

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 Baltimore Patriot.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1835.

THE PORK BUSINESS.

About a year since, I gave you some account of the Pork business in this city. The mode and manner of slaughtering and packing the hogs, &c.—That account although thought marvellous by our Eastern and Northern friends, who had never visited the West, and consequently, know nothing of the enterprise of our citizens, was nevertheless strictly true. The letter was copied into the *Whig* of this city, and the facts contained in it, vouched for by the intelligent and highly respectable editor of that paper, who made a full investigation of the subject. It was thought, I am informed by many of your readers, incredible, that a hog could be knocked down, bled, scalded, scraped, strung up, and the inside dressing completed in a little more than a minute,—still it is true that the average time is less than a minute and a quarter. Fifty hogs "used up," as we say in the West, in an hour,—from running in the yard, they are within the hour suspended by their hind feet from the beams in the slaughter house, COMPLETELY DRESSED!—The largest and most extensive slaughter house in the city, is conducted by Mr. John W. Coleman, who is one of the most wealthy, enterprising, and respectable citizens.—Mr. Coleman has been engaged in the business some eight or ten years, or more, and is deservedly very popular with the hog drovers, as well as the packers. Previous to this year, nearly all the hogs have been slaughtered at Mr. Coleman's houses—this season there is a competition,—two other slaughtering establishments are now in operation,—that of Messrs. Hulse and Clark, and Messrs. Smith and Peters, who are active and enterprising men. I stated in that letter, that at one of Mr. Coleman's slaughter houses, he had a man that usually opened, removed the offal, and completed the dressing of three hogs in a minute,—this was strictly true, and the same man, I understand, is doing the same thing this year, at the same slaughter house. Another statement in that letter, which by some was thought incorrect was, that at one of these houses, six hundred and fifty hogs were slaughtered, and completely dressed in one day, and that Mr. Coleman had slaughtered and dressed at his four houses, in a single day twenty six hundred,—say eleven hours work, by 160 men,—strange as this may appear to any one that has not witnessed the "operation" of hog killing (and I doubt not this whole story appears to such incredible)—it is nevertheless strictly true, without the least exaggeration.—It is all so strictly correct, that at any of the large Pork Houses, they can receive the hogs from the slaughter house (which is a different establishment altogether, and conducted by different men and different interests) cut them up, assort the meat, pack, brine, cooper, and brand two hundred and fifty, to three hundred barrels of Pork in one day, and have it ready for shipment,—and at the same time, turn out two hundred kegs of Lard.

More hogs were slaughtered and packed last year in the city, than during any one season before—say 153,000. In the winter preceding the number was 123,000.

Since last year, some very large and splendid houses have been erected by the Pork merchants, with every convenience for cutting up and packing Pork, rendering lard, and smoking hams, sides, and shoulders,—most of these houses have been erected on Sycamore street, and on and near the Canal.—Until the last two years, the Pork houses were generally in the lower part of the city, and on the upper part and west of Main street. About this time Mr. William Irwin, one of our most respectable Pork merchants, purchased a warehouse and located on the Canal, east of Sycamore street,—since that, many engaged in the same business, have made similar locations,—believing it to be the best situation for their business in the city. The largest and most extensive house, has been erected by Messrs. Pugh, Jones & Co. It is situated directly on the Canal, near the corner of Sycamore and Court streets, four stories high, one hundred and fifty nine feet by ninety-two, and built of brick,—this is the largest Pork house in the United States—it is erected on large massive stone walls, and supported by large double oak columns—on the Canal side are three piazzas, one 100 by 20, & the other two, 62 by 40. There are two smoke houses, one at each end, 40 by 30 feet each, in which three hundred thousand pounds of meat, can be smoked in each at one time, with a room at each end, 20 feet square, and containing four large

kettles in each for rendering lard, with a cellar under the whole paved with brick. The building is handsomely finished and rendered in every respect, convenient for the business.

Near this house of P. J. & Co., on the corner of Sycamore and Court, stands the large and magnificent house, erected the last summer by Messrs. Miller & Lee, two of our most correct and enterprising Pork merchants in the city, and who have a high reputation abroad for the uniform excellence of their Pork. This building fronts on Sycamore at, and runs to the beautiful basin recently made by Herman Cope, Esq. agent for the Bank of the United States—it is 150 feet by 50, of brick, four stories with a large smoke house, where at one time they can smoke twenty five thousand hams, with a lard room, cellar, with brick floor under the whole, and finished and in every respect arranged, similar to that of P. J. & Co.

The next Pork House in size that has been erected within the last year, is the one on the corner of Sycamore and Yeatman streets, erected by Thomas Henry Yeatman, Esq. and now occupied by Mr. Henry A. Ameling. This building is one hundred and sixty one feet by thirty-eight—three stories high, with a fine Smoke House and Lard Room attached.

Mr. Aaron G. Gano has erected a brick house for the same business, little inferior, if any, to the others named.—Mr. William Thomas, and many others, have also within the last year, erected large and convenient houses for the like business.

