has through his misfortunes become such a doll that any knave about him can manage him, or who is so confounded and confused that he can distinguish right from wrong, has committed a great sin in preferring Judge White to Martin Van Buren. The old General has a great partiality for Barry, and he will not consent to cut him loose and turn him out to die—but he has been prevailed on (as is said) to recall Vanness from Spain, thereby creates a vacancy in the recess of the Senate which he can fill with his friend Barry—give him the outfit either \$9,000, or \$4,500, as it may happen; and a years salary of some amount to boot—and thus provide for his poor friend—get him out of the way of his heir apparent, Martin Van Buren, the last hope of the Office Holders and office seekers—and by putting Amos in the Post Office Department, give Mr. Van Buren the whole and sole and full benefit of that corrupt, infamous, conducted, and irresponsible department, whose agents hold their offices and contracts by the base and wicked tenure of doing any thing and every thing that is commanded them by the heads of the department or its leading agents, and who dare not, if they would, disobey such commands.

Thus, in the removal and exile of poor Barry, President Jackson has distinctly taken side with Van Buren, and Judge White & his friends need no longer hold upon upon the skirts of Jackson or Jacksonism, if they do they will be trampled on and degraded and lose ground.—If they feel this decision and shew that they feel it, they will gain ground. Poor Barry will then be removed from that corps of worthies, General Jackson, Amos Kendall, Colman, Foy and Stewart, and their aiders who plotted against Poindexter—and who, but for the fortunate advice given to Mr. Poindexter by a friend, would have suborned witnesses and plotted a system of perjury, that would have defied innocence and the Laws.

The Poindexter plot comes out in a short time.

Coming out straight an end.—The editorial in the Appeal of the 4th (Judge White's paper) puts matters to rights, and now we suppose the true collar men will begin to abuse "Old White" and try to make him as black as themselves.

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From the Washington Appeal. "GENERAL JACKSON'S PREFERENCE."—The object & effect of the President's

BOSTON GAZETTE

BOSTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, April 11.

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL XVII

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1835

NO. 16

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EXTRACTS
From the Report of the Geologist, appointed by the State of Maryland to make a complete and minute geological survey of the State.

Talbot County.—Nearly the whole of this county is underlain by marl; but it presents itself under a variety of circumstances of unequal facilities for extraction, and is, as elsewhere, of very variable qualities.

On the Talbot side of the Tuckahoe branch of the Choptank, it occurs in the high banks of the river from six to ten feet below the surface; but is exposed to view in the ravines that make down to the river. As every where else, it is undulating on the surface, occurring in a distinct stratum, from three to five feet in thickness, the inferior level of which, is six feet above high water mark; it is frequently covered by a crust of indurated marl mixed with sand, evidently caused by the action of the waters, which filtering through the loose soil above, on reaching the marl bed, have facilitated its decomposition, removing a portion of its calcareous constituents and depositing in their stead, silicious particles. The most remarkable deposit of this kind, is about three miles south of Hillsborough, on the farm of Thomas O. Martin, Esq.; a more interesting one, in every respect, can scarcely be pointed out in any other part of the county. In this place, the banks are elevated from thirty to forty feet above the river, and the deep ravines that descend to it, greatly facilitate the extraction of the material at all seasons of the year. This place may be mentioned as the only spot at which the bottom of the marl deposit is known to have been reached; unfortunately, the excavation was not sufficiently extensive to allow a satisfactory examination of its substratum; it appeared to consist in a stiff blue clay. The analysis of the marl from this locality, is given at No. 23 of the table.

Descending the Tuckahoe into the Choptank, a little below Kingston, we reach the mouth of King's creek. The high banks on the inlet of this creek exhibit thick beds of good marl, (No. 24,) the shells of which are imbedded in a stiff clay. The bed at one locality, on the farm of Mr. William Pratt—is covered by a thick stratum of a very plastic chocolate-colored clay, which itself might serve as a useful amendment to the thin soils of the surrounding country.

But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell-marl in this part of Talbot county, inasmuch as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report.—They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr. Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive, and consist of vast accumulations, principally, in the ascending order, of oyster shells, succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scallop, clam and scallop, and uppermost principally of scallop. Endeavor was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into the public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the material, and salutary advice, as to a just estimate of its value, in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposits of marl is known to occur.

It will have been remarked, that these deposits are described as lying high above tide. It is, in fact, from this boundary of the county, that the dip from north-east to south-west in the marl deposit previously alluded to, becomes most apparent; occurring so far in Talbot county, only a small distance below the surface of the soil, it now becomes covered in the middle districts by a heavy coat of gravel and sand, extending from north to south from the head of Skipton creek, and reappears again at a lower level on the banks, at the termination of the numerous inlets that so conveniently and beautifully intersect the lower portions of the county.

A reference to Map A appended to this report, will convey a better idea of the extent and numerous localities of shell marl in this section of the state, than a bare mention of them by name could do. Suffice it to say in this place, that a line drawn from the head of Skipton creek, touching the intervening creeks between this and Dividing creek,

and perhaps, prolonged to the Choptank, would limit the eastern boundary of that portion of the territory which embraces the great shell-marl formation of the county; whilst another line from the mouth of Pickering creek, enclosing the western banks of Mile's river as far as the ferry; thence, by the head of Plain dealing creek to the Choptank, and uniting with the water boundary of the county, would form its western limits. Nos. 25 to 41 on the table, indicate the chemical composition of the marls from the principal localities of this great deposit.

Sec. III. Nature of the materials contained in the shell marl deposits of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

It is important to become acquainted with the precise nature of the materials contained in these deposits; because upon this knowledge in a great measure depends the judicious application to be made of them. It is more especially to furnish such information that the table which has been so frequently referred to was made out. Some general remarks under the present head seem, however, to be necessary.

Perhaps the true nature of these deposits is this. They are vast accumulations of the exuviae of testaceous animals, formed at a time when the portion of dry land where they are now observed, was the bottom of an ocean. There is no evidence that their present elevated position is owing to any upheaving of strata from below—the favorite geological notion of the day—nor to a simple retreat of the water from above them.—They are generally overlaid by a thick covering of water-worn materials, such as gravel and sand, occasionally enveloping boulders of rocks belonging to the oldest geological formations; sometimes they are covered by a heavy stratum of clay; occasionally by alternate strata of clay, sand and gravel. In no instance, save when they form the bottom of an inlet or creek, or when they occur in the bed of a stream, has their surface been observed to be denuded. Some cataclysm contemporaneous with the cause of the retreat of the ocean, or subsequent to this retreat, has no doubt, occasioned the formation of these superincumbent strata. It is not worth while however speculating about this, at present; although it may be useful to know that the material by which the marl is covered is not contemporaneous with the marl itself.

It is useful to know this, for two reasons. First, to become satisfied that the nature of the superincumbent soil cannot in any case be expected to partake of that of the underlying stratum of marl; hence it is never found to contain calcareous particles. Secondly, to understand the cause of the variety in the ingredients with which the marl is associated; thus we find the shells sometimes enveloped in clay, at other times in sand, and then again in a mixture of sand and clay, these two ingredients being in very variable proportions.

Now, although the marl does not influence the nature of the soil lying over it, the latter frequently greatly modifies the quality of the marl beneath it. The cause of this is apparent. The superincumbent earth (understanding thereby the whole mass of materials covering the marl) consists either of clay, gravel or sand, or a mixture of all these; and having, it is presumed, been deposited upon the marl subsequent to its formation, it will, from a variety of causes, have become mixed with it. It is, however, more especially by infiltration that the marl becomes modified in consequence of the condition of the soil above it. If the latter contain fine particles of sand, as is very commonly the case, these will be taken up by the waters that traverse the soil, and so charged, will penetrate more or less deeply into the marl bed. Should the shells there be loosely scattered in their mineral envelope, which is also frequently sand, the whole of their calcareous particles may be dissolved and become replaced by a silicious deposit. The bed of fossils will in this case, at least in its upper portions, exhibit an accumulation of indurated cast alone shells. Such is the case in many places on Chew's island, in some of the fossil deposits of Skipton creek, and in several places on the Wye. It is evident that then the material cannot be used as marl. When again, the superincumbent soil is ferruginous, it very generally happens that the shells are bound together by an argillo-ferruginous cement extremely hard, which unfits them, for use not only in this respect, but also by substituting for the calcareous ingredient which they originally contained a predominating constituent of oxide of iron, which cannot be beneficial to the soil.

It must be borne in mind, however, that this sort of denaturing of the shell marl is most generally confined to the upper portions of the deposit. Hence, if in the search after marl, those silicious or ferruginous incrustations are met with, they should always be removed to ascertain the nature of the material beneath. There is a very remarkable example of a thick coat of silicious incrustations covering very excellent marl, on the estate of William Carmichael, Esq. on Back Wye, Queen Ann's county.

As to the fossil constituents of the shell marl deposits on the Eastern Shore of Maryland they are very various. Some are principally composed of oyster shells, others principally of scallop, some again principally of clam, and in others nearly the whole bed consists of perna, commonly known by the name of pearl shell. These last furnished decidedly the best marl. The perna is a broad, thick shell, somewhat in the shape of a large oyster, of a white pearly appearance, peeling off in thin laminae that are very soft and friable. When exposed to the atmosphere for a short time it falls into an almost impalpable dust, consisting essentially of carbonate of lime.—This shell occurs in most of the marl beds of the Eastern Shore, but more especially in those of Talbot county, and as already stated, at the head of Reed's creek, in Queen Ann's county.

