

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.) Saturday Morning Nov. 7

The Steam Boat mail arrived last evening about 5 o'clock. It brings nothing new.

Who Celebration.—The Anti-Van Buren Festival will take place in Baltimore on the 11th instant, to which the Anti-Van Buren voters of the State of Maryland and the invited guests are requested to attend at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A company called the Texas Volunteer Grays, sailed from New Orleans for Brazoria on the 21st ult.—it consisted of 65 rank and file.

Pennsylvania.—The entire vote in this State, according to the complete returns, was for Ritner, 94,017; for Wolf, 65,972; for Muhlenberg, 40,642.

REPORT.—The Alexandria Gazette of Monday says—"It is currently reported that the Secretary of the Navy has, within a few days past, made no concealment of his opinion that the present difficulties with France will eventuate in a serious collision between the United States and that country."

A writer in a Richmond paper makes this proposition for Virginia: "Let the White party and the Harrison party each nominate an electoral ticket, headed White and Harrison, but let those tickets contain the name of the same electors and let those electors give the vote of the State to him who shall receive the highest popular vote. There can be no possibility of a tie by adopting this course, and each party will be stimulated to increased exertion by the expectation of electing their immediate favorite, and a much stronger vote will be secured to the ticket than could possibly be obtained for a ticket pledged to vote either for White or Harrison."

The same plan might be adopted for Webster and Harrison in Pennsylvania, in case the party opposed to Van Buren cannot agree upon a single candidate.

In fact, the same arrangement might be adopted in all the States with the greatest propriety. It will be remembered that this plan was successfully adopted by the friends of the two Presidential candidates in North Carolina, at the election in 1824.—[Balt. Patriot.

The trial of the long pending case of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, against Thomas Elliott, for the recovery of \$25,000, paid him as commission to negotiate the sale of the Tennessee bonds, was terminated at Baltimore on Saturday last—verdict for the Trustees including interest, &c. amounting to \$28,100.

The Court proceeded to empanel a jury on one of the criminal prosecutions.

We know that a very active and extensive field of operations, destined for the consumption of the people west of the Alleghenies, but we were not aware, until we saw the first mentioned in a Western paper, that it had become so large as to justify the establishment of a regular line of wagons to Pittsburgh, for the transportation of oysters exclusively.—[Balt. Amer.

The trotting race on Hunting Park course, on the 27th ultimo, was of greater speed than any in the annals of trotting. The purse 800 dollars, 2 miles & repeat. The horses entered were—Andrew Jackson, owned by Mr. John Weaver of the Northern Liberties; Daniel D Tomkins, owned by Mr. Anderson, N York; and Lady Waring, owned by Mr. York of Maryland. Time of first heat, 6m. 21s.; second do. 6m. 17s.; being less time than the same distance was ever trotted in, in this or any other country. There were but two heats, both of which were won by Andrew Jackson, in fine style.

UNION COURSE.

Second Fall Meeting.—Some of the most distinguished sportsmen of the South have arrived; others have sent on their studs, and will themselves soon follow. Col. W. R. Johnson, the Napoleon of the Virginia turf, reached the capital of the North on Wednesday. He brought along with him Short, Juliana, and the Medley Colt—the latter is to run the match for \$5000. The stud of John Heth, of Virginia, is also here, consisting of Blackheath, Tonson Filly, Tonson Colt, and Simon Pure. All these studs are now in training on Long Island.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE TWENTY FOURTH CONGRESS.

As the Senate is now full, with the exception of one member from Mississippi, and the House with the exception of two members from Mississippi and one from New York, we have thought a complete list might be acceptable to our readers, for the sake of comparison and reference. Those in Italics are Anti-Van Buren; the others were elected by the party friendly to the present Administration and opposed to the Whig party. Still it is possible that some few of them, especially in the Western States, may take sides against the Van Buren party. Our object is not to make out a case, but to state facts according to the evidence before us.

PENNSYLVANIA. James Buchanan, Samuel McKean, DELEWARE. Arnold Naukin, John M. Clayton, MARYLAND. R. H. Goldsborough, Joseph Kent, VIRGINIA. John Tyler, B. W. Leigh, RECAPITULATION. Anti-Van Buren 25, Van Buren, 19, Doubtful, 3, Vacancy, 1.

It is to be borne in mind that Michigan is already a State, wanting the single act of admission into the Union, and that the Legislature is already elected which will choose her Senators to Congress. That Legislature is thoroughly Van Buren. Of course the Michigan Senators will be of the same politics. Adding to the list, the account will stand: Anti-Van Buren, 25; Van Buren, 21; Doubtful, 3; Indiana, 1—50.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE. John N. Steice, James A. Pearce, Francis Thomas, Moses Mason, Leonard Jarvis, Gorham Parks, Joseph Hall, Jeremiah Bailey, John Fairbank, NEW HAMPSHIRE. Samuel Cushman, Benjamin M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks, Robert Durin, MASSACHUSETTS. Abbott Lawrence, Stephen C. Phillips, Caleb Cushing, Levi Lincoln, Geo. Grennell, Geo. N. Briggs, Wm. B. Calloun, Wm. Jackson, John Reed, John Quincy Adams, Samuel Hoar, Nathaniel B. Borlen, CONNECTICUT. Isaac Toucey, Samuel Ingham, Elisha Haley, Zilmon Willman, Andrew T. Judson, Lancelot Phelps, RHODE ISLAND. Datoe J. Pearce, William Sprague, VERMONT. Hiland Hall, Wm. Slade, Horace Everett, Herman Allen, B. F. James, NEW YORK. Abel Hamilton, Samuel Barton, C. C. Campbell, John A. McKee, Eli Moore, Aaron Ward, Abraham Boker, John W. Brown, Nicholas S. Sickles, Aaron Vanderpool, Valentine Effner, Hiram P. Hunt, Gerrit V. Lansing, John Cramer, David Russell, Dudley Parlin, Ransom H. Gillet, Matthias J. Boyed, Abijah Mann, Jr., Samuel Beardsley, Joel Turull, Daniel Wardwell, Sherman Page, William Seynour, William Mason, Joseph Reynolds, Stephen B. Leonard, William Taylor, William K. Collar, Ulysses F. Doubleday, Henry Jackson, Francis Granger, Joshua Lee, Timothy Childs, George W. Lay, Philo C. Fuller, Amer Hazeltine, Thomas C. Lee, Gideon Hard, (One vacancy in the 3rd district. Gideon Wm B. Carter Lee is nominated by John B. Forester the Jackson party, and James Stumfler will probably be elected—Samuel Bunch ed without opposition.)

NEW JERSEY. Chilton Allen, Philemon Dickerson, James Parker, Samuel Fowler, Ferdinand S. Schlenker, William N. Shinn, William Leo, PENNSYLVANIA. Joel B. Sutherland, James Harper, J. R. Ingersoll, Michael W. Ash, Edward Darlington, David Potts, jr., William Heister, Jacob Fry, jr., Matthias Morris, D. D. Wagener, Edward B. Habley, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Wm. Clark, Henry Logan, George Chambers, Jesse Miller, Joseph Henderson, Andrew Beaumont, J. B. Anthony, John Laporte, John Mann, J. Klingensmith, jr., Andrew Buchanan, Wm K Bond, T. M. T. McKennon, Harnar Denny, Samuel S. Harrison, John Banks, John Galbraith, DELAWARE. John J. Milligan, MARYLAND. Isaac McKim, Benj. C. Howard, James Turner, INDIANA. [Doubtful. *Elected by the joint votes of Anti-Masons and Jackson men.

MISSISSIPPI. One vacancy. ILLINOIS. Elias K. Kane, John M. Robinson, ALABAMA. Wm. R. King, Gabriel Moore, MISSOURI. Lewis F. Linn, Thomas H. Benton, ARKANSAS. Ambrose H. Butler, FLORENDA. Joseph M. White, MICHIGAN. Isaac E. Cray, SUMMARY. WHO VAN BUREN DOUBTFUL. Maine 2, N. Hampshire, 0, Massachusetts, 11, Connecticut, 0, Rhode Island, 0, Vermont, 5, New York, 9, New Jersey, 0, Pennsylvania, 11, Delaware, 1, Maryland, 5, Virginia, 5, North Carolina, 7, South Carolina, 2, Georgia, 0, Alabama, 2, Louisiana, 5, Tennessee, 11, Kentucky, 8, Missouri, 1, Illinois, 0, Indiana, 1, Ohio, 10, Van Buren 101, Anti-Van Buren 101, Doubtful, 2, Vacancies, 3, 240, New York Paper.

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PRICES CURRENT. BALTIMORE, Nov. 5. Wheat white, \$1 30 a 1 34, Red, 1 25 a 1 28, Corn (yellow) 95 a 1 00, (new) 50 a 65, Rye, 77 a 80, Oats, 36 a 37.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE. The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Trench Tighman, on Thursday next, the 12th inst. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. By order of the Board, T. TILGHMAN, Sec'y.

An Additional Supply. WM. LOVEDAY. Has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of NEW GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching season, among them are a lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets & Merino's.

Public Notice. If not sold at private sale, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the 17th inst. (three fourths of that valuable corner property, where Mr. Samuel Roberts now resides, in fee simple, also one half of a small house and lot on Dover street, one half of a house and lot on south street and one half of two other small houses and lots, on the opposite side of the same street.

Theodore Denny agent for Charles A. Roberts. Easton, Nov. 7.

NOTICE. The subscriber intending to decline Farming, will offer his entire personal estate (Negroes excepted) at public sale, at his residence in Caroline county, on Thursday the 19th day of November next, on a credit of six months, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, fowls, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention. If the day should prove unfavorable the next day till all is sold—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by JOSHUA BOON.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at Public Sale on the Court House green, on Tuesday the 17th Novemr instant, the undivided portion of Jesse Bullen's part in his father's real estate sold for the use of Hovea Goldsborough, Esq. on a credit of six months. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.—Attendance given by JOHN COUNCELL.

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court, 6th day of November A. D. 1835. On application of James C. Hambleton, administrator of Isaiah Rathell late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied and filed from the minutes of the said Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five. JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaiah Rathell, late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with their proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of June next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November 1835. James C. Hambleton, Adm'r of Isaiah Rathell, dec'd.

AMBERT W. SPENCER.



THOMAS J. ERICKSON, Has just returned from Baltimore with the Fashionable adapted to the present and approaching season. He also wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that whilst in the city he took

Lessons on Cutting from one of the most distinguished cutters and upon the most approved plan. If any gentleman patronizing the subscriber, should not be fitted with either fur or materials and make a new garment or garments or pay for the materials and keep the garment or garments not fitting.

NOTICE. The Annual meeting of the Union Dorcas Society of Easton, will be held at the usual place of meeting on Saturday, 7th November, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The citizens of Easton generally are respectfully invited to attend the meeting. The Board will meet one hour previous to the meeting of the Society. M. O. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

NEW FALL GOODS. J. M. H. & P. GROOME. Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and very general assortment of

FRESH GOODS. Suitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and neighbors to give them a call.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES THOMAS, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at the November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act, to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed "that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall convene and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person proposed for member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district." And an Elector, having been held on Monday the fifth instant, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional districts for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes ascertained, and the person voted for ascertained, and the said returns it appears that John S. Scales, Esq. in the first District, Jas. Ferris, Esq. in the second District, Jas. T. Ferris, Esq. in the third District, Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esquires, in the fourth District, George C. Washington, Esq. in the fifth District, Francis Thomas, Esq. in the sixth District, and Daniel Jenifer, Esq. in the seventh District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth. JAMES THOMAS, Thos. CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. It is now by Jacob C. Wilson one of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek Caroline County, (Md.) on Saturday the 6th September, 1835, a negro woman who calls herself

MILY PINKETT. The above negro is apparently from 35 to 40 years of age, and of a dark color. She is very large and fat with an erect walk and forbidding appearance. No particular marks upon her person, recollected, except that one lock of her hair in front, is grey, the rest has not changed its hue. The clothing she had on when she went off, is not recollected, but she took a good supply with her. It is supposed, she has made her way through Delaware, intending to reach New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The above reward will be given, if she is apprehended within the limits of the State on \$50 if taken in the State. To be entitled to the reward, she must be delivered in the Easton or Cambridge Jail.

FRANCIS B. WILSON, Adm'r of Francis Tarpin, dec'd.

Talbot County, to wit. On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Henry Hardin, stating that he is under execution for debts he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and the said Henry Hardin having complied with the several requisites required by the said act of assembly. I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Hardin, be discharged from his imprisonment, that he do appear before the first Monday of Talbot County Court, on such other days & November Term next, & at such other days & times as the Court shall direct, the same times as appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Hardin to attend, and shew cause, if any should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.

AMBERT W. SPENCER.

WANTED. An apprentice to the printing business—a lad of about 14 years of age, of good character, may obtain a situation, by applying at this office. Oct. 24

ORNAMENTAL TREES. 5c. CHEAP. THE subscriber having disposed of that part of his grounds which he occupied as a Nursery, he would sell the stock of

TREES, at a very reduced price, to any gentleman disposed to obtain his estate, or to a Nursery man going largely into the business. The stock consists of about 1500 English Elms 3 to 9 feet high, 75 Lindens, 10 Limes, 1000 Silver Poplars, 50 Weeping Willows, 75 Athenean Poplars, besides about 40 Plum and Apricot TREES. Plum Stocks, two of three hundred; Isabella and other Grape Vines, &c.

gentlemen wanting any or all the above or any thing in the ground he has reserved, (which consists of a great variety of choice shrubs, fine roses, &c.) by taking a quantity they will be put at a very low price. As the proper season for transplanting is now at hand, immediate attention is requested. Apply to Mr. G. B. Smith, at the Tort Register Office, Baltimore, who can give the terms, or to Lexington street, west of Cove st., Baltimore. oct. 24 4w

A. T. BAXTER, No. 67 Pratt, near South Street Baltimore. Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a large assortment of materials for DUCKS, YARN, consisting of fine Damasks will receive double and single-hunglets of the most approved sizes, with their laces, mountings, &c. The work is from the celebrated factory of W & S Rooke, the superiority of which is so well known to Sportsmen. Of these he has completed the stocks of good wool and executed in the best manner—great care has been taken as to form. He is now prepared to supply those who wish superior Duck Guns with an article equal if not superior, to what that has ever been offered in this market. His arrangements will enable him to make up to order at short notice.

He has a small invoice of materials for Duck Guns on board the ship Medora, now landing; and an additional supply is expected by the next arrival. A. T. B. has for sale a superior AIRGUN, in cane form; and keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of single and double barrelled Birds and Duck Guns; Pistols; Percussion Caps; Bird Bags; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks, and every article for the sportsman's use. Shipping supplied with arms, cartridge, cannon balls; having on hand a large supply of muskets, cutlasses, boarding pistols, pikes, &c.

From the number of his hands and their ability as workmen, he can with confidence promise to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch. oct 17

Barron Creek Spring. SOMERSET CO. E. S. MARYLAND. The buildings and grounds of this ancient and improved Springs, situated in the town of TRAVELERS OR VISITANTS in search of Health or Pleasure, for whom the best means of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietor will be provided.

The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride of White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, to which towns STREAMS regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of the country. The waters of these Springs have been recently analysed by Professor DuRoi, of the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE FERROUGINOUS WATERS.

Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of their healing and invigorating waters, have pronounced them the best of their class in the United States. They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases, and debility proceeding from protracted sickness, may be eventually relieved, and vigorous health in a short time restored by their purifying and tonic powers.

The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the sojourn of Ladies and Gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible. LEVIN L. PORTER. Somerset, co. July 18.

JOHN W. MILLIS, COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKER. MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of the BEST MATERIALS

In his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. F. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore to point of style and durability. All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms—Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber, or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

april 11. P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given. J. W. M. Ang.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical LIBRARY Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

The dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have they become in general, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the price of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious are books still however, extremely dear; and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a Publication as that which the Subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canada, has resolved to put it all press forth; and he heretofore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with the approbation of the clergy in general; and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their pastoral duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The Subscriber, therefore, earnestly requests that the Holy Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will enlighten the spiritual conduct of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices which our brethren of other denominations are unfortunately laboring under.

The first Number will be issued on Saturday, November 7th. Terms of Subscription \$1 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.—Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Post masters throughout the country are requested to act as Agents. The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

MORE'S Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a Religion. BISHOP'S History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches. The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Herrington. HAYWARD'S True Church of Christ shown, Hayward's Charity and Truth, Mores Catholic, or Ages of Faith, Mumford's Questions of Questions, Mumford's Catholic Sermonary, Lingard's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church, Popularity of the Faith, Dr. M'Hale's Evidence of the Catholic Church, FLETCHER'S Manners of the Israelites, FLETCHER'S Manners of Christians, Langan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, Bishop Hay's Works, Prince Galitzin's Controversial Writing's, Abbot's Works, O'Leary's Tracts, St. Bonaventura's Life of Christ, Challoner's Meditations, BISHOP'S Book of the Catholic Church, BISHOP'S Festivals and Fasts, BISHOP'S Lives of Saints, &c. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errors.

The above is a Collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the PERIODICAL LIBRARY as soon as received; and able translators will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y. Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for one year. Oct. 3

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON ROBSON LEONARD—Master.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of a generous public, feels leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named new and substantially built Schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore; leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar, and twenty five cents for each meal. All freights intended for the John Edmondson will be thank fully 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 Rob. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concern, will meet with prompt attention.

The public's obdt. serv't. J. E. LEONARD.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY

As received and opened at his store house...

NEW GOODS.

Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices...

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimets, &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally...

Oct. 10 5w (W61)

CHOPTANK BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the resignation of Joseph Williams...

By order, WM. HUGHLETT, Treasurer.

Oct. 24

TEMPERANCE Convention.

At a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Queen Anne's county Temperance Society...

By order of the board, P. B. HOPPER, President.

Oct 24 3t

NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court house door in Easton, on Tuesday...

JHO. M. G. EMORY, Trustee.

Oct 31

SOLOMON BARRETT

Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally...

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Turpines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

The subscriber is prepared with a supply of

PLUGGERS

carefully and well manufactured of the best materials...

WHEAT FANS

With some recent improvements which facilitate the work by concentrating the wind to the proper point.

CORN SHELLERS

of the most approved kinds

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS

A superior article the use of which is particularly advantageous...

GRASS SEEDS, Orchard Grass, Heards, Timothy, &c.

Having an Iron Foundry connected with the establishment I can furnish castings of the best quality for horse power, mill gear, cider mills, &c. &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore

Light Street, Baltimore.

Sept 5

Wanted Immediately.

A woman of good character as a seamstress and housekeeper—For further information apply at this office.

Oct 31 5w

REMOVAL

The subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally...

having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones...

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally...

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 most liberal cash prices.

ENNALLIS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 17

HATS

which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally...

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

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

ENNALLIS ROSZELL.

Easton, Jan. 17

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed at the suit of the state of Maryland, against James Tilton...

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

100c

TAILORING.

The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties...

A New Mode of Cutting.

That has never been practised in Easton; but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments...

FIRST RATE WORKMAN.

That none can surpass, which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style.

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Corner of Saratoga and Courtland Streets, BALTIMORE.

Will be re opened on the first day of September next.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have provided their Seminars with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instructions...

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the School...

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835

ATTENTION

All persons indebted to the subscriber, bond or Book account, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of October next...

SAMUEL MACKAY.

Easton, August 22

FRESH GOODS.

Under a belief that it will be much better for him and his customers in the end...

SAMUEL MACKAY.

Easton, August 22

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally...

ALEXANDER DODD.

Easton, August 22

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Annapolis, Aug. 19, 1835.

ORDERED, That the Adjutant General have one thousand Cartouch Boxes brought from the Armory at Easton to the Armory here...

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.

Sept. 13

A Horse for Sale.

For Sale on reasonable terms a safe and excellent family Horse, seven years old last spring...

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 31

THE FARMER'S AND

RETREAT

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally...

CALEB BROWN.

Easton, August 22

\$100 REWARD.

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

JACOB,

of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high...

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 22

Easton and Baltimore Packet

THE SPLENDID NEW BOAT THOMAS HAYWARD

WILL commence his regular route between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 8th of February...

THOMAS HAYWARD.

Easton, August 22

ATTENTION

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For Sale on reasonable terms a safe and excellent family Horse, seven years old last spring...

WM. H. GROOME.

Easton, Oct. 31

CORN AND PORK WANTED.

Sealed Proposals will be received, either by Wm. A. F. C. Kemp, or the subscriber, until Thursday the 26th November...

WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

Oct 31

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of vendition exponas, to me directed & delivered, by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. in the suit of Thos. Kelly...

SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD, Constable.

Oct. 24, 1835

\$50 REWARD.

Alexander Larrimore, a tenant of mine, left a new house which has not been built more than three months past...

C. L. RHODES.

Sept. 26 - Oct. 3

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Tuesday night last a negro man named

HARRY HUMANN.

about thirty years old, five feet six or eight inches high, well made and very black...

WM. W. HANDLEY.

Sept. 26 - Oct. 3

A STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber's farm some time in March last, a Buffalo heifer, about 4 years old...

C. L. RHODES.

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING.

The undersigned respectfully return their grateful acknowledgments to their friends and the public generally...

J. H. McNEAL.

Sept. 5

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business...

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Easton, August 22

THE SILK CULTURIST

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication...

THOS. S. SHERWOOD.

Oct 31

SAIL MAKING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties...

THOS. S. SHERWOOD.

Oct 31

120,000

Excellent French Shingles, Just received and for sale at the Lumber yard of the subscriber.

GROOME & LOVEDAY.

Easton, Oct. 10.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased one of his farms and sold the one where he resides...

JOSHUA BOON

Oct. 5

For Sale, the well bred Horse IVANHOE.

Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hamblin's old Tom...

FAYETTE GIBSON.

Sept. 26

Notice.

The subscriber will on the 1st of April open a House of Public Entertainment at that long established Tavern house...

Elijah McDowell.

march

\$200 REWARD.

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Easton, Oct. 10.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, issued by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. and to me directed and delivered...

JOS. B. HARRINGTON, Constable.

Oct. 24

Filling Machine

JAMES LUCAS respectfully informs the public, that his Filling Machine is now in complete order...

Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, Sept. 26 1835.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted for the services of the Spring horse Ivanhoe are requested to pay the same to Mr. William Loveday...

HENRY PRICE.

Oct. 10.

RAGS WANTED.

The subscribers will give in cash or goods the highest price for good clean Rags...

W. R. Lucas & Wright.

No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calves' Ball, May 2, 1835.

CHEAP FOR CASH

The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board...

W. R. Lucas & Wright.

No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calves' Ball, May 2, 1835.

COME AND SEE.

Also a first rate New Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit...

J. H. McNEAL.

Sept. 5

TO rent for the next year.

A house and two lots with the improvements at the Chapel, a Windmill, horse and garden.

J. H. McNEAL.

Sept. 5

NEW SADDLERY.

WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY.

Consisting in part of the following articles: Haid Saddle Bins and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Easton, Sept. 26

Tract of Land.

Purchased by Edward Johnston, of Allegany county, Md. sold by the Collector of said county...

EDWARD JOHNSTON.

Cumberland Md. sept. 5, 1835.

THE STEAM BOAT

Gov. WOLCOTT

CAPT. WM. VIRGIN.

Arrangements for 1835.

Will leave Baltimore every Thursday morning for Rockhill, Corica and Chestertown at 9 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Chestertown on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Corica at 10 and Rock Hill at 12 noon.

WM. OWEN—Agent.

March 7

VOL. X

PRINTED AND

Saturday

Alexan

TWO DOLLAR

Per annum, payable

ADVANCE

Not exceeding a

for ONE DOLLAR

cents for every st

Speech of

Delivered at the

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Mr. Chairman

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Saba Gatsup

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, NOVEMBER 14, 1835.

No. 46.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY
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.

Speech of Mr. Webster.

Delivered at the Olean, Oct. 12, 1835,
on the presentation of a silver vase by
the citizens of Boston.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I accept, with grateful respect, the present which, it is your pleasure to make. I value it. It bears an expression of your regard for those political principles which I have endeavored to maintain, and the material was less costly, or the workmanship less elegant, any durable evidence of your approbation could not but give me high satisfaction.

This approbation is the more gratifying, as it is not bestowed for services connected with local questions, or local interests: or which are supposed to have been peculiarly beneficial to yourselves, but for efforts, which had the interests of the whole country for their object, and which were useful, if useful at all, to all who live under the blessings of the constitution and government of the United States.

It is twelve or thirteen years, gentlemen, since I was honored with a seat in congress by the choice of the citizens of Boston. They saw fit to repeat that choice, more than once; and I embrace, with pleasure, this opportunity of expressing to them my sincere and profound sense of obligation for these manifestations of confidence. At a later period, the legislature of the state saw fit to transfer me to another place; and have again renewed that trust; under circumstances which I have felt to impose on me new obligations of duty, and an increased devotion to the political welfare of the country.

Gentlemen, have been years of labor, and not without sacrifices; but both have been more than compensated by the kindness, the good will, and the favorable interpretation with which my discharge of official duties has been received. In this changing world we can hardly say that we possess what is present, and the future is all unknown. But the past is ours. Its acquisitions, and its enjoyments are safe. And among these acquisitions, among the treasures of the past most to be cherished and preserved, I shall ever reckon the proofs of esteem and confidence, which I have received from the citizens of Boston and the legislature of Massachusetts.

In one respect, gentlemen, your present oppresses me. It overcomes me by its tone of commendation. It assigns to me a character of which I feel I am not worthy. "The defender of the constitution" is a title quite too high for me. He who shall prove himself the ablest among the able men of the country, he who shall serve it longest among those who may serve it long, he on whose labors, all the stars of hereditary fortune shall shed their selectest influence, will have praise enough, and reward enough, at the end of his political and earthly career, though that career may have been as bright as the track of the sun across the sky, the marble under which he sleeps, and that much better record, the grateful breaths of his living countrymen, shall pronounce him "the defender of the constitution." It is enough for me, gentlemen, to be connected, in the most humble manner, with the defence and maintenance of this great wonder of modern times, and this certain wonder of all future times. It is enough for me to stand in the ranks, and only to be counted as one of its defenders.

The constitution of the United States, I am confident, will protect the name and the memory, both of its founders and of its friends—even of its humblest friends. It will impart to both something of its own ever memorable and enduring distinction. I had almost said something of its own everlasting remembrance.

Centuries hence, when the vicissitudes of human affairs shall have broken it, if ever they shall break it, into fragments, every shattered column, every displaced foundation stone, shall yet be sure to bring them all into recollection, and attract to them the respect and gratitude to mankind.

Gentlemen, it is to pay respect to this constitution—it is to manifest your attachment to it—your sense of its value, and your devotion to its true principles, that you have sought this occasion. It is not to pay an ostentatious personal compliment. If it were, it would be unworthy both of you and of me. It is not to manifest attachment to individuals, independent of all considerations of principle—if it were, I should feel it my duty to tell you, friends as you are, that you were doing that which, at this very moment, constitutes one of the most threatening dangers to the constitution itself.

Your gift would have no value in my eyes—this occasion would be regarded by me as an idle pageant, if I did not know that they are both but idols, chosen by you, to signify your attachment to the true principles of the constitution—your fixed purpose, so far as in you lies, to maintain those principles, and your resolution to support public men, and stand by them, so long, and no longer, than they shall support and stand by the constitution of the country—"The constitution of the country?"

Gentlemen, often as I am called to contemplate this subject, its importance always rises and magnifies itself, more and more, before me. I cannot view its preservation as a concern of narrow extent, or temporary duration. On the contrary, I see in it a vast interest, which is to run down with the generations of men, and to spread over a great portion of the earth, with a direct, and over the rest with an indirect, but a most powerful influence. When I speak of it here, in this thick crowd of fellow citizens and friends, I yet behold, thronging about me, a much larger & more imposing crowd. I see a united rush of the present and the future. I see all the patriotic of our land, and our own time, I see also the many millions of their posterity, and I see, too, the lovers of human liberty, from every part of the earth—from beneath the oppression of thrones and hierarchies, and dynasties—from amidst the darkness of ignorance, degradation and despotism, into which any ray of political light has penetrated—I see all those countless multitudes gather about us, and I hear their united and earnest voices, conjuring us, in whose charge the treasure now is, to hold on, add hold on to the last, by that which is our own highest employment, and their best hope.

Filled with these sentiments, gentlemen, and having, through my political life, hitherto, always acted under the deepest conviction of their truth and importance, it is natural that I should have regarded the preservation of the constitution as the first great political object to be secured. But I claim no exclusive merit. I should deem it especially, unbecoming and unjust in me, to separate myself, in this respect from other public servants of the people of Massachusetts. The distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, in the representation of the city, their associates from other districts of the state; and my late worthy and most highly esteemed colleague, are entitled, one and all, to a full share in the public approbation. If accidental circumstances, or a particular position, have sometimes rendered me more prominent, equal patriotism and equal zeal have yet made them equally deserving. It were invidious to enumerate these fellow-laborers, or to discriminate among them. Long may they live! and I could hardly express a better wish for the interest and honor of the States, than that the public men, who may follow them, may be as disinterested, as patriotic, and as able as they have proved themselves.

There have been, gentlemen, it is true, anxious moments. That was an anxious occasion, to which the gentleman who has addressed me in your behalf, has alluded; I mean the debate in January, 1830. It seemed to me then that the constitution was about to be abandoned. Threatened with most serious dangers, it was not only not defended, but attacked, as I thought and weakened & wounded in its vital powers and faculties, by those to whom the country naturally looked for its defence and protection. It appeared to me that the union was about to go to pieces, before the people were at all aware of the extent of the danger. The occasion was not sought, but forced upon us; it seemed to me momentous, and I confess that I felt that even the little that I could do, in such a crisis, was called for by every motive which could be addressed to a lover of the constitution. I took a part in the debate, therefore with my whole heart already in the subject, and careless for every thing in the result, except the judgment which the people of the U. States should form, upon the questions involved in the discussion. I believe that judgment has been definitely pronounced; but nothing is due to me beyond the merit of having made an earnest effort to present the true question to the people, and to invoke for it that attention from them, which its high importance appeared to me to demand.

The Constitution of the United States, gentlemen, is of a peculiar structure. Our whole system is peculiar. It is fashioned according to no existing model, likened to no precedent, and yet founded on principles, which lie at the foundation of all free governments, wherever such governments exist. It is a complicated system. It is elaborate, and in some sense, artificial, in its composition. We have twenty four state sovereignties, all exercising legislative, judicial, and executive powers. Some of the sovereignties, or states, had long existed, and subject only to the restraint of the power of the parent country, and been accustomed to the forms and to the exercise of the powers of representative republics. Others of them, are new creations, coming into existence only under the constitution itself; but all now standing on an equal footing.

The general government under which all States are united, is not, as has been justly remarked by Mr. Gray, a confederation. It is much more than a confederation. It is a popular representative government, with all the departments, and all the functions and organs of such a government. But it is still a limited, a restrained, a severely guarded government. It exists under a written Constitution, and all that human wisdom could do, is done, to define its powers, and to prevent their abuse. It is placed in what was supposed to be the safest medium between dangerous authority, on the one hand, and debility and inefficiency on the other. I think that happy medium was found, by the exercise of the greatest political sagacity, and the influence of the highest good fortune. We cannot move the system either way, without the probability of butful change and as experience has taught us its safety and its usefulness, when left where it is, our duty is a plain one.