Although our Pork Merchants have every convenience for cutting and packing hogs, still very little will be done by them this year, on account of the scarcity, and consequently the high price of hogs.—At this time last year, sixty thousand hogs had already been slaughtered—now, not quite ten thousand Hogs were purchased last year at \$3 per hundred pounds for those weighing on an average, 200 pounds. This year they are compelled to pay for similar hogs \$5 to 5.50—which will make a difference in the cost to the packer, of a barrel of Mess Pork, over last year, of about five dollars—so that Messrs. Pugh & Lee turned out at a cost of about fifteen dollars per barrel. Hogs have never

been so scarce, and consequently the prices in this market. In the winter of 1833, '34, \$3.75 was paid on an average for 200 weight hogs.

In the winters of 1826, '7, '8, '9, the general price was \$1.50 to 2. In the year 1830, I think, there was a small advance, which increased every year, until 1833, '4, when the then almost unprecedented high price of \$3.75 was paid. Last year, the country was full of hogs and corn being very scarce and high, the Farmers sold their whole stock; consequently, there was more Pork packed in this city, and in the surrounding country, than during any previous year! In consequence also of all the hogs being "used up" last year, the few that are driven in this year, are light, so that very little clear Pork will be packed.

Last year, in this city alone, as I have before remarked) 153,000 hogs were slaughtered and packed, and largely increased quantities at Hamilton, Roanoke, Franklin, Middleton, Dayton, Lawrence,burgh, Madison, &c. This year, I am informed, that 60 or 70,000 will be the extent that will be packed in the city, and but very few will be packed at any of the above named towns. In Illinois, some few more, will be packed this winter than last. But throughout the whole Western country, it is said, that the amount of Pork packed will not exceed one half of the exportations of last year. If this should be the case (and I have no doubt of the fact) there will, the coming season, be a scarcity throughout the whole country; and prices, consequently must be high. I am informed by our Pork Merchants, that they have advices from New Orleans, Mobile, and many of the Western markets, that the stock of Pork, Bacon and Lard on hand is limited, and commanding good prices.

There can be no question but that Pork, as well as Lard and Bacon, will be high for the next year. The quantity in market will be less than the demand for consumption. We can be satisfied of this assertion by the fact, that there was a wholesale demand for the immense quantity thrown into market last year.—It is true, some purchases were made on speculation, but the speculation was founded on a knowledge of the scarcity and demand in other markets. And as a proof of the correctness of their information on the subject they all made money. Some of them, large sums.

Our pork packers—every one of them—made money last year. It is thought the profits returned to Cincinnati, from the sales of their pork, &c. was rising a half a million of dollars. This year they will of course make less, as they have much less to sell.

Our Pork Merchants are now our first merchants in the city. A merchant hardly considers that he is doing a large business unless he is more or less in the "pork-line." They are all monied men.—A pork business, ever so small, cannot be conducted without money. They have, in fact, the control in a great measure, of the money market. Most of them are

Bank Directors, and some of them (say three out of six) Presidents of Banks.—Their credit is number one, & the Banks seek their business, desire their accounts, and for want of money, let them have it without stint.

I have heard that pack pork also smoke and cure Bacon,—and most of the Bacon exported from this market is of very excellent quality—I doubt whether it can be equalled by any other. Some of the men take great pains with their bacon, curing it expressly for custom sales and for families. That cured by Miller and Lee, Wm. M. Walker, and Wm. Irwin, (by their politeness) I have tried, and a better article I have never met with. Miller & Lee's Sugar Hams were exhibited at the Hamilton county Agricultural Society, last fall, and they were awarded the certificate for their superiority.

The largest quantity of hogs packed last year, was by Pugh and Jones, say twenty-four thousand. Some of these, however, were packed at Franklin, where they are also packing this season.

Among others engaged more or less, in pork packing this winter are J. H. Groseback, Esq. President of the Franklin Bank, Josiah Lawrence, Esq. President of the Lafayette Bank, James Reynolds, Esquire President of the Branch Bank U. S. Pugh, Jones & Co. Miller & Lee, A. G. Gano, Scholley & Reeder, Samuel Langton, of Boston, Marcus and John Smith, Wm. Irwin, Chas. S. Clark, Hartshorn & Child, J. & J. Mahard, Jacob Aumack, N. W. Thomas, W. Thomas, Wilder, David Loring, H. A. Ameling, J. Rowan, and though less, not least John Washington Mason alias Giddus, not succeeding in going to Congress last year, he has left coat and hard at work among the hogs—a much more profitable, if not more pleasant business.

The spare ribs and feet were formerly given away and often thrown away—this year there is a demand for them, and are sold at 75 cents per barrel, for feet, and two cents each for spare ribs.

Two or three Virginians and a number of Yankees are here this fall, for the purpose of packing pork, but the scarcity and high prices of hogs have deterred them from taking hold.

Our "Porkers" being able to hold on to their pork, none will be sold except at a profit. No sales have yet been made, and they are not to be purchased for less than about \$17. Clear Pork will probably be worth \$20, and Lard \$11 or 12 cents.