The quality of the marl is also greatly influenced by the nature of the shells that composed it. It was stated in the former report, and may be repeated here, in illustration of what has to be said under the present head, that those beds which consist principally of clam shells, usually associated with numerous varieties of other smaller bivalve & univalve shells, containing at the same time very little admixture of foreign ingredients, yield a marl which exhibits its beneficial effects upon the soil in a very short time, because the calcareous particles are derived from shells which are very prone to disintegrate when exposed to the atmosphere. Marl beds, composed entirely or principally of oyster shells, are much less valuable, because of the slow disintegration and decomposition of this species of shell; scallop shells resist such decomposition still more obstinately than do oyster shells, and when they occur, as they have been observed to do, in extensive beds firmly agglutinated by an argillo ferruginous cement, they are useless in all soils, and may be positively injurious to some.

It follows then, that the nature of the material in the shell-marl deposits must be ascertained first in reference to the species of shells which it encloses, and their admixture with foreign ingredients, as clay, sand, gravel, &c. This can be done by a simple inspection aided by such experience & knowledge as can be acquired without any difficulty. But a more important consideration relates to the composition of the marl, and especially to the relative proportions of its three principal constituents, namely, carbonate of lime, alumine and silica. To ascertain this, recourse must be had to a chemical analysis. The proportion of calcareous particles is doubtless generally the most important fact to be determined; but it sometimes becomes equally important to ascertain the proportions of alumine and silicious particles; for one of the advantages, and not an inconsiderable one, in the application of marl is its use in ameliorating the mechanical condition of the soil, and these ingredients are eminently serviceable in this way.

From what has already been said, it will readily be perceived that great variety must also necessarily present itself in the chemical composition of the marl in its different localities. So far as experiments have been conducted it has been found that the proportion of calcareous particles varies from 20 to 60 per cent.; that of alumine from 10 to 20 per cent.; that of silicious ingredients from 30 to 50 per cent.

It is doubtful whether any directions could be given which would enable those unpractised in chemical operations and manipulations to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the relative proportions of these constituents of the marl.—This is a subject which must be submitted to some analytic chemist; and it is the duty of the Geologist to satisfy inquiries of that sort whenever called upon for that purpose. On the proposed geological map of the state, it is contemplated to express the composition of the marl in the principal localities that will be laid down, and by extending the table exhibiting the chemical analyses of these marls, to all such as can be conveniently procured, a mass of information will be collected that will in some measure supersede the necessity of any further experiments.

Sec. IV. Mode of extracting the Marl—its use and its application.

The first use of marl on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, was made about thirty years ago, by Mr. Singleton, a gentleman whose name should ever be remembered by the people of Talbot county. The great improvement which he effected in the productiveness of the soil to which it was applied, soon became evident to those around him. His example was, after awhile, imitated; so that, at this time there is scarcely an intelligent farmer having a supply of marl at his command, who is not aware of its value, and who has not employed it extensively and beneficially. Its use is pretty well understood in Talbot and the lower portions of Queen Ann's counties. Some errors have, however, been committed, against the recurrence of which it is proper to guard. It may be necessary also, for the benefit of those who have not yet employed the material to give some directions, not only as regards the best manner of applying it according

to its own qualities and the qualities of the soil, but likewise as to the most advantageous mode of extracting it.

In reference to its extraction—suppose a farmer to be about to commence the opening of a marl pit. His first care must be to select a situation from which it may be hauled with the greatest convenience and facility, at all seasons of the year. In those parts of the country where the marl lies high, this is easily done; but in the lower portions of Talbot county where the country is flat and a few feet above the level of tide, more attention to this circumstance than has hitherto been paid, should be observed. Farmers have seemed more solicitous about the presumed quality of the material, than its facilities for extraction, relying upon its soft and plastic character as a criterion of its richness. A little reflection should satisfy us that its wet condition cannot improve its quality, and by rendering it much more heavy will increase the labor of transportation; besides it must have been observed that when hauled out in its moist state, and exposed to the desiccating effects of the sun and wind, it is apt to cake and harden, so as to require to be subsequently broken up before it can be incorporated with the soil. It is always necessary, therefore, to select a situation, such as the head of a branch, where facilities exist for draining the pit; and the removal of the marl should always be commenced at top, even should it appear of much inferior quality. The saving of time and labor in raising and hauling will amply compensate for the additional quantity which it may, in consequence, be found requisite to apply.

Mr. Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, in his valuable Essay on Calcareous Manures, has given the following practical directions for the working of marl pits, which will be found to suit many localities on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In working a pit of wet marl, he says, "no pains should be spared to drain it as effectually as possible. Very few beds are penetrated by veins of running water, which would deserve the name of springs—but water oozes very slowly through every part of wet marl, and both springs often burst out immediately upon the surface. After the form of the ground and situation of the road are determined, a ditch to receive and draw off all the waters should be commenced down the slope as low as the bottom of the pit is expected to be, and opened up to the work, deepening as it extends, so as to keep the bottom of the ditch on the same level with the bottom of the marl. It may be cheaper, and will serve as well, to deepen the ditch as the deepening of the pit proceeds. After the marl is uncovered the full size intended for the pit (which ought to be large enough for carts to turn about on) a little drain of four or five inches wide, and as many deep, of the size made by the grubbing hoe used to cut it, should be carried all around to intercept the surface or spring water, and conduct it to the main drain. The marl will now be dry enough for the carts to be brought on and loaded. But as the digging proceeds, oozing water will collect slowly, and aided by the wheels of loaded carts, the surface of the firmest marl would soon be rendered a puddle, and then a quagmire. This may easily be prevented by the inclination of the surface. The deepest course dug off, should be much the furthest near the surface drain, (leaving a margin of a few inches of finer marl as a bank to keep in the stream) so that the digging shall be the lowest around the outside, and gradually rise to the middle of the area. Whatever water may find its way within the work, whether from oozing, rain or accidental burstings of the little surface drain, will run to the outside of the dip of which should lead to the lower main drain. After this form its given to the surface of the area, very little attention is required to preserve it—for if the successive courses are dug of equal depth from side to side, the previous dip will not be altered.—The sides or walls of the pit should be cut something without the perpendicular, so that the pit is made one or two feet wider at bottom than at top. The usual firm texture will prevent any danger from this overhanging shape, and several advantages will be gained from it. It gives more space for work—prevents the wheels running on the lowest and wettest parts—allows more earth to be disposed of, in opening for the next pit—and prevents the earth tumbling into the next digging when the separating wall of marl is cut away. The upper drain of the pit, which takes the surface of water, will hang over the one below, kept for the oozing water. The first remains unaltered throughout the job, and may still convey the stream when six feet above the heads of the laborers in the pit. The lower drain of course sinks with the digging. Should the pit be dug deeper than the level of the receiving ditch can be sunk, a wall should be left between, & the remainder of the oozing water must be conducted to a little basin near the wall, & thence baled or pumped into the receiving ditch. The passage for the carts to ascend from the pit should be kept on a suitable slope—and the marl forming that slope may be cut out in small pits, after the balance has been completed."

If the marl is so situated that carts cannot be driven as low as the bottom, then the area must be cut out in small pits beginning at the back part, & extending as they proceed, towards the road leading out of the pit."

These directions, of which doubtless many may be taken on many places in Maryland, are the result of the experience of a gentleman well known to have devoted much time and attention to the subject. There are other circumstances, however, that should be attended to in preparing a pit from which marl is to be drawn. In the preceding section, it was stated that the upper portion of a marl deposit sometimes consists of a thick incrustation, occasioned by causes then explained. This, as a matter of course, should be removed. It has also been stated, that the species of shells occurring in a deposit, vary. In some localities that have been examined, they are disposed in strata, each stratum containing a predominance of one kind of fossils. Thus, some strata contain nearly all scallops, some nearly all oyster, or nearly all clam, &c. There is an advantage in possessing a choice in this respect; but it should be directed by the knowledge which we have acquired, that some more readily disintegrate than others when exposed to the air. If the upper stratum in a marl bed should, for example, be found to consist principally of scallop shells, it would be advisable to remove this, so as to reach at once the second stratum, which will commonly be found to consist of clam shells. The former must not, however, be thrown away. They should be piled up around the pit, where, by the influence of the atmosphere agents, they will after awhile become so disintegrated as to constitute marl of very good quality.

Some marl deposits consist of broken shells so cemented together, that their contents cannot be extracted but in large masses, or hard lumps. In this condition, the material cannot be readily incorporated with the soil. It might be burnt as an impure limestone; but generally speaking, it will be found sufficient to suffer it to remain exposed for one season, which will bring it into a proper state to be hauled out.

In the lower parts of Talbot county where the marl lies deep, occasionally not more than a foot above high water mark, its extraction is inconvenient & laborious. Its benefits must not be resigned. Advantage should be taken of low tides to raise it upon the banks, from which it may be hauled at convenient opportunities.