It cannot be doubted that a system thus complicated, must be accompanied by more or less of danger, in every stage of its existence. It has not the simplicity of despotism. It is not a plain column, that stands self-poised and self-supported. Nor is it a loose, irregular, un-fixed and undefined system of rule, which admits of constant and violent changes, without losing its character. But it is a balanced and guarded system: a system of checks & controls; a system, in which powers are carefully delegated, and as carefully limited; a system, in which the symmetry of the parts is designed to produce an aggregate whole, which shall be favorable to personal liberty, favorable to public prosperity, and favorable to national glory. And who can deny, that by a trial of fifty years, this American system of government has proved itself capable of conferring all these blessings?

These years have been years of great agitation, throughout the civilized world. In the course of them the face of Europe has been completely changed.—Old and corrupt governments have been destroyed, and new ones, erected in their places. have been destroyed, too, sometimes in rapid succession. Yet through all the extraordinary, the most extraordinary events of the present age, the government of the United States has stood, and has afforded security for liberty, for property, and for reputation to all its citizens.

That it has had many dangers, that it has not critical moments, is certain. That it has now dangers, and that a crisis is now before it, is equally clear, in my judgment. But it has hitherto been preserved, and vigilance and patriotism may rescue it again.

Our dangers, gentlemen, are not from without. We have nothing to fear from foreign powers, except those interruptions of the occupations of life which all wars occasion. The dangers to our system as a system, do not spring from that quarter. On the contrary, the pressure of foreign hostility would be most likely to unite us, and to strengthen our union, by an augmented sense of its utility and necessity. But our dangers, are from within. I do not now speak of those dangers which have in all ages beset republican governments, such as luxury among the rich, the corruption of public officers, and the general degradation of public morals. I speak only of those peculiar dangers to which the structure of our government particularly exposes it, in addition to all ordinary dangers.—These rise among ourselves, they spring up at home, and the evil which they now threaten is no less than disunion, or the overthrow of the whole system. Local feelings, and local parties; a notion sometimes sedulously cultivated, of opposite interests, in different portions of the union, evil prophecies respecting its duration, cool calculations upon the benefits of separation, a narrow feeling, that cannot embrace all the states as one country, an unsocial, anti-national, and half-belligerent spirit, which sometimes betrays itself,—all these undoubtedly are causes which affect more or less, our prospect of holding together. All these are unpropitious influences.

The constitution, again, is founded on compromise, and the most perfect and absolute good faith, in regard to every stipulation of this kind contained in it, is indispensable to its preservation. Every attempt to accomplish even the best purposes, every attempt to grasp that which is regarded as an immediate good, in violation of these stipulations, is full of danger to the whole constitution. I need not say also, that possible collision between the general and state governments, always has been, is, and ever must be, a source of danger to be strictly watched by wise men.

But, gentlemen, as I have spoken of dangers now, in my judgment, actually existing, I will state at once my opinions on that point, without fear and without reserve. I reproach no man, I accuse no man; but I speak of things, as they appear to me, and I speak of principles and practices, which I deem most alarming. I think, then, gentlemen, that a great and practical change is going on in the constitution, which, if not checked, must completely alter its whole character. This change consists in the diminution of the just powers of congress on the one hand, & in the vast increase of

executive authority on the other. The government of the U. States, in the aggregate, or the legislative power of congress, seems to be fast losing, one after another, its accustomed powers. One by one, they are practically struck out of the constitution. What has become of the power of internal improvement? Does it remain in the constitution, or is it erased by the repeated exercise of the president's veto, and the acquiescence of all who call themselves his friends, in whatever their own opinions of the constitution may be? The power to create a national bank—a power exercised for forty years, approved by all presidents, and by congress at all times, and sanctioned by a solemn adjudication of the supreme court—is it not true that the constitution, in compliance with what has been openly called the interests of the party? May more, that great power of protecting domestic industry, who can tell me whether that power is now regarded as in the constitution, or out of it?

But if it be true, that the diminution of the just powers of congress, in these particulars, has been attempted, and attempted with more or less success, it is still more obvious, I think, that the executive power of the government has been dangerously increased. It is spread, in the first place, over all that ground, from which the legislative power of congress is driven. Congress can no longer establish a bank controlled by the laws of the United States, amenable to the authority, and open, at all times, to the examination and inspection of the legislature.—It is no longer constitutional to make such a bank; for the safe custody of the public treasure. But of the thousand state corporations already existing, it is constitutional for the executive government to select such as it pleases, to entrust the public money to their keeping, without responsibility to the laws of the United States. Without the duty of exhibiting their concerns, at any time, to the committees of congress, and with no other guards or securities, than such as executive discretion, on the one hand, and the banks themselves on the other, permit.

It is not every thing in the nature of public improvements, which is forbidden.—It is only the selection of objects is not with congress. Whatever appears to the executive discretion to be of a proper nature or such as comes within certain not very intelligible limits, may be tolerated. And even with respect to the tariff itself, while as a system it is denounced as unconstitutional, it is probable some portions of it might find favor.

But it is not the frequent use of the power of the veto—it is not the readiness with which men yield their own opinions, and see important power practically obliterated from the constitution, in order to, subvert the interest of party—it is not even all this, which furnishes, at the present moment, the most striking demonstration of the increase of executive authority. It is the use of the power of patronage, it is the universal giving and taking away of all place and office, for reasons no way connected with the public service, or the faithful execution of the laws—it is this which threatens all the true principles of the government. Patronage is reduced to a system. It is used as the paternity of the property of party. Every office is a largess, a bounty, a favor; and it is expected to be compensated by service and fealty. A numerous and well-disciplined corps of office-holders, acting with activity and zeal and with incredible union of purpose, is attempting to seize on the strong posts, and to control effectually, the expression of the public will. As has been said of the Turks in Europe, they are not so much mingled with us, as encamped upon us. And it is lamentable, that the party which preys in a time of general prosperity, predaes, among a great majority of the people, a disregard to the efforts and objects of this well trained and effective corps.—But, gentlemen, the principle is vicious; it is destructive and ruinous, and whether it produces its work of disunion today or to-morrow, it must produce it in the end. It must destroy the balance of the government, and so destroy the government itself. The government of the United States controls the army, the navy, the custom house, the post-office, the land office, and other great sources of patronage. What have the states to oppose to all this?—And if the states shall see all this patronage if they shall see every office under this government, in all its ramifications, united with every other office, and all acting steadily to a design, to reduce political effect, even in state governments, it is possible not to perceive that they will ere long regard the whole government of the Union with distrust and jealousy, and finally with fear and hatred.

Among other evils, it is the tendency of this system to stir party feelings and party spirit to their utmost excess. It involves not only opinions and principles, but the results of life and the means of living; the contest of party executive itself becomes but the mere point of concentration of party power; and where executive power is exercised; or is claimed for the supposed

benefit of party, party will approve and justify it. When did heated and exasperated party ever complain of its leaders for seizing on new extents of power? This system of government has been openly avowed. Officers of trust are declared, from high places, to be the regular spoils of party victory, and all that is furnished out of the public purse, as a reward for labor in the public service becomes thus a boon, offered to personal devotion and partisan service. The uncontrolled power of removal in the spring which moves all this machinery, and I verily believe the government in, and will be, in serious danger, till some check is placed on that power. To combine and consolidate a great party by the influence of personal hopes, to govern by the patronage of office, to exercise the power of removal at pleasure, in order to render that patronage effectual, this seems to be the sum & substance of the political systems of the times. I am sorry to say, that the germ of this system had its first being in the Senate.

The policy being in the last year of Mr. Adam's administration, when nominations, made by him to fill vacancies occurring by death or resignation, were postponed, by a vote of the majority of the Senate, to a period beyond the fourth of March then next; and this was done with no other view than that of giving the patronage of these appointments to the man coming President. The nomination of a judge of the Supreme Court, among others, was thus disposed of.—The regular action of the government was, in this manner deranged, and undue and unjustly obtained patronage came to be received as among the ordinary means of government. Some of the gentlemen who concurred in this vote, have since probably, seen occasion to regret it. But they thereby let loose the lion of executive prerogative, and they have not yet found out how they can drive it back again to its cage.—The debates in the Senate on these questions, in the session of 1825, 1829, are not public; but I take this occasion to say, that the minority of the Senate, as it was then constituted, including among

against this innovation upon the constitution for days and for weeks; but we contended in vain. The doctrine of patronage thus got a foothold in the government. A general removal from office followed, exciting, at first, no small share of public attention; but every exertion of the power rendered its exercise in the next case still easier, till removal at will has become the actual system on which the government is administered.

It is hardly a fit occasion gentlemen, to go into the history of this power of removal. It was declared to exist, in the days of Washington, by a very small majority in each house of Congress.—It has been considered, as existing to the present time. But no man expected it to be used as a mere arbitrary power; and those who maintained its existence, declared, nevertheless, that it would justly become matter of impeachment, if it should be used for purposes, such as those to which the most blind among us must admit they have recently seen it habitually applied. I had the highest respect for those who originally concurred in this construction of the constitution. But as discreet men of the day were divided on the question; as Madison and other distinguished names were on one side, and Gerry and other distinguished names on the other, one may now differ from either, without incurring the imputation of arrogance, since he must differ from some of them; and I confess my judgment would have been that the power of removal did not belong to the President alone, but it was but a part of the power of appointment, since the power of appointing one man to office, implies the power of vacating that office, by removing another out of it; and as the whole power of appointment is granted, not to the President alone, but to the President and Senate, the true interpretation of the constitution would have carried the power of removal into the same hands. I have, however, so, recently expressed my sentiments on this point, in another place, that it would be improper to pursue this line of observation further.

In the course of the last session, gentlemen, several bills passed the Senate, intended to correct abuses, to restrain useless expenditures, to curtail the discretionary authority of public officers, and to control government patronage. The post office bill, the custom house bill, and the bill respecting the tenure of office, were all of this class. None of them, however, received the favorable consideration of the other house I believe, that in all these respects a real, honest reform, is decidedly necessary to the security of the constitution; and while I continue in public life, I shall not halt in my endeavors to produce it. It is time to bring back the government to its true character of an agency for the people. It is time to declare that offices, created for the people, are public trusts, not private spoils. It is time to bring each and every Department within its true original limits. It is time to assert, on one hand, the just powers of Congress, in their full

extent, and to resist, on the other, the progress and rapid growth of executive authority. These, gentlemen, are my opinions. I have spoken them frankly, and without reserve. Under present circumstances, I should wish to avoid any concealment and to state my political opinions, in their full length and breadth. I desire not to stand before the country as a man of no opinions, or of such a mixture of opposite opinions, that the result has no character at all. On the contrary, I am desirous of standing as one who is bound to his own consistency by the frankest avowal of his sentiment, on all important and interesting occasions. I am not partly for the constitution, and partly against; I am wholly for it, for it altogether, for it is it; and for the exercise when occasion requires, of all its just powers as they have heretofore been exercised by Washington, and the great men who have followed him in its administration.

I disclaim, altogether, the character of an uncommitted man. I am committed fully committed; committed to the full extent of all that I am, and all that I hope, to the constitution of the country, to its law and revenue, to its defense and maintenance, to its warm commendation to every American heart, and to its vindication and just praise, before all mankind. And I am committed against every thing, which, in any judgment, may weaken, endanger, or destroy it. I am committed against the encouragement of local parties & local feelings; I am committed against all fostering anti-national spirit; I am committed against the slightest infringement of the original compromise, on which the constitution was founded; I am committed against any and every derangement of the powers of the several departments of the government, against any derogation from the constitutional authority of congress, and especially against all extension of executive power; and I am committed against any attempt to rule the free people of this country by the power and the patronage of the government itself. I am committed fully and entirely committed, gentlemen, are my opinions. I have purposely avowed them, with the utmost frankness. They are not the sentiments of the moment, but the result of much reflection, and of some experience in the affairs of the country. I believe them to be such sentiments as are alone compatible with the permanent prosperity of the country, or the long continuance of its Union.

And now gentlemen, having thus solemnly avowed these sentiments, and these convictions; if you should find me hereafter to be false to them, or to falter in their support, I now conjure you, by all the duty you owe your country, by all your hopes of her prosperity & renown, by all your love for the general cause of liberty, throughout the world—I conjure you, that renouncing me as a recreant, you yourselves go on; right on—straight forward, in maintaining with your utmost zeal, and with all your power, the true principles of the best, the happiest, the most glorious constitution of a free government, with which it has pleased Providence, in any age, to bless any of the nations of the earth.

WHEAT—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
The New York Farmer publishes a letter from Rev. Mr. Coleman, announcing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly.

The grain fly or insect, which for a few years past has been destructive to wheat in many parts of the country, has this year extended its ravages, and excited wherever he made his appearance, very serious alarm. An eminent farmer in the State of New York writes to me a year since, that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crops were so much injured that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I knew another instance in the same State where, though the straw was large and the appearance promising, yet from thirty bushels sown not more than seven were obtained. I have known other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter, and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut, I have heard complaints everywhere, and seen hundreds and hundreds of acres so destroyed that the grain they would yield would hardly pay for reaping. Besides this, the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat; and had been found this year in the oats; the progress of the insect has been about forty miles a year; and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical and extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grains.

The habit of the insects has not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain has been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat fields in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to alight upon the kernel of bud; to ascend it, and then descending in the inner side, to deposit his egg between the stalk and the kernel. I purposely avoid the use of all

just powers of Congress, in their full extent, and to resist, on the other, the progress and rapid growth of executive authority. These, gentlemen, are my opinions. I have spoken them frankly, and without reserve. Under present circumstances, I should wish to avoid any concealment and to state my political opinions, in their full length and breadth. I desire not to stand before the country as a man of no opinions, or of such a mixture of opposite opinions, that the result has no character at all. On the contrary, I am desirous of standing as one who is bound to his own consistency by the frankest avowal of his sentiment, on all important and interesting occasions. I am not partly for the constitution, and partly against; I am wholly for it, for it altogether, for it is it; and for the exercise when occasion requires, of all its just powers as they have heretofore been exercised by Washington, and the great men who have followed him in its administration.

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scientific terms, wishing to be understood by common farmers. From this egg the worm is generated, which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husks in which are found several small worm-like creatures, about an eighth of an inch in length. As the work of destruction is now completed, any further observation of his habits are of no importance, unless we can some way reach so as to destroy the germ of the future insect. No preparation of the seed or ground, has yet been found effectual to this end.

The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in great numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial security as the season for the flies has passed away before the wheat was in condition for their attack. Spring wheat sown as late as the 20th of May has in a great measure escaped some sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June has been untouched though in case of such very late sowing the farmer will be very fortunate if, in attempting to escape the fly, he does not get stung by the frost.

I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, what there is reason to believe will prove an effectual, as it is a reasonable and feasible preventive. Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It is commended to me on a late tour of agriculture in inquiry and observation, by Dr. Eliquett Lyman, of Lancaster, N. H. an intelligent, enlightened and practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from twenty five to thirty bushels per acre. It consists in the application of fine slacked lime to the wheat just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it, taking his proper breadth or cast to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple. The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and the stalk. It is, of course, an animal substance. The lime or alkali mixing with the dew, is carried down upon it, and neutralizes or destroys it. Dr. Lyman has now tried this preventive 3 successive years, and has invariably as he assures me, saved his crops while those of his neighbors have been destroyed.

I visited at the same time, the field of Mr. Bellows in the same town, who had been advised by Doctor Lyman to make this application. The field consisted of several acres. He did it, and it has proved successful, & what is strongly confirmatory of the value of this remedy, is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr. Bellows, adjoining his estate, which was not treated, was nearly destroyed by the fly.

These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr. Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr. Bellows, which, as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received an indirect and indefinite communication, that the same experiment has been successfully made in Gilmanton, N. H. but I have not yet been able to obtain either the name or the details.

HENRY COLLEMAN.
Meadowbanks, Sept. 15th, 1835.

TEXAS.—The last New Orleans papers furnish the following intelligence from Texas:

From the Bee.
We have been permitted to read a private letter dated Brazoria, 8th Oct. in which it is stated that the inhabitants of that place, are every day alarmed by the Mexicans; that some two or three hundred of the latter had proceeded to Gonzalez, about 150 miles distant, and demanded the arms and ammunition of the Americans; and on being refused they attacked the town but were repulsed with the loss of 30 or 40 killed or wounded, none being killed on the part of the Texans. The writer states that there are about 5000 Texans in the interior, battling with the Mexican troops, and that about 2000 of the latter were to have been at the mouth of the Brazos on the 23rd inst. The Brazorians are building a fort to give their visitors a warm welcome.

We have also seen a call to arms of the freedom of Texas, dated Camp of the volunteers, and signed by several of the influential Texans to their fellow citizens. They state that at the action of the 2d at Gonzalez, the Mexican commander was slain. The rifles of Americans are no trifles in deciding the fate of military officers.

We have learned that a letter of the 12th inst. from Brazoria, was received last evening, in which it is stated that the Texian General General Houston, had taken the town of San Antonia or Bexar, with 1000 men under his command. The Mexicans had retired at the approach of the Texians, and the city was taken without resistance. It is also stated that a convoy of 80,000 belonging to General Cos had fallen into the hands of the Texans.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.
We have never been called upon, (says the Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 30th ult.) to record a more diabolical act, than was perpetrated on Ford creek, on Saturday night, by some person or persons unknown. The house of Mr. Smiths was forcibly entered, the inmates most inhumanly butchered, several valuable articles stolen, and the splendid dwelling of Mr. S. and the bodies of thirteen murdered individuals entirely consumed. Among them were Mr. S. and wife and five children, and six others whose names our informant could not learn, as they were German emigrants, and journeying to some of the upper districts. Suspicion rests upon a white man who was seen dodging about the neighborhood for some days before, but has not been seen since. We understand that a reward of \$10,000 is

offered for the perpetrator of this horrid act.

ANOTHER GENUINE LETTER.—The Washington papers contain a Boarding School advertisement, with the following puff direct from General Jackson. It is almost equal to the famous letter to the Pittsburg boot maker.

From the President of the U. States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18th, 1835.
Dear Madam:—I took much pleasure in reading your Prospectus of a Boarding School for Young Ladies in this city. As it appears to me to be well adapted to the system of instruction which improves the affections at the same time that it cultivates the intellect of the female mind, allow me to express the hope that it may be rewarded with entire success.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

This letter carries internal evidence of its genuineness on its face. Who but an accomplished Doctor of Laws, would have been guilty of perpetrating that beautiful and explicit idea, "the intellect of the female mind."—Lynchburg Virginian

HARRISON—THE PRESS.
Paulsboro Advertiser and the United States Gazette, in Philadelphia, the Register, Winchester, Expositor, Calhoun Gazette, Jamaica Journal, York Republican, Lewistown Gazette, Huntington Journal, Westport Reporter, Franklin Intelligencer, Columbia Register, Muncy Telegraph, Berks and Schuylkill Journal, a German paper in Harrisburg, and the German paper in Somerset, have all raised the Harrison flag, since the governor's election, in Pennsylvania. The Kennebec Journal, in Maine, and the Detroit Journal, both leading papers, have declared for Harrison.

(From the N. Y. American of Monday.)

The Future.—As the period for the meeting of Congress approaches, it becomes more interesting to examine the course which the opponents of the Baltimore steam quackery should pursue. Our own opinions have never varied on that point. With such a candidate as Daniel Webster, combining in a high degree, every moral, intellectual and political requisite for the station of President, it seemed to us labor lost to say the least—to look elsewhere. But the very lustre of Mr. Webster's talents and services was deemed by some, an obstacle to his success, and middling men, and middling talents, it was argued, would be more acceptable to the people.

Hence, in part, the nomination of Hugh L. White; but that fell dead from the outset here, and in all the Atlantic States. The name of Wm. H. Harrison has more recently been urged on public attention, and efforts—a little too much in the *hurry style* to be quite becoming in those who have so loudly protested against that style on the part of the Jacksonites—have been strenuously made in his behalf.

We have from the beginning been skeptical of the subject, and when called upon to surrender our preference for Mr. Webster in behalf of Gen. Harrison, because of the ready acceptance which the latter found among the people, have asked for the evidence of this alleged fact: we have not seen it. On the contrary, in the complexion of the recent returns from Ohio—claimed as beyond all peradventure for him—we find that the Van Buren tickets have gained largely. The election, we admit, seems to have passed without much excitement or effort; but the very absence and lack of these, prove indifference respecting the nomination of Gen. Harrison. In these, and other indications, we find the strongest motives for an adherence by the Whigs to the candidate of their preference and their pride, DANIEL WEBSTER. The plea of "expediency" even, to which he was to be surrendered, is found wanting, and if it is not expedient, to give him our whole and hearty support—it is surely not unwise, and cannot be unavailing. We know that there are thousands in this city, who share these sentiments, and who would rejoice in some fitting public opportunity, of giving expression and unity to their wishes and efforts. The time for such expression is now come, and we may assume, we think, without much risk of deceiving or being deceived, that some pretty decisive movement will soon be made in this city, by the friends of Daniel Webster and the Constitution.

The Globe says, of Mr. Van Buren, "we doubt he will, there will be no change of policy." &c. If the skies should fall, there is a possibility that we might catch larks.—If Van Buren is chosen President, Isaac Hill may be sent minister to England; Dutee J. France may be appointed Secretary of State; Rucker may be constituted court physician, on the condition, however, that he will physician none but the opposition—in short, there is no telling what may not happen, if Mr. Van Buren succeeds General Jackson. What a provoking, self-sufficient, and ugly little word is this same ill! As Beau Shatterly said of the parish register, "it is a—impudent invention." An "expunging resolution" ought to be passed against it.—Atlas.

The Globe moralizes quite pathetically upon the defection of Pennsylvania from the standard of Van Buren and Johnson. It says: "the result teaches to our real friends lessons of forbearance, harmony and forgiving energy hereafter, which will, we trust, lead to a signal victory on their part, in any future contest." Forbearance and forgiving energy! The Globe must have provided itself with a new vocabulary.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.
The next Presidency. We deem it scarcely necessary to repeat our conviction, than Daniel Webster is, and will continue to be, the strongest candidate for the Whig party to obtain for the Presidency. His devotion to the Constitution, his great legal attainments, his statesman-like qualities—and above all, his patriotism, and the purity of his public and private character—have so identified him with the principles for which the Whigs contend, that there is honor even in defeat while maintaining the claims of such a man for the first station in the country. For we do not hesitate to declare, we would rather be defeated in our own country, than to see the Whig party purchase success at any one of the great principles which they and the Whig party States are identified.

(From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.)

THE PRESIDENCY.—The diversity of opinion among the Whigs as to the individual to be supported by them as the successor of General Jackson in opposition to Martin Van Buren, shows a preference for Mr. Webster, and others show an inclination to support General Harrison. We have already approved our preference for Mr. Webster, and have no hesitation in saying, that we still prefer him. In supporting him, we feel that we are acting upon the principle upon which a Republican form of government can be sustained, and that the best, the ablest, and the most experienced men should be called to fill the highest offices of the government. Mr. Webster's transcendent abilities have so long been admired by his countrymen, have been so often and so successfully exerted in the Legislature, in the country, and in defence of our Constitution, that it were idle to dwell upon them; his very name carries with it the idea of eloquence, of profound learning, of independence, uncompromising hostility to corruption and tyranny, & the most ardent patriotism and attachment to the Constitution. It is said, however, that he wants popularity, that he has never taken pains to win the affections of the multitude by those means which artful politicians and popular favorites resort to, and that he cannot, therefore, rely upon their support. If this be true, and we are not disposed to deny that it is, it is only another proof that the country is on the downward road, and that its fate will be easily foretold. If the Whigs of the demagogue are to prevail, and the most brilliant talents, and the most faithful public services—then farewell to our Republic—farewell to all our Constitutional Liberty—farewell to all that gives us respect in the eyes of other nations.—Our liberty is not worth the blood it costs, and our institutions are degraded to be come a by word in the mouths of the demagogue.

principles and take their effect men. It is in indecision that ground is given for fears and doubts—decide at once on your best men, and the right of the decision, as well as the pride and love of country will cause all to flock to your standard.—Don't hesitate.—Ed. Gazette

SCRAPS.

From the Louisville Journal.
The New Hampshire Patriot, Isaac Hill's paper, says with much apparent indignation and scorn: "One of the principal agitators of the slave question in this State, George Kimball, Esq., and his family, sit at table with half a dozen colored people." That may be, but where is Kimball's offence against the decencies of civilized life more gross and disgusting than that of Isaac Hill's candidate for the Vice Presidency? Has not Col. Johnson been sitting at the same table with blacks, his own flesh and blood, during the last twenty years? Yes—and he repeats the offence every day of his life. We know a highly respectable gentleman, who testifies, that he dined a few days ago with the Colonel, and that a half-negroess officiated at the head of the table. And yet Johnson is to be suffered with public honors, and poor Kimball to be hissed from society. Is it not, fellow-citizens?

The Winchester Virginian says: "General Jackson was elected to the Presidency in 1832, and Mr. Van Buren will be elected in 1836." The editor is right in his history, but not in his prophecy.—He can see the past, but not the future. He is like Coleridge's man of maxims: he has but one eye, and that is in the back of his head.

The Advertiser quotes the remarks of the Pittsburgh Advocate upon the subject of Gen. Harrison's popularity, describing it as a Whig paper. We need only state in reply, that the editor of the Advocate supports *Mullinberg* for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania;—Who cares for the authority of such Whigs?

The editor of the Alabama Times sends us a prospectus, and wishes that he shall be "extremely happy" we will give his paper some sort of notice.—Well, sir—it is the poorest she in Alabama, and you are the most contemptible editor. There are you "extremely happy" now?

WHAT NEXT.—The infame Globe for want of a sounder pretext calamity has abused Jugs White, for bridging the same house with Messrs. Calhoun, Tagwell and McDuffie, and sending his son to study law with Dan Webster. The dirty scavengers of a Kitchen

would carry out if they could the division lines of party to such an extent as to render the minority barely tolerated on the free soil of their nativity. The time for the punishment of these miscreants is at hand.

[Albany Dai. Adv.]

For the Boston Gazette.
UNION DORCAS SOCIETY.

The board of officers of the Union Dorcas Society of Boston, in obedience to the requirement of the constitution, presents to the society, the reports of their proceedings; and as it will constitute the first annual report, the board feel peculiar emotions of gratitude to the author of all good, for having put in the minds of the individuals who compose this society, the principle of benevolence which has prompted the organization of an institution so well calculated to relieve and alleviate the sufferings and miseries of a portion of our fellow beings. Perhaps few, if any of the benevolent associations with which the age is blessed, come more immediately or more efficiently to the aid of suffering humanity, than does the Dorcas Society.

The grand principle of this association, upon which the board act, is to seek the necessities, the poor, the afflicted, and to tender them substantial aid, by feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, providing fuel for such as are without this essential article, during the inclemencies of winter, and in endeavoring to lead the sufferers to the fountains of happiness, who invites all mankind to feed upon him as the bread of life. Such are the interesting duties that were imposed on the board twelve months since, and we would that we could describe the various scenes of misery and wretchedness, which have passed under our notice, in their true colors, and give the society an adequate idea of that spiritual darkness which enshrouds the minds of many who live in this land of Bibles, where the Gospel is carried to every man's door.

We shall not however attempt this description, but invite attention more particularly to the transactions of the board, by which it may be seen that the foregoing observations are correct. Grateful should glow in our hearts, on being permitted to present the society on this interesting occasion; with a detail of our proceedings. But the joy that swells our bosoms must be mixed with a melancholy pleasure, whilst we refer to the advisory fact, that one of our board has gone from the toils and privations of mortality to enjoy the blissful scenes, that lie beyond the boundaries of time. She was permitted to aid in the labors of the board during the inclemencies of the past winter and spring, and even until autumn had made its appearance.—But ere the leaves which she had seen put forth in the spring had fallen by autumn blights and frosts, our beloved sister CHARLES ANN LITTLE fell into the silent

grave. Her death, we are informed, was the result of a long illness, and she was a devoted friend, we sorrow not as those who are without hope, for she died in hope of immortal blessedness.

We must now turn from these contemplations, to dwell on others less pleasing, but such as are calculated to stir every power in the feeling soul to exertion in behalf of those who are suffering temporarily and spiritually.

The month of November was occupied by the board chiefly in making preparatory arrangements for the approaching winter.—Materials were obtained by purchase and donation to be manufactured into comforts and wearing apparel, and other arrangements made to further the plans of the board. In the latter part of the month it was found necessary, from the severity of the weather, to make a distribution of several articles of clothing and some comforts. In December the board continued to obtain materials for clothing, &c. and to prepare them according to the probable necessities of the needy; of which, they had now considerable information, derived from actual observation, made whilst visiting that class of the community most likely to stand in need of our assistance. The condition of many of our fellow-beings was such as excited astonishment in the minds of the visiting committees, and called forth renewed exertions from the board. This month eleven cases of suffering were alleviated by the bestowment of wearing apparel and comforts.

The month of January was a season of severity, and consequently required much activity and exertion to ascertain and relieve the necessitous. The labors of the committee for this month, were arduous, as will appear from the fact, that relief was afforded in forty cases, by providing food, clothing and fuel. The distress and misery of many cases that came under the notice of the committee were greater than could be imagined by any; but those who witnessed the wretchedness found in many families, where poverty and disease prevailed to the exclusion of almost every comfort of life. And what is to be most lamented is the lamentable fact that the majority of those to whom relief was tendered, a total disregard to religion is manifested. But on the other hand a number were assisted who are in every respect worthy; being industrious pious people, whose necessities arose from sickness, &c.

The weather in February continuing cold and severe, the duties of the committee for this month, became important, and required considerable activity; as will be seen by reference to the report, which shows that twenty-eight cases were attended to, by imparting substantial aid in coffee, sugar, meal, flour, &c. together with wearing apparel and wood. Some to whom assistance was rendered in this month were sufferers indeed. One case will show something of the destitute and

suffering condition of some to whom our labors have been applied. The committee visited a poor woman who was very sick, the Physician had seen her; she was confined to her bed, in a room without fire, and she had nothing to nourish her sinking frame. Some persons may think this improbable; and so it should be, in a community like this; but alas! too many of our neighbors know from sad experience that such things do occur, even in this land of plenty. To show the spiritual condition of those individuals to whom we have administered, we will give an extract from the report of the committee for February. They say, "with regard to the spiritual condition of those poor creatures, your committee are compelled to report them (with the exception of a few individuals) almost involved in heathenish darkness! Being destitute of the knowledge of God, and regardless of his worship.—We have humbly endeavored to convince them of their danger, and to invite them through repentance and faith to the Lord Jesus. We find the only apology they can give for not attending worship, is the want of suitable clothing." Here are serious and solemn subjects for the pious and feeling hearts. May they be properly improved by every one to whom they are made known.

The committee for March extended assistance to fifteen cases of suffering humanity; a number of which, were in every particular as destitute as those we had previously assisted. The committee for this term, also refer to want of Gospel influence on the hearts and lives of many who came under their notice. As the weather in April was unusually cold and severe for the season, and many being sick at that time, the committee felt it incumbent upon them to bestow relief in thirty two cases. Some to whom the committee were called in their routine of duty, closed their eyes forever in death, and left suffering families; these were assisted as far as our means would enable us to do.

As the spring progressed, the weather became more mild and propitious; so that the labors of life could be carried on more efficiently, the demands for our assistance decreased. During the month of May, the Committee found only six cases that required aid. One of those breathed her last, and the committee furnished articles for a decent interment of her remains, and had them committed to her mother earth.

Since this period the committee have not found it necessary to render much assistance to those persons, who have heretofore required aid. Regular enquiries and observations have been made respecting the condition and wants of those who were most likely to need assistance, but we have had the satisfaction to find them in general providing for themselves; a few cases only excepted, and these owed their necessities to affliction. To such as required aid, we have tendered it.

Having now passed through our statements, showing the details of our proceedings, we will give a summary of our financial condition.