Little or no Pork, Bacon or Lard, put up last year, remains for sale in this city, and I am informed the quantity on hand in Louisville is small.

In 1822, hogs were sold at \$6 per 100 pounds, since then, until this year, they have never averaged \$5.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

The Washington Globe publishes the annual Report of the Postmaster General. It states that the post routes cover about 112,784 miles. The mails were carried on these routes in the course of the last year 25,869,489, of which distance they were carried 16,574,030 in four horse coaches, 7,817,973 on horses or in sulkeys, 906,959 in steamboats, and 270,504 on rail roads. The number of post offices on the 30th of June last was 13,770, being an increase of 74 during the year.

The amount of gross revenue was 2,823,749 dollars—and the amount of compensation to proprietors 997,317 dollars—incidental expenses 92,324 dollars—cost of transportation of the mail 1,719,007 dollars leaving a balance in favor of the department of 298,206 dollars.

This amount however is liable to be reduced by the admission of additional allowances, the payment of which is suspended. The following extract will further explain the state of the finances of the department.

In the first part of the year 1835, additional allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amounting on the first of May last, to about 157,000 dollars, which have since been suspended, and do not enter into the foregoing statement. It finally admitted, they will reduce the balance in favor of the Department that year to about 79,000 dollars.

The old books will be closed when all the pecuniary transactions of the Department, prior to the 1st of July last, are brought upon them. Statements made out from these books, and other data, show the condition of the Department on that day, to have been about as follows, viz:

Due to Contractors & others \$792,341 92
Due to Banks 272,000 00

Whole debt of the Department, Amount due the Department, \$1,128,519 29
Deduct for bad and doubtful debts. 131,327 36

Debt estimated to be good \$997,191 93

Cash on hand, 43,659 40
Whole assets means, \$1,040,681 93

Balance of debt over the available means on 1st July last, 93,700 59
If the suspended allowances be added 157,000 00

It will make the debt exceed the available means of 1st July last, 180,700 59

The accounts of the Postmasters for the quarter ending 30th September last, (says Mr. Kendall) have been so far examined as to show, satisfactorily, that the increase of gross revenue over that of the corresponding quarter of last year, is about 19 per cent.—The annual saving in the recent letting of contracts was about 30,000 dollars. Predicated on an average increase of revenue throughout the current fiscal year of 10 per cent, and on a saving of 25,000 dollars when the contracts recently let shall be executed with necessary alterations, an estimate of the gross revenue and accruing responsibilities for the year ending 30th June, 1836, indicates the following results, viz:—Gross revenue \$3,392,692; total expenditures, \$2,816,465—leaving a balance in favor of the Department of \$576,227—sufficient to pay off the debts of the Department, and leave a considerable amount applicable to the extension of mail accommodations.

Read the account Mr. Kendall gives of the Department when he took possession of it. Was it not rotten to the very core?

When the undersigned took charge of this Department, his attention was immediately called to the condition of its finances; but it was soon found that no satisfactory account of its debts or its means could, within any short period, be obtained from its books. It was only perceived, from current incidents and detached accounts, that the unsatisfied demands of contractors from every quarter of the country, were daily accumulating; that there was a debt of near \$300,000 due to banks; that the outstanding acceptances of the Treasurer exceeded \$390,000; that a considerable portion of the revenue of some of the large offices, for the present calendar year, had been appropriated by drafts discounted

to pay at maturity; that additional allowances had been recently authorized to a considerable amount that to provide the means to meet the demands on the Department at Washington, created by the system of acceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most considerable post offices had been directed to deposit their income in banks; and that these means proving insufficient, the Department was subjected to continual embarrassments in devising ways and means to meet its engagements. At the same time it was believed on all hands, that the current revenue of the Department considerably exceeded its current expenditure, and that the aggregate of debt was in progress of diminution. In this state of things, it was deemed expedient to make an effort to extricate the Department from its embarrassments.

The amount of the old debt remaining unpaid on the 1st of this month was \$467,304; 205,000 of which is due to Banks, and the rest to contractors and others.—The Bank debts due in Baltimore and Boston, amounting to \$67,304, were paid in October. The old debts due to contractors are now paid as fast as presented, and Mr. Kendall thinks that the Bank debt can all be paid by April next.

Mr. K. states that his experience has confirmed his prior impressions, that the Post Office Department requires reorganization, and he makes many suggestions on the subject. It is worthy of consideration, he says, whether it would not be expedient to change the rates of letter postage, making them conform to the national currency, in gradations of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 cts. Such a provision would save almost all the labor now required in the examination of accounts in the Department, and prevent numberless errors.

SENATOR B. W. LEIGH.