The value of marl is now so generally acknowledged, and its property of improving a soil, and even restoring one totally impoverished, so universally recognised, that no farmer should hesitate to make the hauling of it a regular occupation. Marling to be carried on with advantage, or even with economy, should be carried on throughout the year, or at least during a specified portion of it, by a force expressly set aside for that purpose and none other. "If only a single horse," says Mr. Ruffin, "were employed in drawing marl throughout the year, at the moderate allowance of two hundred working days, and one hundred bushels carried out for each, his year's work would amount to twenty thousand bushels, or enough for more than sixty acres. This alone, would be a great object effected. But besides, this plan would allow the profitable employment of additional labor. When at any time, other teams and laborers could be spared to assist, though for only a few days, every thing is ready for them to go immediately to work. The pit is drained, the road is firm, and the field marked off for the loads. In this way, much labor may be obtained in the course of the year, from teams that would otherwise be idle, and from laborers whose other employments would be of but little importance. The spreading of marl on the field, is a job that will always be ready to employ any spare labor; and throwing off the covering earth from an intended digging of marl, may be done when rain, snow, or severe cold, have rendered the earth unfit for almost every other kind of labor."

As to the mode of applying marl, it consists simply in disposing of it in heaps over the field; then spreading it in the manner that is done with other manures; and finally, turning it in with the plough. It may sometimes, be used also as a top dressing.

The next subject of consideration and the most important one, relates to the quantity of marl to be employed. Specific directions under this head can scarcely be expected; so much depending upon the quality of the marl, so much more upon the nature of the soil to which it is applied. It is correctly remarked by the writer quoted, that "every application of calcareous earth (marl) to soil, is a chemical operation on a great scale. Decompositions and new combinations are produced and in a manner generally conforming to the operator's expectations. But other and unknown agents may, sometimes, have a share in the process, and thus cause unlooked for results." The general principle which it is believed, however, may be safely laid down is, that the better the soil, the greater the quantity of calcareous manure which it will bear. A permanent caution

which must at the same time be given is, to beware of over-marling.

There is not the least doubt but that the benefit derived from marling, so far as its calcareous particles are concerned, will be in proportion to the putrescent matter naturally contained in the soil.—In this respect it acts chemically. But the marl as we find it containing aluminous and silicious particles, the mechanical operation of which should by no means be overlooked. To lay down general rules, therefore, for the application of marls, it would seem necessary to classify them in reference to the predominance of each of their essential constituents. Thus, a marl very rich in calcareous particles—such as might be termed emphatically a calcareous marl—ought especially to be used where the soil contains, or may receive a considerable proportion of putrescent matter.—On a barren soil, whether a deal stiff clay, or a loose sand where no plant can live, marl of this sort would be perfectly useless. On the other hand marl with a due proportion of aluminous particles—such as might be called clay marls, would be very serviceable to sandy soils, improving their texture when used alone and rendering them fertile when used in conjunction with other manures. Again, sandy marls, or such as contain considerable admixture of silicious ingredients, are found to be most beneficially applied to stiff clay soils. Extraordinary benefits have been derived on a soil of the latter kind, by the use of a marl having the following composition:—carbonate of lime 39, alumine 10, silicious sand and gravel 44, iron 2, water 5. This soil, previously totally unproductive yielded after the application of thirty loads to the acre, a return of ten for one. It is more than probable, that the primary good effects of the marl, were as much due to its silicious as to its calcareous constituents. This marl occurs on the estate of H. Hollyday, Esq. in the vicinity of Easton, by whom it was employed with the results just stated.

The experience of farmers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland seems to confirm the theoretical views entertained by Mr. Ruffin on the neutralizing effects of marl applied to soils denominated acid. In reference to the application of marl to such soils, that gentleman, has the following remarks. "When acid soils," he says, "are equally poor, the increase of the first crop from marling will be greater on sand, than on clay soils; though the latter, by heavier dressings and longer time, may ultimately become the best land. The more acid the growth of any soil is, or would be, if suffered to stand, the more increase of crop may be expected from marl; which is directly the reverse of the effects of putrescent manures. The increase of the first crop on worn acid soil, I have never known under fifty per cent. and often is as much as one hundred—and the improvement continues to increase slowly under a mild tillage. In this, and other general statements of effects, I suppose the land to bear not more than two crops in four years, and not to be subjected to grazing—and that a sufficient cover of marl has been laid on for use, and not enough to cause disease. It is true, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to fix that proper medium, varying as it may on every change of soil, of situation, and of the kind of marl. But whatever error may be made in the proportion of marl applied, let it be on the side of light dressing, (except where putrescent manures are also laid on)—and it less increase of crop is gained to the acre, the cost and labor of marling will be lessened in a greater proportion. If, after tillage has served to mix the marl well with the soil, sorrel should still show to any extent, it will sufficiently indicate that not enough marl had been applied, and that it may be added, safely and profitably."

If the nature of the soil, its condition and treatment, and the strength of the marl, all were known, it would be easy to direct the amount of a suitable dressing; but without knowing these circumstances, it will be safest to give two hundred and fifty, or three hundred bushels to the acre to worn acid soils, and at least twice as much to newly cleared, or well manured land. Besides avoiding danger, it is more profitable to marl lightly at first on weak lands. If a farmer can carry out only ten bushels of marl in a year, he will derive more product, and confer a greater amount of improvement, by spreading it over forty acres of land, intended for his next crop, than on twenty; though the increase to the acre, would probably be greatest in the latter case.

By the lighter dressing, the whole farm will be marled, and be storing up vegetable matter, in half the time that it could be marled at double the rate."

It will be perceived, it is hoped, throughout this report, that endeavors have been made, (and they will continue to be made) to supply the desideratum implied in the underlined sentence of the preceding quotation. In the present stage of our examinations it would not be safe to give other than very general directions in this respect.

"Perhaps," adds Mr. Ruffin, "the greatest profit to be derived from marling, though not the most apparent, is on such soils as are full of wasting vegetable matter. Here the effect is mostly preservative, and the benefit may be great."

It will be perceived, it is hoped, throughout this report, that endeavors have been made, (and they will continue to be made) to supply the desideratum implied in the underlined sentence of the preceding quotation. In the present stage of our examinations it would not be safe to give other than very general directions in this respect.

POETRY.

From the London New Monthly Magazine, for March, 1835. WAS I RIGHT, OR WAS I NOT? Was I right, or was I not? The age exact I cannot tell, But 'twas some time in teens, I wot, That I came out a dashing belle. My mother called me "a rare brain'd child," But that I needed ne'er a jot, For little Miss must flirt a bit, Was I right, or was I not?

Dear me! I felt a trifle sad, When all cried out "what have you done! For, sure enough, I loved the lad: But who'd take up with number one? So vice I found! I gaily cried, And ho, poor wretch, was soon forgot,— For 'd an hundred sparks beside. Was I right, or was I not?

Some shook their heads, but I had skill: Lovers and friends I went on winning. What will you have I flirted still,— Because I flirted at beginning. A long gay train I led away; Young Cupid sure was in the plot; I thought the spell would last for aye,— Was I right, or was I not?

But now 'tis come into my head That I must grow discreet and sage; For there are hints my charms have fled, And I approach "a certain age." So the next offer—that's my plan— I'll nail, decisive, on the spot; 'Tis time that I'd secured my man. Am I right, or am I not?

But all though gladly I'd say "Yes," The looks of all the men say "No." Who would have thought "would come to this? But mother says, "I told you so!" Friends, lovers, danglers, now are gone: Not one is left of all the lot, And I'm a "maiden all forlorn!" Is it right, or is it not? Q. Q.

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 stables are in good order and well stocked with provender—He has in his employ careful oystermen 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 Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S RETRAT. The Subscriber having removed to the above named establishment on Washington street adjoining the office of Samuel Hamilton, jr. Esq. nearly opposite to Mr. James Willis' 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 while in season Oysters, Terrapines and Wild Fowls, &c. He returns his respectful acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he hath heretofore received and hopes with diligence and attention to his business to merit and obtain patronage from a generous public. ENRY CLIFT. Easton, Jan. 31, 1835. N. B. The highest cash prices will at all times be paid for Oysters, Terrapines, Wild Ducks, &c. &c. by H. C.