There has been received into the Treasury from members \$55 50
From donations in money 37 59 1-2
Donations in (wood 3 1-2 cords) are equal to 12 25
Making in all the sum of \$55 34 1-2
Our disbursements have amounted to 84 34 1-2
Which leaves a balance in the Treasury of \$1 00

To this statement might, properly be added various articles of clothing, remnants of goods, &c. which have been presented by sundry individuals.

The Board would here take occasion to tender grateful acknowledgments to those patrons of the society, who have so liberally sustained our efforts, by contributing money, goods, clothing, &c. and can assure all such, that their charities have been bestowed on such as were truly necessitous. For no case has been relieved, but what came under the inspection of a visiting Committee.—The board are aware that it is frequently urged as an objection to associations like this, that the dissipated, idle and worthless are supported by the labour of the industrious, and thereby those vices are encouraged. This objection we conceive should have no weight, when it is remembered that in many cases the wife and children are truly objects of charity whilst the husband is intemperate and will consume their sustenance at the groshop and sometimes indeed, both father and mother are addicted to the abominable practice of intemperance; and the children left to the charity of the world to be kept from starvation and nakedness. Would it be right to withhold assistance from those innocent sufferers, because of the sins of the Parents. Surely every humane and philanthropic heart would proclaim against such inhumanity. The board are convinced of the possibility of worthless Parents, taking from their families what is given to prevent their starvation, and applying it to procuring ardent spirits, and therefore in their proceedings have ever been guarded; imparting relief always in such a manner as to prevent any thing of this kind. The ordinary method of bestowing charity, on those who go from door to door to seek it, is more liable to abuse than the plan pursued by the Dorcas Society; & here we consider is one advantage of our association. Another is found in the fact that since the Dorcas Society commenced operation our citizens have not been so much annoyed with that class of beings who go about to seek a support from private charity as formerly. Many arguments might be enforced to sustain the claims of our Society on the patronage of the community, but with the facts found in the preceding part of this report before them, it is impossible that this generous and enlight-

ened, and humane public can fail to afford ample support to an association so peculiarly adapted to prove a blessing to the poor and afflicted.

The Board will therefore close this report by commending the cause to the care of Him, in whose hand are the hearts of the children of men; praying that He may open them to a liberal support of the Society, so that under the blessing of heaven, much good may be effected through its instrumentality.

BOSTON GAZETTE.
EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning Nov. 14;

The Voters of Talbot county
Opposed to the Election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on **TUESDAY 8th day of December** for the purpose of appointing five delegates to represent Talbot county in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 22d day of December next.

MANY VOTERS.
Nov. 14, 1835.

Daniel Webster's Speech.

We present to our reader's to-day the Speech of DANIEL WEBSTER, at the Odeon in Boston, in reply to the address which was made to him by Mr. Gray, Chairman of the committee of the citizens of Boston, who presented him with a splendid Silver Vase of American workmanship, as an evidence of their high confidence and approbation of his long and able services in the National Councils.

This speech is one of Mr. Webster's happiest efforts, and among the many great instances of his superior mind, taste and intelligence; we scarcely know one that transcends this.

It is profound and able—frank and intelligible—it belongs to the times—it lacerates and humiliates poor Van Buren by contrast & terminates with one of the finest bursts of feeling admonition.

Read the speech for yourselves.

Several samples of Potatoes were left in our Office this week of very large growth—12 raised by Mr. James Bartlett, Jr. weighed 17 lbs. they are of the Mercer kind.—Mr. B. also left a Symblin weighing 7 1-4 lbs. Capt. Tripp's and Mr. Snow's potatoes are very large, but not equal in size to Mr. Bartlett's.

Court commences on Monday next, the 16th inst. The Court will be called at 12 o'clock, M.

At Last—peninsula for a Rail Road
Through this peninsula: Bountiful as nature has been, a little artificial aid will do us a great deal of good.

We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette that the idea of a rail road from Philadelphia to the Northern Cape of the Chesapeake Bay, has been suggested.—The distance is less than 150 miles, and the whole route is said to be level. The distance across the Bay to Norfolk would be about 40 miles.

THE FIRST MOB CASE.

The first trial resulting from the riots in August last took place on the 6th in Baltimore City Court. Joseph Walters, Junior, was indicted for an assault and battery on Charles F. Tensfield; on the night of the 8th of August last. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Tensfield in obedience to a call on the citizens by the Mayor to aid the Civil Authorities in preserving the peace and protecting the property of the citizens, was acting as a member of a troop of horse, voluntarily assembled under the command of Col. E. L. Finley—that his horse fell with him while passing rapidly along the street—and in the fall he beat him severely, and the traveser, Walters, took up the sword, and with the naked point presented it in a threatening manner over Tensfield—then lying on the street—asked whether he should run it through him—he was prevented however by some of the bystanders from wounding Mr. T. with the sword. The jury found the traveser guilty, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of one hundred dollars—to be imprisoned six months—and to give security in five hundred dollars to keep the peace.—Balt. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Forsyth, Geo. 15th Oct. 1835.

"We had an insurrection in this County last week. The negroes rose against the whites with the intention to kill all the men and aged women, and take the young women as their wives. Fortunately their intentions were discovered in time. About 100 negroes have been arrested and will be tried to day in this town. It is supposed that many of them will be executed."—N. Y. Courier

The population of the city of New York appears to be at length accurately ascertained, and amounts to 209,873—a little more than half (158,351) being females. The total number of births last year was 8,917; the deaths 5,930.—The whole number of votes is given in the census at 42,936. There are besides 27,535 FOREIGNERS NOT NATURALIZED; 1893 paupers; 13,102 persons of color, of whom 75 have property enough to be entitled to vote. The city contains 4,476 acres of land.

The ill mail yesterday from the off American, formation fr

Important been favored Nacodonehe with the full Judge W two weeks a he was detail city of M centralism as viously to his a letter from and others b and expected ed in a few

It was expe of the interior centralism—that Gen. Co Judge Wal boys he was legislative p strongly imp of that body commissions to expedite t tlers. When tion that these ence of an b thing like lib miration of t

The com head, the Gl list of the me from the Jou companies i considers m help bring at lishers as Pri reservatives, an John Bell, as Of the Ser Van Buren 2 19—and sets King, of Ala ana, and M one vacancy Messrs. Kin will support The country Of the Ho list gives V Buren 101— cius. Upon that Mr. T Sheppard, of Martin, Cla of Alabama, Dunlap and Johnson, of Indiana, a Territory. (a gains) Van B and Senior.) timore nomi Mr. Wise, of list for Van The Globe a quite lavish upon doubli sure of House, and the Hon Jo

Geneve i dote may be tleman from a street in I with a negro and who ha runaway from "Aha! Ming you?" To ed, "No, ma past his old —Norfolk

The Pacl to be suppli The govern similar cont at 4 cent

Wheat wh Rod, (old) Corn, (old) Rye (new) Oats

In Queen 9th inst. Mrs Thomas A. E

Fema A meeting Talbot Count field on Thur the Church b By order Nov. 14

NI DR

WV No. 70 M Would ren the public in this and in a well sorted Fresh which will b terius. N. B. J. Ladies Eng pic 44 50. Nov. 14, NOW

HORS I will offer evening next some first rate well broke, a one of which Rover. Nov. 14

The War in Texas—The Southern mail yesterday brought us an extra sheet from the office of the New Orleans True American, containing the following information from Texas:—Balt. Amer.

New Orleans, Oct. 29. Important from Texas.—We have been favored by two gentlemen who left Nacogdoches the Sunday before last with the following information: Judge Walker, of Louisiana, arrived two weeks ago at Nacogdoches, where he was detained by ill health from the city of Mexico. He informs us that centralism as had been established previously to his leaving. He had received a letter from Col. Austin, stating that he and others had organized 750 riflemen, and expected that number to be increased in a few days to 1,000.

It was expected at Nacogdoches that 5 of the interior states had declared against centralism;—and it was also reported that Gen. Cos had been recalled. Judge Walker states that while in Monterey he was permitted to examine the last legislative proceedings: that he was strongly impressed with the liberal views of that body in relation to the adjustment of the land titles in Texas. Two new commissioners had been appointed by it to expedite titles claimed by the old settlers. When it is taken into consideration that these acts were passed in presence of an armed body opposed to any thing like liberality it excites a lively admiration of the conduct of the members.

The coming Congress.—Under this head, the Globe of Saturday copies a list of the members of the next Congress, from the Journal of Commerce, and accompanies it with such remarks as it considers most conducive, perhaps, to help bring about the election of its publishers as Printers to the House of Representatives, and the defeat of the Hon. John Bell as Speaker.

Of the Senate, the list gives to Anti-Van Buren 25 members—To Van Buren 19—and sets down as doubtful, Messrs. King, of Alabama, Hendricks, of Indiana, and McKean, of Pennsylvania—one vacancy. The Globe remarks, that Messrs. King, Hendricks and McKean will support the Baltimore nominations. The country will see.

Of the House of Representatives, the list gives Van Buren 134—Anti-Van Buren 101—Doubtful 2—Two vacancies. Upon this, the Globe remarks, that Mr. Turner, of Maryland, Mr. Sheppard, of North Carolina, Messrs. Martin, Chapman, Lawler, and Lyon, of Alabama, Messrs. Maury, Huntsman, Dunlap and Shields, as well as Polk and Johnson of Tennessee, Gen. McCarty, of Indiana, and Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas Territory, (all set down in the list as against Van Buren except Polk, Johnson, and Sevier,) will also support the Baltimore nominations; but it remarks, that Mr. Wise, of Virginia, set down in the list for Van Buren, is a White man.—The Globe article for once, is mild, and quite lavish and prodigal of compliments upon doubtful members. Are the Globe men sure of being elected Printers to the House, and of defeating the election of the Hon. John Bell as Speaker?

Genuine Wit. The following anecdote may be relied on as a fact; A gentleman from Southampton passing along a street in Baltimore, came face to face with a negro man whom he well knew, and who had been for several years a runaway from one of his neighbours.—'Aha! Mingo,' said Mr. — 'What is that you?' To which Mingo promptly replied, 'No massa, 'tis aint me; and brushed past his old acquaintance in great haste.—Norfolk Beacon.

The Pacha of Egypt has contracted to be supplied with ice from Boston.—The government of Malta has also a similar contract. The ice is to be furnished at 4 cents a pound.

PRICES CURRENT. Baltimore, Nov. 10. Wheat white, \$1 30 a 1 32. Red, 98 a 1 00. Corn, (old) 75 a 1 00. (new) 60 a 70. Rye, 80 a 82. Oats, 40 a 41.

DIED. In Queen Anne's County, on Monday last 8th inst. Mrs. Mary Anna S. Emory, wife of Thomas A. Emory, Esq.

Female Bible Society. A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Talbot County Female Bible Society, will be held on Thursday the 19th at 11 o'clock, in the Church at Easton.

NEW FALL DRY GOODS. WILLIAM LEE, No. 70 MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE. Would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has selected in this and in other Markets a handsome and well assorted stock of Fresh Fall Dry Goods, which will be sold on very accommodating terms.

NOW IS THE TIME. HORSES AND FILLY'S. I will offer at Public Sale on Wednesday evening next, after the rising of the Court, some first rate Farm Horses, young & sound & well broke, also some young mares, well bred, one of which is by Roanoke, the other by Red Rover.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.

W. H. & P. GROOME. Have just received and are now opening, an additional supply of NEW GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE, A VARIETY OF Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos, Rose & Point Blankets, Calicoes, &c.

ALSO, Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, CASTINGS, STONE & WOOD WARE AND A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

AMONG THEM Old L. P. Maderia, Old and Pale Sherry, Teneff and Port, Old Cogniac Brandy, J. Spirit, O. Rye Whiskey, French Raisins in whole half and quarter boxes, Almonds, Fine and Coarse Salt, Superior Old Java Coffee,

FRESH TEAS.

Sperm, Mould and Dip Candles. Family Flour by the bbl. Philadelphia Buck Wheel Flour. Chinese, Cranberries, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance. N. B. A full supply of warranted CAST STEEL AXES.

Easton, Nov. 11. eow6w

Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Benjamin Parrott stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eight hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, of the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Benjamin Parrott having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Benjamin Parrott be discharged from his imprisonment & that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday in May Term next, & at such other days & times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Benjamin Parrott to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Parrott should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Nov. 14. E. N. HAMBLETON.

Public Notice.

Will be offered at Public Sale on the 30th day of the present month November, at the subscriber's farm near Easton, several good young horses, some cattle, with two yokes of fine oxen, and sheep, together with farming utensils. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Attendance given by JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Nov. 14

Drugs, Medicines, Oils, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GLASS, &c. &c.

The subscribers having associated themselves in the DRUG BUSINESS, and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kellie, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

EDWARD SPEDDEN, JAMES DAWSON, N. B. Doctor S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, and give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge. E. S. & J. D. Easton, Oct. 31st. 1855.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

The subscriber will offer at public vendue on Wednesday the 25th of November ensuing, if fair; and if not, the next fair day thereafter, on the farm of Mrs. Mary M. Thourndike, in the Upper District of Caroline county, a Valuable Personal Estate, consisting of a number of fine Horses and Mules, one Genet and Young Jack, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS, a variety of Valuable Farming Utensils, and Household Goods. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving their bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums of ten dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by ABRAHAM JUMP, Agent for M. M. Thourndike.

Oct 31 4w

CHOPTANK BRIDGE.

Notice is hereby given, that, in consequence of the resignation of Joseph Williams, the present toll gatherer, the Board will proceed to the appointment of a Toll Gatherer on the last Friday in November, (27th) and all persons disposed to apply, will make application in writing to the subscriber by order, WM. HUGHLETT, Treasurer. Oct. 24

TEMPERANCE Convention.

At a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Queen Anne's county Temperance Society, convened at Centerville on the 10th of October instant, it was thought that great advantage would result to the Temperance cause from a union of effort by the different societies on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the State of Delaware.

It was therefore unanimously Resolved, by the members present, that the temperance societies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and of the State of Delaware, be invited to send five members from each county, to meet in Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Maryland, on the first Tuesday of next December. It is also most respectfully suggested, that where there are no county societies, that the different neighborhood societies, be requested to confer and agree on five persons from each county, to represent said societies in said Convention.

Resolved also, That the Editors of newspapers on the Eastern Shore, and in the State of Delaware, be requested to publish this notice for three weeks in their respective papers, and that the ministers of the Gospel, of the different denominations, be also requested to read this notice a few times in their several congregations.

By order of the board, P. B. HOPPER, President. of Q. A. C. T. Society. Oct 24 3t

An Additional Supply.

WM. LOVEDAY Has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of NEW GOODS,

adapted to the present and approaching season, among them are a lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets & Merino's

Which he thinks will bear the most minute comparison with the market. These added to his former stock renders his assortment very general and complete, he invites his friends and the public generally to call and see him. Nov. 7 eow4w (Weow4w)

Public Notice.

If not sold at private sale, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 17th inst, three fourths of that valuable corner property, where Mr. Samuel Roberts now resides, in fee simple, also one half of a small house and lot on Dover street, one half of a house and lot on south street and one half of two other small houses and lots, on the opposite side of the same street.

Theodore Denny, agent for Charles A. Roberts. Easton, Nov. 7

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to decline Farming, will offer his entire personal estate (Negro excepted) at public sale, at his residence in Caroline county, on Thursday the 19th day of November next, on a credit of six months, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, with many other articles too tedious to mention. If the day should prove unfavorable the next fair day, the sale to continue from day to day till all is sold.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by JOSIUA BOON. Caroline county, Nov 7

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale on the Court House green, on Tuesday the 17th November instant, the undivided portion of Jesse Bullen's part in his father's real estate sold for the use of Howes Goldsborough, Esq. on a credit of six months.—Sale to commence between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.—Attendance given by JOHN COUNCELL. Nov 7

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court,

6th day of November, J. D. 1855. On application of James C. Hambleton, administrator of Isiah Rathell late of Talbot county deceased.—It is ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five. JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot county, both obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isiah Rathell, late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of June next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November 1855. James C. Hambleton, Adm'r. of Isiah Rathell, dec'd. Nov. 7

Teacher Wanted.

A school teacher is wanted for district No. 70, in Sussex county, State of Del. He must be a good moral character, & be well qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and English Grammar. This district embraces the town of Seaford, which is a healthy place. A single man could readily obtain board, or a man with family a house. D. CONWELL, JAS. DARBLY, School Committee. Oct 31 3tq

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TAILORING.



THOMAS J. EARICKSON, Has just returned from Baltimore with the Fashions adapted to the present and approaching season. He also wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that whilst in the city he took

Lessons on Cutting

from one of the most distinguished cutters and upon the most approved plan. If any gentleman patronizing the business, should not be fitted with a new garment or garments of the materials and keep the garment or garments not fitting. nov 7 6w

NOTICE.

The Annual meeting of the Union Dorcas Society of Easton, will be held at the usual place of meeting on Saturday, 7th November, at 3 o'clock P. M. The citizens of Easton generally are respectfully invited to attend the meeting. The Board will meet one hour previous to the meeting of the Society. M. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y. Oct 31

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and very general assortment of FRESH GOODS.

Suitable for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Oct 31 eow6t

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES THOMAS, Governor OF MARYLAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, added, 'An act, to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections,' it is directed that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. And an Election having been held on Monday the fifth instant, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional districts for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council, we do by this our Proclamation, declare that by the said returns it appears that John N. Steele, Esq. in the first District, Jas. Alfred Pearce, Esq. in the second District, Jas. Turner, Esq. in the third District, Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esquires, in the fourth District, George C. Washington, Esq. in the fifth District, Francis Thomas, Esq. in the sixth District, and Daniel Jenifer, Esq. in the seventh District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth. JAMES THOMAS, By the Governor, THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk. Oct 24 3w

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from Jacob G. Wilson one of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, (Md.) on Saturday the 5th September, 1855, a negro woman who calls herself MILLY PINKETT.

This above negro is apparently from 35 to 40 years of age, and of a dark color. She is very large and fat with an erect walk and forbidding appearance. No particular marks upon her person recollected, except that one lock of her hair in front, is grey, the rest has not changed to grey. The clothing she had on when she went off, is not recollected, but she took a good supply with her. It is supposed, she has made her way through Delaware, intending to reach New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The above reward will be given, if she is apprehended without the limits of the State, or \$50 if taken in the State.—To be entitled to the reward, she must be delivered in the Easton or Cambridge Jail.

FRANCIS B. C. TURPIN, JACOB C. WILSON, Adm'rs. of Francis Turpin, dec'd. Sept. 12

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed & delivered, by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. one at the suit of Thos. Kelly, and the other at the suit of Elijah McDowell, vs. of Thomas Kelly, against Michael Pinkitt, will be sold at the Chappel, in Talbot County, on Tuesday the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day, to the highest bidder, the following property to wit: all the right title interest Property and demand, of him the said Michael Pinkitt, either in Law or Equity, of in and to that farm or plantation, situate lying and being in the Chappel District, where Mr. Bazel Ross now resides, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Richardson, Esq. late deceased, by the quantity of acres that they may or know by whatever name or names it may be called. Also two head of Horses, 3 head of Cows and 5 Hogs—all seized taken and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above named writs of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by SAMUEL S. SATTERFIELD, Constable. Oct. 24, 1855

WANTED.

An apprentice to the printing business—had of about 14 years of age, of good character, may obtain a situation, by applying at this office. Oct. 24

ORNAMENTAL TREES &c. CHEAP.

THE subscriber having disposed of that part of his grounds which he occupied as a Nursery, he would sell the stock of TREES,

at a very reduced price, to any gentleman disposed to ornament his estate, or to a Nursery man going largely into the business. The stock consists of about 1500 English Elm 3 to 9 feet high, 75 Linden, or Lime Trees, 30 Honey Locusts, 75 Catalpas, large size; 25 Silver Poplars; 50 Weeping Willows; 75 A. Lincen Poplars, besides about 40 Plum and Apricot TREES, Plum Stocks, two or three hundred; Isabella and other Grape Vines, &c.

Men wanting any or all the above or any thing in the ground he has reserved, (which consists of a great variety of choice Shrubs, fine roses, &c.) by taking a quantity they will be put at a very low price. As the proper season for transplanting is now at hand immediate attention is requested. Apply to Mr. G. B. Smith, at the Turf Register Office Baltimore, who can give the terms, or to JAMES WILKS, Lexington street, west of Cove st., Baltimore Oct. 24 4w

A. T. BAXTER,

No. 67 Pratt, near South Street Baltimore. Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a large assortment of materials for DUCK GUNS, consisting of fine Damascus and wire double and single barrels of the most approved sizes, with their locks, mountings, &c. The work is from the celebrated factory of J. W. & R. Cooke, the superiority of which is so well known to Sportsmen. Of these he has completed the stocks of good wood and executed in the best manner—great care has been taken as to form. He is now prepared to supply those who wish superior Duck Guns with an article equal if not superior, to any that has ever been offered in this market. His arrangements will enable him to make up to order at short notice.

He has a small invoice of materials for Duck Guns on board the ship Medora, now loading, and an additional supply is expected by the next arrival. A. T. B. has for sale a superior AIRGUN in cane form, and keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of single and double barrel Bird and Duck Guns; Pistols, Perussin Caps; Bird Bags; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks, and every article for the sportsman's use. Shipping supplied with arms, cartridges, cannon balls; having on hand a large supply of muskets, cutlasses, boarding pistols, &c. From the number of his hands and their ability as workmen, he can with confidence promise to execute all orders in his line with neatness and dispatch. Oct 17

Barron Creek Spring.

SOMERSET CO., E. S. MARYLAND. The buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of TRAVELLERS OR VISITANTS

in search of Health or Pleasure, for whom the best inns of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietor will be provided. The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride of White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, to which towns Steamboats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of the country. The waters of these Springs have been recently analysed by Professor DuRoiel, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE FERROUGINOUS WATERS.

Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them the best of their class in the United States. They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases, and debility, proceeding from protracted sickness may be effectually relieved, and vigorous health, in a short time restored by their purifying and tonic powers.

The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the enjoyment of Ladies and Gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible. LEVIN L. PORTER. Somerset, co. July 18, 1855.

JOHN W. MILLIS, COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKER.



MAKER.

MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of the BEST MATERIALS

in his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner, and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bajeman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured or the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability. All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms.—Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber; or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing. April 11

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them, all and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business. The subscriber wishes to obtain a Body Maker, Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given. J. W. M. J. E. LEONARD.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED

The Catholic Periodical LIBRARY

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

The dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, or even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the price of the most necessary Catholic works. Our religious are books still, however, extremely dear; and the Subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a Publication as that which the Subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the exigencies of the Catholic community, and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seems fully to justify him of the expectation that it will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, in understanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadas, has resolved to put it to press forthwith; and he therefore throws himself on his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet with cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men the undertaking is one which is eminently calculated to disseminate the principles of our religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The Subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

TERMS.—The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of 50 pages each, 400 pages in size, on fine royal paper and beautiful new types, stitched in handsome wrappers, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of scientific literature. The first number will be issued on Saturday November 7th.—Terms of Subscription \$4 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.—Liberal commissions will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, requiring a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as Agents.

The following is a list of a few of the works which will be issued in this publication, and which will follow each other in rapid succession.

Moore's Treatise of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion, Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, The Faith of Catholics, by Kirk and Berington, Hayward's True Church of Christ shown, Hayward's Charity and Truth, Mores Catholic, or Ages of Faith, Munford's Question of Questions, Munford's Catholic Scriptures, Lingard's History of the Anglo-Norman Church, Personality of the Faith, Dr. Fyfe's Evidence of the Catholic Church, Fleury's Memoirs of the Jesuits, Fleury's Manners of Christians, Lanegan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, Bishop Hay's Works, Prince Galitzin's Controversial Writing, Manning's Works, O'Leary's Tracts, St. Bonaventura's Life of Christ, Challoner's Meditations, Butler's Book of the Christian's Duty, Butler's Festivals and Fasts, Butler's Lives of Saints, Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Errata.

The above is a Collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price whatever. The perfection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant Periodical for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the PERIODICAL LIBRARY as soon as received; and able translations will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.

JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.

Editors of Papers in the country by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will enable themselves to a copy of the work for one year. Oct. 5

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON, 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 new and substantially built Schooner has equipped her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore; leaving Easton point on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freight stowed for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders left the Drug Store of T. H. Dawson & Son, or with Rob. Leonard, who will attend to all business pertaining to the Packet concerns, will meet with prompt attention. The public's ob't serv't. J. E. LEONARD.

POETRY.



A SERENADE.

The full moon is throwing
Its light on the sea,
And silvers the lily
That droops by the sea;

The blue bell is swinging
Its head to the breeze,
And dew drops hang heavy
On blossoms and trees;

There's freshness around me,
There's beauty above;
Come, timid one, come,
To the home of thy love—

To the boat that is floating,
And rocks in the gleam
Of stars that are lighting
The course on the stream.

From thee, I see thee—
Thy feet step is near,
Thy young cheek is glowing
With love and with fear—

Thy red lip is bracing
Fond words they have blest—
Thy foot idly beats
To mine I have prest,

Thy fair hand trembles,
Ah!—thy not, but stay!
Thy melting eye flashes
Consent—! on away!

A way—for my swift boat
Skill rocks in the gleam
Of stars that are lighting
Its course on the stream.

Thy fair hand trembles,
Ah!—thy not, but stay!
Thy melting eye flashes
Consent—! on away!

A way—for my swift boat
Skill rocks in the gleam
Of stars that are lighting
Its course on the stream.

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Consent—! on away!

A way—for my swift boat
Skill rocks in the gleam
Of stars that are lighting
Its course on the stream.

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

To country merchants or others, 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.

Fans of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the lowest cash prices.

ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 17 '85

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of attachment issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed at the suit of the state of Maryland, against James Tilton, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Saturday the 14th of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on said day for cash, the following property, viz. all and singular that farm plantation and land, situate, lying, and being in Talbot County, and in Miles River Neck, now in the tenure of James Hopkins being a part of a tract of land called Marengo, and all the estate, right, title and interest of James Tilton legal or equitable, of, in and to the same, containing two hundred and seventy five acres of land more or less; being all the land which was devised by Jacob Gibson, to his daughter Frances, now the wife of the said James Tilton, seized and taken to satisfy the above mentioned writ of attachment, and the interest and cost due, and to become due thereon.

JO. GRAHAM, Sheriff.

TAILORING.
The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, with

A New Mode of Cutting, That has never been practised in Easton, but one, that is almost universally used in Baltimore and in the best establishments; he has also engaged a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN, that none can surpass; which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the best style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases, otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN SUFFERFIELD.
Sept 5 '85

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Corner of Saratoga and Courtland Streets,
BALTIMORE.

Will be re opened on the first day of September next.
Mr. & Mrs. H. have provided their Seminary with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the School. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though small, contains upwards of 700 specimens.

The Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere; Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardner's Globes; several Pianos, and a Harp. The instruments they possess are the best they could procure in this country or in England.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the School, for which the young ladies have access.
In all the departments, the most competent Teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the Principals.

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZENS

RETREAT.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the Town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call. His table will be supplied with the best of the market, and his parlour furnished with the choicest liquors, and with his knowledge of the business, together with his extensive acquaintance and a perfect good understanding with the public, induces him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

CALEB BROWN.
N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments, and attentive servants and he intends to keep all times while in season, Oysters, Crabs, Wild Fowls, &c. &c.

The public's obedient servant,
C. B.

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

JACOB,
of tawny complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laborious and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holiday. 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.

ROB'TH. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county,
Eastern Shore of Maryland.
May 27

Roston and Baltimore Packet.
THE SLENDLY NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD
WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 19th of February, weather permitting, leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning to leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock of the following Saturday, and continue sailing on those days throughout the season.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailer and safe boat. She is fitted up in a highly commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare the market affords.

Passage \$1 00; and 25 cents for each meal.
Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point, and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.
The public's obedient servant,
SAMUEL H. BENNY.
Feb. 14

ATTENTION.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, on note, bond or Book account, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of October next, those neglecting to comply with the above request may expect to find their respective accounts, &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection. In future he will sell for cash or produce, such as Corn, Wheat, Feathers, Wool, Linsey, &c. in consequence he has reduced the price of all his stock of goods that will bear it. He is determined to sell very cheap on the above terms and is determined to keep a general supply of

FRESH GOODS.
Under a belief that it will be much better for him and his customers in the end particularly those who deal for cash.

The public's obt. servant,
SAMUEL MACKKEY.
Easton, August 22

N. B. I have a quantity of Seasoned Board, and intend keeping a constant supply of Lumber on hand at the lowest cash prices.
S. M.

BLACKSMITHING.
THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in his old Shop on Dover street, and immediately adjoining the Cart-Wright Shop of Mr. John B. Pitman, where he intends conducting it in its several Branches. He has just received from Baltimore, a supply of the necessary materials of the very best order, and is prepared to manufacture them to order and in a workman-like manner, and on very accommodating terms. Horses shod at short notice. He intends keeping on hand ready made work of every framed dwelling house, a tolerable smoke house, and a good spring of water, late the property of Geo. Martin, doct.

The terms—One third of the purchase money will be required on the first day of January, 1836, and the residue in two equal payments of six and twelve months with interest from the first day of January, 1836, sale to be secured by bond, with surety to be approved by the Trustees.
JHO. M. G. EMORY, Trustee.
Oct 31

CORN AND PORK WANTED.

Sealed Proposals will be received, either by Wm. A. F. C. Kemp, or the subscriber, until Thursday the 26th November, for furnishing the Poor House of Talbot county, with Corn and Pork.

By order of the board,
WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.
Oct 31

N. B. In consequence of the indisposition of Mrs. Kemp, instead of meeting at the Poor House, the Trustees will meet on Tuesday 19th November at Wm. Loveday's Counting Room in Easton, to appoint officers for the ensuing year. (W) W. L.

Talbot County, to wit.
On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Henry Hardin, stating that he is under execution for debts he is unable to pay, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—and the said Henry Hardin having complied with the several requisites required by the said act of assembly—and do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Hardin, be discharged from his imprisonment in the County Jail, on the first Monday November Term next, & at such other days & times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Hardin to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Hardin should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly.

G. ven under my hand the 4th day of August, 1835.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

\$50 REWARD.
Alexander Larrimore, a tenant of mine, left a new house which has not been built more than three months past, on account of the death of his wife, and by and with my consent, on the 19th inst. which was on Saturday. On the next day, I visited the house late in the evening, and could not discover any fire in the house. On Monday, late in the evening the house was discovered to be on fire, and soon consumed, with a large portion of the poor man, Larrimore's movable in it. I have made every inquiry of the people who left the house on Saturday morning, say five in number, and they all declare that previous to leaving the house, Mrs. Betsey Larrimore poured water on the fire in the heart, and extinguished every spark.

Now taking all the circumstances connected with the case into consideration, viz: the fact of there being secretly any fire on the hearth, and no wood at the time of pouring water on it. Also, the fact of its raining all that day, and night after leaving the house, and the fact of my visiting the house, and making an examination on the evening of the following day, and finding no fire in or about the house. I say taking all these circumstances connected together, it is manifest without the least shadow of doubt, that my house was set on fire by some incendiary or incendiaries. I will give the above reward to any person or persons who will detect the villainous incendiary or incendiaries, with such proof as may lead to their conviction in any court of justice.

I will only add, that I suffered a severe loss in the month of April last on this same Green well farm, by having several of my best work oxen drowned, and killed otherwise by some villain or villains. It was then reported that my oxen jumped into a deep creek and drowned themselves. It may now be reported with the same propriety, that my house has jumped into the fire and consumed itself, and poor Larrimore's household goods.
MARY'S DELIGHT HALL, 3 o'c3
September 25, 1835.