A Delegate in the Virginia Legislature from the county of King George, having suddenly become *Vanburienized*, and vowed his intention to vote for instructing Mr. LEIGH to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, unless otherwise directed by his Constituents. They then assembled in County Convention and there avowed their unequivocal attachment to Mr. Leigh and their opposition to such instructions. At the meeting, Mr. Edward J. Taylor made a long and able speech, from which we have made the following extracts:

In place of facts, I am told that there is a majority in the Virginia Legislature in favor of the present administration of the General Government—ergo, the people of Virginia have instructed Mr. Leigh to resign his seat in the Senate! a most logical deduction, truly! a course of reasoning well worthy of lyrics of the Van Buren school. It is as plain as 2 and 2 make 4, that there is a Jackson majority in the Legislature of Virginia! I admit the premises. I hold in my hand a list of the members, I find that in the House of Delegates

there are 74 Jackson men—it is yet to be seen if they are all Van Buren men—there are 55 Whigs—4 in favor of Judge White—and 1 doubtful. The Senate stands as did last winter—20 Jackson; 12 Whigs. The administration party, then, in the House, has a majority of fourteen or fifteen, accordingly as your doubtful member shall vote. In the Senate, there is a majority of eight—This, I believe, a correct statement of the relative strength of the Administration and Whig parties.—As I before remarked, it remains to be seen, whether all who sustain the present administration will sustain the nomination of General Jackson for the succession. Admitting all this; admitting that Mr. Leigh was elected last winter by a majority of four only, and that if the election were now to be held that he would be defeated by a majority of 93 or 92; I cannot, for the life of me, discover that Mr. Leigh is, therefore, instructed to resign his seat. But, sir, it is said, that Mr. Leigh's friends pledged him to resign, if a majority of the present Legislature should be opposed to him. I have never seen that pledge nor have I ever heard that Mr. L. authorized them to make such pledge—nor entertaining the high opinion I have of Mr. L. do I believe that he would have sustained any such pledge. What right, then had they to make the pledge? and where was the necessity of making it? If made at all, it was gratuitous and unnecessary, for they had in their power to elect him, whether the pledge was made or not—nor is there any moral, political or constitutional obligation on Mr. Leigh to fulfil it. Sir, I am not too young not to remember, that the friends of a certain distinguished personage (Gen. Jackson) then a candidate for a high office, pledged themselves in his name, that, if elected, he would reform the existing abuses in the government of the country—he would reduce the Executive patronage—he would appoint to office no members of Congress—he would retrench the expenditures of the General Government—above all he would serve but a single term, setting a salutary and obligatory example to his successors, and encouraging a constitutional amendment to this effect. It is well known that all these pledges have been forfeited—and where is the Jackson man amongst us who disputes the right of the President—who did not go for

the administration, in the Legislature of Virginia, purge themselves of the crime of failing to redeem their pledges, before they cast stones at the friends of Mr. Leigh?

But there is a majority in the Legislature of Virginia, in favor of the administration—therefore, Mr. Leigh is instructed to resign his seat in the Senate! admirable logic! and pray, how was this majority attained? was it by submitting to the people of Virginia, the plain, single undesignated question, whether or not Mr. Leigh should abandon his Senatorial seat? no man will have the hardihood to assert this. It is well known to have been obtained through the name and popularity of General Jackson. Who would not be strong with this advantage? I use the language of a member of the Legislature of Tennessee—a friend and admirer of Jackson—who would not be strong with this advantage? why, sir, it would swell a pigmy into a giant. His name carries with it a charm that has never been broken, the mightiest statesmen have withered at his frown, and the most obscure have suddenly grown great at the influence of his favor. It is too true—his name and influence would swell a pigmy into a giant, and I say it, sir, in sorrow for my country. A genuine Hamiltonian Federalist, dyed in hues of Jacksonism, becomes transformed into a patent "democratic republican"—a genuine republican of '98, who does not design to cover himself with the parti-colored fleece of Jacksonism, becomes—what sir? a Federalist? yes, a Federalist sold to the Bank! It was under this influence that a Jackson majority was returned to the Legislature, aided, too, by the known hostility of the People of Virginia to the Bank of the United States, to which Mr. Leigh was charged with being friendly in spite of a life of hostility to such an institution—in spite of his votes and protestations to the contrary. Misrepresentations upon the subject of instructions—local interests—and above all, the well disciplined force of party, sustained by office holders and official patronage; and commanded by veteran leaders, men skilled in the strategies of political warfare—contributed, with the influences which I have stated, to return to the House of Delegates, a Jackson majority of 14, or 15, including the doubtful member. Sir, the wounds with me is, how the undisciplined force of the Whigs sustained itself so nobly in the conflict—but they were not routed—annihilated—driven from the field, like raw militia before veteran troops. The royal troops, you remember, Mr. Chairman, won the field at Bunker's Hill—the Whigs won honor and glory; and, in the end, won victory; also.

Nathans, Nov. 24, 1835.
HORRIBLE.