To Country Merchants & others. JACOB BALDERSTON Manufactures and has always for sale, at his Sieve and Wire Manufactory, No. 60 South Calvert, a few doors from Pratt Street the following articles, viz: Wire Safes of the most approved kinds, Rolling Screens for Merchant and flax seed Mills; Riddles; Sieves for coal, corn, oats, barley, rye, clover, and clover seeds, wheat, lime, sand, snuff, starch, and brick dust; plain and fancy Wire work for windows, libraries, &c. Also an assortment of Bird Cages and Rat Traps, all of which are made of the best materials, and will be sold as reasonable as at any manufactory in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Baltimore, 4 April

Notice. Was committed to the Jail of Kent county, a negro man who calls himself BILL COLE, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, rather light complexion, has a small scar on his forehead, says he is about thirty one years of age, and that he was free born, and served some time with Archibald Binney, of St. Mary's county, (farmer) when committed he was nearly destitute of clothing, which he alleges was taken from him. The owner or owners if any of said, negro are notified to come for and, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, he will otherwise be discharged as a vagrant to law. P. HILIP B. TRAVILLA, Shff. Sheriff's Office, March 26th—April 4 3w

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber either on Executions or Officers Fees are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to Law without respect to persons, he hopes this notice will be punctually attended to, otherwise he is determined to be punctual in executing to the utmost rigour of the law, all persons who are delinquent, other notices have not been attended to but this shall be. JO: GRAHAM, Shff. March 21.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER EMILY JANE. ROBSON LEONARD—MASTER. The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore on the 23d of February, (weather permitting,) leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on Monday following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and the time to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and freight five cents for each meal. All freight intended for the Emily Jane will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left at the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, of with Robt. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention. The public's obdt. servt. J. E. LEONARD. Feb. 11. W

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 manufactory 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. ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan. 17. if

The thorough bred race Horse UPTON Six years old next spring, will make another season at the same stands. Terms \$40 and \$12. For his pedigree in full and extraordinary performance as a 3 year old, running his mile in 1m. 5 1/2—1m. 5 1/2—1m. 5 1/2—1m. 5 1/2—1m. 5 1/2, against aged horses, Lancaster, Pa. (running as Col. Selden's) see American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine—Vol. 6. no. 6.—Vol. 5. page 54.—do. no. 9. (cover) v. 2. p. 252.—v. 4. p. 151 and 444. &c. E. N. HAMBLETON, T. TILGHMAN. Jan. 31

BASHAW. THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements 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 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 dressed to be sent forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in the hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. H. Jan. 24. if

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 Courcy, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Emley, James Massey, Esqrs. Md. Edward aris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Ardcastle and R. J. Ardcastle, 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 Sm (W)

\$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 tawney complexion and about 5 feet 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 Whiteside Holidays—He is a shrewd and seditious 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

NOTICE. BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer. I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally. PETER TARR. Feb. 5. if

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 Sw

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING. THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements 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 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 dressed to be sent forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in the hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. H. Jan. 24. if

MARYLAND ECLIPSE. The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse will be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst., and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then beat Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season. In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her. Clive, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sirs. Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c., with apparent ease. For his performances, pedigree and terms see his Handbill. JAMES SEWELL. March 28

A LIST OF persons not residents of Allegany County, who own Lands in said county, and whose Taxes on said Lands for the year 1834 are due and unpaid. Persons owning Taxes for 1834. Taxes advd. Total James Bosely, \$2 20 42 2 63 Brooke Beall's heirs 44 9 53 J. Buffington, 1 52 10 1 83 William Cook, 7 48 1 48 9 96 Wm. Campbell's heirs 7 33 1 46 8 79 Samuel Cessa, 4 42 67 4 09 Richard A. Claggott & Wm. Page, 8 65 1 71 10 36 Thomas Donaldson, 3 03 60 3 63 Isaac Davis, 27 5 32 Thomas Ellicott and J. Meredith, 2 17 43 2 60 Emanuel Ebbs, jr. 14 2 16 George Fitzhugh, 55 10 65 Frederick Grammer, 2 68 52 3 20 John Gephart's heirs, 76 15 91 Charles Howe, 83 16 99 Caroline & Charles Johnson, 4 62 92 5 54 William Johnson and John Johns, 1 70 35 2 05 Reverdy Johnson, 32 6 38 Robert Jacob, 82 16 98 Anthony Kennedy, 26 4 30 Conrad Krasbaum, 9 25 1 84 11 09 Edward Lloyd, 41 8 49 George Lynn's heirs, 14 2 16 James Leonard, 69 12 81 Richard Mackubin, 55 10 65 Peter Maniz, 14 2 16 Robert M. Clann, 48 9 57 Honoré Martin's heirs, 14 2 16 Thomas L. McKinney, 69 12 81 Jas. M. Messon, agent, for Bank of Columbia, 55 10 65 John Oglebay's heirs, 8 56 1 70 10 26 John P. Para, 23 85 4 70 28 55 Company of the Bank of the U. States, 43 9 52 Abernethy, 3 62 70 4 32 Abigail Ridgely, 14 2 16 Hezekiah Riley, 14 2 16 Thomas Turner, 55 10 65 A. A. & H. Vanbibber, 41 8 49 Peter Wyant, 28 4 32 George A. Wetter, 1 65 34 1 99 James Kinkad & George Bruce, 2 20 42 2 62 Wm. Magruder, 55 10 65 Richard Ridgely's heirs, 2 48 2 96 Benjamin Davis, 1 49 28 1 77 Polly Johnson, 83 16 99 Thos. Kennedy's heirs, 5 78 1 15 6 93 Daniel Miller, 16 1 17 17 104 David Peabo, 1 75 34 2 09 Henry Startman, 55 10 65 Thomas L. Theobald, 1 40 27 1 67 George Hamilton, 83 16 99 John Hughes, 55 10 65 Samuel G. Jones, 1 38 27 1 65 Mary Murdock, 4 11 81 4 92 John C. Beatty's heirs, 22 3 23 James Beatty, 2 81 55 3 56 R. D. Burgess's heirs, 2 15 41 2 56 Oliver Cromwell, 56 10 66 Phil. Cromwell's heirs, 12 2 14 James Johnson, 83 16 99 Thornton B. James, 83 16 99 John P. Kennedy, 54 10 64 Jacob Taylor's heir, 12 2 14 Edward Beatty, 2 90 57 3 47 Dr. Charles Beatty, 55 10 66 Nicholas Brewer, 1 05 21 1 26 John Donovan's heirs, 40 8 48 Walter Fernandes & F. Lucas, jr. 5 68 1 12 6 80 Christian Stone's heirs 5 36 1 07 6 43 Christian Vansant's heirs 39 7 46 Robert Wasson, 30 6 36 Charles Keller and F. Forman, 95 18 1 13 William & Thomas English & Louisa Violet's heirs, 41 8 49

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting & Fashionable population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal,—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design,—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country.—The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewn with any of the charms of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union, and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns. It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions! It is necessary, nevertheless that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and watchful zeal can effect in completeness and filling up, will be done and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others. THE DRAMA—Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vaude Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted,—besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store. THE TURF—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected. 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It will prove, also,—as all its publication of facts will be authentic,—ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that the patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our bookstores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars, in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum)—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress will find this an invaluable guide. The GENTLEMEN'S VAUDE MECUM will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, payable in advance. By enclosing a five dollar note to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to. Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, A. thean Buildings, Franklin Place Philadelphia. A specimen number may be had on application at the office. Public patronage is respectfully solicited. Country editors, who insert the above advertisement three or four times will be entitled to an exchange. Notice. The subscriber will on the 1st of April open a House of Public Entertainment at that long established Tavern house the property of J. L. Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the Union Tavern. He pledges himself to keep the best table the Market will afford, good beds and careful waiters, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of for the comfort and happiness of those who may favour him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years, and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons. Elijah McDowell, March 28

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 Courcy, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Emley, James Massey, Esqrs. Md. Edward aris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Ardcastle and R. J. Ardcastle, 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 Sm (W)

\$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 tawney complexion and about 5 feet 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 Whiteside Holidays—He is a shrewd and seditious 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

NOTICE. BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express orders to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer. I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of BOOTS AND SHOES, and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally. PETER TARR. Feb. 5. if

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 Sw

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING. THE undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgements 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 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 dressed to be sent forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in the hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. H. Jan. 24. if

MARYLAND ECLIPSE. The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse will be on his stand in Centreville on Monday the 30th of March inst., and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then beat Centreville and Easton a week alternately during the season. In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her. Clive, in two heats, three miles and repeat; and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sirs. Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c., with apparent ease. For his performances, pedigree and terms see his Handbill. JAMES SEWELL. March 28

THE subscriber 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 without 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 that 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

Election of Vestrymen. Public notice is hereby given, that a Book is opened at the Store of Messrs. W. H. & P. Groome in Easton, in which all persons who are desirous of being considered members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County, are requested to enrol their names. An Election for 4 Vestrymen will be held at St. Peter's alias Whitemarsh Church, on next Easter Monday (to wit, April 20th 1835). Every free white male citizen of this state, above 21 years of age resident of St. Peter's Parish as far as six months next preceding the day of Election, who shall have been entered on the Books of the said Parish, one month at least preceding the day of Election, as a Member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and who shall also contribute to the charges of the said Parish, such sum as the vestry shall annually fix on, (not exceeding two dollars) shall have a right of suffrage.—The sum now fixed on, by the vestry, is fifty cents—(50 cents). It is earnestly hoped, that the friends of the Church will enrol their names, in the Book provided and opened as aforesaid at the store of Messrs. Wm. H. & P. Groome, without delay—at all events, before the 20th March. per order JAMES LI. CHAMBERLAINE, Register. St. Peter's Church, Feb. 7, 1835. Sw P. S. The subscriber as Register of the Parish will enrol in the Book aforesaid the names of any persons who may authorize him either verbally or by letter, to do so.

TANNERY. To rent and possession given the first of January next a Tan Yard and improvements in the village of Greensboro 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 cities. 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 Godwin, or Geo. W. Harrington. Greensboro, July 12.