ASALOM THOMPSON.
NOTICE.
THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness Making business, four smart, active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (boys from the country would be preferred) between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz: Body Making, Harness making, Smithing and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Bridle bits, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjoining counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Makers in the adjoining counties can have Plating done at the shortest notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.
A. & H.
Aug. 1

THE SILK CULTURIST
THE Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Cultivist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties. The rearing of Silk Worms. The production of Cogons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the next portion of land devoted to the culture of Silk, is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations.

But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual of directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS.—The Cultivist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom all Communications may be addressed, which, if not paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.
Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased one of his farms and sold the one where he resides, wishes to rent a farm either in Talbot, Queen Anne's, or Caroline Counties, or elsewhere, from one to two hundred thousand corn hills in Tillage. The rent shall be made safe on the first day of January 1836.

Persons having farms to let will please give the subscriber notice either by person or mail at Greensboro'gh.
JOSHUA BOON.
Oct. 5 '85

For Sale, the well bred Horse
IVANHOE.
Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hambleton's old Tom, out of an Oscar mare, was seven years old last Spring. He is a remarkably sure foot gaiter and his colts will bear a comparison with the colts of any horse in the county of the same age. For terms apply to the subscriber.

FAYETTE GIBSON,
Sept. 26

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 favor 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
\$200 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Tuesday night last a negro man, named

HARRY HUMANN,
about thirty years old, five feet six or eight inches high, well made and very black, with a fair complexion, and a burn on his forehead, which he wears as a mark. He can read, write and cipher, and is a very shrewd fellow. He is, also, a first rate sawyer, and can do rough carpenter's work.

The above reward of two hundred dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the aforesaid Harry, should he be taken out of the State; or one hundred and fifty dollars, if in the State; and out of the county; or one hundred dollars if in the county; provided he be delivered to the undersigned, or secured so that he gets him again.
WM. W. HANDLEY,
Adm'r of Handy Handley.
Sept. 26—Oct. 3

A STRAY COW.
Came to the subscriber's farm some time in March last, a Buffalo huffer, about 4 years old, her color is a red brindle with a white ring round each of her hind legs, she has no ear mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
C. L. RHODES.
Oct 31

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 shop, they will be more fully enabled to meet the wishes and demands of their various patrons. They have recently returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a large and extensive assortment of

MATERIALS, embracing every variety, selected with the utmost attention and care, and confidently believe that with the experience they have in the business, and the assistance of the very best of workmen, together with the facilities they now have, they will be able to meet the wishes of all those who may favor them with their custom, in all orders for

Coaches, Barouches, Gigs, Carriages, or any description of Carriage, at the shortest notice, in the most substantial and fashionable style, and at the lowest possible prices. They have at present, on hand, and for sale, a large assortment of

GIGS, NEW AND SECOND HAND of various kinds and prices, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, good guaranteed paper, country produce, or in exchange for old carriages at fair prices. They assure the public, that all orders, as heretofore, will be attended to with promptness, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice, in the best manner and on the most accommodating terms. All letters addressed to the subscribers specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be immediately attended to, and the carriage brought to the door of the person ordering it—also all kind of steel springs made and repaired to order, and all kinds of silver plating done as low as it can be done in the city.

The public's obedient servant,
ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
N. B. They wish to take three apprentices, one steady habit, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz: smithing, plating and painting.

They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons.
A. & H.
Jan 24 '85

SAIL MAKING.
The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has established a Sail Loft below St. Michaels, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, equal in all respects to any work done in Baltimore and at ten per cent lower cost.
THOS. S. SHERWOOD.
Oct 31

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued by Joshua M. Faulkner, Esq. and to me directed and delivered, at the suit of William Loveday, against Michael Pindkoff, will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY the 17th day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. the following property to wit—all the lands and tenements belonging to the aforesaid Pindkoff, either by law or in equity, situate, lying and being in the Chappel District of this county, adjoining the lands of Thomas Henrix, Esq. & Benjamin Richardson, Esq. lately deceased, the quantity of acres what it may, or known by whatever name or names it may be called, to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the interest and cost due, and to become due thereon.

Attendance given by
JOS. B. HARRINGTON,
Constable.
Oct. 24

Filling Machine
JAMES LUCAS respectfully informs the public, that his Filling Machine is now in complete order, and pledges himself to have any work that may be put in his charge as well executed as it can be done on the Eastern Shore or elsewhere. His prices will be low.

CLARENCE HILL, Queen Ann's county,
Sept. 26 1835.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted for the services of the Spring House Inn, are requested to pay the same to Mr. William Loveday, on or before the 15th day of November next, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY PRICE.
Oct. 10.

RAGS WANTED.
The subscribers will give in cash or goods the highest price for good clean Rags. They have on hand a complete assortment of School and miscellaneous Books and a full supply of stationery all of which will be sold at the lowest terms.

W. R. Lucas & Wright,
No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calvert's
Oct. 10, 1835.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!
CHEAP FOR CASH.
The Subscriber has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine Board (seasoned) embracing Panel, common and cillings. 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.

The public may be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

COME AND SEE.
A first rate New Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of

Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy GOODS, &c. &c.
All of which he will sell as low as any one in town.

J. H. McNEAL.
N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (or 1836,) where Mr. Thos. Beaton resides, (a handsome situation.) Possession can be had immediately.
J. H. McNEAL.
Sept. 5 '85

To rent for the next year,
A house and two lots with the improvements at the Chapel, a Windmill, house and garden.

Also two other tenements with some ground attached to them. Any person wanting to rent, will apply to ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent for Wm. Fife.
Sept. 5 '85

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John Latour

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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From the Edinburgh Weekly Miscellany. MICHAEL IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE.

Ocht love is the soul of a nato Irishman.— Irish Mel.

Messrs. Michael Brian and Callahan McCarty, presented themselves before the magistrate, begging that he would be pleased to settle matters between them; they having battered and bruised each other until they were tired, and without coming to any satisfactory conclusion.

"An' plaze yer honour," said Mr. Callahan McCarty, "this one alongside o' me is Mykle Brien, the father in law to me because I married the daughter of him, Noran Brien that was, but Mrs. McCarty that is—now she's my own lawful wife, long life to her! for she isn't the likes of him at all, nor like to be, plaze God, but peaceable an' quiet—barin a small strap onst in the twelve months, in regard to St. Patrick, or a thrille that away, and the very pathern of her ould inother, plaze yer honour. An' last night, plaze yer honor, Mykle Brien wallow'd the ould woman, an' she run'd out of his place an' cum'd it to mine an' we tuck her into an' giv'd her a drink o' beer to wet her sorrow, for she's ould an' hardly dealt by, the creatur! and a bit affier comes Mykle Brien himself, wif' th' drink in his head, and the vengeance in his heart agin her; and 'where's the ould divel?' says he to me through the key hole, for meself made the door fast as he should not come into it. An' 'get along wid ye peacefully, Mykle Brien,' says I; 'sorry a bit I'll let ye into this night at all!' says I. 'Divel burn ye to keep me out of it, and me own lawful wife in it this blessed time!' says he. 'Be nisy Mykle,' says I; but plaze yer honor, he wouldn't; for he cum'd in at the windy wrong end foremost, savin' yer honor's presence; for sure, he cum'd in with his behind before, mighty ould sin, in regard of the throwers wantin mendin, an' I tuck the blow bellis out o' the corner and fitch'd him a clane slap wif' the broad of 'em upon his wrong ind, to knock him out of the windy agin, into the street; but he ouldn't inner! insid—right across the table, an the beer an the backy, and the little bits o' tattle was upst—ah, 'where is the ould divel?' says Mykle. But he couldn't see her at all, in regard of the big taty kittle she clapp'd over his head to shut up his eyes, for fear he'd be affier wallopin' her again. 'Be nisy Mykle,' says I, for he blasphemed despit' bad insid the taty kittle, although Corry Keogh, his wife's sister's second Cousin, larrip'd the top of it wid a saw he had to make him nisy, and meself wallopin' him wid the blow bellis at the ould ind; but he wouldn't be nisy at all for us, plaze yer honor like a world's rouge as he is! Thin the neighbours cum'd in to keep the pace, and divid a bit of pace there was in it, but a great skirmage; and at last Mykle twisted his faytures out of the taty kittle, and tuck the blow bellis clane away from meself; an' by the powers, he gives me a mighty swate clout on the head wid 'em. Ocht! but the own place spinn'd round me like a windy mill with the stunning of the clout I got from him! 'Then the fact is, he broke your head?' said the impatient magistrate.

"Not altogether, yer honor," replied Mr. Callahan McCarty, "or meself would not be here speakin' may he; but I left his mark upon me." This mark'd a lump about the size of a half cricket ball, on the very top of his head, he pointed out to his worship's notice; and then he concluded his case by stating, that, before he had time to 'return the compliment,' the watchman came in and 'broke up the skirmage,' by driving Mykle and the neighbors home to bed; and therefore he and Mykle met next morning, 'cool and comfortable,' and a 'greed' to 'take the law upon each other,' in furtherance of which agreement they had now waited upon his lordship.

It was now Mykle's turn to speak. Poor Mykle seem'd to have come off second best in the skirmage; for, over and above the walling inflicted upon his wrong end, his whole countenance was so bruised and swollen that it look'd more like a ripe melon than any thing else. 'And bad luck to yer blow bellis, and yer taty kittle,' he began, at the same time looking any thing but cool and comfortable towards Mr. Callahan McCarty, 'bad luck to yer blow bellis and yer taty kittle, for its meself would be able to sit pace this fortnight by reason of the walling I got from ye on my sate, but I never seen better of ye than just a great blackgard? Your wurtship, the ould woman's is as a bad ould woman and drinks more than she biths, though

she takes a bushel o' fruit into the streets every day, and brings none o' it back to spake o'; and its bekase I loves the ould creatur above all the world that I larrop her now and then, and can't bear to see the mother of thirteen children taking a dhrap in a gin shop, when she's got a husband at home in her own place; so if I did'n't love her, I would be affier larripping her at all, but let her roul a bout in the kennel like a drunken baste instead; an' what for is it that 'Carty locks her up from me? Sure I'd all the right in the world to go in after her, and I did; and I was smashed all to picces among'in with bellis and taty kittles, plaze your wurtship, as your wurtship may persave; for Corry Keogh cloutted the taty kittle not half so much as she cloutted my shoulders; and when—

"I will hear no more of this stupid nonsense," said the magistrate; "go along about yer business, & if you dare to break the peace again I will hold the whole gang of you to bail."

"That's jest what we want," cried Mr. Callahan McCarty. "Indeed and it is, your wurtship, cried Mr. Michael Brien, but the officers showed the door, and 'and the devil a bit of law,' they got to bless themselves with."

The New York Herald says:—Col. Burr is still in the land of the living. He is much better in his general health than he was some time ago. One of the friends of his early days, very busily engaged in examining all his papers & letters with a view to publication after his death. There are twenty large trunks full of the most interesting materials in history & biography. Many of these letters reveal some of the most extraordinary facts both in private and in political life. We are not permitted at present to reveal more.

From the Portland Advertiser. BROOKS' LETTERS—MEN AND THINGS IN LONDON.—HOUSE OF COMMONS

JULY, 1835.

I felt a great desire to get into the House of Commons, for two reasons:—the one to see those prominent men whose names reach us, and hear their speeches, and the other to contrast them with our prominent men in Congress. As it is not an easy thing to get into the house of Commons it being a part of the English system to throw as many obstacles as possible at the door of every thing to be visited, I selected what I thought would be the best night, and the easiest way—which was to buy in, giving the door keeper the fee of two shillings and six pence—about sixty cents. The Irish Church Bill, or rather the bill to divide the surplus of the funds of the established church in Ireland among the people for the purposes of education, was to be upon the table, and Sir Robert Peel was to bring on the debate as the leader of the opposition. I went to the entrance of the Commons Hall at 8 o'clock, P. M. so as to have a peep at the preliminaries. About this time, and a little later, scores of members came riding to the door; many on horseback with their servants to take care of their horses, and many in carriages, with servants in rich liveries.

About 4 o'clock, 'stand aside,' 'stand aside,' was cried on all sides,—and then came along not a very tall man, with his head, and half his shoulders covered over with a wig, and a whole posse of officers in this train. This wigg'd gentleman thus escorted, was the Speaker of the House. Then there was a rush for the stairs of the gallery, and soon these were filled, but the door was not yet opened. When it was opened and the door keeper had received the fee, or a pass from some member, only one of which he is allowed to give, I believe—we were ushered before the House of Commons. I saw not a very large hall, not much larger than the Hall of the Congressional Library; not so large as the halls of very many of our State Legislatures—with seats running lengthways on both sides, an oblong area in the middle, fronting which on the right of the Speaker, were the ministerial benches where the whigs sit, and on his left the opposition where the Tories sit. Just before the Speaker, near a not very large desk, which we should call the Clerk's desk, but not at this desk were the Ministry—Mr Spring Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell and others; and directly opposite, not ten feet off, in front on the other side of the desk, were Sir Robert Peel and the focus of the opposition. The speaker perched in a low chair, back of the Clerk's desk, looked very like an Owl as his face peered out the thick wig. Not a table to write upon, was before any of the members, the Ministry, or Sir Robert Peel; nor was a table to be seen but at the further end of the hall, and this was small, narrow, and quite inaccessible. The seats for the members were in ranges, and they were crowded thickly together. I saw some few members writing notes on their knees, and Mr Spring Rice and other orators (thus took all their notes. There was no Page—a little fellow such as we have, to hand up petitions to the Speaker, nor a 'Times' bringing more porter, every member handed up his own petitions, and did his own errands. I saw Sir Robert Peel carry

up a whole arm full of parchment, petitioning against the Church Bill of the Ministry.

After some preliminaries, such as the settlement of a divorce case, which must be a very sorry case by the way, if not in the love list, in the cost of the suit—for every private bill in Parliament costs about \$2500—and after an odd looking figure had come in from the Lords bowing and tripping most graciously with the famous 'black rod' in his hand—then backing out, and making three more gracious bows, with his face to the Commons, (as the Lords are never to turn their backs upon the Commons) requesting the Speaker to go to the House of Lords to receive the royal assent by proxy to some certain bills; after this display of form and folly, at which I laughed much, and much to the horror of some good loyal subjects near me, Lord Morpeth got up from the Ministerial Bench and moved the order of the day.

Soon Sir Robert Peel was on his feet, and on his arms—his arms I say, for his exordium was more than half pronounced while he was lazily leaning on the Clerk's desk, with his legs crossed—and this too, all visible, standing as he did in the open area—when every syllable of the hitherto turbulent House was hushed, and all was still as the grave, save the lazily drawn out words that the orator was uttering. Anon there was a tremendous outcry of 'hear! hear! hear!' beginning in whispers, and then mounting to screams—first slow and distinct, & then booming forth in one uninterrupted bellows;—and all this was over some not very remarkable thing that he said, but rather over what he threatened to say, as he stretched out his white pantalooned legs, and fluted the tail of his frock coat while throwing his arms into the air, he took a spasm of oratory in embryo. This enthusiastic cry of so many voices warmed up the orator, and for a while he stood upon both legs, and spoke like other men.

Sir Robert Peel spoke for some five or six hours, and delivered, as the Tory newspapers say, the most splendid speech he ever made in his life. In truth it was a most adroit and skillful speech in which he made a most ingenious argument to prove that the Protestant Church of Ireland receiving all the tithes, though making but a small part of the Irish people, yet had no surplus funds to give to Catholics or Protestants for other purposes.—I did not feel the force of his argument, but I saw its ingenuity, and that amazed me much. We have no such a speaker as Sir Robert Peel—none of his class from Maine to Louisiana, that I have ever met with. I asked his manner would not be tolerated with us, not that it is so bad, but that it is so affected, so theatrical, so much the oratory that the college boys bring from the schools. 'I rise' says Mr. Speaker, under the deep—st (deep very emphatic and guttural) impression (very low and common) of the magnitude (magnitude very loud again, in the like tone with deep) of this subject (low and common, and all slow)—oppressed (loud and with a thrill of the r) by the reflection (natural and common) of my own ability (loud and rising) to do justice, (very low) Sec. &c.—and thus did this variation of tone from every long to every other long word, or rather this sing song continue throughout the whole speech. His enunciation is very slow and distinct. In his language he seldom attempts any oratorical flights. In his manner he was attempting it all the time—and though he met with constant cheers from his side of the House, yet such cheers in many cases only displayed either their party feeling or their bad taste. As a matter of fact speech I cannot say too much in its praise, knowing what it was intended for. As an effort of an orator, so far as the manner is concerned, it seemed to me to be in almost the worst possible taste.

After Sir Robert Peel had concluded, and the 'hear,' 'hear,' 'hear,' were over, continued for at least ten minutes by full 300 members, screaming as loud as they could, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Spring Rice, obtained a hearing in reply. Mr. Rice was all unprepared, and held in his manner and his matter; he made a sorry figure. The speech as a speech was beneath contempt, and yet his party, as a matter of course, furiously cheered it when they could, and when his party towards the close found that he said nothing, and would say nothing, even with a cheer, they kept a cheering all the time, it seemed to me on purpose to conceal what he said, so wild, so rambling was it, so wishy washy.—And yet Mr. Rice may be a man of talents—a clever man as the English say—but I am sure he is no orator, and never can be one. Sir Robert Peel had given him a tougher bone than he was prepared to gnaw—and all he did, or presumed to do, was to growl over in furious tones.—But when Mr. Rice sat down out came for him another yell of the 'hear,' 'hear,' 'hear,' the whigs evidently striving to scream as loud as the Tories did when Peel sat down—and were I called upon to give an opinion, I should say they had the lustier voices, if not the leader. Mr. Spring Rice would be a fifth rate orator in the American Senate, to whom nobody would listen except in a very dry time.

After the leaders of the two sides had concluded their addresses, a Mr. Lothrop, the member from Dublin University, a Tory of course, began a harangue of such a hooting and yelling was there, that if I had been disposed, I could not have heard one word in twenty.—But the louder the yells—and the cry of 'hear! hear!' to drown his voice—and the cry of 'divide,' and 'question' too, the louder was Mr. Lothrop. He delivered his speech as coolly as if he had been in an iceberg—his chief aim seeming to be to demagogue it into the Times.—All order now was over. Boisterous yells were heard from every side—and then a hooting, and then a yelling, which would have been to pay. One, two, three or four other speakers succeeded, one with some success and the others with none at all.

Sir Robert Inglis then got the floor, and began to speak good sense in rather a easy way. But neither Sirs nor Lothrop, protect a man from out cry here. The later it became and it was now past 12, the louder were the yells and the dropping cry of 'hear! hear! hear!'—thus overreaching a miserable man in the very temple of approbation. Sir Robert Inglis looked a prayer, and begged an eye, but all in vain—and I really pitied the poor man in such a turmoil. At last a Captain Forester, I think that was his name, cried out aloud against one of O'Connell's sons. (—and O'Connell in the House) as making an offence, none that he could no longer bear. O'Connell civilly told him that was not a fair deal. Here was a chance for a row and I picked up my ears. Sir Robert Inglis stopped. But the House rushed to the scene of action. The speaker got up from his seat and waited a while. Forty voices were ringing at once. Oh, it was as delightful a row as I ever saw! Young O'Connell danced about like a skipping rooster. The captain Forester looked things of terrible wrath. At last the speaker got a hearing, and calmed the storm—and young O'Connell at the speaker's request being sorry for what he had said, and Captain Forester at the like request, taking back his words—Sir Robert Inglis again began, and hooting began too.—At last at 2 o'clock A. M. the House adjourned, and yet no question was taken. I am quite sure that such a life would soon kill me. I don't wonder that Colburn died for he was not brought up this way.

Having now heard the best speakers in parliament, and seen the House of Commons, I am going to express some opinions. I never saw even in our House of Representatives in the highest political times, such a scene as the House of Commons displayed this night—and by the report of the Times, I see that a like scene was again acted the night after. If such gentlemen have more of the gentleman about them than ours in Congress, the more is the pity for the sake they made of it. They pay more attention to their own personal appearance than we. They walk better but that they behave better, I utterly deny. I saw them sprawling on the seats wherever they could, and sleeping too.—Indeed the doorkeeper had to give one a push to wake him up to go home when the House adjourned. Did Tocqueville ever see this, that he has written as he has of it? I do not justify the regularity of manner that is visible in our House, or the disorder, often disgracefully prevalent, but I say such things are also seen elsewhere—not among men who properly value themselves to be sure. I only mean to say that England has blackguards in Parliament as well as the U. States—and that there are gentlemen in Congress as well as in the House of Commons.

I am rejoiced that I have had the opportunity both here and often in the United States to see the best orators of the two countries, for long have I wished to make a comparison with the intellect thus displayed in the old and new world. I now know that such men as Clay, Webster and Calhoun, would make a figure here, much more brilliant than any of the speakers at the present day; for there are none to match them in extemporaneous speaking. O'Connell and Brougham excepted. The English would laugh at Clay's mispronunciations—but then he would make the House of Commons quake. His magnificent voice swelling in its loftier notes would be such a burst of eloquence as they have not heard since Chatham's days. Peel's struts and Peel's airs would divide to nothing before this orator whom nature made. Oh, what would I give to see Webster in Spring Rice's place, foiling the sophistry of Peel, and unfolding the great political truths of our established church, 'no tithes' that we so well understand. The cheers of his Whig friends would have then been given to a man treating a subject so as to merit them. We have in our Senate, I will not say yet men

of better intellect, but ten better speakers than Sir Robert Peel. There he would be compelled to struggle hard to be a second rate man. Sprague is a better speaker. So is Frelinghuysen, so is Southard, Rives or Leigh. Never did a body need more of a new heaven in it than Parliament or Parliament men. Brougham has a way of his own and so has O'Connell—but all the others whom I have heard have studied in one school, and nipped one tone. Sir Robert Peel is now the last model. In the century to come every Professor of Oratory from Land's End to John O'Grate's House, will tell his boys 'to speak like Sir Robert Peel.'

I not only know now, that we hear the palm from the British in the claim of eloquent men, but I think we must for years and years to come, from the very nature of our institutions, the schools in which our young men are trained, and the models they have before them. Eloquence is the most powerful weapon an American can wield, and he who can use the tongue to talk, and the pen to write, in a government so popular as ours, must be a man of power, be he in whatsoever situation he may. We have a thousand folds too for the display of eloquence, and the English have but one. Their courts of law too, are much more dignified than ours in the transaction of business, checking every thing like display and hastening, as in our highest court at Washington, every man down to mere matter of fact. We have the caucus, the convention, the stump, the numerous assemblies of the people, then the many courts of law, then our State Legislatures, with their excellent preparation, before our speakers tread the Congressional Boards. Every man with us seems to have the impudence to believe that he is born an orator, and it costs years often to convince him to the contrary. There is no way of putting him down, till he puts himself down at last. But few are afraid to speak somewhere or other, in the town meeting, if not away from home—upon Abolition and Salmon—if not upon the Constitution and the currency. The gift of the gab, as it is often called, is a universal gift in the U. States. Not so here. 'Oculi noster, Oculi noster' is the doctrine prevailing here. A very miserable speaker is hoisted at and yelled down. Even American brass could not face a House of Commons's yell. The war wound is but a trifle to it. Upon my word I should have taken them all for North American savages, if I had not seen the men. Hundreds therefore are afraid to speak who can speak. They have no little forums in which to flatter their wings and try their strength; and oratory like other talents, requires practice to make the tongue go well.

The course pursued of all this difference is, that as our field is greater, and competition closer too, we have better speakers and worse speakers also, than the English have. We have more eloquence and far more bombast too. In manner we are better off than they—in matter often the worst. Their speeches are closer than ours. The rant of our Congressmen would often make the commonsensical man's ears ring. Adjectives here would be few and sparse. Facts thickly crowded together. But they seldom or never make the blood run quicker. They seldom touch the heart. They never infuriate a popular audience as Preston does. Their taste may be better than ours, but I must insist upon it, our eloquence is better than theirs. There are many men at all our principal Fairs—there are some too at our State Legislatures who are far better speakers than Sir Robert Peel. Stanley I have not heard him, is more of the American school, I am told. Graham is dull and a big fool too. Humeston is dull and hollow like a London dray horse. Lord John Russell is very dull, but much of a man nevertheless. Lord Morpeth is no man at all. O'Connell is an orator, and a sorry Blackguard too. Brougham is less of an orator, but more of an honest man. Brougham has been so great in the Commons, because none were there greater than he. Nevertheless he is a wonderful man.—Heaven preserve me, if ever an Englishman here should see how I have to hawke the great old dignitaries of the state,—and all in the great old truth too. I should be set down as a North American Indian of the Pawnee tribe,—and a fund might be raised to 'catch' and 'civilize' me,—such mighty men are some small men here set down to be!

I have been in the House of Lords. As the gallery into which strangers are admitted, is not so large as that part of the Senate Gallery over our Vice President's head,—and it holds the reporters too,—it requires much negotiation to get in when an important debate is coming upon the Municipal Corporation Bill; and I began my negotiations some days ahead. By the politeness of one of the editors of the Times, who of course stands high among the 'noble Lords,' I obtained an excellent seat, without being obliged to come some furlongs beforehand, as others did—many even of whom got no seat nor eye sight either, such was the crowd. By the way there is no accommodation for the people here. They are never expected to keep debates—but only to read them,—which are re-

ported after all, as I have learned by watching, with less accuracy than Mr Stansbury often reports for the National Intelligencer. The House of Lords (the room I mean) is not large,—not so long, or longer, than our Congressional Library, not much wider. There is but one gallery for visitors. There are two where the Lords sit, when the benches are full, below. The gallery for visitors is not quite so large as that in the House of Commons; but this will soon be smaller, as the ladies are to share a part of it with the gentlemen, a board partition however to separate them. The Lords sit as the Commons do; the Whigs on one side of an open area, the Tories on the other, with no desks, no note taking places, no benches to lean upon. The Bishops have a bench of their own, a compartment rather, where they sit, part of them in wigs, all in white gowans or surplices. They look very like old women in their morning gowns, when they first get out of bed,—perhaps. The Lord Chancellor sits straggled on a wooden bench, before the three, which is somewhat like a watchman's box; but the woodwork is covered over with red cloth, and an arm chair, as it has no arms, only an uncomfortable back. The Clerks sit in front of him, ranged too, and then there are six or seven Masters in Chancery.

The Earl of Falmouth began, popping questions at the 'noble Viscount' M. F.bourne. What an excellent idea this is, of bringing the Ministry face to face, and thus popping questions at them, and demanding answers. It keeps them in order, and tries their calibre. I should like to see our Secretaries now and then, ratcheted by the Senate or the House. How often would they stammer! It is a fine experiment; and if the genius of our government admitted of it, I think it would work well with us. It makes men responsible. This popping of questions led to a debate. Viscount Strangford in a school boy tone, seaning up & down, let off a speech against the Corporation Return Bill. The Duke of Cumberland, the illustrious Duke, the King's brother, spat out a little, but he has nearly lost his voice, which is very lucky, as it would not serve him much, if he had it. Lord Wharncliffe spoke very naturally for a British Senator, very coolly, very reasonably. He did not mouth his words, as almost all the others do. Lord Melbourne then arose. I felt much curiosity to hear a Prime Minister. He speaks rapidly,—is often involved in his sentences,—mouths so one, thrashes the bench a little with regular thumps,—and is a passable speaker, but nothing remarkable. There is a vein of manly sense though, in what he utters that commands attention. His air and tone are quite decisive. He commanded great attention; and one phrase, that 'no body of men could now trifle with the people,' brought forth the 'hear! hear! hear!' very boisterously. One man in the gallery near me, was so very frank with approbation, that the door keeper was obliged to take him out.—The Duke of Wellington got up after this. I should have known him by his nose, as well as Brougham, for both have very remarkable noses. Say what they please about the old Duke's want of speaking as a Senator, he is a fool.—Speaking is not his trade, I see. He brags his teeth out by main force,—and as he has lost his teeth, and therefore speaks indistinctly, appearances are against his eloquence;—but, nevertheless, I can see that he is the soul of the opposition.—They rally around him. They rally upon him. They hear, hear! him, even when he does not say much to be heard. Such a leadership is not surrendered to a man of no senatorial talent. The Duke talks too, very much in the style in which he would rally a Brigade. He does not argue, so much as he commands. He jerks out his words when they come hard. He is energetic in his manner, but there is no nothing about him, no regular blows upon the benches. He talks as if he had a job to do, and the quicker it was done, the better. When the words stick in his throat, he rattles them out.—When he does not pronounce them plainly, he sounds them again. The English language and he are no friends. You talk with him often have no naminative cases, and the cases come times stroll through a whole paragraph, after the verbs. Such is a little touch of the oratory of the man who made Bonaparte miss one figure.

Next we had the old genius, Lord Brougham. The more I see of him, the more I am pezzled to classify him. I met him the other day in some strange antics. This might be made a figure again and again. He tumbles about in the House of Lords like a wild colt. As an Austrian General once said of Bonaparte, he despises all rule, all system; you cannot calculate upon what he is at.—Now he would flatter the Duke of Wellington, and anon he would cuff him without much ceremony. He goes off like a rocket, at times, never so brilliant. Then he will flounder and flounder. If a man cries 'hear! at him, just as likely as not, he'll stop and thank him. If one says 'no,' he'll debate the question by the way, and jump right out of the middle of a sentence. I found him once, all wound up in one of his gnarled sentences and he himself was hunting for a corner to get out, but all the time was plunging deeper in,—and deeper and deeper did he

plunge deeper in,—and deeper and deeper did he

get in, working up language in all manner of parentheses, when departing at last or ever getting out of this maze, he burst out by cutting the gordian knot. Nobody can report him, or follow him at such times, but on the jumpy. Association leads him off on every side, and then at last he will come back again. But he is always interesting, always instructive too, because he seems to know every thing. He mingles in every body's talk, and one day he said, "I am not crying 'oh, and another thing yes.' If this Lord says a good thing, he tells him of it. If that a bad one he tells him of it. He will say a bitter thing with a most good-natured voice, and as for 'order, or for doing' as other people do, that is the last thing he thinks of. No man commands more attention, but few have more influence, and yet no man trifles more with his own power, or hazards it more. He is a *homo naturae*. I can't classify him, but if I were the House of Lords I would give him any thing to get out of it, for he is spoiling their trade, first making them seem mean by way of contrast with him & next upsetting all their dignity." Lord Brougham belongs to the House of Commons. It is a pity he ever left it. The Duke of Newcastle, who I believe is not very bright, next had something to say—but what that something was I don't remember, as it did not make much impression. Lord Wharfedale again. Earl Falmouth again. Earl of Ripon next, each with short speeches of two or three minutes. Lords seldom hold their long. Speaking in public is out of their line, hereditary legislators as they are. The Earl of Winchester next got the floor—a real school boy orator, now so loud that he split his words to pieces, now so low, you would not hear him—alternating thus up and down, mousing words and mangling tones abominably—I rather think the Earl of Winchester has more zeal than sense, though what he said to night was not so bad, excepting his favorite phrase "from the bottom of my heart" interwoven in his speech always when ideas did not come up as fast as he had words to clothe them in. Brougham again, and an interlude with the Duke of Cumberland, who can't be a wonder—except in his grey moustaches. Then Lord Linburgh in a plain natural way—nothing oratorical about him, with some few sensible enough remarks. Wellington once more, just in anger, with Melbourne's threat that the Lords must not trifle with the people. Melbourne in reply, that it was no threat, only an admonition. Lord Ellenborough, with a small voice, and a few indistinct remarks. Lord Mansfield nothing remarkable, and no mousing and lawyer-like, natural and no mousing. Earl Fitzgerald tripping up his heels and quite adroitly. Earl of Westmoreland, plain and sensible. Earl of Westmoreland, saying "we cannot debate this further this late hour of the night"—and a laugh—for it was only 8 o'clock, and probably had been asleep. I never knew much of these men—some of them at least. I should like to know how near I have hit their real characters. The Lords met at 5 o'clock and adjourned at 9 o'clock. The question was upon the Corporation Reform Bill. We should have debated the question a month in Congress. They settled it at one sitting. Counsel were admitted. Tories were in favor of it. The Whigs were opposed to it, but made no opposition. The Tories sought thus to delay the bill. Sir Charles Wetherell and Mr. Knight, were the counsel admitted. I did not get any particular impression of any extraordinary dignity in the House of Lords, Dukes, Earls, Viscounts, Marquises, and Bishops are men, like the rest of us, with warm blood and hot tempers at times. The excitement was not a little on this party question. Since this night it has broken out in the House of Lords with some violence. The Earl of Winchester has been a little raving. There is more dignity and more order than in the Commons, probably because the men are older, generally speaking, & because there are not so many of them, numbering at the most 425, (never all there as they vote, they change by proxy) and the Commons numbering 625. I heard no remarkably impressive speaking but that of Lord Brougham, and he was not eloquent. Lord Melbourne I presume, lays no pretensions to the orator. Some of the speakers would be ridiculed as being greater than Sophocles. I should think there was a want of intellect there. Men often, I see by claim to attention from their rank rather than their brains. The Duke of Cumberland would have his quietus after a two days life in the American Senate. There is a bad taste in the manner in which many things are done here—but the business-like energy with which things are pushed, for example, allowing Sir Charles Wetherell but 24 hours to prepare in, one cannot praise too much.—The English Politicians do know how to dispatch business better than we do, always excepting our best night of the session. *Philad. Gaz.*

Of the deep laid plot—This shows that Martin Van Buren is indeed hard run—It's a gone case with him. The Whig party in old Massachusetts is sound to the core it can neither be intimidated by power, nor weakened by bribery and corruption. To the honest Antimasonic of Pennsylvania we confidently look for an indignant rejection of the overtures of Van Buren's servitors. We do not believe that they will submit to be tampered with, when they are apprised of the extent of the scheme which is in agitation to drive them over in a herd, like so many cattle, to the support of the steam doctor's candidate.