This morning, as a negro man was

leading two chained bears through the court yard of the Mississippi Hotel, kept in this place by Mr. Parker, a mulatto woman from the kitchen imprudently took her little boy out to see the animals, and allowed him to go near them. One of the bears immediately seized the child in his paws (sinking his claws into the child's abdomen,) threw him on the ground, and began, with frightful avidity, to feed upon his carcass. The shriek of the frantic mother, who true to nature had thrown herself upon the prostrate body of her child, and was vainly endeavoring to unclasp the murderous jaws of the beast, brought in a moment to the spot, the keeper of the Hotel and a number of gentlemen, lodgers there;—and an attempt was made to rescue the boy by striking the bear with the head of a corn hoe. But the rapacious animal heeded them not, and continued his deadly feast by sucking the blood from a bite in the arm,—when most providentially, the other bear was instigated, probably by the smell of the fresh wounds, to contest the banquet,—a battle ensued between them, which afforded an opportunity of snatching away the child and also diverted them both from a fresh attack on any one else. At this instant fire arms were brought, and two or three deadly aims incapacitated each of them for further mischief. Dr. Dashiell was called to the child and promptly dressed his wounds. He will probably recover.

RANK CORRESPONDENCE AT NEW YORK.

New York, 21st Dec. 1835.

At a meeting of the Committees of the Banks of the City of New York, the sub-committee, appointed at a previous meeting, laid before the Committee a copy of a letter written by them to the President of the Bank of the United States, and his reply.

Whereupon, Resolved, That the sub-committee return the thanks of this meeting to the President of the Bank for the prompt and satisfactory relief tendered the city, and the grateful manner in which he has communicated it.

Resolved, That the said letters and the proceedings of this meeting be published.

BENJN. STRONG, Chairman.
WM. HOWARD, Sec'y.

New York, 21st Dec. 1835.

In our conference of last night, we expressed, in behalf of the Bank of the United States, an earnest disposition to lend to this city, under the great calamity with which it has been afflicted, any aid consistent with the situation of the Bank, and the approaching termination of its charter.

Several of the city Banks have extended their loans nearly as far as they are permitted by their charters, and could not use additional funds, placed at their disposal, and although an increase of discounts might in many instances be useful; an additional capital which may enable the sufferers to render distant resources immediately available, is still more wanted than an expansion of Bank credit.

We cannot as yet form a correct estimate of the actual losses; but we know that the capital of the Insurance companies pledged for that object, & which cannot be much less than seven or eight millions of dollars is invested almost altogether in bonds and mortgages, not immediately payable, and the immediate compulsory payment of which would only increase the existing embarrassments and distress. We, therefore, repeat that, in our opinion, the sum which the Bank of the United States may be able to advance, cannot be better applied than in the shape of loans, on such satisfactory securities as those companies possess. This, by enabling them to make immediate payments to the parties interested, would give a great temporary relief and tend to inspire and restore confidence.

We must add, that any curtailments of its discounts by the Branch, at this moment, would inflict an injury on this city, and that it is extremely desirable that the demand for payment may be prolonged after the 31st of March, as long as the situation of the Bank and propriety will permit.

We have the honor to be, Respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servants,
ALBERT GALLATIN,
CORNELIUS HEYER,
PRESERVED FINN,
GEORGE NEWBOLD,
JOHN FLEMING.

Committee of the Banks of the City of New York.

To NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. President, &c.

New York, Dec. 21, 1835.

GENTLEMEN:—I have had the honor of receiving your communication of this day.

Under the instructions of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, I have come to your city to express the deep sympathy which, in common with all their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, they feel in its misfortune and to offer any assistance in their power to alleviate it. The arrangements for the approaching expiration of the charter have, as you are aware, placed the means of the institution less than usual under its control, and constrain it

To regulate its services rather by its ability than its disposition. But all that can do, shall be done promptly and cordially, and as you suggest that the most effectual relief can be done conveyed through the Insurance Companies, I have requested the Directors of the Branch to make advances to those Companies, on such securities as they may approve to the amount of two millions of dollars.

For the permanent restoration of the prosperity of the city you will soon find ample resources, where they have so often been found, in the extraordinary advantages of its position, and still more in the elastic energy of its inhabitants. They may confidently rely hereafter on every forbearance and every assistance which the State of the Bank will permit, and if in the meantime, this effort to remove their temporary embarrassment can be in any degree useful, it will be very satisfactory to the Board of Directors, and specially gratifying to me, as the organ of communicating it.

With great respect, yours,
N. BIDDLE, Pres't B. U. S.
To ALBERT GALLATIN, Sec'y.

New York 21st Dec 1835

Sir:—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication this morning in reply to the letter that was addressed you in behalf of the Banks of this city, and having communicated the same to the meeting of the committee from those institutions, we have the pleasure to inform you that we are instructed by them to express to you the just sense they entertain of the prompt and satisfactory relief that you have rendered to the city in behalf of the Banks of the United States, and the grateful manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication.

We have the honor to be respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

ALBERT GALLATIN,
CORNELIUS HEYER,
PRESERVED FISH,
GEO. NEWBOLD,
JOHN FLEMING,
Committee.

To NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.,
President of the Bank of U. States.

GENERAL HOUSTON.