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 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

Easton and Baltimore Packet Via Miles River Ferry. SCHOONER WILLIAM AND HENRY. JAMES STEWART, MASTER. The subscriber, grateful for past favours begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on the 4th March—(weather permitting) Leaving Miles River Ferry on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock—Returning will leave Baltimore on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock, from Light Street wharf, No. 10, and continue to Sail on the above named days during the Season. Freight is intended for the William & Henry will be received on board at Miles River Ferry, or at the Landing's of such persons on the river, as may request it. All orders left at the Drug Store of Spencer & Willis, in Easton, or with the Captain, will be promptly attended to by the public's obedient servant WILLIAM TOWNSEND. Passage to or from Baltimore and round \$1 50. Feb. 28

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

The Celebrated Horse IVANHOE, Will be let to mare this season at four dollars the Spring's Chance, two dollars the single Leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th. April inst., the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo in Miles river Neck, on Friday the 10th, and at St. Michaels on Monday the 13th, and he will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season. Mr. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, in seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably easy foal getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county of the same age. FAYETTE GIBSON, HENRY PRICE. April 5

PRINTING. Every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

GENTLEMEN'S VAUDE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION. ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical bearing the above comprehensive title. 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Collector's Second Notice for 1834. The subscriber 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 without 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 that 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

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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, APRIL 25, 1835

NO. 17.

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.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY
Has just returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and has opened at his Store House
in Easton, he thinks as good and handsome a
choice of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and on as good terms as he has ever been able
to offer them; he therefore invites his friends
and the public generally, to give him a call
and see for themselves.
Easton, April 18 (W)

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court and to me
directed, at the suit of Jesse Scott, vs. Nicho-
las Hammond, use of James Lloyd Cham-
berlain and Wife, against Thomas M. Cooper,
will be sold at the front door of the Court
House in the town of Easton, on THURSDAY
the 12th day of May next, between the hours
of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the
following property, to wit: all the right, title,
interest and claim of him, the said Cooper, of
in and to the Farm situate in the Chappel dis-
trict in Talbot county, called Ramsey's Forest,
and Morgans, Neglect, and containing the
quantity of 82 acres of land, more or less, and
adjoining the lands of Charles Morgan and
William Benny, taken and will be sold to pay
and satisfy the above named venditioni expo-
nas, interest and cost due and to become due there-
on. Attendance by
WM. TOWNSEND, former Sheriff.
April 18 4w

PAINTING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the
public, that he has two good plain Horse
panels, which he would be glad to find employ-
ed for either in the town or country, at one
Dollar per day. Signs, Old Fellows Aprons
and Banners, Imitations of Wood and Mar-
ble Chairs, Stands &c. &c. neatly painted at
the subscriber's shop, opposite McNeal & Ro-
binson's grocery store. Also, Portraits and
Groups in miniature and life sizes on
moderate terms. Likeness warranted, and
painting well executed. A few specimens may
be seen at his residence on Dover street, until
he can provide a room more suitable. Ladies
and Gentlemen living in the country would be
waited on, if preferring it. He respectfully
solicits patronage.
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.
April 18 3w (W)

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.

This Institution has recently undergone ex-
tensive alterations, which have materially im-
proved its condition and is now open for the
reception of patients. Continuing to be recog-
nized as a general Hospital, (exclusive of con-
tagious diseases only,) its various departments
have been revised with a careful reference to
the purposes they are severally designed to ful-
fill.

In the changes effected in the Lunatic De-
partment, attention has been directed no less
to the introduction of such plans of medi-
cal & moral treatment as are sanctioned by the
experience of the most popular foreign Asyl-
lums.

The department, destined for the reception
of ordinary diseases, has likewise undergone
important improvements. Its Fever Ward
are capacious and well ventilated, and are ca-
pable of accommodating comfortably a large
number of patients. Rooms have been fitted
up especially for the apartments have likewise
been appropriated for diseases of a Syphilitic
character. The Surgical ward has in like
manner, received due attention.

Gentlemen of professional ability have been
appointed to take charge of the Medical and
Surgical departments, but under circumstan-
ces where there exists a preference for any
Physician or Surgeon, not connected with
this institution, the privilege of election will
be permitted the patient. There is at all
times present a Resident Physician.

The terms vary according to the circum-
stances, &c. of the patient, the lowest charge
being two dollars a week. Comfortable pri-
vate rooms can always be had at a moderate
advance. For information apply to Dr. R. S.
Stewart, President of the Board of Directors,
or to the Sister Superior of the house.
April 18 3m

The National Intelligencer and Globe,
Washington; The Republican, Annapolis; the
Whig, Richmond; the Herald, Norfolk, the
Gazette, Easton, will publish the above once
a week for three months, and forward their
bills to the President of the Board, Dr. Stewart
for payment.

NOTICE.

Retailers, Traders, Ordinary Keepers, Vic-
tualliers and all persons, Bodies, Corporate or
Politie in Talbot county, are hereby cautioned to
obtain a License or renew the same according
to the provisions of the act of assembly enti-
tled "an act to regulate the issuing of Licen-
ces to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and
others" before the 10th day of May next en-
suing.
April 11 J. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

To Rent for the ensuing Year

On Shares, 60,000 corn hills, within two
and a half miles of Easton. For terms apply
to the Editor or to the subscriber
THOS. BARROW.

March 31

EXTRACTS
From the Report of the Geologist, appointed
by the State of Maryland to make
a complete and minute geological survey
of the State.

**SECT. V.—Of the different kinds of soil
belonging to Caroline, Queen Ann's
and Talbot counties; their natural sus-
ceptibilities to improvement; and the
modes of amending them.**

To ascertain the exact nature of the
various kinds of soil occurring in any
district of country, and to circumscribe
the limits of each, is a subject of con-
siderable importance; but it is at the same
time an investigation requiring much la-
bor, and involving many difficulties.
This is especially the case as regards
that portion of our territory now under
examination: being evidently a transport-
ed soil, we can only speculate about the
causes that may have produced it, and
can never fully appreciate the conditions
under which these causes have operated.

The best way—perhaps the only way
of ascertaining the true nature of a soil,
in reference to its agricultural value, is to
deduce it from its produce, its facilities for
improvement by the usual means, together
with the knowledge of its chemical com-
position. This result requires the united
observations and experiments of the far-
mer and the chemist. The general indica-
tions of fertility and barrenness of a
soil, based solely upon chemical experi-
ments, would necessarily be found to
differ from a variety of causes, chiefly
the circumstances of situation. Thus,
the power of a soil to absorb moisture,
—a principle essential to its productiveness,
—depends greatly on the quantity of
aluminous particles which it contains;

but it will be evident that in situations
where the soil is exposed to wash; it will
require a larger proportion of this con-
stituent than in a level country. The
same requisite is demanded in places
that are naturally dry and warm. E-
ven the color of the soil, dependent upon
chemical conditions not always appreci-
able, will be found to influence its pro-
ductiveness far beyond any theoretical
deductions. So that, at least in the
present state of the science, no certain system
founded upon chemical data can be de-
vised, independent of experiment. Em-
pirical results, on the other hand, are
equally unsatisfactory; because the ob-
ject is not only to discover the causes of
productiveness or unproductiveness of the
soil, but likewise to ascertain the means
of improving it. Both methods, there-
fore, must be resorted to—the analytical
and experimental. The labor of the for-
mer method will be amply repaid by the
certainty with which, under given cir-
cumstances, it denotes the best means of
amelioration; but it is almost useless to
attempt it without the concurrent indica-
tions of the latter.

Without pretending then for the present
to assign the precise limits of all the
varieties of soil that occur in the section
of our state now under examination, their
general characters in each county may
be indicated as follows: East of the Chop-
tank, in Caroline county, the soil is very
generally sandy, greatly deficient not only
in calcareous, but in aluminous parti-
cles, and yet astonishingly productive
in Indian corn. It would be found no
doubt very congenial to the growth of
the Palma Christi, a plant said to be ex-
tensively cultivated in the lower counties
of the State of Virginia, and the seeds of
which (the castor-oil-bean) sell very
readily in Baltimore at 150 cents a bushel.
Those kinds of shell, marl that have
been designated as calcareous & clayey,
and which have been indicated as occur-
ring in the neighborhood of Denton, are
admirably well calculated to improve the
condition of the soil here. Farmers in
the lower parts of the county, as in Pop-
lar-neck, might probably avail them-
selves of the extensive deposits of marl
on the Talbot side of the Choptank, espe-
cially that described as found a few miles
below Dover bridge. West of the Chop-
tank, and between it and the Tuckahoe,
in the neck of land extending to the con-
fluence of the two branches, the soil is
more aluminous, in some places decid-
edly a clayey loam; hence it is, better ad-
apted to wheat crops. It would like-
wise be benefited by the application of
such marls as occur in the neighborhood
of Hillsborough. The upper portions
of the county, again, present a light sandy
soil; but in that part of it known as the
Long Marsh, the soil is an alluvial de-
posit of black sandy loam well suited to
the growth of corn in which it is exceed-
ingly productive.