Correspondence of the Atlas. New York, Nov. 11th, 1835. We are all looking towards Massachusetts with some anxiety. Strong hopes are entertained among our friends that the Whig ticket has prevailed throughout the State. The nomination, however, of Mr. Armstrong, is to be regretted. I should have no doubt, if I could place the least confidence in the mercenary of the Antimasonic party; but I do in a fair sample of them. Like him, they are marketable commodities, and like him, they will be used as circumstances may render it expedient. The New York Tories anticipate in Massachusetts, a favorable result from the perfidy of these nominal Antimasons, and I fear, not without reason.

In the State of New York, during the late election, the political field was abandoned, with the exception of one or two counties, to the Antimasons, and the several divisions of the Jackson party. Without Whig support, the former, in a very short time, will not be able to command a corporate guard. If the Albany Regency, by management, and a private understanding with the leaders, did not induce the Antimasons to act, they would in stantly ground atoms; but by keeping this flag flying, some very honest and conscientious Whigs are induced to rally under it, who can never be brought, directly, to support Martin Van Buren, or his unprincipled adherents. It is the Regency policy, therefore, by corrupt means, to keep up as long as possible, an Antimasonic excitement.

The Van Buren party have now a great project in embryo. It is a kind of forlorn hope with them. Through a few leading mercenary in the ranks of the Antimasons, they are arranging for another Baltimore Convention. The Albany Regency propose (and one of the most distinguished leaders a few days since remarked that they would accomplish it) that an Antimasonic Convention shall be held in the month of May next, to nominate candidates for the office of President and Vice President. It is supposed that such a measure, by distracting the Whig party in some of the States, would tend to promote the election of Mr. Van Buren. This is the plan of the Regency, and it is for this purpose, that delegates are to be selected. The honest and honorable portion of the Antimasonic party should no longer be kept in the dark on this subject.

The fact which I allude to communitate was stated to me in a manner which leaves no doubt of its correctness. On a particular day, during the last week, several of the Regency party were conversing on the measures which they were to adopt, to secure an Antimasonic nomination for President. After some discussion, a shrewd old politician of the clan, remarked, that such a Convention might prove a two edged sword, because, said he, it might terminate in the nomination of some one of the Whig candidates. To which another replied, that such a result could easily be guarded against, by securing the delegates, and having them previously pledged in favor of Mr. Z***, whose name they could use, as a Whig, but whom the Whig party, in no State of the Union, would ever think of supporting.

That the Van Buren party are preparing for such a Convention, you may rest assured. The new hope for the nomination of an individual who can receive no support, but on an Antimasonic ground, is equally certain; and that they expect the mercenary of the party, privately to prove treacherous to the individual selected, and support Mr. Van Buren, I sincerely believe. At all events the subject should be brought fairly before the people, and the intrigants, who have sold themselves, exhibited in all their deformity. Secrecy is what the managers wish. Publicity will defeat their corrupt views.

The Georgetown Metropolitan has the following notice of the changes which have been made in the Capitol at Washington during the past season. The facility and comfort afforded by the rail road will no doubt largely increase the number of visitors from Baltimore to Washington during the coming winter.

THE CAPITOL. The preparations for the reception of the Twenty fourth Congress have been for some time in active progress, in our great national palace. The painters have done their work, and the cleaners up are following on their footsteps. Our visitors of the approaching season will not find every thing exactly in the statu quo of the last. In the House we have not observed any material changes, in the Senate Chamber they will find a few very salutary reforms. In the first place for the sake of the public interests we are happy, and for the sake of the ladies' pleasure we are sorry, to say that our fair politicians who take so much delight in drinking in the flow of Senatorial eloquence, are to be reformed out from the floor of the Chamber, and transferred to the semi-circular gallery over head. Whether this is to be attributed to the annoyance of which the Senators used to suffer the unparagoned infliction of being smothered away from their occupations at their desks, by whose presence, behind their backs their gallantry seemed to be irretrievably challenged, or whether it was thought that the immediate presence of such pestiferous influences might dangerously affect the clearness of head requisite to their legislative duties, or whether they thought that it was more appropriate that such heavenly influences should shed themselves, star-like, from above, we cannot say, but in times past so beautiful in its crowded brilliancy, is henceforth to present the sight of nothing better than an occasional *diplomate of distinction*. To compensate to the ladies thus politely brow beat, the gallery above has been handsomely fitted up. Every thing is new: a range of luxurious seats runs around it; behind which is a covered bench attached to the wall for accommodating us we presume, the *caparotiers servent*. The pillars and railing are no less bronzed, and a rich crimson drapery will shed its favorable light on the complexion. A door is to be opened by which immediate access can be had to the Ladies' Gallery from the north end of the building. The splendid new imported drapery for the walls, so much talked of last winter, does not appear; it was found so damaged in its arrival as to be useless. The old faded silk is replaced by very handsome damask of a darker shade, inclining to a lead color, and corresponding well with the pillars of the

Chamber. The reporters' gallery is entirely thrown open for gentlemen, and raised desks for the reporters are put up on the floor, at the two extremities of the House above, immediately behind Messrs. Clay & Benton respectively, so that not a syllable falling from their gentlemen will be lost. In the Rotunda the statue of Jefferson no longer stands, like an uninvited and unwelcome guest, and if occasions of its equivocal situation, striking by the wall, but by order of the President has been placed on a temporary pedestal of marble-painted wood a little westward from the centre. It is to be finally accepted we hope that it will not be left in a situation in which the light shed from directly above, throws the face into one undistinguishable shadow, and entirely destroys the effect of the whole statue. The light from overhead is furnished by figures standing on pedestals, such as this—very small, slight imperfections however, which need not be observed before, shows itself in one of the cheeks of the Peace.

DEATH OF COPERNICUS. The following graphic description of the closing scene of the life of Copernicus, is from Mr. Everett's late address at Amherst College:—

"Thus Providence, which has made innumerable to answer, in the conduct of the physical and intellectual, and as of the moral world, sometimes permits the great discoverer fully to enjoy their fame; sometimes to catch but a glimpse of their extent; their achievements and sometimes sends them dejected and heartbroken to the grave, unconscious of the importance of their own discoveries, and not merely undervalued by their contemporaries, but by themselves. It is plain that Copernicus, like his great contemporary Columbus, though fully conscious of the importance of the novelty of his doctrine, was not aware of the changes it was to effect in the world. After laboring in his bosom for many years, that period here, the day of the day, he died on the day of the appearance of his book from the press. The closing scene of his life, with a little help from the imagination, would furnish a noble subject for an artist.

For thirty-five years he has been, and matured in his mind, his system of the heavens. A natural mildness of disposition, bordering on timidity, a reluctance to encounter controversy, and a dread of persecution, have led him to withhold his works from the press; and to make known his system but to a few confidential disciples and friends. As he drew near his end he seventy years of age, and he made his will, and his friends gathered his unworking disciples. The day of the appointment of the day, on which it is to be ushered into the world. It is the twenty-fourth of May, 1543. On that day, the effect no doubt of the intense excitement of his mind, operating upon an exhausted frame—an elusion of blood brings him to the gates of the grave. His last hour has come; he lies stretched upon the couch, from which he will never rise, in his apartment at the Convent of Frauenberg, East Prussia.

The beams of the setting sun gleam through the Gothic windows of his chamber, near his bed side is the armillary sphere, which he has contrived to represent their theory of the heavens, his picture painted by himself, the amusement of his earlier years, hangs before him, beneath it his Astrolabe and other instruments of astronomy, and some of his books are gathered his unworking disciples. The door of the apartment opens, and the departing sage is turned to see who enters; it is a friend, who brings him the first printed copy of his immortal treatise. He knows that in that book he contradicts all that had ever been distinctly taught by former philosophers—he knows that he has rebelled against the way of Ptolemy, which the scientific world had acknowledged for a thousand years; he knows that the popular mind will be shocked by his innovations—he knows that the attempt will be made to press even religion to the service against him; but he knows that his book is true. He is dying, but he leaves a glorious truth, as his dying bequest to the world.

He bids the friend, who has brought it, place himself between the window and his bed-side, that the sun's rays may fall upon the precious volume, and he may behold it once, before his eyes grow dim. He looks upon it, takes it to his hands, presses it to his breast, and expires.—But no, he is not wholly gone! A smile lights upon his dying countenance, a beam of returning intelligence kindles in his eye—his lips move, and the friend, who leans over him can hear him faintly murmur the beautiful sentiments, which the Christian Lyriat, of a later age, has so finely expressed in verse.

Ye golden lamps of heaven farewell, with all your feeble light; Farewell, thou ever-burning moon, pale empress of the night! And thou, refulgent orb of day, in brighter flames arrayed, My soul which springs beyond thy sphere, no more demands thy aid. Ye stars, are but the shining dust of my divine abode, The pavement of those heavenly courts, where I shall reign with God.

SILK MANUFACTURE. We believe that few of our readers are aware of the extent to which the manufacture of articles from the cocoon is carried in New England. We take from the Providence (R. I.) Journal the following account of an establishment in that city.

"The Rhode Island Silk Company which was late the Valentine Silk Company," was incorporated at the recent session of our Legislature, with a capital of \$100,000. Their Factory is situated upon Eddy street, the next building to the Old Glass House. The machinery, with which it is nearly filled, is propelled by a six horse power steam engine. The steam is generated with the effluvia of anthracite coal, at an expense of 33 cents per day. This, till recently, useless and refuse portion of the coal is ignited and rendered as profitable as any other, by the aid of Reynolds's patent blowing apparatus. While preparing their machinery & instruments, they operatives in the art, they have manufactured from 16 to 1400 yards of silk, heavy goods. The number of hands has recently been very much increased, and with the additional power or looms about to be put in, the company complete making from 300 to 400 yards of goods per week. Of course, as there is no domestic supply, they are compelled to manufacture foreign silk.—Another year, however, they will probably derive a considerable amount of their raw material from their own plantation. This plantation is on the western border of the city, and consists of thirty six acres of land particularly well adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree, and is already in a high state of cultivation. Upon it there is a large well finished two story house, & barn & granary—a cocoonery 150 feet long, built last spring, and about 16,000 mulberry trees of very vigorous growth, most of which are five years old, and the remainder four. From these it is estimated that an average amount

of at least 2000 pounds of wound silk may be produced per year, for the next five years, or two ounces to a tree—and for the succeeding five years double the amount. This is a moderate estimate compared with the one made by the Boston Company, and indeed, compared with the results of experience, of those who have been engaged in growing silk in Connecticut for many years. The Company are now putting out 40,000 more trees, of three year's growth, in hedges after the Italian mode. These, it is estimated, will yield an average rate of one ounce of wound silk to a tree per year for the next five years, or 2500 pounds per year. The total product, of the farm in silk, according to this estimate, would be worth, at four dollars per pound, \$18,000. (One half of this amount is allowed for attendance upon the cocoonery and winding the silk into a marketable state, leaving a net profit of \$9,000. In addition to this ought to be reckoned the value of the crops of corn and potatoes which the best condition of the trees will require should be planted among them. With a liberal application of manure, which a bound as a manure within less than a mile of the farm, it may, beyond doubt, be rendered much more productive than, in the above calculations, is anticipated, and by planting in hedge rows 100,000 more trees, which it is competent to sustain, it would of course yield a manifold increase of silk. On one side of the farm is a beautiful pond from which the trees may be watered, by the aid of a force pump, in any pettol of drought.

NEW YORK. The election in the City of N York was conducted almost exclusively between the different factions of the Vanites into which the party is now divided, in that state as well as in Pennsylvania, and which love each other about as much as the *Wolites* and *Mahies* do each other in the latter State. Fifteen thousand Whig voters stood by nothing, those demonstrations of Patriotism.—We have the following account of one of the scenes, from the *Star*.

"There was another set to at Tammany last night, between the Regulars and the Howdies. We extract the following graphic account from the Daily:

"Price appeared on the stage, and he was the first man that got an audible word out for the space nearly an hour. He began, 'I am for fairplay, (three cheers, so are we.) I wish to have both sides heard, and he who won't hear both sides, is not fit to belong to either, (cheat him, and 'Ming's turn next,') this is a family quarrel, (and what is it for?) said a democrat, 'Banks or no Banks'—look at Pennsylvania; and see the evils of quarrelling, and suppose either party succeed, it will make no difference in the general result. Is it not better to unite heart and hand? 'Yes,' said a half dozen voices; 'hurrah for Ferris—others cried 'come to the point, come to the point—bank or no bank—no non committal—out with it,' but Mr. Price would not, and so he would not. Next Wing made a push for the stage, and he ensued a struggle, which out-Tammanites Tammany.—In a moment the fists and canes, wigs, and hats, flew, as it there had been a West India hurricane, and bodies of the democracy moved back and forth in the glorious array of a fight. Every few moments a new sound of a fallen patriot from the stage to the floor, told how hard they fought and won that glorious field. The fight thickened, a sudden plunge of some twelve heads and twenty-four legs and a corresponding proportion of other materials belonging to the democracy, were at once beneath the stage in beautiful confusion. This scene continued for a long time, relaxing occasionally for a few minutes to give the combatants opportunity to draw breath, in order more vigorously to carry out the glorious principles of the great apostle of democracy!"

The election resulted in favor of GIBSON LEE, for Congress, who obtained 9,037 votes; C. G. Ferris got 3,539 and James Monroe, the candidate of the 'Native American party' 9,920. Those Whigs that did vote are said to have generally voted for Lee.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—We learn that on Sunday night last, an unfortunate event happened at the landing of Mr. Robert T. Keene, on the Choptank river, a few miles from this town. It appears that a man of the name of Thomas Bozman, the master of a small boat containing about sixty bushels of oysters, made his boat fast to the wharf by means of a rope, upon a high tide, and then entered a small cabin in the bow of the boat, his usual judging place, and laid himself down to sleep. It is supposed that during the night, the tide being low, the stern of the boat lowered with the tide, and the bow, having been made fast to the wharf with a short rope, was out of water, which caused the oysters to settle toward the stern; this caused the stern of the boat to fill with water; and the weight being too great for the rope which confined the boat to the wharf, it broke, and the boat immediately went to the bottom. In this condition, Bozman, being either asleep or unable to extricate himself from the cabin, perished.—*Caroline Advocate*.

Important Measure.—We have been politely favored by a Merchantile house in Richmond, says the Compiler of that city, with the following extract of a letter from London, dated 29th Sept. received per Ship North America, at New York, touching a very important measure likely to be adopted by the Regie of France, which, if carried into effect, will no doubt increase the demand for our tobacco in that country.

"The Regie of France have declared an adjudication, or contract, for delivery in samples, to be shown in Paris, in November next, for 5,000 hinds. Maryland, 5,000 Kentucky, and about 3,500 a 4,000 Virginia—not confined to fine qualities, but to range middling, good, and fine, in consequence of a declared purpose of discontinuing the growth of Tobacco in France. The deliveries to be made through the Spring and Summer of 1836. This proposal of discontinuing the

culture of Tobacco in France, is an important feature, but its effect will not be materially felt for another year."

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning Nov. 21.

The Voters of Talbot county

Opposed to the Election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY 8th day of December for the purpose of appointing five delegates to represent Talbot county in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 22d day of December next.

MANY VOTERS.

Nov. 14, 1835.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

We believe that popular sentiment among the Whigs of Maryland and elsewhere is becoming so rationally sound & harmoniously fitted to the high & patriotic object of electing a fit man as President of the U. S., selected by the People, that they are fast laying aside all personal preferences for men and looking to the true object of their County's welfare and honor.

Nothing should be done at any time, more particularly previous to the nomination of the Anti Van Buren Candidate, to disparage or diminish the chance of any of those who are before the people as the probable candidates.

The unfortunate result of the late Ohio election, which seems to militate so much against the pretensions and hopes of one of the Candidates who comes from that State, is much to be deplored, as it will be difficult, after the particular incidents in that election, to persuade many that he can have any chance of success.

So on the other hand, how much is it to be lamented that many indulge in all of hand and gratuitous expression of opinion that the candidate from Massachusetts can't succeed, and the only reason they can offer for such a supposition is, the very reason that presses him upon the public attention, viz: his eminent qualifications for the station.

It must be known to all, that if those Citizens of the United States, who are opposed to Mr. Van Buren, will unite upon either of these men, and harmoniously and silently support him, they can elect him. It depends exclusively upon the opposition—they have ample strength of numbers to elect their man, if they will be true to their cause, their principles, and themselves—they have nothing to do but to act wisely, considerately, and with energy, and they must elect their candidate.

If harmony and good judgment the cause rests—it you will take the right course, which is the obvious one, all is secure and triumph is yours—but if we indulge in notions and prejudices—or lend ear to all the distracting stories—in circulation, put forth merely to mislead and distract, why then, we must be defeated, because we suffer ourselves to be divided—and you need not allege that the Van Burenites are the strongest, it is not so, but they are the most plotting & most cunning, and prevail against you though you are the strongest, but suffer strategem to wither your strength.

Let the union of the Whigs and the Whigs of the union be the political sentiment always uppermost in your minds.

The Fall Term of Talbot County Court, met on Monday last. Present, the Honorable EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, P. B. HERRIN and J. B. ELLERSON, Esqrs.

On yesterday Jacob Looekerman, Esq. who has long filled the office of Clerk of Talbot County, with great credit to himself and usefulness to the public; resigned, much to the regret of his numerous friends and acquaintances.—We understand his health was the cause of Mr. L's resignation.

For the Easton Gazette.

State Convention.

The invitation to the Whigs of Talbot and all opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Johnson to meet on the EIGHTH OF DECEMBER, in Easton, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Anti Van Buren Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 22d of the same month, it is to be hoped will be attended to particularly—and it will be highly important that a great body of the people, opposed to Mr. Van Buren should assemble and select fit men as delegates.

The contemplated convention in Baltimore is an event to which all look with great anxiety, as every thing will depend upon the proceedings had there, and the judicious course that may be taken.

The selection of the candidate of whom the Whigs are to unite, is a duty in the performance of which no little knowledge of, and no little attention to the state of things in the country, is absolutely necessary—and the harmonious adjustment of popular sentiment is a matter of indispensable importance.

The Whigs of the United States and of each county in the U. States ought to know that the man opposed to Mr. Van Buren are a majority in the country, and if united on one man, can certainly elect him as President of the U. States. The only fear is of a split among ourselves, which the Van Buren men are diligently and secretly at work to produce, by encouraging, through various ways, a part of the Whigs, in one place, to stick to one man as their choice, and a part of the Whigs, in another place, to adhere to some other and different man as their choice,—producing by this means excitement and irritation, and distract

tion among the Whigs. Now if the Whig men are weak and simple enough to submit to this, with their eyes open, and openly warred against it, they add their cause must fall a sacrifice to such folly and such madness.

The course for the Whigs to take, and the language they should adopt ought to be of this sort—"We are bent upon the preservation of our constitution, and are resolved to take that course in regard to the Chief Magistrate of the country that will produce an entire change in the administration of our national affairs, and bring about a stricter and more perfect accountability in the expenditure of the people's money.—We will therefore take a man as our candidate directly opposed to 'Martin Van Buren' and Gen. Jackson and their system of administration—and that man ought to be the one most capable and most likely to carry our object into effect. Now whether that man is Daniel Webster 'the defender of the Constitution'—or Gen. Harrison 'the hero of Tippecanoe,' we don't care so much, but we will unite on one of them, because if united and leary we can carry 'whom we please.'"

AND SO WE SAY, ALL.

WILLIAM G. JONES was yesterday arraigned before the circuit court of the United States on three indictments, each of which contained a number of charges of the same description—one for stealing letters containing money—a second for stealing letters containing valuable securities—the third for stealing letters containing nothing of value. To each indictment he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned five years, on the second four years, and on the third twelve months; and to pay a fine of five dollars—the imprisonment in each case to be at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the state of Maryland.—*Balt. Chron.*

Whigs and their Principles.—The following extracts from a letter of Hon. John Sergeant to the Whigs of Philadelphia, are worthy of consideration. It seems that Mr. Sergeant differs from Ex-President Adams in reference to the opinions and principles of the Whig Party.

"I sincerely rejoice in the auspicious prospect of success in the immediate elections only, but in baffling and finally defeating the most unconstitutional design of the outgoing President in nominating his successor, and establishing his will by the instrumentality of the Baltimore Convention, duly selected for the purpose."

"Be the issue as it may, the principles which the Whigs have maintained, in prosperous and in adverse fortune are in my judgment, the true principles of our Republican Constitutions, and with them, I am willing to stand or fall, deeply anxious, nevertheless, for their triumph; I firmly believe it essential to our Country's welfare."

We lay before our readers, says the National Gazette of Wednesday November 11th, the Resolutions of the Harrison Meeting of Monday afternoon. So far as the meeting was intended and expected to be a manifestation of the public sentiment of Philadelphia; it was a miscarriage. It cannot be styled large, in reference to the numbers of the Whig party alone, and might be described as small relatively to former Anti-Jackson assemblies. We learn from impartial spectators that the attention of the scene was confined to the public speakers. In truth, the majority—a great majority—of the Whigs of our city, immeasurably prefer Mr. Webster to Gen. Harrison; and this will be demonstrated if it should be deemed expedient to call a Webster meeting. The Young Men alone, who are eager to nominate the Northern statesman, the great Champion of the Constitution, would be a stronger convocation.

The gentlemen who addressed the Harrison meeting are, James C. Biddle, Thomas L. McKenney, John C. Montgomery and Charles Naylor, Esqrs.—The late Sheriff of the city; Benjamin Dufranch; was in the Chair.—We do not concur in the second and third paragraphs of the preamble to the resolutions,—deeming them entirely erroneous in allegation. They convey no doubt, the real impressions of those who adopted them, but nothing more.—The sixth Resolution is judicious and the most satisfactory. Let the delegates to Harrison exercise a sound discretion, and let us all exercise the common sense of Harrison, a disinterested and patriotic consideration."

GEORGE THOMPSON.

This miserable creature has left the United States no more to return. He sailed from Boston a few days ago for the British province of New Brunswick. He has gone with all his sins upon his head. Not a word of apology or explanation has been offered by him or the abolitionists who have fastened him upon the public, in reply to the affidavits which have been published proving that in 1830, he was convicted of being a thief, having stolen from his employers no less a sum than 1000 sterling, or about \$750,—and that after having been forgiven for a previous offence of the same character. No apology has been given for having assumed the clerical office under which he preached repeatedly, though never having been authorized to do so by the forms and authority of any denomination.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

EMIGRATION WESTWARD.

CORNSVILLE, Indiana, Oct. 31. The flood of Westward emigration, great as it has been in former years, is this year, altogether unprecedented. It is actually a matter of no little surprise where so many movers come from. On Tuesday evening last, we were in Louisville on the National Road, about 18 miles north-west of this, and that great thoroughfare seemed constantly thronged with travellers on foot and horseback, going out to explore the "Great West"—and with moving wagons, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats. We were informed by a respectable gentleman of Louisville, that no less than one hundred and forty families had passed that place in one day, moving westward—and that recently, in one week, between seven and

place in the supposed that Pacific barrier proceeds of the current year twice as great. The time is the west of the away the destination.

From the Baltimore Whig. It is admitted that a grand exceeded any in this State when it "blows out" renism which land.

It was a less ardent spirits of which, how much better, Medart, & as a publican was to order a case. Whigs fared. vice, we promote tips whenever mentioned he

THE boat Thursday morning River would no of the river with speculation fair daughters was not parties was quite close the river, as are no doubt not have been hundred carried the vicinity, one of a novel actor. One of turged in the but we believe. The principal struggled for leated, and Cleopatra, was distance in tors and audited. The F the New York of which a la ventured, be

The Saturday Paper" announce close of its first "The Ball Men's Paper."

"With this of the 'Young' gled hard for a sacrificed much later disallows of big a period, second to name publish this, not We feel a pride of any thy us, to thro not sustain a f ing to present mand a support "Old next a general work been secured, an increased this, the expect for the public bear upon their and a suffer gy. This is not spirit of the cumply as a pl subscribers' knowledge."

We understand of the Comm from the Bank institution, y book containing dollars. An has been offered to be hoped to. We have ju book containi picked up by restored to the orally reward thousand doll

POCKET HUGONS of A a neat little land Pocket. Besides a Cal on form a y matter of Civil Courts, Civil State and are also some character in tents are such it a favorable

We have o which may be MASSACHUSETTS State has re Everett, the or, by a m votes over h and Armstr both bratstr computed o

The Legi loting sixty without com solved to d and leave L mission, to p

In this Nov inst. after a land of Mr. William by all who in a Caroline the 12th inst Orrell, in the was among t citizen to re lature, and w -knew him.

place in the same direction. One would suppose that at this rate the flood of emigration must soon be thrown back by the Pacific barrier. It is supposed that the proceeds of the sales of public lands for the current year, will be nearly, if not twice as great as those of any former year. The time is also advanced when the region west of the Alleghany mountains will sway the destinies of the nation.—*Watchman.*

WHIG FESTIVAL, A GAIN.
It is admitted on all hands that this was a grand affair—in fact, that it far exceeded any thing of the kind ever seen in this State. The Republican even terms it a "grand blow out" and sighs when he thinks that it may contribute to "blow out" the small light of Van Burenism which yet glimmers in Maryland.

It was a temperance festival, for no ardent spirits were admitted—instead of which, however, they had what was much better, some of the finest table beer, from the Brewery of Col. Joshua Medart; & as our neighbor of the Republican was not present, we advise him to order a cask or two to see how the Whigs fared. If he will follow this advice, we promise that he will smack his lips whenever he hears a Whig festival mentioned hereafter.

THE BOAT RACES.
The boat races which took place on Thursday morning on the Schuylkill River were witnessed by thousands, and produced no little excitement. The shores of the river were completely thronged with spectators, among them, many of the fair daughters of our City. The weather was not particularly pleasant; indeed it was quite cold in the neighborhood of the river, as many of the fair spectators are no doubt able to testify. There could not have been less than two or three hundred carriages and other vehicles in the vicinity, and the whole scene was one of a novel & highly alluring character. One or two carriages were overturned in the scramble for good places, but we believe that no bones were broken. The principal race, in which seven boats struggled for the victory, was well contested, and the prize was won by the Cleopatra, which came out a considerable distance in advance of her competitors, and amidst the shouts of the multitude. The Falcon was second best, the New York boat, the Wave, in favour of which a large amount of money was ventured; being, the fourth in the line. Phil. Hig.

The Saturday number of the "Young Men's Paper" announces in the following terms the close of its first year. Its title will hereafter be "The Baltimore Athenaeum and Young Men's Paper."

"With this number closes the first volume of the 'Young Men's Paper.' We have struggled hard for an existence for one year—have sacrificed much and lost much—but congratulated ourselves on having succeeded in establishing a periodical which we hope one day to see second to none in the country. To accomplish this, nothing shall be spared on our part. We feel a pride in our city and will not stop short of any thing that can be accomplished by us, to throw off the reflection that she cannot sustain a literary enterprise; by endeavoring to present such a periodical as shall command a support and that a liberal one."

"Our next volume will be much enlarged and greatly improved. The services of several well known and talented writers have been secured, whose contributions will give an increased value to our pages. Besides this, the experience of one year has done much for the publishers, and they can bring effort to bear upon their journal with more confidence and a surer guarantee of success than formerly. This is not said in the mere humbugging spirit of the times—we do not humbug—but simply as a plain truth which we know our subscribers will in a very short time fully acknowledge."

We understand that the Exchange Clerk of the Commercial Bank, while on his way from the Bank to Pennsylvania to the former institution, yesterday morning, lost a bank book containing upwards of fifteen thousand dollars. An offer of one thousand dollars has been offered for its recovery. It is to be hoped that it will be speedily restored.

We have just been informed that the bank book containing the whole of the money was picked up by a young girl. It was promptly restored to the bank, the officers of which liberally reward the finder with a donation of one thousand dollars.—*Philad. Inq.*

POCKET ANNUAL.—Mr. JEREMIAH HUGHES of Annapolis, has recently published a neat little volume, entitled, "The Maryland Pocket Annual, for the year 1836." Besides a Calendar, it contains in a convenient form a variety of information useful as a matter of reference, in regard to the various Courts, Civil Government and Officers of the State and of the several Counties. There are also some other statistics of an interesting character in this small volume, and its contents are such, on the whole, as should secure it a favorable reception.

We have ordered a few copies of the work which may be had at this office next week.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The election in this State has resulted in the choice of Mr. Everett, the Whig candidate for Governor, by a majority of upwards of 10,000 votes over his opponents, Messrs. Morton and Armstrong. A large majority of both branches of the Legislature will be composed of Whigs.

The Legislature of Vermont are balloting six three times for Governor without coming to a choice, at length resolved to dissolve the grand committee and leave Lieutenant Governor Jemison, to perform the duties.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Wheat white, | \$1 40 a 1 45 |
| Red, | 1 40 |
| Corn, (old) | 1 01 |
| Rye | 85 |
| Oats | 40 a 41 |

NOTICE.
Divine Service by the Rev. Mr. Owen, may be expected at St. Peter's Church (White Marsh,) on Sunday next, to commence at 11 o'clock.
Nov. 21st 1835.

NOTICE.
The School Commissioners for Talbot county are requested to meet at Easton, on Tuesday next, the 24th instant, to make arrangements for carrying the schools into immediate operation.
A punctual attendance is requested of all the commissioners, by
One of the Commissioners.
Nov. 21

T. H. Dawson & Son,
Are now opening at their Drug and Medical Store, their
WINTER SUPPLY OF
**Drugs, Medicines, Dye-
Stuffs, Perfumery, Confectionery,
Brushes, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.**
Nov. 21

REMOVAL.
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

MRS. RIDGAWAY
Respectfully informs her customers and the public, that she has removed her Millinery Store, to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Mackey, Esq. next door to Messrs. Wilson & Taylor's, and directly opposite to the Court-house.