The following sketch of the eccentric Gen. Houston, commander of the Texas forces, we find credited to the Union Times:—"The mystery in which the conduct of this distinguished individual is shrouded, has frequently led to surmises and some not very favorable ones. After serving Tennessee in the Congress of the United States, for several successive years, the partiality of his constituents elevated him to the Executive chair of that State, which he filled with distinguished ability; but before the expiration of his term, he unaccountably neglected his official duties, deserted his wife and family, and proceeded to Washington, where he lodged a number of Congress in a most cruel manner, so much so that the House of Representatives was obliged to adjourn for a week, and the General was brought before the House, when Speaker Stevenson, of Virginia, reprimanded him. The next intelligence of our hero, found him among the Creek Nation of Indians, running for a seat in their Council. He was however defeated, whereupon he again set out for Washington, attired in full Indian costume, with a tomahawk and scalping knife dangling at his side; cutting snuffy fantastic pranks. Since which nothing has been heard of him, until the war in Texas broke out, to which country he repaired for the purpose, as is supposed, of giving succor to his struggling countrymen. He is chief commander of the Texian forces, and in that capacity has signified his bravery as a soldier in several fierce and successful engagements.

We well recollect, says the Pittsburgh Manufacturer, the strange and eccentric appearance of Gen. Houston, when he happened to visit this city about two years since. Without any addition by a novelty of dress he would attract from his own person alone considerable notice. He is a remarkably large, erect and bold looking person, and had at the time we refer to had cultivated a pair of red whiskers, until they actually hid the greater part of his face. While at his case he would frequently thrust his fingers into these and draw them out, and cross them over each other, until his head and face appeared all one piece of hair. His coat was also a deep red and seemed to be made out of a strong blanket. On one of the evenings of his stay he visited our Theatre, and attracted more attention while there than the play or the play actors. Notwithstanding his dress and appearance, there is no doubt but Gen. Houston is a man of much talent and bravery. His remarks on all subjects are generally sensible and interesting, and show that he has attentively studied human nature.

Mr. Tipton closed his remarks in the U. S. Senate upon the motion to admit the gentlemen sent by Missouri as senators, to seats upon the floor of the Senate, by observing:

"Let Michigan retrace her steps and strike from her constitution all that part that claims a portion of the neighboring States, and present herself here, and I will be amongst the first to take her by the hand and welcome her into our great family, the Confederacy. Let her come in as a peaceable and good humored sister; I want no more schisms in our borders? We have had flaming general orders calling on the militia to stand by their arms, to maintain the integrity of certain boundaries that Congress has fixed, and that Congress alone has the right to alter. It is true, sir, that no blood was shed in this tumult, but it is equally true that things there assumed at one time a most alarming aspect.

I am confident, said Mr. T. that if Michigan is admitted with her Constitu-

tion in its present form, there will be an appeal to the courts of the country, or what is far worse, to arms. This will produce a state of things that I am sure every patriot will avoid."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The following Report and Resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina.

Report of the Joint Committee of Federal Relations, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Institution of Domestic Slavery, and the Incendiary Proceedings of the Abolitionists in the Non-Slaveholding States.

Mr. HAMILTON, of the Senate, from the Committee of Federal Relations, submitted the following report:

The Joint Committee of Federal Relations, to whom was referred so much of His Excellency, the Governor's Message, as relates to the Institution of Domestic Slavery, and the Incendiary Proceedings of the Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States, beg leave to report:

That they have given to this subject the deep and anxious consideration which both from its intrinsic importance, and from the profound and patriotic reflections of the executive, it so obviously demands.

They desire to respond in terms of the most emphatic concurrence and approbation to the view, which His Excellency is pleased to present of the mild and patriarchal character of the Institution of Domestic Slavery in the Southern States, its influence on national character and civil liberty, and the nature of those obligations, resulting from our constitutional compact, and the principles of international law, upon which our tenure to this species of property so inviolably rests.

The present condition of the slavery question in the States of this confederacy, presents one of the most extraordinary spectacles which your committee will venture to assert, has ever challenged the notice of the civilized world. We see sovereign States, united by a common league, in about one half of which States, the institution of Slavery not only exists, but its legal existence is solemnly recognized and guaranteed by their compact of union. Yet in the face of this compact, and the clear and distinct admission, that the non-slave holding States have not the slightest right, either constitutionally or otherwise, to interfere with this institution, the most incendiary associations are tolerated or permitted to exist within their limits, the object and ends of which not only strike at the prosperity and happiness of eleven States in the confederacy, but at their very social existence.