Queen Ann's county possesses a soil
likewise best adapted to the growth of
corn. A part of the Long Marsh is
embraced within its limits, west of which
and between it and Chester river, there
is an elevated district of table-land found
to be very improvable. The upper and
central portions of the county although
composed of light soil, are by judicious
cultivation made to yield handsome re-
turns; some of the nearest farms on the
Eastern Shore of Maryland being situat-
ed there. The western division of the
county, where the land is rolling, in the
shallow but sometimes pretty broad val-
leys through which the small streams
empty themselves into the Chester, there
are beautiful situations for the formation
of artificial meadows. Some enterpris-
ing and intelligent farmers have already

taken profitable advantage of these situ-
ations; but the resource offered in this
way to the agricultural interests of
Queen Ann's county is no where better
evinced than on the estate of Edward
M. Tilghman, Esq., in the valley of
Reed's creek, between Centreville and
Queenstown. Similar improvements
might be effected at the heads of Ham-
ilton, South East, and Island creeks.—
The neck of land known as Spaniard's
neck, between the last mentioned creek
and the Corvia, also consists of a light
sandy loam very favorable to the growth
of corn; and it possesses moreover in the
extensive Indian deposits of oyster
shells that occur on the banks of the
Chester, and which will be more fully
described in the succeeding section of
this report, a resource of the greatest
value. Similar deposits occur south of
Corsica creek, and as already stated in
the preceding section, an abundance of
excellent shell-marl. The flat land, on
either side of this creek, partaking of the
general character of the surrounding
soils, improved in many places by the
washings from adjacent hills, is found to
be more congenial than the upland to
the growth of wheat. This appears to
be the character of the soil in that sec-
tion of the county, on Chester river, ly-
ing between the mouth of Corsica and
Queenstown. In Piney neck, situated
between Back-Wye and the Eastern
bay, the soil is mostly a clayey loam.—
Such, likewise, is the nature of the soil
in the greater portion of Kent island, fit-
ted by proper management, and perhaps
desirably by the advantages of its situa-
tion, to become at least the subsidiary
growing wants of the great mart of the
State: it should be covered with vegetable
gardens and orchards. Wye neck, com-
prising Chew's island, contains soils of a
lighter character, but very improvable,
and naturally well adapted to the growth
of Indian corn. It has already been stated
that marls of various quality, and well
suited to the wants of the soil occur
in this division of the State. Much
benefit has also been derived from the
use of the sediment deposited at the
heads of creeks from the washings of
the hills. This *marsh mud*, as it is ter-
med, is not, however, equally serviceable
in every locality. It produced by the
washing of a sandy soil, and to be ap-
plied advantageously, it is more likely
to prove injurious than beneficial.

On a stiff soil, such a material is
demanded; whilst, on the other hand, as
will be readily understood, a mud com-
posed principally of clayey particles
should be applied under circumstances
precisely the reverse.

Talbot county, as might be expected,
presents us in some portions of its ter-
ritory with soils similar to those of its lim-
iting counties. Thus the soil in that por-
tion of the county situated between Skip-
ton creek and the Wye, partakes of the
nature of that in Wye neck, Queen Ann's
county. The country in this direction
is likewise rolling, even hilly. East of
this extending to the Tuckahoe, the soil
is much lighter, and this is generally the
character of the land in the upper and
eastern portions of Talbot, following the
course of the Tuckahoe and Choptank as
far as Bolingbroke creek, and embracing
the Chapel and Bamberg districts.—
Some parts of these districts will, how-
ever, present, as a matter of course excep-
tions to the general character of the soil
as just assigned. The best, the most
improved, & the most improvable lands
in Talbot county, are in its lower portions,
composing the necks or peninsulas, for-
med by the innumerable inlets of the bay
and rivers that penetrate the very centre
of the county. Miles' river neck em-
braces a tract of land scarcely surpassed
by any other in our State in its suscepti-
bilities for improvement. Most of this
neck is already highly improved, as evi-
denced on the estate of the late Col. Lloyd,
a gentleman acknowledged to have been
one of the best farmers in Talbot county
and whose elegant hospitality must ren-
der his memory dear to all who have had
the good fortune to partake of it. On
the east side of the river, where marl has
been found, it has been applied with the
greatest benefit. That part of the county
known as the Bay-side, extending be-
tween Miles' river the Eastern bay and
Broad creek, as well as the portions situ-
ated on both sides of Irish creek, and
those between Miles' river and the Tread-
haven, presenting a body of land almost
a perfect level, generally composed of a
stiff clay soil, is readily improvable by
sandy-marls, beach-sand and oyster shell lime
marsh-mud, and sea-ooze, all of which
have been applied with the greatest suc-
cess, and have acquired for this division
of Talbot county, the reputation of being
one of its most flourishing districts. The
remaining portions of the county, com-
prising the necks formed by the num-
erous creeks that indent the country be-
tween the Tread-haven and the Chop-
tank, have always been considered to
possess the best constituted soil naturally
of any on the Eastern Shore of Mary-
land. It has already been said of
these necks, that they contain a great
abundance of marl. There are upon
them in some places, also vast accumu-
lations of oyster shells, and the marsh mud,
at the head of the branches has been put
in many to the best account. It may be
confidently stated of this portion of the

state, that a more extended employment
of these resources, and perseverance in the
present judicious and active system of
improvement pursued by its intelligent
inhabitants, cannot fail greatly to en-
hance the value of property situated
there, by raising the amount of produce
from perhaps an overrated average at
present, of ten bushels of wheat to the
acre to thirty bushels and more. Tal-
bot county would again become a fruit-
ful granary, its products yielding in quan-
tity as well as quality, with those of the
most favored portions of our territory.

It is only incidentally the duty of the
Geologist, to inquire into the healthful-
ness of the country which he may have
under examination; although it will read-
ily be perceived, that in a tract of land
situated like the Eastern Shore of Mary-
land, much important information can
be conveyed by ascertaining the condi-
tion under which parts of it become li-
able to be submerged, and pointing out
the means of draining them. A great
deal of information has already been ob-
tained under this head; but it applies only
very partially to those portions of the
Eastern Shore which have been explor-
ed during the past year. Fully aware
of the responsibility incurred in passing
judgment in matters of this kind, a mo-
tive of mere justice requires, neverthe-
less, that some effort should be made to
remove the unfounded prejudices exist-
ing in the minds of many of our fellow
citizens, against the healthiness of those
portions of the state now under review.

The assertion is made, after deliberate
reflection and from the purest motives,
that the average of the health on the
Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake bay, is
fully equal to that on the Western Shore.
The experience of upwards of a century,
has shown that it is not more liable to
epidemics than other sections of the
country. Its endemic diseases are not
of a severe character, and are very simi-
lar to those that belong to many spots
in the lower counties of our state, situat-
ed on the bay or on the Potomac.—
The range of these diseases is besides,
much more limited than is generally be-
lieved, being principally confined to those
districts at the head of tide. It is there-
fore, that a system of drainage judiciously
carried on, might remove the only ob-
stacle to the selection of such situations
as would be desirable for the residence of
the Eastern Shore of Maryland, that pre-
sents in numerous positions, great vari-
ety of agricultural resources, offering
facilities no where surpassed, it equalled
for transporting the produce of its soil,
and for obtaining the necessaries and even
many of the delicacies of life, with no
serious obstacle to their healthful en-
joyment; it required only a due estimate of
these advantages to render one of the
most populous portions of our state.

**SECT. VI.—Miscellaneous Resources of
the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for
Agricultural and other purposes.**
Some of the other agricultural resour-
ces of the state, besides those derived
from the use of marl, have been already
alluded to in the preceding section.—
There is one especially, scarcely inferi-
or in value to the marl, consisting of
extensive accumulations of oyster shells,
evidently made by the aboriginal inhabi-
tants of the country;—since they are
found to enclose human skeletons, deer
horns, tools, coarse pottery, &c. plainly
significant of their origin. These ac-
cumulations are found in many parts
of the Eastern Shore, and their prin-
cipal localities are laid down in the Map,
which is intended to illustrate every cir-
cumstance appertaining to the geology
of the country of appreciable importance.
For the section of country now under
examination, it will be perceived that
this resource occurs principally on Ches-
ter river, in Queen Ann's county; on the
Tread-haven, in Talbot county. On
the Dorchester side of the Choptank,
these shell banks are numerous; they are
indicated upon the Map as occurring at
Oyster shell point a few miles above
Cambridge, and at Horn point, a few
miles below this town. More extensive
accumulations of this kind, are said to
be met with at Woron point on the Ches-
apeake bay, in Kent county, and simi-
lar ones are indicated on Map B, as
likewise occurring in several places on
the Potomac, Western Shore of Mary-
land. They bear evidence, as previous-
ly stated, of being the sites of Indian set-
tlements long since abandoned. They
are composed of mouldering oyster shells,
intermixed with a black soil or mould,
highly charged with calcareous particles
and which has proved to be extremely
fertilizing. The decomposed shells
themselves have been used with the great-
est benefit; and when the expedient is
resorted to of sifting out their finer parts,
separating the coarser to be burnt into
lime, they furnish a most valuable mate-
rial for the improvement of all kinds of soil.
To form an estimate of the value of these
banks, it may be stated that as
much as three hundred dollars have been
given for the privilege of removing the
shells from one acre only of such land.
This experiment was made by Col. Em-
ory, one of the best farmers in Queen
Ann's county, with the most profitable
success. Experiments made elsewhere,
by Touch Tilghman, Esq. in Oxford
neck, Talbot county; the late Gov.
Goldsborough, and other gentlemen, in

Dorchester county, have proved equally
successful. The proprietor of the banks
on Woron point, has publicly announc-
ed the use to which he has very judi-
ciously thought proper to apply them.