She presents her compliments to the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and acknowledges with gratefulness, their liberality, and has the pleasure to announce to them that she has just returned from Baltimore, WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
MILLINERY,
And the latest fashions for BONNETS, CAPS and DRESSES, and by her unremitting attention and general knowledge, she hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B. A few bonneters by the week, month or year, can be accommodated.
Nov. 21

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphan's Court, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 2nd day of December next, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Kemp, all the personal estate of John Edmondson, deceased, consisting of

**Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,
FARMING UTENSILS,**
Corn, Corn blades and some Household Furniture.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by
WM. E. SHANNAHAN, Adm'r.
of John Edmondson, dec'd.
Nov. 21

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphan's Court, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 1st day of December, if fair, if not the next fair day at the late residence of Capt. James Dawson, late of Talbot County, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

**Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,
Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn
blades, Top fodder, hicks and
Straw,**
Household and Kitchen Furniture

and a number of articles too tedious to mention, amongst which is a large canoe. All of which will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by
JOHN KEMP, Ex'r.
of Captain James Dawson, dec'd.
Nov. 21

Vendue Notes Due.
Persons who bought property at the sale of the late Benj. Denny's estate and passed notes for the same are hereby notified that their notes become due on or before the first day of next month (December) will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.
ROB. H. RHODES, Agt.
for M. A. Denny adm'r
Nov. 21 1835.

NOTICE.
A stray cow, colour black and white, came to the subscriber's farm in Oxford Neck, some time in August last—the ear mark is a crop of each ear and two silks in the right and one in the left—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take away.
JOS. P. HARRIS.
Oxford Neck, Talbot Co. Md. Nov. 21

AUCTION ROOM.
Wm. C. Ridgaway,
Informs the public, that he has opened a Room for the reception of
GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
which he will sell at private or public sale. Also, a POUND and STABLE for Stock that may be sent to him for sale. His terms will be moderate, and every attention paid to property committed to his care. N. B. He has regular license for selling Goods of every description.
Nov. 21 31

**DRUGS,
MEDICINES**
The subscribers having associated themselves in the
DRUG BUSINESS,
and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Messrs. E. Collins, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c.—and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.
EDWARD SPEDDEN,
JAMES DAWSON,
& B. Hector S. or D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, and give directions to, any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.
E. S. & J. D.
Easton, Oct. 31st 1835.

CHOPTANK BRIDGE.
Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the resignation of Joseph Williams, the present toll gatherer, the Board will proceed to the appointment of a Toll Gatherer on the 1st Friday in November, (27th) & all persons desirous to apply, will make application in writing to the subscriber by order,
WM. HUGHLETT, Treasurer.
Oct. 24

**NEW FALL
DRY GOODS.**
WILLIAM LEE,
No. 79 MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE.
Most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has selected in this and in other Markets a handsome and well assorted stock of
Fresh Fall Dry Goods
which will be sold on very accommodating terms.
N. B. Just received a large quantity of Ladies English Merino Cloths (a good article and well made) at the extremely low price \$4 50, a piece.
Nov. 14, 1835.

**MARYLAND,
Talbot County Orphan's Court,**
6th day of November A. D. 1835.
On application of James C. Hambleton, administrator of Isiah Rathell late of Talbot county deceased—It is
ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly and correctly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, affixed this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.
Test, JAS. PRICE, Register
of Wills for Talbot county.

Teacher Wanted.
A school teacher is wanted for district No. 70, in Sussex county, State of Del. He must sustain good moral character, & be well qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and English Grammar.
This district embraces the town of Seaford, which is a healthy place. A single man could readily obtain board, or a man with family a house.
D. CONWELL,
JAS. DABNEY,
School Committee.
Oct 31 31q

Public Notice.
If not sold at private sale, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 17th inst, three fourths of that valuable corner property, where Mr. Samuel Roberts now resides, in fee simple, also one half of a small house and lot, on Dover street, one half of a house and lot on Court street and one half of two other small houses and lots, on the opposite side of the same street.
Theodore Denny,
agent for Charles A. Roberts.
Easton, Nov. 7

Public Notice.
Will be offered at Public Sale, on the 30th day of the present month, November, at the subscriber's farm near Easton, several good young horses, some cattle, with two yokes of fine oxen, and sheep, together with farming utensils.
A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.
Attendance given by
JOHN M. G. EMORY.
Nov. 11

**FURTHER SUPPLY OF
NEW GOODS.**
W. H. & P. GROOME
Have just received and are now opening, an additional supply of
NEW GOODS.
which, added to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete.
Amongst which are, a variety of
**Cloths, Cassimere's, Merinos, Rose
& Pout Blankets, Caticoes, &c.**
ALSO,
Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs.
**CASTINGS;
STONE & WOOD WARE**
AND A FULL SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
AMONG THEM
Old L. P. Madeira,
Old and Pale Sherry
Teneriff and Port
Old Cognac Brandy,
J. Spirit,
O. Rye Whiskey,
Much Raisins in whole half and quarter boxes,
Limes and Coarse Salt,
Superior Old Java Coffee,
**FRESH
TEAS.**
Sperma, Sould and Dip Candles,
Family Flour by the bbl.
Philadelphia Buck Wheel Flour,
Cocoa,
Cereals, &c.
All of which will be offered at a small advance.
N. B. A full supply of warranted
CAST STEEL AXES.
Easton, Nov. 14.

A. T. BAXTER;
No. 67 Pratt, near South Street Baltimore.
Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a large assortment of materials for
DUCK GUNS, consisting of fine Damascus and steel double and single barrel, of the most approved sizes, with their locks, mountings, &c. The work is from the celebrated factory of W. & S. Rogers, the superiority of which is so well known to Sportsmen. Of these he has completed the stocks of good wood and executed in the best manner—great care has been taken as to the quality of the wood, and to supply those who wish superior Duck Guns with an article equal, if not superior, to any that has ever been offered in this market. His arrangements will enable him to make up to order as short notice.
He has a small invoice of materials for Duck Guns on board the ship Medora, now landing, and an additional supply is expected by the next vessel.
A. T. B. has for sale a superior AIR GUN, in case form; and keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of single and double barrel Bird and Duck Guns; Pistols, Percussor Caps; Bird Bags; Shot Belts; Powder Flasks, and every article for the sportsman's use. Shipping supplied with arms, cartridge boxes, carrying balls; having on hand a large supply of muskets, cutlasses, boarding pistols, pikes, &c.
From the number of his hands and their ability as workmen, he can with confidence promise to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.
Oct 17

**TEMPERANCE
Collection.**
At a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Queen Ann's county Temperance Society, convened at Centerville on the 10th of October inst., it was thought that great advantage would result to the Temperance cause from a union of effort by the different societies on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the State of Delaware.
It was therefore unanimously resolved, by the members present, that the temperance societies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and of the State of Delaware, be invited to send five members from each county, to meet in Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on the first Tuesday of next December. It is also most respectfully suggested, that where there are no county societies, that the different neighborhood societies be requested to contribute on five persons from each county, to represent said societies in said Convention.
Resolved also, That the Editors of newspapers on the Eastern Shore, and in the State of Delaware, be requested to publish this notice for three weeks in their respective papers, and that the ministers of the Gospel, of the different denominations, be also requested to read this notice a few times in their several congregations.
By order of the board,
P. B. HOPPER, President.
of Q. A. C. T. Society.
Oct 24 31

Talbot County, to wit,
On application to the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphan's Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Benjamin Parrott, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—and the said Benjamin Parrott, having complied with the several regulations required by order and adjudge that the said Benjamin Parrott be discharged from his imprisonment; that he do, and appear before the judges of the said Court, on the third Monday of Talbot County next, at such other days & times as the Court shall direct, the same times as are appointed for the creditors of the said Benjamin Parrott to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Parrott should not have the benefit of the said act of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 31st day of March 1835.
E. N. HAMBLETON.

**BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

WANTED.
An apprentice to the printing business—of about 14 years of age, of good character, may obtain a situation, by applying at this office.
Oct. 24

**JOHN W. MILLIS,
COACH, GIG, & HARNESS
MAKER**
MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with
A first rate assortment of the
BEST MATERIALS
In his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.
All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms.—Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber, or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will be repairing.
P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

The subscriber wishes to obtain a **BOY** Minded, constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.
J. W. M.

Barron Creek Spring.
SOMERSET CO., E. S. MARVELL.
The buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of
TRAVELLERS OR VISITANTS,
in search of Health or Pleasure, for whom the best means of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietor will be provided.
The situation, which is easily accessible, being within half a day's ride by White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, to which towns Steamboats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of the country. The waters of these Springs have been recently analysed by Professor DuRoi, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE FERRUGINOUS WATERS.

Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them the best of their class in the United States. They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases & debilities, proceeding from protracted sickness, may be effectually relieved, and vigorous health in a short time restored by their purifying and tonic powers.
The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the enjoyment of Ladies and Gentlemen, at his establishment as agreeable as possible.
LEVIN L. PORTER.
Somerset, Co. July 18.

THE SILK CULTURIST
The Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmer's Manual.
The object of the publication, is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties.—The rearing of Silk Worms.—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the nett profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk, is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise silk and prepare it for market, without their own knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter of agricultural subjects in general.
Terms.—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages each, for one year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not less than a Year.
Subscriptions received by F. G. CONSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also, Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.
Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.
Hartford, April, 1835—may 2

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY.
WM. LOVEDAY
Has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of
NEW GOODS,
adapted to the present and approaching season, among them are a lot of
**Cloths, Cassimere's, Cassi-
kette's & Merino's**
Which he thinks will bear the most liberal comparison with the market. These added to his former stock renders his assortment very general and complete. He invites his friends and the public generally to call and see him.
Nov. 7

THOMAS J. EARLICKSON,
Has just returned from Baltimore with the Fashion adapted to the present and approaching season. He also wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that whilst in the city he took
Lessons of Cutting
From one of the most distinguished cutters and upon the most approved plan. If any gentleman patronizing this subscriber, should not be fitted, he will furnish the materials and make a new garment or garments or pay for the materials and keep the garment or garments not fitting.

**PROSPECTUS
OF A NEW PUBLICATION
TO BE CALLED**

**The Catholic Periodical
LIBRARY**
Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works, in the English Language, in pocket numbers, at 5 cents each.

The dearth and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of religion.

The subscriber has long since observed this fact with the utmost regret, and may certainly say, that, up to this time, he has at least done something to reduce the price of the most of our Catholic works. Our religious books are books of life, and, therefore, dear; and the subscriber, depending on the support of a liberal and enlightened Catholic community, has determined to issue a Periodical publication, which, by its cheapness, will place all the best Catholic works, within the reach of the poorest individual; and from the neatness and elegance of its execution will be found worthy of a place in the libraries of the rich. Such a publication as that which the Subscriber proposes to issue, has long been called for by the increasing number of the Catholic community; and the rapidly increasing number of the members of our Holy Church seem fully to justify him in the expectation that it will meet, with sufficient encouragement to enable him to conduct it successfully. He, therefore, notwithstanding the expense and risk attending it, and confiding entirely in the liberality and generosity of his fellow Catholics of the United States and the Canadian, has resolved to put it to press forthwith and he therefore throws himself upon his Catholic brethren, and calls on them for their support and patronage.

In this undertaking he is principally encouraged by the hope that it will meet, with cordial approbation of the clergy in general, and that he will be aided by the powerful assistance of that learned and devoted body of men. The undertaking, however, which is merely calculated to disseminate the principles of our holy religion widely throughout the community, and to assist the clergy in the discharge of their parochial duties by affording, at an uncommonly low rate, all the necessary knowledge and instruction. The Subscriber, therefore earnestly requests that the Bishops and Clergy in general will exert their powerful influence in order to increase the popularity of the work and to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers to enable him to carry it on with success. By these means they will augment the spiritual comforts of their charges, and contribute, in a great measure, to dispel the prejudices by which our brethren of other denominations are unfortunately blinded.

Terms.—The Catholic Periodical Library will be published in Weekly numbers, of fifty pages each, at a moderate price, in fine royal paper, and will embrace the whole of the most celebrated Controversial and Devotional works, together with a large fund of miscellaneous literature. The first number will be issued on Saturday November 7th.—The terms of Subscription \$1 Per Annum, or Eight Cents per Number, payable in advance.—Liberal commutation will be allowed to Agents. Any six persons, who may live at a distance, remitting a twenty dollar note, may have six copies of the work sent them for one year.

N. B. Postmasters throughout the country are requested to act as Agents.
The following is a list of a few of the works which will follow each other in rapid succession.
Mourne's Travels of an Irish Gentleman in search of a religion; Besop's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, The Faith, of Catholics, by Kirk and Herrington, Hayward's True Church of Christ shown, Hayward's Charity and Truth, Mrs. C. Catholic, or Ages of Faith, Mumford's Questions of Questions, Mumford's Catholic Scriptures, Lingard's History of the Anglo-Norman Church, Perpetuity of the Faith, Dr. M' Hale's Evidence of the Catholics, Fleury's Manners of the Catholics, Fleury's Manners of the Christians, Lantieri's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, Bishop Hay's Works, Prince Gallitzin's Confessions, Manning's Works, O'Leary's Tracts, St. Bonaventura's Life of Christ; Challoner's Meditations Butler's Book of the Catholic Church, Butler's Festivals and Fasts, Butler's Lives of Saints, Dr. Lingard's edition of Ward's Ecclesiastical History.

The above is a Collection of Standard Catholic Works, which could not be purchased for less than seventy dollars; and it would be almost impossible to obtain many of the works included in it at any price, whatever. The collection can now be obtained in this cheap and elegant form for the uncommonly low price of about Twenty Dollars.

All new Catholic Works will be published in the Periodical Library as soon as received; and able translations will be provided for all the European publications of peculiar excellence.
JOHN DOYLE, Bookseller, N. Y.
Editors of Papers in the country, by giving the above a few insertions, and sending the papers containing it to the publisher, will entitle themselves to a copy of the work for one year.
Oct. 5

TAILORING.
Has just returned from Baltimore with the Fashion adapted to the present and approaching season. He also wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that whilst in the city he took
Lessons of Cutting
From one of the most distinguished cutters and upon the most approved plan. If any gentleman patronizing this subscriber, should not be fitted, he will furnish the materials and make a new garment or garments or pay for the materials and keep the garment or garments not fitting.

TAILORING.
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NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. LOVEDAY

Has received and opened at his store house a full supply of

NEW GOODS.

Which he thinks he can offer at reasonable prices, among them is a handsome variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimeres, &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.

Oct. 10 6w (W6)

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. East, 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 table with the best provisions. The market will afford his staples are in good order and well stocked with provisions. 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 Crabs, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

Agricultural Implements, &c.

The subscriber is prepared with supply of

PLOUGHES

carefully and well manufactured of the best materials, consisting of both Cast and Wrought sheared kinds, of the different models and sizes most approved in Maryland and Virginia.

Also extra castings for every part of the ploughs as they may want repairing which will be furnished at moderate prices.

WHEAT FANS

with some recent improvements which facilitate the work by concentrating the wind to the proper point.

CORN SHELLERS

of the most approved kinds.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS

superior article the use of which is particularly advantageous, in a season like the present when grain is scarce, as they very rapidly cut the straw, hay, corn tops, &c. to a proper size for the feed of animals.

11 inch do. \$27 extra knives per pair

11 inch do. \$45 do

20 do. do. suited to horse power 75

with several other kinds of straw cutters at \$7 to \$15. Hinge and common seeding Harrows. Cast steel Axes, Mattocks, Picks, shovels, &c.

GRASS SKEDS, Orchard Grates, Heards, Tumbly, &c.

Having an Iron Foundry connected with the establishment I can furnish castings of the best quality for horse powers, mill gearing, &c. &c.

JAMES MOORE, successor of Sinclair & Moore Light Street, Baltimore

Sept 5

Wanted Immediately.

A woman of good character as a seamstress and housekeeper. For further information apply at this office.

Oct 31 3w

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with a large and very general assortment of

FRESH GOODS.

Suits for the present and approaching season, and respectfully invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Oct 5 6w6t

BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

JAMES THOMAS, Governor OF MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. And an Election having been held on Monday the fifth instant, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional districts for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council, we do by this our Proclamation, declare that by the said returns it appears that

John N. Steele, Esq. in the first District, Jas. Alfred Pearce, Esq. in the second District, Jas. Turner, Esq. in the third District, Benjamin C. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esquires, in the fourth District, George C. Washington, Esq. in the fifth District, Francis Thomas, Esq. in the sixth District, and Daniel Jenifer, Esq. in the seventh District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

JAMES THOMAS, Governor, Thos. Culbreth, Clerk of the Council.

Oct 24 6w

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, at the Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddler's shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand

a large and general assortment of

HATS

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

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

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

ENNALLS ROSZELL, Easton, Jan. 17 '47

TAILORING.

The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgments to the inhabitants of Easton and the adjoining counties, for the flattering patronage he has met with, since he commenced the above business, and begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from Baltimore, and in the best establishments he has also engaged a

FIRST RATE WORKMAN, that none can surpass, which will enable him to meet the demands of gentlemen for any kind of garments cut and made in the first style. His work shall be warranted to fit in all cases, otherwise he pays them for their goods or makes them others. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public. The public's obedient servant, JOHN SATTERFIELD, sept 5 '47

MR. & MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies, Corner of Saratoga and Courtland Streets, BALTIMORE.

Will be re-opened on the first day of September next.

Mr. & Mrs. H. have provided their Seminary with every apparatus necessary to illustrate their instruction. Their Philosophical Apparatus is equal to any that can be found in private Seminaries in this country, and their chemical is sufficiently extensive to illustrate any subject treated upon in the text books of the School. Their Cabinet of Minerals, though small, contains upwards of 700 specimens.

The Seminary is also furnished with an Armillary Sphere, Cary's, Wilson's, and Gardner's Globes; several Pianos, and a Harp. The instruments they possess are the best that could procure in this country or in Europe.

The Library contains upwards of 2000 volumes, connected with the studies pursued in the School, to which the young ladies have access.

In all the departments, the most competent Teachers are engaged, whose instructions are given under the immediate eye of the Principals.

The course of instruction is carried on in a regular system of Academic studies, embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches. Parents and Guardians who wish for more particular information, can obtain a prospectus of the Seminary, by writing, post paid, to the Principals.

August 22 1835 8t

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, Aug. 19, 1835.

ORDERED, That the Adjutant General have one thousand Cartouch Boxes brought from the Armory at Easton to the Armory here, and direct the Armourer at Easton to have the Field Pieces and all other Arms and Accoutrements now at St. Michaels, Centreville or elsewhere on the Eastern Shore, brought in possession of any organized corps, brought to the Armory at Easton to be preserved.

THOS. CULBRETH, CLK.

In obedience to the above order, Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will proceed to the collection of all the Field Pieces not in possession of regularly organized corps, and all persons having small arms belonging to the State, are hereby directed with all diligence to deliver them into the possession of the subscriber, in the highest and most convenient manner, in whatever company they may have been attached to, and those officers are requested immediately to report to the subscriber the fact of such deliveries.

WM. NEWNAM, Armourer, E. S. of Md. at Easton.

Sept. 12

The Cecil Republican, Kent Eagle, Centerville Times, Caroline Advocate, Cambridge Chronicle, Village Herald, Snow-Hill Borderer, will please copy the above advertisement at and forward account to this office for collection.

A Horse for Sale.

For Sale on reasonable terms a safe and excellent family horse, seven years old last spring and supposed to be about 34 hands. He can be recommended to be safe in any kind of harness and to work kind and well in any kind of gear—for further particulars apply to

WM. H. GROOME, Easton, Oct. 2 6w3t

PUBLIC VENDUE.

The subscriber will offer at public vendue on Wednesday the 25th of November ensuing, if fair, and if not, the next day thereafter, on the farm of Mrs. Mary M. Thordike, in the Upper District of Caroline county, a

Valuable Personal Estate, consisting of a number of fine Horses and Mules, one Genet and Young Jack,

CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS, a variety of Valuable Farming Utensils, and Household Goods.

A credit of six months will be given on all sales over ten dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving their bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums of ten dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

ABRAHAM JUMP, Agent for Mr. M. Thordike. Oct 31 4w

THE FARMER'S AND CITIZEN'S

CORN AND PORK WANTED.

Scaled Provals will be received, either by Wm. A. F. C. Kemp, or the subscriber, until Thursday the 26th November, for furnishing the Poor House of Talbot county, with Corn and Pork.

By order of the board, WM. LOVEDAY, Treasurer.

Oct 31

N. B. In consequence of the indisposition of Mrs. Kemp, instead of meeting at the Poor House, the Trustees will meet on Tuesday 10th November at Wm. Loveday's Counting Room in Easton, to appoint officers for the ensuing year. (W) W. L.

RETIREAT,

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the above named house formerly occupied by Henry Cliff, in the Town of Easton, where he will at all times be found ready to wait on all those who may think proper to give him a call. His table will be supplied with the best market provisions, and furnished with the choicest liquors, and with his knowledge of the business, together with his extensive acquaintance and a perfect good understanding with the public, induces him to believe he will be sustained by a generous public.

CALEB BROWN, N. B. Private Parties can at all times be accommodated with private apartments, &c. attentive servants and he intends to keep at all times while in season, Oysters, Terrapins, Wild Fowls, &c. &c.

The public's obedient servant, C. B. Easton, May 2

\$100 REWARD.

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

JACOB, of tawny complexion and about 5 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 Whitsuntide Holidays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—wherever he 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

THE SLENDING NEW BOOK

THOMAS HAYWARD WILL commence his 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.

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a fine sailor and safe. She is fitted up in a commodious manner for the accommodation of passengers, with State Rooms for Ladies, and comfortable berths; and it is the intention of the subscriber to continue to furnish his table with the best fare the market affords.

Freights will be received as usual at the subscriber's grocery at Easton Point; and all orders left at the Drug Store of Thos. H. Dawson & Son, or at the subscriber's residence, will receive his personal attention, as he intends, himself, to take charge of his vessel.

Thoughtful for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto received, he will spare no pains to merit a continuance of the same.

The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL H. BENNY, Feb. 14

ATTENTION.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on note, bond or Bill account, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first of October next, those neglecting to comply with the above request may expect to find their respective accounts, &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection. In future he will not receive cash or produce, such as Corn, Wheat, Peas, Beans, Linens, &c. in consequence, he has reduced the price of all his stock of goods that will bear it. It is determined to sell very cheap on the above terms and is determined to keep a general supply of

FRESH GOODS.

Under a belief that it will be much better for him and his customers in the end particularly those who deal for cash.

The public's obedient servant, SAMUEL MAGKEY, Easton, August 22

N. B. I have a quantity of Seasoned Board, and intend keeping a constant supply of Lumber on hand at the lowest cash prices. S. M.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in his old Shop on Court Street, immediately adjoining the Cart-Wright Shop of Mr. John B. Linbanks—where he intends conducting it in his several Branches.

He has just received from Baltimore, a supply of the necessary materials of the very best, and is prepared to manufacture them to order and in a workman like manner, and on very accommodating terms. Horses shod at short notice. He intends keeping on hand ready made work of every description, that will admit of it. Such as Axes, Drawing Knives, Grabbing-hoes, Mattocks, on Wedges, Ding forks, &c. &c. Cast-steel axes made and insured.

The public's obedient servant, ALEXANDER DOBBS, N. B. He will give a liberal price for old iron in any kind of work in his line, or to such as have no work to do he will give a fair price in cash. A. D.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from Jacob G. Wilson, one of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek in Caroline County, (Md.) on Saturday the 5th September, 1835, a negro woman who calls herself

MILLY PINKETT. The above negro is apparently from 35 to 40 years of age, and of a dark color. She is very large and fat with an erect walk and forbidding appearance. No particular marks upon her person recollected, except that one lock of her hair in front, is grey, the rest has not changed to hue. The clothing she had on when she went off, is not recollected, but she took a good supply with her. It is supposed she has made her way through Delaware, intending to reach New Jersey or Pennsylvania. The above reward will be given, if she is apprehended without the limits of the State, or the reward she must be delivered in the Easton or Cambridge Jail.

FRANCIS B. C. TURPIN, JACOB G. WILSON, Admrs. of Francis Turpin, dec'd. Sept. 12

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased one of his farms and sold the one which he resides, wishes to rent a farm either in Talbot, Queen Anne's, or Caroline Counties, or elsewhere, from one to two hundred thousand corn hills in Tillage. The rent shall be made safe on the first day of January 1836.

Persons having farms to let will please give the subscriber notice either by person or mail at Greensborough.

JOSHUA BOON, Oct. 3 '47

For Sale, the well bred Horse IVANHOE.

Ivanhoe was sired by Chester, best son of Mr. Hamilton's old Tom, out of an Osear mare, was seven years old last Spring. He is a remarkably safe gal getter and his colts will bear comparison with the colts of any horse in the county of the same age. For terms apply to the subscriber.

FAYETTE GIBSON, Sept. 26

Notice.

The subscriber will on the 1st of April open a House of Public Entertainment at that long established Tavern house the property of I. 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 ostlers, 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.

Rijah McDowell, march

\$200 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county Maryland, on Tuesday night last a negro man named

HARRY HUMANN, about thirty years old, five feet six or eight inches high, well made and very black, with a scar on his breast, occasioned by a burn. He can read, write and cypher, and is a very shrewd fellow. He is, also, a first rate sawyer, and can do rough carpenter's work.

The above reward of two hundred dollars will be paid for the apprehension of the aforesaid Harry, should he be taken out of the State, or one hundred and fifty dollars, if in the State, and out of the county; of one hundred dollars if in the county; provided he be delivered to the undersigned, or secured so that he gets him again.

WM. W. HANDLEY, Adm'r of Handy Handley, Sept. 26 - Oct. 3

A STRAY COW.

Came to the subscriber's farm some time in March last, a Buffalo heifer, about 4 years old, her coat is a red and white color, she has a white collar and a red bridle with a white and red collar, she has no ear mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

C. L. RHODES, Oct 31

COACH, GIG, & HARNESS MAKING.

The undersigned respectfully returns their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, customers and the public generally, for the liberal and extensive patronage they continue to receive, and begs 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, Walls, 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 in 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 servant, ANDERSON & HOPKINS, N. B. They wish to take three apprentices of steady habits, from 14 to 16 years of age, one at each of the following branches, viz. smithing, plating and painting. They respectfully remind those whose accounts have been standing longer than twelve months, to come forward, and settle immediately; otherwise they will be placed in officers hands for collection, according to law, without respect to persons. A. & H. Jan 24 '47

SAIL MAKING.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has established a Sail Loft below St. Michaels, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice and in the best manner, equal in all respects to any work done in Baltimore and at ten per cent lower cost.

THOS. S. SHERWOOD, 21q Oct 31

120000 Excellent Bunch Shingles.

Just received and for sale at the Lumber yard of the subscribers.

GROOME & LOVEDAY, Easton, Oct. 10. (Woor3t) Aug. W

Pulling Machine

JAMES LUCAS respectfully informs the public, that his Pulling Machine is now in complete order, and pledges himself to have any work that may be put in his charge as well executed as it can be done on the Eastern Shore or elsewhere. His prices will be low.

Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, Sept. 26 1835.

NOTICE,

All persons indebted for the services of the Spring horse Leathoe are requested to pay the same to Mr. William Loveday, on or before the 15th day of November next or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

HENRY PRICE, Oct. 10.

RAGS WANTED.

The subscribers will give in cash or goods, the highest price for good clean Rags. They have on hand a complete assortment of School and miscellaneous Books and a full supply of stationery all of which will be sold at the lowest terms.

W. R. Lucas & Wright, No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calvert's Office, May 2, 1835.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

CHEAP FOR CASH The subscribers has just received from Port Deposit 40,000 feet White Pine board (seasoned) embracing Panel, common and culling, 10,000 do 2 inch plank. Also on hand a few shingles.

The public may be assured of obtaining Lumber from the undersigned as cheap, as any where else in Easton, or even in Baltimore, exclusive of freight.

COME AND SEE. Also a first rate New Gig and Harness which will be sold on a liberal credit, for negotiable paper.

Grateful for past encouragement, he begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep a supply of

Groceries, Confectionary, Fancy GOODS, &c. &c. All of which he will sell as low as any one in town. J. H. McNEAL, N. B. TO RENT, the house on Dover street, (for 1836,) where Mr. Thos. Heaton resides, (a handsome situation.) Possession can be had immediately. J. H. McN. sept. 3 6w3w (W)

To rent for the next year,

A house and two lots with the improvements at the Chapel, a Windmill, house and garden.

Also two other tenements with some ground attached to them. Any person wanting to rent, will apply to ENNALLS MARTIN, Agent for Wm. Fife. sept. 5 3w

NEW SADDLERY.

WM. W. HIGGINS HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of

SADDLERY, consisting in part of the following articles. Hard Solder Bits and Stirrups, English Bull Leathers, Gigs, Harness &c. All descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be, thankfully received and punctually attended to. Any of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms Easton, Sept. 5

Tract of Land.

Purchased by Edward Johnston, of Allegany county, Md. sold by the Collector of said county, by order of the Commissioners of the Tax, for the payment of Taxes due thereon to said county, viz.

"Will's Disappointment," containing 99 acres, sold in the name of Brook Hall's heirs, August 23d, 1827, for the sum of \$5 00.

And I hereby give notice, that if the above Tract of Land shall not be redeemed within two years from the 1st day of January, 1836, agreeably to the act of Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1834, Chap. 44, the original owner or owners will be precluded from all right of redeeming the same.

EDWARD JOHNSTON, Cumberland Md. Sept. 5, 1835.

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV. WOOLCOTT CAPT. WM. VIRGIN.

Arrangements for 1835. 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 Woolcott, has been much improved since last year, and the proprietors solicit for her a continuance of public patronage. WM. OWEN—Agent. March 7

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

STEAMER JOHN EDMONDSON, 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 new and substantially built Schooner has commenced her regular trips between Easton point and Baltimore; leaving East on point on Sunday, morning at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore on the following Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, and continue to run on the above named days, during the season. Passage one dollar—and twenty-five cents for each meal. All freights tendered for the John Edmondson will be thankfully received at the Granary at Easton point, or elsewhere, at all times. All orders

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

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1835.

No. 48.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY Saturday Morning

Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS

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

A TALE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The following extract from the Frenchman's story of the Revolution and its horrors, will serve to illustrate the descriptive powers of one of the editors of the American Monthly Magazine. The scene is the Place de Greve, where the guillotine was erected in permanence, with a wagon load of human beings about to be massacred:

Among those, the most remarkable was a venerable old man, whose bent figure, thin white hair, high, wrinkled forehead, and withered complexion bespoke the extremity of age, yet his manners were firm, and he never forgot for a moment the calm propriety of his demeanour. By his side stood a woman, now no longer young; but retaining much of the beauty, & all the dignified elegance of former days. She stood erect, & supported without effort the arm of the old man, who leaned heavily on hers. The other rested on the neck of a fiery young girl—a mere child—not apparently more than ten years old, whose swollen eyes were fixed on her mother's face, with sad and touching melancholy of childish grief. They spoke not much together; once, as the wagon stopped near where I stood, I heard the old man murmur words of patience and encouragement to his companion; as he spoke, she turned her eyes towards the child; she gazed on that young, fair face, and all a mother's love beamed in her eye—the trial was almost too great for her—her lip quivered, her face grew more deadly pale—but in a moment, by a strong effort, she banished from her look every appearance of weakness. She raised her eyes to heaven—her lips moved—and then, as if her prayer for fortune had

brought a smiling look on the little innocent; smoothed back the curling hair that clustered around that lovely forehead, and the mother imparted one long fond kiss on the brow of her child.