The geological constitution of the
Eastern Shore of Maryland, which has
been so frequently alluded to, plainly in-
dicates that the mineral resources of this
portion of the state, south of the Elk,
are very limited. Hopes were entertain-
ed, that some deposits of clays suited
to the various purposes of the arts,
might be discovered, but none have, so
far, been observed. They are in truth,
more likely to occur in the northern sec-
tions of the peninsula, which have not
yet been explored. Bog iron ore was
said on a previous occasion, to be found
in abundance in the lower counties. It
has been since met with of good quality,
on the north-west fork of the Nanticoke,
in Dorchester county near Federalsburg;
in Caroline county at the Nine bridges;
in Queen Ann's county at the heads of
Hamilton and South East creeks. A
series of analyses now in progress, in-
tended to exhibit the per centage of met-
al, and the foreign ingredients which
the ore may contain likely to affect the
quality, will, when completed, enable
the owners of such beds to form a cor-
rect estimate of their value. It is pro-
posed to furnish a table of the result of
these analyses, similar to the one hereto
appended, exhibiting the chemical con-
stitution of the marls.

Mineral springs, that always excite a
good deal of interest wherever they oc-
cur, have been indicated in many places
on the Eastern Shore. That known as
Lloyd's spring in Talbot county, about
six miles from Easton, had, at one time,
considerable celebrity. Its waters have
been analysed, and were found to contain
only small proportions of oxide of iron
and muriate of soda; they cannot, there-
fore, be thought to possess any great
medicinal virtues. The water, however,
is wholesome, and as it issues from a
shaded grotto, and flows through a thick
grove of trees, the spot would, if improv-
ed, afford a delightful resting place after
an afternoon's ride. On the estate of
Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. at Myr-
le Grove, on Miles' river, there is a simi-
lar spring, which emits a slight odor of
sulphuretted hydrogen. In Queen Ann's
county at the residence of Mr. Lewis

charged with ferruginous particles than
either of the preceding. The localities
of these springs, are indicated upon the
Map; none of them can be supposed to
have such decided medicinal properties,
as that mentioned in a preceding report
to occur at the Barren spring, in Som-
erset county; the last being a strong chaly-
beate.

MARCH.

Mr. Jenks, who is Senatorizing in
Boston, thus writes to his *locum tenens* in
Nantuxet:

Lo! the winter is almost "over and
gone"—and "the time of the singing
of birds" draweth nigh. The snow hath
disappeared and the ice also—and there
remaineth only that residuum upon the
pavement vulgarly denominated mud—
the which "is being" taken off by thrifty
horticulturalists, wherewith to enrich their
cabbage grounds and strawberry plots in
the city's environs.

No man parts reluctantly with a month
like that which is now closing. A most
turbulent and uproarious quaterity of
weeks hath it proved—rife and exuberant
in all sorts of ugly weather; now a
storm, "fretzy, sleazy, whezy" then a
streak of sunshine flaring in upon this
section of the globe's surface, for a few
hours—just long enough to make us feel
the loss on its departure, and to entrap
the unwary into hazardous experiments.

—Anon, as the light and heat faded,
would come up those hateful blasts from
the East, that are engendered in the arctic
circle; these passing along the shores of
our continent, fall into Massachusetts
Bay, between Capes Cod & Ann; thence
are drawn into Boston Harbor, and let
lose upon the metropolitans for their es-
pecial delour and disparagement. Now
bandannas encircle the jaws of the
shrinking pedestrian, and extra flannels
encompass his frame. The air is preg-
nant with ague, and rheumatism, and
catarrh, and sciatia, and lumbago and
other blue devils.

Something, certainly, has occurred in
the material system, to disturb the won-
derful order of things. A comparative view
of the meteorological phenomena of the
present and the last past months of
March, will show a large balance against
the former, on the score of human com-
fort; the average daily temperature being
at least 8 degrees of Fahrenheit below
that of March 1834. There are proba-
bly more individuals on the sick list at
this season, than in any former spring for
the space of half a century. They say
that a comet's tail is sweeping its ap-
parent scourges across the path of our
lucky planet—and that all the physi-
cal evils falling upon mortal man—perad-
venture sundry moral maladies likewise
are dropped from that malignant source.
To what other cause may we ascribe
most of the mysterious events the disas-
trous as well as the ridiculous that have
filled the world herabouts, and the
people thereof, with grief and other

torment.

We copy below the remarkable adver-
tisement of Messrs. Tinkham & Hart,
of New York. The pleasure-royage
which they offer might be made to realize
the visions of some of the Italian poets.
That it is feasible, no one can doubt; and
that, if it should be successfully prosecut-
ed, it will be repeated in many instances
and prove beneficial in various respects,
seems to be highly probable. What his-
toriographer will be appointed for the
expedition? A practised writer of tal-
ents could frame a narrative, which
would defray all his reasonable expenses
and afford much gratification to the
reading public.—*Nat. Gaz.*

For the principal Ports in Spain,
France, Italy, Egypt, Syria & Greece.
YACHT ASSOCIATION TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A fast sailing ship of the first class,
of about 400 tons burthen, will sail from
New York, on or about the 15th of May,
for the Mediterranean.
This ship will carry no merchandise,
but is to assume the character of a yacht
or vessel of pleasure, & will be complet-
ly fitted out for the object in view, & will
proceed immediately to the coast of Ital-
y, Egypt and Syria, where the parties
will have opportunities of visiting Leg-
horn, Florence, Rome and Naples, Ve-
suvius and Pompeii, the Nile as far as
the Pyramids, Jerusalem and Damascus,
after which, if the season is not too far
advanced, it is proposed to visit Smyrna,
Athens, pass through the Grecian-Archi-
pelago, touch at Malta, and return to the
United States in the autumn.

The expedition will be placed un-
der the command of an officer of the United
States' Navy, whose intimate acquaint-
ance with every part of the Mediterrane-
an eminently qualifies him for the res-
ponsibilities here proposed. He has
very recently returned from a cruise, in
which he visited the coasts of Spain,
France, Italy, Egypt, Syria, and Greece,
and is an experienced seaman and naviga-
tor.

Terms for each passenger, \$300 per
month; for which sum Stores, Bed and
Bedding of the best kind will be fur-
nished. Servants, one third price.

Persons wishing to join the associa-
tion, will please apply immediately, as
the number will be limited; and in order
to have it the more select, will not ex-
tend the expedition. Application to be
made to

TINKHAM & HART,
No. 97 Pine street, New York.

In *Crackell's Tour* recently published
is the following notice of the Internal
Improvements of Pennsylvania.

"The marks of industry and enterprise
are very visible in Pittsburg. It is a
perfect workshop, & is increasing every
year in extent, beauty, and population.
The aqueduct, and other splendid works,
terminating the canal from Philadelphia
speaks highly for Pennsylvania foresight
and perseverance. What signifies the
debt incurred by her; but it is no debt in
my mind. It is a noble impelling and
increasing investment for posterity; and
they will, to the remotest ages, bless
the men who have sustained so much abuse
by the pack out of office, and will consid-
er them as the greatest benefactors of
their state, and of the nation. I say of
the nation; for this canal is a new artery
in the body politic, through which the life-
blood of its future prosperity and unton
will flow forever. Its present facilities
have brought a part of the state of Ohio,
in point of cost of transportation, within
two day's drive with a wagon of the city
of Philadelphia, and it will be lower still.
Is not this national in its operation?—
Who can doubt it?"

"I had heard it said particularly in
New York, that this same canal never
could get along, because their great west-
ern canal would carry all the produce
and merchandise; and I took some pains
to hear a little about it, and am fully
persuaded such is not the fact, and never
can be. I was informed that the trade,
on the Pennsylvania canal was four or
five times what it was when the first
year ended, and in a few years would be
a profit to the state; and to me it seems
clear that no one south of Pittsburg, in
Ohio and elsewhere, are going to send
their merchandise away round by the
New York canal, and run the risks of
the lake, when they can put them *land*
into a boat at Philadelphia, and land
them safe, without risk, in Pittsburg.—
I wish I could agree with the Pennsylv-
anians as well in other respects. I do
not do so for her inhabitants. What will
years, when the twenty millions, in-
vested in all her vast and various im-
provements, shall yield but a moderate
profit. Her roads will be paid; her riv-
ers and creeks made navigable; her
schools be free for high and low, and her
inhabitants free from taxation! Reader,
these vents are sure to come!"

Our readers are aware (says the Bal-
timore Gazette) that a contest has been
going on for some time, between John
Randel and the Chesapeake & Delaware
Canal Company and others, in relation
to the right to collect the tolls upon the
canal. Mr. Randel having a judgment
for a large amount, has proceeded to de-
mand the tolls accruing from the use of

POETRY.

From the Savannah Georgian.

Oh, the Spring, the beautiful Spring,
Shineth, and smileth, on every thing.
I love not Spring—I cannot bear,
This kind of fickle woman weather,

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER EMILY JANE.
ROBSON LEONARD—MASTER.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named Schooner will commence her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore on the 22d of February.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber either on Executions or Officers Fees are informed that if speedy payment is not made, he will proceed according to Law without respect to persons.