The wagon passed on, and I inquired the name of the victim whose appearance had so strongly interested me. It was Malherbes—the honest and able Minister—the undaunted advocate—the kind and true friend of Louis Capet—accompanied by his daughter, the Marchioness Rocambo, and her child—about to die on the scaffold! But the child surely they would not murder the child! And why not? The old man's crime was his innocence and purity of character—how then could the child escape?—The wagon was drawn up beside the guillotine, and all was soon ready for the first execution. Malherbes stood the nearest to the guillotine, and was about to descend when a savage voice cried out, 'The child first!' The old man would have remonstrated, but his child checked him—'Tis but a moment my father,' said she, 'tis but a moment—she raised the child in her arms, and herself handed it to the executioner.—The little creature, frightened by the savage looks of the man, cried out, 'Don't leave me, mother—come with me—don't leave me.' 'I will not leave you my child—I will be with you in a moment.' The child was pacified, and the mother turned towards her aged parent, and buried her face in his neck, he, too, bent forward, till his white hair flowed over her shoulders.—Thus they saw nothing—yet they were so near that they must have heard the jerk of the string that loosed the ponderous axe—its clatter as it fell. A strong shudder shook the frame of the mother; but when the executioner called out 'now for the woman,' she raised her placid face from her father's neck—looked fondly in his face—kissed his cheek. 'For a brief moment, farewell my father?' She stepped with a light, firm tread from the wagon—mounted the scaffold, and in a moment she was with her child.

Malherbes came next; he had summoned all his energies for the last scene in his life's drama, and he played it nobly. Never in the proudest days of his power had the minister looked or moved with loftier dignity. With a wave of the hand he repulsed the rude advance of one of the guard who would have assisted his descent from the wagon. Self sustained, in body as in mind, he advanced slowly to the scaffold—even the fiends allowed the old man to place himself, almost unassisted on the platform. They would have bound him, but he gave a forbidding look—it was enough—the executioner retired; the plank was pushed forward—and for a moment the old man must have seen, in the basket below, the heads of his children.

pedlar if it was one, was short the executioner jerked the string, and all was over.

Translated from the French THE COBSAIRS TRAVESTIED.

Few were there in Guadaloupe who had not heard honorable mention made of the exploits of the Corsair Antoine Moede, during the last two wars. At the time of the one of which we write, he was the commander of a small vessel, but it was manued with sailors as determined as himself. They were not far off the Isle when they discovered a large English vessel, La Derivade, which, it proved was richly laden with specie. To determine to take it and to take it was but the work of a few hours to sailors accustomed to the trade of boarding a passenger vessel. Eighteen gentlemen & ten ladies, together with their effects, having been put on board the Corsair, 30 Frenchmen had the prize given into their charge, and the Corsair made sail for Point a Pitre.

The day after the capture at dawn, a brig of war was observed bearing down towards her. Antoine Moede, judging the vessel to be English, and which was, moreover, every instant gaining on him, ordered the crew to ransack the trunks of their lady captives take all the robes they could find, and dress themselves in them. No sooner said than done; and in a few minutes fifty dashing fellows were seen on the deck hiding their delicate complexions beneath parasols, which they handled with all the grace they could muster for the occasion. The purpose of the Corsair in this travesty was to make the enemy believe that it was merely a passage vessel carrying a company of ladies and gentlemen from one Island to another, and escape coming in contact with the superior force of the brig which under this deception, might possibly pass without paying him a visit, but it was not to be so. The English discerned the cannon of the Corsair and made after him full sail.

Certain that he could not escape by running, Antoine asked his people if they were willing to board the brig. 'Board her,' was the general cry. The Corsair immediately put about, and ran before the wind towards the brig, which then saluted it with a broadside. The next minute the heroic Amazons of the Corsair had thrown their parasols and straw hats audaciously, drawn their cutlasses, loaded their pistols, and were leaping on

the deck was covered with blood and the bodies of the slain. One of the Corsairs flew to the flag and tore it down. The brig surrendered, and Antoine Moede made away with his glorious prize for Point a Pitre, which he entered with his crew still habited in their female attire, for they had not time to get them off before the action took place.

'Never,' exclaimed Antoine, elated, 'did the petticoat better acquit itself. I doubt if Jean Flachette herself, or the heroine of Vaucouleurs, could have shone with more eclat in a like situation.'

The same captain, it is said, in a preceding action, had used up all his shot in several consecutive engagements, but although he double charged his cannon, he had still powder enough left, but had he had none. They had all ready fired away all the spikes and nails they could muster in the ship, and all the ballast stone they could get out of the hold. But nothing was left for a last broadside before boarding.

'Go to my room, you will find about two quarts full of piasters, bring them up and charge the guns with them.'

'What! Captain, fire away your money? At good interest merely. Fire! and board!'

In a short time the vessel was the prize of the Corsair.—Ed. Corbiers.

From the Portsmouth (N H.) Journal. A PEDLAR TAKEN IN.

We have heard the story of a yankee pedlar which we believe has never been in print. In these days of a speculation in timber land, where unfortunately in some cases trees have not begun to grow, if some of such holders do not eventually have to surrender their bonds with about the same profit as resulted from the pedlar's speculation, then our subtraction table needs revising.

After the close of the American revolution, a tin pedlar with his general assortment of nicknacks, arrived in a village in the district of Maine, and called at the houses to dispose of his wares. After selling a few small articles to the lady of a house, who seemed to live in the midst of a blessing of children better covered with dirt than clothing, she declared her inability to purchase more for the want of money.

But, marm, hav't you any rag? None to sell sir. Well marm, said he, about returning to his cart, you seem to have a plenty of little ones around you, won't you sell me one of them for tin ware? What will you give, sir? Why I'd give you \$10 for one of them in good tin ware? O yes, marm, the best. Well sir, it's a bargain. She then handed one of the bare head-

ed urchin to the pedlar, who, rather surprised that the offer was so readily accepted, yet feeling convinced that the mother would not part with the boy, placed him upon the seat of his cart, and supplied the woman's demand for soap, dippers, coffee pots, &c. until the sum of \$10 was made up.

The pedlar yet feeling certain that the woman would rather make an effort to raise the sum than part with her boy; (a sort of ware by the way in which he had no particular desire to deal) mounted his cart and seated himself by the side of the urchin, who seemed much tickled at the idea of taking a ride.

The reins were gathered up, and with eye cast back at the house with the expectation of seeing the reluctant mother coming forth to redeem her boy, his horses were started off at a slow pace. After proceeding a quarter of a mile and casting a many wandering look behind—the pedlar began to repent of his bargain—and turned his horses.

The lady had just finished ornamenting her dress with the brilliant bargain she had made, when a rap at the door turned her attention.

Good woman, I think your boy is not quite large enough, I guess you had better take him again and let me take the war.

No, no, you have got him and you shall keep him. The bargain was a fair one, and you may be off with Dick, as soon as you please.

Surprised at the woman's indifference about her boy—why, marm, how can you think of parting with so young a child to an utter stranger who you do not know?

Oh sir, we should like to sell off all our poor paupers, for \$10 a head.

Dick was dropped at the door; the whip cracked, the wheels & were rattled and the pedlar measured the ground at a much quicker pace than before; never after forgetting his pauper speculation.

HINTS TO DYSPETICS.

We hear many of our friends complain of dyspepsia, oppression from food, flatulency after meals, &c. To those troubled in this way we recommend the study of the following rules which we have met with in the course of our medical reading:

1. As the stomach secretes better food and acts with more vigor when moderately filled than when overburdened, it is better to eat less than more. The appetite is not a safe guide to determine the requisite quantum; experience must be the teacher; what has been once found too much must be diminished; and the rule when fixed must be adhered to, whatever the temptation to violate it; for the appetite is often better than the digestion.

2. As different substances possess, in different degrees, the property of solubility in the stomach, it will be highly proper to make choice of those which this organ can most easily dispose of. It is to be remembered that the most nutritious substances are not always the most digestible. The concentrated juice of meat in the form of soup, though highly nutritious, is not always borne well.—The quantity of fluid it contains may offend the stomach, and bring swallowed without mastication, it is not, like solid food, duly mingled with the saliva. Aumal jelly, which is purely nutritious, is difficult of digestion, and must be avoided by the dyspeptic. The articles of most easy solution appear to be solid animal food, roasted or broiled; and fresh fish among vegetables, bread and the potato hold the highest place; among the least soluble are fat, turgidous and gristly parts, the skin of fruits and the sweet vegetables. Butchers' meat is more digestible than poultry, full grown meat than young; and beef and mutton than any other.

3. The introduction of a variety of food into the stomach, at one meal; is pernicious; for possessing different degrees of solubility, they require different periods for digestion, and thus the process is disturbed. Some kinds of mixtures are more injurious than others—Milk or cream, or substances containing them, should not be taken immediately after dinner. Pastry is heterogeneous enough in its own nature to condemn it. Fruit had better be deferred till evening. Cheese has been said to digest every thing but itself, but things, like persons, whose elements are discordant, are to be held suspected.—Above all, avoid new cheese or curds, which, in defiance of all peptic precepts, are so often proffered to tempt the unwary.

4. The distention of the stomach is an evil in itself, therefore drink but little at dinner. If not thirsty, take no liquid; a cup of tea, a few hours after, will be more grateful, and will fully supply all deficiencies.

5. If possible bring your meals within a reasonable distance, so that lunches, or intermediate repasts, may be avoided. They are always taken in haste, are uncertain in quality and quantity, and are swallowed amidst the pressure and anxiety of business; all which circumstances are unfriendly to their good effect.—Besides, if every call of appetite is at once indulged, the fancy will be very

to form unreal wants, the gratification of which is only an injury.

Avoid eating when greatly heated or fatigued. Give the body a little rest, and the stomach will the better perform its duties.

Eat slowly, and avoid intense exertion during dinner. In order to effect both objects, if you have any thing to say, address a few words to your next neighbor on some topic of general or local interest. The meal will not be so quickly despatched, but a little will be so quickly and will sit better. A silent eater always eat most, and be the least benefited by his meal. Conversation cheer-ens the mind, and favours that cheerfulness of spirits, which is eminently favourable to enjoyment, both during and after the social repast.—Phil. Herald.

A GREAT CROP.

The Lancaster (Ohio) Journal says that at the Agricultural fair held at Gettysburg, on the 20th and 27th Octo-ber, Mr. Asahel Renick, of Pickaway county, Ohio, received the premium of \$10—for the best acre of corn grown in the usual way, containing 157 bushels and one peck. We learn that the field from which the above acre was selected contains about 40 acres, and that the average crop of the whole was upwards of 140 bushels to the acre.

in the Salem (Mass.) Register. There is George Thompson?—This man is asked by newspapers in all parts of the country—and by the answers to this individual might be supposed to possess the power of ubiquity. They say that he is at the same time in London, and every where. But we have now in our power to give conclusive and satisfactory information on the subject. Mr. Thompson, who has been much of the time in our own immediate vicinity, IS NO LONGER IN THE UNITED STATES. He sailed from Boston, on Sunday before last, in the British Brig Satisfaction, for St. Andrews, New Brunswick, intending to take passage for Halifax, and from thence to England.

There is no mistake in this—all the particulars have been related to us by a friend of Mr. T. who was personally acquainted with the facts. It gives us great pleasure to communicate this intelligence—it must have the effect to restore to our country the peace of our community. Mr. Thompson's family, consisting of a wife, two children, and two servants, who have been residents in our neighborhood during the past six or eight months, have not gone with him, but will remain in the country till the Spring, when they will take passage direct for Europe.

From the National Intelligencer. THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

If the change of Seasons, the declining sun and the rising winds, the lessening days and the lingering nights, did not warn us of the approach of the time for the annual meeting of the Representatives of the People, the casual arrivals of Members of both Houses for some days past would have apprized us that the opening of the annual session of Congress is now near at hand.

Judging from the indications which greet our eyes and ears, the public mind is full of anticipation of a session of Congress of more than usual interest. This anticipation, though founded in part, we think, on an erroneous estimate of the consequence of some topics which have agitated the public mind during the recess of Congress, is fully justified by the importance of several great questions which, in one shape or other, cannot fail to be agitated in Congress at the approaching session.

In a government like this Representative in its character and Republican nature, no state of things could be imagined in which the annual meeting of the Legislature, possessing all the power over Peace and War, over Taxation and Expenditure, over the Regulation of Commerce, and all the incidents to these great functions of government, will not be looked to by reflecting citizens whom it represents, & for whom it makes laws, with grave attention, not unmix'd with anxiety. In a government, moreover, so extensive as that of the United States—already protecting under its wings a population of fifteen millions of souls; embracing four and twenty political communities, and nursing several others for future maturity; with annually increasing population, accumulating wealth and swelling resources—the objects of legislation must of necessity multiply, and with each successive term of Congress, present themselves in varied forms and in a constantly changing circumstances. In a large class of cases, indeed, the circumstances of the time present, and the wants of the Nation, are the measure of the power of Congress; and the action of the General Government is therefore widened in proportion as our country grows and improves, and as new wants are created by new capacities.

Many objects demand the attention of Congress at this day which twenty years ago had never claimed it; and twenty years hence many things will be familiar to the statute-book which now are not

dreamt of in our philosophy. The subjugation of the Wilderness, the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, the culture of Cotton and Sugar as staples, with the introduction of Steam-carriage on water and on land; have revolutionized the government, in reference to the powers of Congress, without changing a word or marring a sentence of the Constitution. The great subjects of legislation, Commerce and the Public Domain, are not what they were when the Constitution was framed. Wants and necessities have grown up under the changing circumstances of the country, which render various measures "necessary and proper" now, the necessity and propriety of which were not felt formerly, and were with good reason questioned, when asserted in the first five lustres of the present government.

The opening of each annual Session is also the occasion upon which the Executive, charged with the conduct of our diplomatic intercourse with Foreign powers, and the execution of the Laws at home; is to render an account of his stewardship to Congress, and, through Congress, to the People; when, therefore, information of greater or less importance may be looked for on the subject of our Foreign Relations; and the state of the Union, with such recommendations concerning both as the President may judge necessary and expedient.

Even what little we have said is enough to show that, under any state of things, one could not err widely who should prognosticate that the first session of a newly-chosen Congress would be pregnant with interest.

It must be admitted, however, that there are some things in the actual circumstances of the country which are calculated to attract the attention of the present Congress the attention even of those who have never before appeared to care much about them. No man can be wholly indifferent to what comes close home to his own business and bosom; & there is no citizen who has not a deep concern in the action of Congress, for great or for small, upon some of the questions which are likely to come before it at the approaching session.

The most serious of these questions will probably grow out of the redundant revenue, which, now that the Public Debt is extinguished, leaves an annual surplus in the Treasury, the amount of twelve or fifteen millions of Dollars.

What shall be done with this surplus? The question which President Jefferson asked, in the hypothesis of a surplus of revenue after paying the Public Debt, we are now enabled to ask without reservation or condition. The problem is solved: the Public Debt is paid off, and there actually exists a large surplus. In the language of Mr. Jefferson, then, "shall it be unproductive in the public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of Roads, Canals, Rivers, Education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union?" These are great questions which cannot be more plainly and comprehensively stated than in the very words of the sage of Monticello himself, addressed to Congress, in anticipation of a state of things similar to the present (which, however, did not arrive as soon as he then expected)—

They are questions to which we hope Congress will respond in such a manner as best suits sagacious legislators for the welfare of a great, enterprising, and growing Nation.

The great amount of this surplus of money, which is, or ought to be, in the Treasury, will necessarily give rise to other interesting questions of a financial nature. Where is this surplus treasure? In whose hands? Who has the use of this money of the People? What do they who enjoy the use of it pay for the use of it? What security do they give for its being forthcoming when it is wanted? Is it safe where it is? Or is any portion of it already to be added to the "unavailable funds," which have been stereotyped in the annual report of the Treasury for the last fifteen or twenty years? These are matters which must and will be inquired into, and the inquiry into which will really be the "searching operation" idealized in the first Inaugural of our present Chief Magistrate.

Is the public money now safely and expeditiously transferred by the Depository Banks from one quarter of the Union to the other, without expense to the Government, or to those who are entitled to receive it? Is the surplus revenue now distributed as formerly it was by the Bank of the United States and its branches, (and yet ought to be) so that it may serve the place of capital to be discounted upon where most wanted? Or does it remain in masses where collected, for the benefit of a favored few? In other words, do the Deposit Banks in Pittsburgh, Louisville or Nashville, discount any the more freely because of the accumulation of surplus money in the Depository Banks in New York?—These are some of the many questions, the answer of which will enable the People to pronounce upon the wisdom (to say nothing of the legality) of the transfer of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States to a host of other Banks, in the vaults of which it is not certain that the money is safe,

and in which it is certain that it yields no profit to the country.

We are, as our readers probably understand, of the opinion that the Finances of the United States cannot be managed at all without the agency of a Bank of the United States. We believe, moreover, that such a Bank is indispensable to the preservation of a currency of equal value throughout the United States, such as already is disappearing, and after the fourth of March next will cease to exist, except in the memory of what was. We do not expect Congress, however, nor the intelligence which presides over the administration of the Executive Departments, and which controls & directs them all, to arrive at the same conclusion with us, until after a severe experiment, which is to be endured at great cost to the Government; and to the great injury of many thousands of honest individuals. The same view which we take of this subject will, we think it likely, be taken by the body of those members of Congress who agree with us upon the subject of a National Bank. We incline to believe, therefore, that the question of a National Bank, of any sort, will not be seriously moved at the approaching session; or, if moved, that it will only be to be defeated, originally where it may. We speak of the coming session, be it observed. As to what may happen at the session following the next, we say nothing.

We took the subject of this article, in hand too late, we discover, to finish it in this number. We will resume it all other day. Before we lay down this pen, however, let us advert to one topic; the discussion of which, we know, is anticipated in the approaching session, and which we are satisfied will form no part of the deliberations of the present Congress. We mean the Abolition or Slave question. We do not say that petitions may not be presented, as heretofore, asking of Congress to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia or that they may not, as heretofore, be made a loop to hang a speech or two upon. But, as heretofore, they will be laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of so as not to interfere with the deliberations of Congress. In any other shape than that of these petitions, it is not at all likely that that question will be suffered to enter the Halls of Congress.

THE PUBLIC OFFICE.

Georgetown Metropolitan says.—The "So great has been the increase of public business executed in the Department of late years, that the present spacious edifices have been found altogether inadequate to its transaction. In the War Department, especially, this is observable, and several entire ranges of buildings on the other side of the street are now occupied by different bureaus, which could not be accommodated in the executive building. Within the last week, the increasing pressure of public business has caused additional and extensive alterations. The head quarters of the army, and the Ordnance office, have been removed to a new building erected for the purpose opposite the War Department; and the rooms they recently occupied are now in the possession of the fourth auditor, clerks, and other offices.

Besides this, every spare inch of room in the building has been turned to account, and the very cellars, now comfortably fitted up, are converted into offices. The Treasury Department is still worn off for accommodation; the entire business of that important branch of the government being now conducted, and the valuable papers belonging to it exposed, since the fire, in private and insecure buildings. The Quarter Master's office is located in a small frame cottage, and there is scarce an office under the government which does not feel the want of a suitable accommodation.

In fact, the time has come when the exigence of the national service will require, at the hands of Congress, as suggested by the Hon. Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, last winter, the erection of a great structure, worthy of this immense country, in which the vast business necessary for its government can be concentrated and carried on with suitable facilities; and some such plan will, most probably, be effected in the coming session of Congress.

A GHOST STORY.

We find the following account of a wicker hoax, in an English paper. The wag who could thus practise on the credulity of the "wise men of Brentford" deserved to be flogged at the gangway:—

Extraordinary occurrence at Brentford.—On Monday, the town of Brentford was thrown into a state of the great excitement by an occurrence, the most marvellous heard of for many years, and of which the following are the particulars.

Mr. Wilson, the master of the New Brentford National School, on his arrival at the school house which is situated in the law at the rear of the church, on Monday morning, was informed by some of the neighbors that on the previous evening (Sunday) lights had been observed moving about in the school room. On entering the building he was much

astonished to find the room empty, and the lights extinguished. He called to the neighbors, and they all entered the room, but no lights were seen, and no sound was heard. The matter was reported to the police, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The next day, the same thing happened, and the matter was reported to the police again. The police searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a third time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a fourth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a fifth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a sixth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a seventh time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police an eighth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a ninth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a tenth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police an eleventh time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a twelfth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a thirteenth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a fourteenth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a fifteenth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a sixteenth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. The matter was reported to the police a seventeenth time, and they searched the room, but found nothing. 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astonished to find the boys' slates, (about 80 in number) spread all over the floor, the whole of which were on the Saturday evening previous, left hanging up in the school room.

Mr. Wilson, however, attached little importance to the circumstance, but at about 9 o'clock, shortly after prayers had been read, two of the boys, who had been in the yard at the back of the school house, came running into the room, their countenances depicting the extreme of fright, exclaiming they had seen a ghost. Mr. Wilson at first refused to listen to their tale, but finding them persist in their statement, he questioned them very closely on the subject, when they stated that as they were crossing the yard towards the school room door, they observed a very tall object, attired in a white robe, moving towards them from the further end of the yard. When they got to the school room door, they ventured to look back, when one of them saw the object enter a small building on the left side of the yard, used as a coal shed, but the other declares it must have vanished, as upon his looking around he could see nothing of it. Both agreed it had neither shoes nor stockings, nor any covering on its head.

Mr. Wilson, for some time, treated the affair as a chimera of the boys' own imagination, but about an hour afterwards he was much alarmed by a loud shrieking at the end of the school room nearest the door leading into the yard, etc. which is a trap-door, leading to a cellar about four feet in height, which has been excavated under the school room flooring for the purpose of ventilation. On reaching the spot he found the boys much terrified, and was informed by them the trap door had been lifted up by the same being the two boys had stated they had seen in the yard. Mr. Wilson, considering the circumstances, if true, most extraordinary, took ten of the boys, who had asserted their observance of the fact, and placing them in different parts of the school room, desired them to describe in writing what they had seen, at the time placing three other boys to watch the trap door. When the boys had completed their description, Mr. Wilson, comparing their statements together, when to his great surprise, he found that eight of them agreed in every particular, and placed on watch shouted out, "Here here, master!" and at the same moment the whole of the boys uttering a simultaneous scream, rushed out of the school room into the street, followed, it is reported by their master.

The report of a ghost having taken possession of the school house spread like wildfire through the town, and in a short time the building was surrounded by hundreds of persons.

The boys having informed Mr. Wilson of the reason of their screaming, was their seeing the trap door raised and a stick stuck at them by the same mysterious being, the gentleman proceeded to the whole of the circumstances narrated thereon, the Chairman of the Board of Magistrates, who immediately accompanied Mr. Wilson to the school house, when on examination the trap door was found fastened down.

Mr. Winckworth, a carpenter, was then sent for, on whose arrival a large portion of the flooring was taken up, and several boys and men descended with candles into the cellar beneath, which extends the whole length of the building. After groping about for some time they found a cap (which is reported to have contained a quantity of hair) and a pocket handkerchief marked C. T. but they could not find any trace of the being stated by the boys to have been seen by them. The bottom of the cellar was covered by wet mud, at least six inches deep, but so soft to have retained foot marks. Search was afterwards made throughout the yard, which is surrounded by a wall upwards of 10 feet high, the coal shed, &c. but nothing was found to elucidate the mystery in which the whole is at present involved. The cellar has no communication with the outside, but by the trap door in the school room.

Throughout yesterday the excitement was, if any thing, increased; crowds from the adjacent villages coming to view the place, and but few of the boys ventured to enter the school room, those few being compelled to go by their parents. The township authorities and the magistrates have adopted every means in their power to unravel the mystery and to find out who the mysterious stranger is, and should they succeed, we trust whoever it may be they will meet the reward due to their ingenuity.

The editor of the New York Star, "a Hebrew of Hebrews," thus closes some remarks upon a recent public disputation had in that city by a champion of Christianity, and a delegation from the Infidels.

Disputations on the truth of any religious belief should always be avoided. They are not called for by the spirit of the times; and a religion may be firm and immutable, and yet have weak doctrinal points. It is the foundation and principles of Christianity, not its origin, doctrines & dogmas its division & subdivisions of controversial points, upon which the standard should be raised & firmly planted. It is treating religion with too much disrespect to make it the subject of wrangling with atheists and infidels. It throws over it the mantle of doubt & perplexity, when its preachers are willing to submit its truth to such an ordeal. These itinerant disputants have notoriety in view more than achieving a victory, which was never doubtful and never in danger, and therefore should be everywhere discontinued.

From the Boston Atlas.
SCENE FROM AN UN-ACCOMPLISHED DRAMA.
Rives.—My dear Matty, have's success to intrigue—but seriously, to judge from present appearances, I am apprehensive that I shall never be a member of your cabinet.

Van B.—Do not despair, my dear ex-ambassador—will desponding *l'avez-vous* don't tell any one, by the way, that you heard me quote Latin—it would ruin me with Jack Cade and my constituents—but I never had a fall yet, that I did not alight upon my feet.

Rives.—And it must have been for some such good fortune, that De Witt Clinton described you as a political grimalin parring over petty schemes—or was it on account of your habit of raving, that he blackguarded you in that style?

Van B.—Hush—Clinton was a good democrat, and it will not do for me to say that he was in the wrong.

Rives.—By the way, Van, what induced you to have Dick Johnson nominated for the Vice Presidency? He is ruining you by inches. I must confess that it made my Southern blood boil in my veins, when I heard of the nomination.

Van B.—He is good food, for powder, as Falstaff said of his ragged troops, and is popular among the tag-rag-and-bobtail. It is not likely that he will bring his family to Washington. If he does, however, we must be civil to them. Have you seen my life by one Professor Holland of Connecticut?

Rives.—No—you don't say that you have enlisted a Professor in your service? I thought that Peckle Emmons had done that business for you.

Van B.—Emmons's Life did well enough for the *canaille*, but this is written for the ruffled shirt and silverforked men. Hear what the Professor says of me:—As a politician, his course, though decided and unyielding, has always been liberal, open, and honest.

Rives.—Ha, ha, ha! he, he, he! Capital—capital, my dear Van—Ha, ha, ha—Haught! Open and honest! *(Laughs incontinently.)*

Van B.—Is n't it capital?

Rives.—The Professor does n't stick at trifles I see. He is a regular picker. You certainly have n't contracted with him for anything less than a foreign embassy?

Van B.—He shall be provided for.

Rives.—That is, in case you are provided for, Matty. If I have any skill in augury, Webster will carry the North in spite of you. Look at Pennsylvania.

Van B.—A word in your ear, Rives—I have laid a plan for defeating Webster in his own State. Prepare yourself for odd news from Massachusetts. I have bought the Big State.

Rives.—Impossible! O cunning little Isaac O, incomparable magician—then you are safe.

Van B.—I have brought about a queer coalition in old Massachusetts, and my friends here, among whom are many potent, gray-headed senators, with one or two editors whom I have proscribed, and small-does—my friends give me the most positive assurances that Massachusetts will follow the amiable example of New Hampshire and Connecticut, and be found enlisted upon the side of the democracy and the administration.

Rives.—You must have made something of a hole in the Treasury, before you could have bought Lexington, and Concord, and Banker Hill. Some of the surplus millions must have gone for it.

Van B.—Mum's the word on that point—but only think of my defeating Daniel in his own stronghold. What a triumph—Eh?

Rives.—A feat worthy of yourself, Van—but are you quite sure of your success?

Van B.—Sure! Have n't I the most complete command of the art of the politician?

Rives.—Very true—I did not think of that. But here comes Pompey with a letter.

Van B.—Mr. Pompey. I am your most devoted, humble servant.

Pompey.—Thank you, sir. I always said Massa Van Buren knew how to treat an gentleman. Shall I have do honor to deliver 'n gem letter.

Rives.—There go now, you black rascal, before I kick you down stairs.

Van B.—Postmarked Boston! Now for news about the election. A black seal—what does it mean! *(Reads hurriedly.)*

"May it please your grace—the election has unexpectedly resulted against you. Your friends have been routed, horse, foot and dragons. In spite of the coalition, which you proposed, and which we effected to a considerable extent, we sincerely could wish you in your misfortune; and we trust that should you, by some fortunate and unlooked for conjuncture, yet arrive at the Presidency, you will not forget the services of myself and your other friends in this quarter, but will appropriate to us a fair share of the laurels and fishes. We have worked hard for you—and trust that our want of success will not induce you to forget us. I believe that there is at this moment an immense surplus in the Treasury, and a few thousands even, would not be unacceptable at this time.

Very humbly and devotedly,
your slaves, &c. &c.

From the Camden News.
A finished Rascal.—One of the accomplished villains who make up the night-fingered art, has been seen at our principal hotel into a theatrical operations. On Sunday afternoon, the theatricals were to be performed at the room, to lodge himself and his friends, and he was going up to the room, and with whom he expected to meet, and with whom he expected to meet, and with whom he expected to meet.

Without success, he was seen in the pocket of his unmentionables, on rising in the morning, and with him were sixty dollars, from the pockets of the lodger. But the story does not end here. Early on the following day, inquiry was made at the slip, by a man, for a missing umbrella and a pair of which he had been recently in his way up in the train the evening previous.

One of the attendants immediately collected that he had placed the umbrella in the hands of an individual, and the description of our hero, so far as the description of the hotel, the umbrella, and the value of the umbrella, and the room he had occupied, which left no room for his departure he had left in the morning, and the umbrella and the pair of which he had been recently in his way up in the train the evening previous.

THE DEPOSITES AND THE PET BANKS.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, Wednesday has an able article on the Money Market, the Globe, and the Pet Banks. It states that the pressure on the money market in New York has been increased within a few days, without any visible cause for it. The public deposits at this time in the Pet Banks of the city of New York, exceed seven millions of dollars. On this sum in the United States Bank, many other institutions disposed to accommodate merchants, and not restricted in its deposits to the Pet, and all other Banks, attached to the Safety Fund system in New York, there would be loaned at least fourteen millions, because it is known that the Government has no immediate use for these funds. Now, what are the facts in the case? The United States Bank, the three Pet Banks in the city of New York, viz. the Manhattan, the Bank of New York, and the Bank of America, in \$6,000,000 of their deposits were not connected with the Treasury, and had not a dollar of the Public Deposits, and the Deposites, it is but thirteen millions, thus depriving the mercantile community, and the Government, of the seven millions of dollars of the Public money which they have locked up in their vaults, but of the fourteen millions and perhaps more of discounts which might & would have been made upon this sum, if it had not been drawn from the United States Bank, for other than honest or patriotic purposes! Here is presented the extraordinary spectacle of fifteen millions of capital, locked up in these Pet Institutions, on which only thirteen, instead of thirty-two millions and a half of dollars is loaned! If Congress should pass a law declaring that a large portion of the money paid for duties at the Custom Houses should be destroyed as soon as received—who doubt that such a proceeding would produce gradually a very severe pressure upon the money market? And where is the difference between such a procedure, in the way of depressing the mercantile interests of the community, and that of locking up a like portion of the revenue, in the vaults of Banks, and refusing to discount upon it?

The Globe last week exultingly stated that the Deposite Banks had, at the special request of the Treasury Department, considerably increased their specie at the date of the last returns, having then in their vaults, \$2,608,960. This admission goes to sustain the current rumor, that in order that the Secretary of the Treasury may glorify in the greatest and the best "on the meeting of Congress, he has directed the Deposite Banks in the city of New York, if not elsewhere, to exhibit in their vaults at that period, half the amount of the Public Deposites in specie! If the rumor prove true, a more wanton and disgraceful tampering with the prosperity of the country, for no earthly purpose but to gratify the vanity of a weak old man, and frame a pretext, more false than plausible, for removing the Deposites from the Bank of the United States and placing them in these Pet Banks, it is impossible to conceive.

To guard up this amount of Specie for such a purpose—these Banks must curtail their discounts, or drafts for specie upon other Banks become necessary, the Kitchen Cabinet, at Washington, well know that all the local Banks would, in self defence, be compelled to curtail their accommodations to the Merchants and business men. Thus this wise, enlightened and pure Administration, to gratify its vanity and make a display of Specie in producing another pressure on the money market, which it may screw up, if it please, as it did that a year and eight months ago, when it unluckily took the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States, and loaned them out to Pet Banks for those to run down the Branches of "the Monitor" and distress the community, and also to lend a few thousands each to the then bankrupt Post Office Department. And the People must glory and shout huzzas to all this—because a Jackson Administration has done it and is doing it! Where is American freedom? Where now courses the patriotic blood of our fathers of the Revolution? "When, until Andrew Jackson came into power, did we find this continual meddling with the money market for speculative purposes? And when, but until he and his minions are driven from power, have we a reasonable prospect of relief?

Let the merchants, mechanics and traders of our cities, and the hardy tillers of the soil in the interior, look to the true cause of the fluctuation in our money market, and, by union, and a patriotic sacrifice of all minor differences, rescue the country from the deep disgrace which has been inflicted on it, and from the commercial ruin with which it is threatened.

Respecting the articles upon the Banks, the policy, the deposits, the revenue, &c. which appear in the Globe as editorial, the Editor and Enquirer says—"The whole monetary system of the United States is under the direction of a man, who, while Andrew Jackson was gallantly defending our Southern frontier from British invasion, was himself an employer of the British Governor General of Canada, devoting his whole time to the training the United States of specie, & smuggling it through our lines into Canada for the payment of the British Troops engaged in attacking war upon our country and laying waste our frontier—of a man who after accumulating a large sum while in the employ of a common enemy, lost it as the keep of a Fire Bank near Bristol in Pennsylvania! Such is the man now possessing the confidence of ANDREW JACKSON, "the hero of New Orleans," and upon whose will & pleasure the Commercial interests of this great nation are made to depend."

THE APOSTATES DETECTED AND DISAPPOINTED.—ANNEXED we see the result of certain papers that were trimming and certain disappointed, impatient and restless politicians, the names of some of whom cause indignation to arise and make us rejoice at the prostration of their base and selfish plans—such men are not Patriots, but selfish huxtering politicians.

From the Boston Atlas.
THE CENTINEL AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

On the Sunday evening preceding the election, Mr. Alexander H. Everett, Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett, Mr. Theobald R. Fisk, and half a score of Van Buren men, disorganizers, and apostates, called a public meeting at Faneuil Hall, ostensibly for the purpose of nominating a Free Bridge Ticket for the House of Representatives, but in reality to afford an opportunity for denouncing the Atlas, embarrassing the movements of the Whigs, and ultimately aiding the cause of Martin Van Buren. At this meeting Mr. Alexander H. Everett delivered a speech in which, with the bitterness of an apostate and the malignity of an exposed traitor, he made a gross personal attack on the conductors of this journal, ridiculing the regularly appointed nominating committee of the party to which he had professed to belong, and declared that the proper adjustment of the Warren Bridge question was of more practical importance to the welfare of this community than the question of the Presidency itself. This speech was duly reported by the speaker for the Daily Advocate a Van Buren paper, and was the next day copied into the Boston Post, also an organ of Van Buren and the office holders.—Thus far we are content. That we should have been denounced and vilified by Mr. Everett, was natural. That the Van Buren leaders of the city should have

rupt was equally natural. Their hostility is our pride. Their abuse is our praise. While cultivating political friendships, we could not but incur political enmities; and we consider it no dishonor that the latter are as ardent and implacable, as the former are sincere and well established.

A day or two after, the speech of Mr. Everett was copied into the Boston Centinel; and yesterday it appeared in the Boston Daily Advertiser; both of these journals professing to be Whig presses, and both endorsing and thus approving the sentiments of an avowed seceder from the Whig party. If any gentleman think that the connections of party may be dissolved with no shame, at the first impulse of disappointment, or the first call of interest—if they esteem political consistency and fidelity so lightly, that the ties may be broken, and reunited—reunited and again broken, without disgrace, they have studied their civil duties under most ill-selected advisers. For our own part, we consider that no relations are more sacred than those which arise from a community of sentiment and action in the affairs of the Commonwealth, and we cannot but believe, with one of the ablest and most liberal political writers of the day, that "he who sees no dishonor in apostasy, waits but his price to apostatize himself."

In what relations, then, does the individual, whose sentiments these Whig gentlemen have seen fit to adopt, stand to the party which they profess to uphold? To go back no further than the recent election, he first figures as a correspondent of the Tory press, denouncing the Whig nominating committee as the tools of a faction, and instigating a movement of disorganizers to defeat the regular Whig Ticket. This is not only undeniable, but undeniable; and we leave it to any reasonable person to decide how far such communication furnishes evidence of a reasonable disposition. How far may it be considered aiding and abetting the movements of the Whigs as the movements of the ENEMY? This single fact furnishes conclusive evidence of Mr. Everett's feelings and intentions; and if none other were in existence would be sufficient for his condemnation in the mind of any honorable man.

It was not till Mr. Everett had taken this step, that we felt ourselves in duty and honor bound to expose his duplicity, and vindicate the members of the committee from the aspersions he had cast upon them. Soon after, Mr. Everett appears at the head of the Senatorial list on the Tory ticket. Why this sudden adoption? Why did Mr. Everett permit this use of his name, by the Tories? Why did Mr. Everett get up at the meeting of disorganizers at Faneuil Hall, in connection with two other Van Buren ora-

ors? Why there exercise his ingenuity to bring the Whig committee into contempt, and to combine all the elements of the opposition for the defeat of the Whig party? Are not all these acts—leaving Mr. Everett's previous course entirely out of the question—conclusive? Do they leave any doubt of Mr. Everett's previous intentions and his present position? And when his speech subsequently appeared with commendation in the two Tory papers of the city—did it permit any man to hesitate as to the relations which Mr. Everett had formed—and of the attitude in which he stood to the Whig party? We then charged Mr. Everett with being an apostate, AND WE NOW OUR OWN WITNESS TO PROVE THE CHARGE.

Under these circumstances, the *Daily Advertiser* and the *Boston Columbian*, both purporting to be Whig presses, and both understanding the relation which Mr. Everett occupies towards the party—copy into their columns his tissue of libellous abuse of individuals with whom they are associated in a common political cause. We thus giving currency to Mr. Everett's remarks, they endorse Mr. Everett's political character, his sneers at the committee, his abuse of Mr. Dexter, his reflections on his Whig associates in the House of Representatives and his gross personal attack on the editors of this journal. It is for the last of these only that we have now a word of comment.

We commiserate the unmanly and ungenerous spirit, which led to the republication of Mr. Everett's speech by these journals. It arises in a miserable jealousy of the supposed influence and circulation of the Atlas, which makes them willing to resort to any means, however unworthy to impair its favor with the Whig party. By giving an approving currency to the miserable invectives of Mr. Everett—they hoped to be able without offending the party, to injure themselves in their estimation. Among those who know our political course, no vindication is required. The citizens of Boston have passed sentence on Mr. Everett's apostasy, and justified the exposition which we believed it our duty to make. We do not deem it necessary to plead to Mr. Everett's indictments, even though it be countenanced by two Van Buren journals, and two quasi Whig presses. If our public course has not been firm, consistent and honorable—then are we liable to censure from men of our own political principles. But if our only faults have been an excess of zeal a willingness to spend and be spent in a cause which we were the first to undertake, and shall be the last to abandon,—a steady support of measures on which we believe the conservation of this republic depends, and of men who are the patriotic advocates of these measures—then are we entitled, by every consideration of party fidelity and private honor, to the title of associate journal, when we are thus bitterly and malignantly assailed.

Aid of the Centinel and Advertiser. We beg their pardon, for if they should have lent to the Whig party for the year or two, we should be inevitably ruined. One act of justice we at least claim from them; the republication from the Atlas of the refutation of Mr. Everett's calumnies. Let them give the same circulation to the reply, that they have given to his miserable libel; and though they will not thus make amends for the mean personal insult which they have intended to put upon the editors of this journal, they will show, perhaps, that they do not themselves design the apostasy which they do not condemn.

EASTON GAZETTE.
EASTON, (MD.)
Saturday Morning Nov. 28.

The Voters of Talbot county
Opposed to the Election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY 8th day of December for the purpose of appointing five delegates to represent Talbot county in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 22d day of December next.

MANY VOTERS.
Nov. 14, 1855.

THE MEETING ON THE 8th OF DECEMBER.—It is hoped, that the proposal to the Citizens of Talbot opposed to the Election of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Johnson as President and Vice President of the United States, will be punctually and ardently attended to.

The selection of a Candidate for the Presidential chair by the People themselves is a matter fundamentally interesting to American Liberty. This proposition has probably been deferred a little too long for its importance, but time is yet left abundantly sufficient, if our fellow-citizens will take the matter up cordially and with spirit.

We waited a long time in the hope that this subject would be taken up by our fellow Citizens—but as it was every body's care and therefore no body's particular duty, the suggested invitation could be postponed no longer—and it was thought right to give it to public consideration, that our fellow Citizens, one and all, might reflect on it, decide each for himself, and then act.

We hope the subject has engaged public attention, and that we shall see a most favorable result on Tuesday the 8th December at the proposed meeting in Easton.

Pennsylvania is pursuing a like course in her Counties, and her convention will meet before that of Maryland.—The doings of Pennsylvania will have a powerful effect on the action of the Anti Van Burenites in all the West and Middle States.

On Saturday last the Judges of Talbot Court appointed JAMES PARROTT, Esq. Clerk to the Court, vice Jacob Lookerman, Esq. resigned. On the same day the Court adjourned.

HARRISON IN CINCINNATI.
The Cincinnati Whig says:—The great Harrison Meeting was held at the Court House, on Saturday afternoon, the 7th of November, agreeably to appointment. It was one of the largest and most respectable gatherings we have ever witnessed in this city.—The Court House was crammed, and hundreds were compelled to remain outside. The number present is variously estimated at from 1500 to 2000. The meeting was eloquently and ably addressed by B. Storer, John C. Wright, and Wm. M. Correy, Esquires, and the utmost good feeling and enthusiasm prevailed.

Genlmen in pursuits of spoils are respectfully reminded, says the New Hampshire Statesman, that Mr. VAN BUREN will get no vote south of the Potomac—and is sure only of New-Hampshire and Maine to the north of it. If they think such a capital large enough to venture a very large trade, they must remember that they will be doing business on borrowed capital and ought to break!

Pennsylvania.—A meeting of the Anti-Masons and others opposed to Martin Van Buren, was held in Chester county, Pa. on the 10th inst. at which delegates were appointed to the Harrisburg Convention for nominating a candidate for the Presidency, with instructions to support DANIEL WEBSTER, as the first choice of the meeting.

Charlottesville, Va. Nov. 20.
Love's Labor Lost.—Mr. V. B.'s last week paid a visit to the University, and was received with as much cordiality as could have been expected.—For his amazing confession, the Students at night, had a splendid illumination for WHITE!

The Porking Emporium.—One hundred and fifty two thousand hogs were slaughtered last year at Cincinnati, and the papers of that city say the number will be much larger this year. The value of the pork exported the past year was \$10,000,000.

Chief Justice.—The *Review* and *Enquirer* totally discredit the credit of the New York Evening Star, as to the probable appointment of Judge M'Lean to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court. The *Enquirer* says there is no truth at all in this "sign" or rumor, and adds on the other hand, that "every true sign points to Mr. Taney as the nominated Chief Justice."

From the Cambridge Chronicle, Nov. 31
MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.
A most painful occurrence has just happened in Town Point, in this county. Yesterday, Mr. Levin Phillips, engaged in his wind mill, adjusting some of the works, whilst she was running, was caught in the machinery, and most seriously injured. His arms and legs are horribly broken and mangled, and parts of his body are also badly crushed, presenting a painful spectacle, and forbidding even the hope that he can ever recover. Indeed, one of the medical gentlemen who were called to aid the unfortunate sufferer, told us last night that though amputation had been determined upon, the operation was declined in the belief that the patient could not survive it, adding, that before he left him, last evening, he had had one or two paroxysms, and that, in all probability, he would pass from life ere the rising of this day's sun. It is, therefore, but too certain that he has already breathed his last.

It was with emotions of pain that we heard these particulars; and we do unfeignedly lament the melancholy event. Mr. Phillips has justly enjoyed the reputation of being an industrious, useful and worthy man, whose conduct has been uniformly exemplary in all the relations of life; and while his unhappy fate must be distressing in the extreme to his family, it can but excite the deep sympathetic feeling of those who know him.

RICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.
Wheat white, \$1 50 a 1 43
Red, 1 40
Corn, (new) 75 a 1 75
Rye 85
Oats 82

DIED.
Near St. Michaels in this county on Sunday morning last, JOSEPH HARRISON of Jos.

NOTICE.
The subscriber being about to decline business at Wye Mill, respectfully requests all those indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts immediately by cash, note or otherwise, as further indulgence cannot be given.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.
Wye Mill, Nov. 28 5w

T. H.
In addition to Drugs and

They have a variety of Cologno, Florida and Toilet

Antique, Be Olla.

Cold Cream Wash, India Pomatum, Pot-pots, Toilet Soap, Brown and phor, Castilla of Rose, Eau Common White

Wafers Bed, Cloth, Nail, Paint, Shoe

Candles, Raisins, Figs, Tamarinds, ORANGE

Points and sizes from 7 will cut out an First quality Sperma Oil, nov 28

Eas

The Com give notice school districts have been es and the supp out in those for them to and advantage so far as they rely on the the payment tea already painted, slighly to They are make report missioners or ber next, to sions as the quite of them but counts

nov 28

my virtue to James Gar administration saph 'Turn ceased and sold for Dec 1 o'clock a title, inter said Gary being situated, be the G known by may be call negroes, C the undivided Rethel, and will be tion, inter thereon. JAS. A. nov 28

JUST

The substitution of a trobe. T relating to stables, an which the 1854 will sive. Wh work reman edition, a which ex in particu been Vory Justice of of the cas property. Law shee

Nov. 2

The Sta whom th Kroy Chain, in died, d tion of and Cred granted Bullit, E trator of a oath that the Good Credits of his know give a ju thereto by Witne Chief of Talbot A. D. eig Test

Nov. 2

T. H. Dawson & Son,
In addition to their complete assortment of Drugs and



MEDICINES

They have a good supply of the following articles, which they sell at the city prices, viz. Cologne, Florida, Honey, Hungary, Lavender and Toilet.

WATERS.

Andique, Bears, Hair, Indian and Mercator Oils.

Cold Cream, Cutting Fluid, Chlorine Tooth Wash, Indian Dye, Ointment of Rose, Lip Salve, Pomatum, Powder Puffs and Boxes, Rouge in pots, Toilet Powder, and Tooth Powder.

Brown and White Windsor, Almond, Camphor, Castilian, Musk, Naples, Oxygen, Ointment of Rose, Palm, Transparent, Castile and Common White, Soaps and Shaving Creams.

Transparent, Red, Black and assorted

Wafers and Sealing Wax.

Bed, Cloth, Comb, Flesh, Graining, Hair, Nail, Paint, Plate, Shaving,

Shoe and Teeth Brushes.

Candies, assorted, Almonds, Bunch & Keg Raisins, Figs, Prunes in fancy boxes, Grapes, Tamarinds.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

Paints and Oil and Window Glass, assorted sizes from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24, which they will cut to any size or pattern.

First quality Winter Sperm Oil, Fall Sperm Oil, and Train Oil.

nov 28 cow3t

Easton Guards.

ATTENTION.

There will be a meeting of the company

THIS AFTERNOON

at half past 2 o'clock, precisely. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance and equip for parade.

By order,
J. H. McNEAL, O. S.

nov 28

NOTICE.

The Commissioners for Talbot county again give notice to the Trustees of the several school districts in said county, where schools have been established under the Act of 1825, and the supplement thereto, and to all persons in those districts, where schools have not yet been established, that it will be impossible for them to extend to the people the benefits and advantages of said Act and supplement, so far as they are authorized and requested to levy on the taxable property of said county for the payment of teachers, &c. until the Trustees already, and those hereafter to be appointed, shall make report of their proceedings agreeably to the law.

They are therefore earnestly requested to make report of their proceedings to the Commissioners on or before the 22d day of December next, to enable them to make such provisions as the law seems to authorize and require of them. The Commissioners for Talbot county will meet on the 22d December

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk.

nov 28

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas in me directed against the goods & chattels of James Garey at the instance of John Stev ens, administrator of William Jenkins use of Joseph Turner, Executor of Richard Mills, deceased and Edward Roe, assignees will be sold for cash at Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of December next, between the hours of 1 o'clock and 4 P. M. of said day all the right title, interest, claim and demand of him the said Garey to a farm or plantation lying and being situate in Chapel district near the Chapel, & the quantity of acres which they may or may not be known by whatever name or names the same may be called. Also all his right to three negroes, Charles, Perry and Harrison, it being the undivided part of the estate of Isaiah Rathel, late deceased, all taken in execution of interest and cost due and to become due thereon. Attendance by

JAS. ARRINGDALE, Constable.

nov 28

JUSTICES PRACTICE.

The subscriber has published the second edition of the Justices Practice by J. H. B. La-trobe. This edition brings down the Laws relating to the Justices of the Peace and Constables, and those subjects in connection with which their agency may be required, by Decree of 1834 which terminated the former edition. While the general arrangement of the work remains nearly the same as in the first edition, a great deal of matter has been added which experience had shown to be useful, and in particular the chapter on conveyancing has been very much enlarged, so as to furnish the Justice of the Peace with precedents in most of the cases connected with the transfer of property, that can occur before him.

The price is \$3 per copy, bound in Law sheep.

F. LUCAS, Jr.,
No. 139 Market street, Baltimore.

Nov. 28

MARYLAND, Sct.

The State of Maryland, To all persons whom these presents shall come, Greeting;

Know Ye, that WHEREAS Joseph Chain, late of the City of Philadelphia deceased, died intestate, as it is said, and administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattles and Credits of the said deceased, is hereby granted and committed unto Alexander C. Bullitt, Esq. of Talbot County, as administrator of said deceased, having first taken an oath that he will well and truly administer the Goods, Chattles, Personal Estate and Credits of the said deceased, to the best of his knowledge, according to law, & that he will give a just account of his administration, when thereto he shall be lawfully called.

Witness Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. Chief Justice of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, the 21st day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty five.

Test,
JAMES PRICE, Reg'r
of Talbot County,

Nov. 28

Public Sale.

Will be sold on the farm of Tench Tilghman, Esq. in Oxford Neck, Talbot county, on Monday the 30th inst. One new Cart, one Steer, one Cow and Heifer, Hogs and Shoats, a good Cooking Stove, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JACOB S. SMITH.

nov 28

REMOVAL.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.



MRS. RIDGWAY

Respectfully informs her customers and the public, that she has removed her Millinery Store, to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Mackey, Esq. next door to Messrs. Wilson & Taylor's, and directly opposite to the Court-house.

She presents her compliments to the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and acknowledges with gratefulness, their liberality, and has the pleasure to announce to them that she has just returned from Baltimore, WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MILLINERY.

And the LATEST FASHIONS for BONNETS, CAPS and DRESSES, and by her unremitting attention and general knowledge, she hopes to merit a continuance of their favors.

N. B. A few boarders by the week, month or year, can be accommodated.

nov 21 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 2nd day of December next, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Kemp, all the personal estate of John Edmondson, deceased, consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, FARMING UTENSILS,
Corn, Corn-blades and some Household Furniture.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of Sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., and attendance given by

WM. E. SHANAHAN, Adm'r
of John Edmondson, dec'd.

Nov. 21

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of Talbot County Orphans' Court, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 1st day of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late residence of Capt. James Dawson, late of Talbot County, dec'd, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of



Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-blades, Top-fodder, husks and Straw,
Household and Kitchen Furniture

and a number of articles too tedious to mention, amongst which is a large canoe. All of which will be sold on a credit of six months, all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN KEMP, Ex'r
of Captain James Dawson, dec'd.

Nov. 21

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
JAMES THOMAS, GOVERNOR
OF MARYLAND.**

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at its November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled "An act, to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed, that the Governor and Council after having received the returns of elections of members, to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name or names of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. And an Election having been held on Monday the fifth instant, agreeably to law, in the several Congressional districts for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States aforesaid, and the returns of said election having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as member of Congress aforesaid, having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council, we do by this our Proclamation, declare that by the said returns it appears that John N. Steele, Esq. in the first District, Jas. Alfred Pearce, Esq. in the second District, Jas. Howard and Isaac McKim, Esquires, in the fourth District, George C. Washington, Esq. in the fifth District, Francis Thomas, Esq. in the sixth District, and Daniel Jenifer, Esq. in the seventh District, were duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

Given under our hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty five, and of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth.

JAMES THOMAS,
By the Governor,
THOS. C. LURETH, Clerk
of the Council.

Oct. 30

AUCTION ROOM.

Wm. C. Ridgway,

Informs the public, that he has opened a Room for the reception of

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
which he will sell at private or public sale.

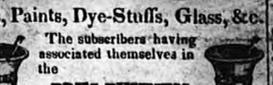
Also, a POUND and STABLE for Stock that may be sent to him for sale.

His terms will be moderate, and every attention paid to property committed to his care.

N. B. He has regular license for selling Goods of every description.

nov 21 3t

**DRUGS,
MEDICINES,**



Oils, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Glass, &c.

The subscribers having associated themselves in the

DRUG BUSINESS,
and taken the stand recently occupied by Doctor Samuel W. Spencer, and formerly by Moore & Kallis, have just returned from Baltimore with an entire new assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c. &c. and offer them to their friends and the public on the most reasonable terms.

**EDWARD SPEDDEN,
JAMES DAWSON**

N. B. Doctors of D. will at all times cheerfully prescribe for, and give directions to any persons calling on them at their Drug Store, free of charge.

E. S. & J. D.
Easton, Oct. 31st. 1835.

**NEW FALL
DRY GOODS.**

WILLIAM LEE,
No. 79 MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has selected in this and in other Markets a handsome and well assorted stock of

Fresh Fall Dry Goods
which will be sold on very accommodating terms.

N. B. Just received a large quantity of Ladies English Merino Cloaks (a good article and well made) at the extremely low price \$4 50 a piece.

Nov. 14, 1835. 3w

**MARYLAND,
Talbot County Orphans' Court,**
6th day of November, A. D. 1835.

On application of James C. Hambleton, administrator of Isaiah Rathel late of Talbot county deceased. It is

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the said Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office, this 6th day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty five.

James C. Hambleton, Adm'r
of Isaiah Rathel, dec'd.

Nov. 7

Teacher Wanted.

A school teacher is wanted for district No. 70, in Sussex county, State of Del. He must sustain good moral character, & be well qualified to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and English Grammar.

This district embraces the town of Seaford, which is a healthy place. A single man could readily obtain board, or a man with family a house.

D. CONWELL,
JAS. DARBY,
School Committee.

oct 31 3tq

Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Benjamin Parrott stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and that Benjamin Parrott having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Benjamin Parrott be discharged from his imprisonment, & that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday in May Term next, & at such other days & times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Benjamin Parrott to attend, and show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Parrott should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 31st day of March 1835.

nov 14

E. N. HAMBLETON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased one of his farms and sold the one where he resides wishes to rent a farm either in Talbot, Queen Anne's, or Caroline Counties, or elsewhere, from one to two hundred thousand acre hills in Tillage. The rent shall be made safe on the first day of January 1836.

Persons having farms to let will please give the subscriber notice either by person or mail at Greensborough.

JOSHUA BOON.

Oct. 30

**A FURNISH SUPPLY OF
NEW GOODS.**

W. H. & P. GROOME
Have just received and are now opening, an additional supply of

NEW GOODS.

which, added to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete.

AMONG WHICH ARE, A VARIETY OF
Cloths, Cassimets, Merinos, Rose & Point Blankets, Calicoes, &c.

ALSO,
Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs,
**CASTINGS,
STONE & WOOD WARE**

A FULL SUPPLY OF
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
AMONG THEM

Old and New Brandy,
Old and New Whisky,
Pomeroy Port
Old Cognac Brandy,
J. Sprit,
O. E. Whiskey,
Black Raisins in whole half and quarter boxes, Almonds,
Fine and Coarse Salt,
Superior Old Java Coffee,

Wines.

**FRESH
TEAS.**

Sperm, Mustard and Dip Candles.
Family Flour by the bbl.
Philadelphia Buck Wheel Flour.
Cheese,
Cranberries, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance.

N. B. Full supply of warranted
CART STEEL AXES.

Easton, Nov. 14. cow6w

A. T. BAXTER,
No. 87 East, near South Street Baltimore.

Has received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a large assortment of materials for
DUCK GUNS, consisting of fine Damascus and wire double and single-barrels of the most approved make, with their locks, mountings, &c. The stock is from the celebrated factory of W & S. Rooks, the superiority of which is so well known to Sportsmen. Of these he has completed the stocks are of good wood and executed in the best manner—great care has been taken as to form. He is now prepared to supply those who wish superior Duck Guns with an article equal if not superior, to any that has ever been offered in this market. His arrangements will enable him to make up to order at short notice.

He has a small invoice of materials for Duck Guns on board the ship Medora, now loading, and an additional supply is expected by the next arrival.

A. T. B. has for sale a superior AIR GUN in case form, and keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of single and double-barreled Bird and Duck Guns; Pistols, Percussion Caps, Bird Bags, Shot Belts; Powder Flasks, and every article for the sportsman's use. Shipping supplied with arms, cartridges, cannon balls; having on hand a large supply of muskets, cutlasses, boarding pistols, pikes, &c.

From the number of his hands and their ability as workmen, he can with confidence recommend his goods to his line with

NOTICE.

THE subscribers wish to take at the Coach Gig and Harness making business, four smart active, well grown boys, of good moral habits, (between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years: one at each of the following branches, viz. Body Making, Harness making, Smithing and Painting.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. All kinds of Silver Plating done in the best manner, such as Brides-Bills, Stirrups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article plated, can have it done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Coach Plating done at the short notice and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.

A. & H.
Nov. 1

**TEMPERANCE
Convention.**

At a meeting of the Officers and Managers of the Queen Ann's county Temperance Society, convened at Centreville on the 10th of October instant, it was thought that great advantage would result to the Temperance cause from a union of effort by the different societies on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the State of Delaware.

It was therefore unanimously Resolved, by the members present, that the temperance societies of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and cities of the State of Delaware, be invited to send five members from each county, to meet in Centreville, Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on the first Tuesday of next December. It is also most respectfully suggested, that where there are no county societies, that the different neighborhood societies, be requested to confer and agree on five persons from each county, to represent said societies in said Convention.

Resolved also, That the Editors of newspapers on the Eastern Shore, and in the State of Delaware, be requested to publish this notice for three weeks in their respective papers, and that the ministers of the Gospel, of the different denominations, be also requested to read this notice a few times in their several congregations.

By order of the board,
P. B. HOPPER, President.
of Q. A. C. T. Society.

oct 24 3t

Public Notice.

Will be offered at Public Sale on the 30th day of the present month, November, at the subscriber's farm near Easton, several good young horses, some cattle, with two yoke of fine oxen, and sheep, together with farming utensils.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; on all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required.

Attendance given by

JOHN M. G. EMORY.

Nov. 14

**BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

Vendue Notes Due.

Persons who bought property at the sale of the late Ben. Denny's estate and passed notes for the same are hereby notified that their notes became due on the 15th of last month, and unless paid on or before the first day of next month (December) will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.

ROB. H. RHODES, Agt.
for M. A. Denny adm'r

Nov. 21 1835.

**JOHN W. MILLIS,
COACH, GIG, & HARNESS
MAKER**



MOST RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a first rate assortment of the

BEST MATERIALS

In his line, which he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner and at the shortest possible notice. By the assistance of some experienced workmen and his own attention to business he feels satisfied that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. His shop is on Washington street near the Tan Yard of Messrs. H. E. Bateman & Co. and immediately fronting the Bay Side road.

He pledges himself that no exertions will be wanting on his part to render his work equal to any manufactured on the Eastern Shore in point of style and durability.

All kinds of repairs done at the shortest possible notice and on accommodating terms. Old Gigs taken in exchange for work of any kind, or in payment of debts due the subscriber, or he will give fair prices in cash for such as will bear repairing.

April 11

P. S. He feels called on to say to his customers that his absence from his shop during the winter was owing to circumstances beyond his control, but he has surmounted them all, and is permanently fixed with a determination to fill up the vacant space his absence caused for the time in his business.

For the subscriber wishes to obtain a BODY MAKER. Constant employment and the highest cash price will be given.

J. W. M.

Barron Creek Spring.
SOMERSET CO., E. S. MARYLAND.

The buildings and grounds of this ancient establishment have been recently repaired and improved for the reception of

TRAVELLERS OR VISITANTS,
in search of Health or Pleasure, for whom the best means of entertainment and accommodation within the ability of the proprietor will be provided.

The situation, which is easily accessible, being within a day's ride of White Haven, Cambridge, or Easton, which towns Steamboats regularly resort, is one of the most airy and comfortable in this section of the country.

The waters of these Springs have been recently analysed by Professor Duclat, the State Geologist, and classed by him among the ALKALINE Ferruginous Waters.

Many who have enjoyed the inestimable blessings of their healing and invigorating virtues, have pronounced them the best of their class in the United States. They are particularly beneficial in bilious disorders, as well as during convalescence from most diseases & debilities, proceeding from protracted sickness, may be effectually relieved, and vigorous health in a short time restored by their purifying and tonic powers.

The undersigned, in offering the benefits of these waters to his fellow citizens, can only add that he will do all in his power to render the sojourn of Ladies and Gentlemen at his establishment as agreeable as possible.

LEVIN L. PORTER.
Somerset, co. July 18, 35

THE SILK CULTURIST

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford county Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Culturist and Farmers Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties.

The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the next profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk, is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess himself of information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate.

The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS.—The Culturist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in advance, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also Communications may be addressed, which, if post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1835—may 3

An Additional Supply

WM. LOVEDAY
Has just received from Baltimore and has now opened at his store house, an additional supply of

NEW GOODS

adapted to the present and approaching season, among them are a lot of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassimets & Merino's

Which he thinks will bear the most minute comparison with the market. These added to his former stock renders his assortment very general and complete, he invites his friends and the public generally to call and see him.

Nov. 7

**PROSPERITY
OF A NEW PUBLICATION
TO BE CALLED
The Catholic Periodic al
LIBRARY**

Which is designed to be a reprint of all the best Catholic Works in the English Language, in weekly numbers, at 8 cents each.

The death and scarcity of the best Catholic works must long have been a source of regret to every intelligent and observing Catholic in America. So limited has been the sale, and so great the expense of printing these books, that but few individuals in the country have been sufficiently enterprising to undertake their publication; and their price, in consequence, has been more than proportionally high. In fact, so dear have Catholic books in general been, that it has been entirely impossible for the poorer members of the Catholic community, who stand most in need of instruction, and for whom the books have in general been compiled, to obtain copies, even of those works which are nearly essential to the practice of religion.

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Oct. 9

TAILORING.



THOMAS J. EARICKSON,
Has just returned from Baltimore with the Fashion adapted to the present and approaching season. He also wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that what in the city he took

Lessons on Cutting

from one of the most distinguished cutters and upon the most approved plan. If any gentleman patronizing the subscriber, should not be fitted, he will either furnish the materials and make a new garment or garments or pay for the materials and keep the garment or garments not fitting.

70 7 6w

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