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.

HATS.
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

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

THOMAS HAYWARD.

WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting), leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

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.

THE DRAMA—Will form a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained independent criticisms, carefully excluding all individual comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted, besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Humorous, or prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, CARRIAGES.
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

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Notice.

The subscriber will on the 1st of April open a House of Public Entertainment at that long established Tavern house the property of J. L. Kerr, Esq. in the town of Easton, known by the name of the Union Tavern. He pledges himself to keep the best table the Market will afford, good beds and careful waiters, and to bestow all the attention he is capable of, for the comfort and happiness of those who may favour him with a call. From his experience in that line of business for many years and his untiring disposition to please, he flatters himself that those who may be good enough to give him a trial will become his patrons.

Elijah McDowell,
march 23
GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, OR THE SPORTING AND DRAMATIC COMPANION.

ON the third of January, 1835, was commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize Dramatic Literature, the Turf, Sporting & Fashions. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetites for Life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country.

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.

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WANTED.

A number of Slaves, for which a liberal price will be given. The person wishing to purchase is a native and now a resident of Maryland, known 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 Sw

The Celebrated Horse IVANHOE, Will be let to mares this season at four dollars the Spring's Chance, two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure a mare to be in foal. Season to commence at Easton on Tuesday the 7th April instant, the Trappe on Wednesday the 8th, at Marengo in Miles river Neck, on Friday the 10th, and will be at the above stands on the above named days once in two weeks throughout the season. Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, is seven years old this Spring. He is a remarkably sure foot getter, and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county of the same age. FAYETTE GIBSON, HENRY PRICE.

A CARD.
The subscriber having established himself in the DRUG & APOTHECARY BUSINESS in Baltimore takes this method of offering to Physicians, Druggists or families on the Eastern Shore a general assortment of Family MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, &c. of the best quality and at prices which he hopes will meet their approval. Medicine Chests for Physicians or plantations put up with neatness and accuracy, and at the shortest notice, the contents of which as to quality he will warrant to be the best that can be procured in this market. Particular attention will be paid to the packing & safe delivery of whatever Medicines may be ordered. JOHN H. TILGHMAN, No. 2, South Street, Baltimore.

\$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 tawney 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 labored 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—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.

NOTICE.
BEING desirous of closing up all my accounts, I have placed my books in the hands of Joseph K. Neall, with instructions to close every account without exception. Those persons therefore who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call on Jos. K. Neall, who has my books, at the office of Thos. C. Nicols, Esq. and who has my express order to settle up my accounts by the first day of May next, otherwise all that remain unsettled on that day will be placed in the hands of an officer. I still have and intend constantly to keep a large supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES.
and materials for manufacturing, of the best quality, and will be glad to accommodate my customers and the public generally. PETER TARR, Feb. 3

MARYLAND ECLIPSE.
The thorough bred horse Maryland Eclipse will be on his stand in Centerville on Monday the 30th of March inst., and will return to Easton on Saturday the 5th of April next, where he will remain a week. He will then be at Centerville and Easton a week alternately during the season. In addition to the running stock of Maryland Eclipse, formerly noticed, he is the sire of Fanny Richards, a successful racer in South Carolina and Georgia, beating the celebrated horse Her. Cline, in two heats, three miles and repeat, and of Mr. Biddle's Maid of the Neck, who took the purse the first day, at the Easton race course last fall, beating four others, the colts of Sir Archie, John Richards, Valentine, &c. with apparent ease. For his performances, pedigree and terms, see Handbill. JAMES SEWELL, march 28

AMERICAN NANKEEN.
THE undersigned, during the last two years, has had some agency in placing before the public, and in bringing into fashionable wear, the AMERICAN NANKEEN, the growth of Georgia. The numerous persons, who have given this handsome and durable fabric a trial, so far as I have been able to ascertain, are entirely satisfied with it,—and intend in future to bring it more extensively into use, and in doing so, whilst a strict regard to economy is kept in view, a benefit is conferred on the cotton grower, the manufacturer, & the commission merchant. Having made the necessary arrangements to receive an ample supply (about 100,000 yards) he is prepared to furnish the public with it, that are disposed to patronize American skill and industry. NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, No. 14 Bowly's wharf Baltimore, march 21

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

WILL leave Baltimore for Annapolis, Castlehaven and Easton, on FRIDAY the 10th instant, and return next day, and also on the succeeding Tuesday, and return on Wednesday. april 11

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOLCOTT. CAPT. WM. VIRDIN.

Arrangements for 1855. WILL leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhall, Corsica and Chestertown at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Chestertown on Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock, Corsica at 10 and Rock Hall at 12 noon.

The Wolcott has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage. W. M. OWEN—Agent. March 7

CART WHEEL WRIGHTING AND

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber, grateful for the very liberal encouragement he has met with in Easton, and the public generally, will inform his customers that he has bought Mr. A. Dudd out, and will carry on (by the assistance of Mr. Dudd, whom he has employed as his foreman) the Blacksmithing in connection with the Cart-wheel, Plough and Wagon Wrighting, at the stand on Dover street, heretofore occupied by Mr. Dudd, and a new shop immediately adjoining and built for the purpose, opposite the Lumber Yard of Saml. Mackey, Esq. Mr. Griffith, who is his foreman at the Wheel Wrighting will continue in his old shop on Washington street, and near the Coach Shop of Mr. John W. Mills; to receive orders and take in work for the accommodation of those who do not know where his new stand is. Any orders left with him or Mr. Dudd, will receive the same attention as if given to the subscriber. He has and intends keeping on hand a large and general assortment of the very best materials, in his line, and is prepared to manufacture them at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms. He intends keeping on hand a few Carts, ready made, & a variety of Wheels, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Cart & Plough Hames; also Axes, Grubbing-hoes, Mattocks, Jugs and Hay Forks, Iron Wedges, Singletree's ironed off &c. &c. and all kinds of blacksmithing will be disposed of for cash or any kind of county produce, or good guaranteed paper, or on a liberal credit to punctual customers. The public's obedient servant, JOHN B. FIRBANKS, april 11 eow3w

ZELUCO

he was sired by Marshal Ney, he by the celebrated American Eclipse. Marshal Ney's dam, Diana, by First Consul, his grand dam by Messenger, his grand dam by figure, g-g grand dam by Blamering, by the imported mare Wildair, out of the imported mare Cub. Wildair was by Farnought he by Regulus, and he by the Godolphin Arabian. The dam of Wildair, by Jolly Roger, out of the imported mare Kitty Fisher. Wildair went back to England and covered for fifty Guineas the season, which was higher than any horse of his age, as may be seen by reference to the sporting calendar. First Consul was by Flag of Truce, his dam by the imported mare Diana (formerly Dian) who was got by the old English Eclipse. Slender was got by King Herod, Flag of Truce and First Consul were both great runners. Zelucos's dam was got by Top Gallant, by Diomed, his grand dam by Vingtun, also by Diomed, his great grand dam Col. Loyd's Pandora by Col. Taylor's Grey Diomed. The above thorough bred colt four years old the 4th April next, fifteen hands and a half high, is offered for sale on a liberal credit or for good paper. W. H. DECOURCY, Cheston, Queen Ann's Co. E. Shore, Md. Feb. 14. } 6w

New Improved Patent THRASHING MACHINE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the right of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, by S. Allen's Improved Thrashing Machine, respectfully ask the public to suspend the purchase of any machine until they shall have an opportunity of seeing them, as they think it will give more general satisfaction than any thing of the sort yet offered to the public; as regards its thrashing, cheapness and convenience. It thrashes rapidly with one horse, and requires but two for any speed, and is completely portable so that the whole ready for use may be easily taken from barn to barn in a light wagon with one horse, and with the improved Concave Hopper and Wind Mill is an excellent machine for getting out clover seed. Machines can be seen at their shop in Elkton, where they are now building them. WILSON & CAZIER, Elkton, April 11—6w.

The Kent Bugle and Easton Gazette will copy the above for six weeks, and forward accounts to the Cecil Gazette office. NOTICE. The Commissioners for Talbot county will set in their office in the Court-house every Tuesday and Saturday for four successive weeks, commencing on Tuesday the 21st instant, to hear appeals. All persons having claims against Talbot county, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon or before the 14th day of July next, as the levy will be closed on that day. Per order, THOS. C. NICOLS, Clk. of the Commissioners for T. C. april 11, 1855. (W)

PRESENTS

ments to recent counting ment sine business in I from the city

in Millinery varieties. While it make herself newest and trimming, and herself not but in altering may be subm 23d inst., to all their bea to call and edge of the t tained from a 65; that any nished by he be had by the april 25

BY virtue issued out of directed, at cholas Ham berlain and will be sold House in the 12th day of following pr interest and in and to Talbot quality of the adjoining the William Be and satisfy interest and on. Attend WM april 19

This Ins tensive all proved its reception of nized as a tigious dis has been the purpose fit. In the el partment, a gators bea than to the feel & more experience lums. The dep of ordinary important are capacio pable of a number of up special the Eye. been appro character. manor, Gen appointed Surgical des where Physician this institu be permit times for The ter stances, & being two vate room advance. Stour, P or to the S april 18

Washington Whig, B Gazette, is a week t bills to the for payme