Painful as it may be, it is impossible to disguise the fact, that this is a condition of things which cannot, in the long run, be permitted to exist. Every wise instinct of self preservation forbids it. Let it be admitted, that the three non-slaveholding States are united, in a compact of union, and that the subject of the millions of slaves, which, by the innumerable denunciations of Providence, have been placed under our dominion.—Let it be admitted, that, by reason of an efficient police and judicious internal legislation, we may render abortive the designs of the fanatic and incendiary within our own limits, and that the torrent of pamphlets and tracts which the Abolition presses of the North are pouring forth with an inexhaustible copiousness, is arrested the moment it reaches our frontier. Are we to wait until our enemies have built up, by the grossest misrepresentations and falsehoods, a body of public opinion against us, which it would be almost impossible to resist, without separating ourselves from the social system of the rest of the civilized world?—Or are we to sit down content, because from our own vigilance and courage the torch of the incendiary and the dagger of the midnight assassin may never be applied? This is impossible. No people can live in a state of perpetual excitement and apprehension, although real danger may be long deferred. Such a condition of the public mind is destructive of all social happiness, and consequently must prove essentially injurious to the prosperity of a community that has the weakness to suffer under a perpetual panic. This would be true, if the cause of this excitement proceeded from the external hostility of a foreign nation. But how infinitely interesting and momentous the consideration becomes, when they flow from the acts and doings of citizens of States, with whom we are not only in amity, but to whom we are bound by the strongest bonds of a common union, which was framed to promote the happiness, peace, security, and protection of all.

We have, therefore, a claim on the governments of the non-slaveholding States, not only moral and social, but of indisputable constitutional obligation, that this nuisance shall be abated. They not only owe it to us, but they owe it to themselves, to that Union, at whose shrine they have so often offered up the highest pledges, by which man can plight his temporal faith:

Your Committee would be inclined to recommend to this Legislature to make an explicit demand on the non-slaveholding States, for the passage of penal laws by their Legislature, providing for the punishment of the incendiaries within their limits, who are engaged in an atrocious conspiracy against our right of property and life. But a cordial confidence a fraternal feeling, and the comity which belongs to our social and political relations, forbid us for one moment to doubt that every effort will be made by the States to whom this appeal is referable, to meet, not only our just expectations on this subject, but every emergency which belongs to this crisis of public peril.—Indeed when we remember the strong demonstrations of public opinion, which were presented at various gratifying pub-

lic meetings, which were held during the late summer throughout the non-slaveholding States, denouncing an anti-social and unconstitutional proceedings, of the fanatics and incendiaries, when we remember, too, the avowal, universally made by the public press, in those States, (not a vast and overwhelming majority of their people, viewed such proceedings with horror and detestation, we cannot but believe that every rational expectation, which the slave holding States can cherish on this vital question, will be cheerfully met and responded to by those on whom we have such inviolable claims.

We concur entirely in the view which our own Executive takes of the grounds, on which our right to demand the enactment of such conservative legislation rests.

A part from all those obligations resulting from the constitutional compact, which unites these States, and which make it the imperative duty of one member of his confederacy, not to allow its citizens to plot against the peace, property and happiness of another member, there is no principle of internal law better established, than that even among foreign nations, such atrocious abuses are not to be tolerated except at the peril of that high and ultimate penalty, by which a brave and free people vindicate their rights.

Your committee are aware, that it has been said, that no legislation can be adapted to arrest the proceedings of the Abolitionists by the non-slaveholding States, without violating the great principle of the liberty of the press. We consider that this objection rests on no just foundation. There is certainly some difference between the freedom of discussion, and the liberty to deluge a friendly and continuous state with seditious and incendiary tracts, pamphlets and pictorial representations, calculated to excite a portion of its population to revolt, rape and bloodshed. We would fain believe, that the northern liberty of the Press, would never be constituted into a liberty to lay the south in ashes. Under a law honestly passed to meet this crime against society, and treason against the Union, the whole circumstances of the case, and the *quo animo* of the offender might be left to a jury to determine, like any other criminal issue, and if we are to believe in the condition of public opinion, as recently exhibited in most of the non-slaveholding States, we are far from thinking that such legislation would be a more dead letter.

South Carolina will not anticipate the crisis, which must be presented by a refusal on the part of the non-slave holding States, to accord to us the protection of such legislative or such other means, as they may select for the suppression of the evils of which we complain, for she will not doubt the good faith and amity of her sister States.—She desires to live in peace and harmony in this Union. In the assertion of her rights and in preferring her claims to be secure in the enjoyment of her property, she entertains no designs to act in entire concert with those States, whose interests are identical with her own. She is, however prepared to do her duty to herself and posterity, under all and every possible conjuncture of circumstances.

In conclusion, your committee, desirous of making a matter of record, both of our rights, and the assertion of the just expectation that they will be respected by those, who are united with us in the bonds of a common Union, beg leave to offer the following Resolutions, for the adoption of both branches of the Legislature.

1. Resolved, That the formation of the Abolition Societies, and the Acts and doings of certain Fanatics, calling themselves Abolitionists, in the non-slave holding States of this confederacy, are in direct violation of the obligations of the compact of union, dissocial and incendiary in the extreme.

2. Resolved, That no State having a just regard for her own peace and security can acquiesce in a state of things by which such conspiracies are engendered within the limits of a friendly State, united to her by the bonds of a common league of political Association, without either surrendering or compromising her most essential rights.

3. Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina, having every confidence in the justice and friendship of the non-slave holding States, announces to her co-states her confident expectation, & she earnestly requests that the governments of these States will promptly and effectually suppress all those associations within their respective limits, purporting to be Abolition Societies, and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish and distribute newspapers, pamphlets, tracts, and pictorial representations, calculated to excite the slaves of the Southern States to insurrection and revolt.

4. Resolved, That, regarding the Domestic Slavery of the Southern States as a subject exclusively within the control of each of the said States, we shall consider every interference, by any other State or the General Government, as a direct and unlawful interference to be resisted at once; and under every possible circumstance.

5. Resolved, In order that a salutary negative may be put on the mischievous and unfounded assumption of some of the Abolitionists—the non-slave holding States are requested to disclaim by legislative declaration, all right either on the part of themselves or the government of the United States, to interfere in any manner with domestic slavery of either in the States, or in the territories where it exists.

6. Resolved, That we should consider the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as a violation of the rights of the citizens of that District, derived from the implied conditions on which that Territory was ceded to the

General Government, and as an injustice to be at once resisted as nothing more than the commencement of a scheme of much more extensive and flagrant injustice.

7. Resolved, That the Legislature of South Carolina regards with decided approbation, the measures of security adopted by the Post Office, Department of the United States in relation to the transmission of incendiary Tracts.—But if this highly essential and protective policy, be contracted by Congress, and the United States Mail becomes a vehicle for the transmission of the mischievous documents, with which it was recently freighted, we in this contingency expect that the Chief Magistrate of our State will forthwith call the Legislature together, that timely measures may be taken to prevent its traversing our Territory.

8. Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of his Report and Resolutions to the Legislatures of the several States, that they may be laid before their respective Legislatures.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1835.

In obedience to the dictates of a spirit which does honor to the Councils of a mighty people, Congress has adjourned over until Monday next. Already several of the Northern members have left the city to spend the holy Christmas around the hearth stone of their own homes—crackers and squibs are the order of the eve preceding the day of wonders; and the harmless torpedo in the school boy's hand reminds me of the abuse and violence of party warfare.

The grand debate in the House has closed for the present, and it lies on the table sleeping its first and fitful hour of repose—the South is no longer in flames, but the material is in the heart of her sons, which if once more ignited by the caloric foment even in the ice of Eastern policy, will blaze forth in pyramids of light. An icicle from the mountains of Vermont, a long and preaching looking gentleman, Mr. Slade, was melted down yesterday by the latent principle of heat within himself, and has slunk away to the christian tune of "abolition at all hazards."

This discussion has ended in nothing but an increased determination on the part of the North and East, to present all memorials upon the subject, and a fixed and positive stand of the South in opposition. While the battle lasted, it afforded theme for general conversation, and I heard several gentlemen from the North express their individual sentiments against the scheme of the Philanthropists—but a member from one of the non-slave holding States, told me that he would not disguise the fact that that section of the Union was warm and earnest in their opinions, and members having constituents so constituted, would not vote against the prevalent opinion at home. We have heard a great deal from the enlightened inhabitants of the Northern capitals, gratifying to Southern feelings; but the people swayed as they are by a dark and gloomy spirit, have not spoken save in terms that make the South tremble to its very core.

It is very probable that another or more petitions will be presented next week. The gallery of the House generally presents a gay and beautiful appearance—the painted hat and bright ribbon, and the fashionable appearance of the female spectators, indeed, with the splendor of sweet tongues and justling of silks, we poor listeners by trade can hardly distinguish what honorable members think fit to utter, for while below we have a Congress of men, we have above a Congress of beauties, not silent ones.

I have never said any thing about the Rt. Honorable Speaker—let me discuss him now, not from want of better material, but for want of it of any kind. In the first place Mr. Polk is of the middle height, though he has contrived to elevate himself above the common level, and holds as he walks, as if his body in bowing to the powers that be, had assumed the posture begotten by his devotion to the dominant party. In favor with the President, because he has immortalized himself for the Spartan brevity of his reply to the White dinner in Tennessee, refusing the invitation as if the committee had tried upon his senses, in profaning him the civility. Mr. Polk is known to the American people so well by his rather clever invectives against the Bank of the U. States, that it is hardly necessary for me to repeat that he is a man of considerable attainments, a respectable lawyer, and a distinguished committee manager. He is now the Speaker by a large majority, which however, has not succeeded in imparting grace & suavity so necessary to the occupant of the Chair; nor has he that quick and ready precision of eye so essential to the impromptu speaker—for example, he allowed Mr. Payton the floor the other day when Wm. of Va. had twice proclaimed that he had possession of the right. This was to shield the hero of the Thames from the arrow of a more dreaded foe than the painted chief of a naked tribe.—Mr. Polk is essentially an awkward man, and when I compare him with one who in days gone by, adorned that lofty situation; when I recall in the act of comparison the music of that matchless voice—the perfect ease of the polished gentleman, in fact, when I compare Mr. Polk with Mr. Clay, I feel as if the involuntary operation of my mind was an outrage to the distinguished statesman, for which I can hardly forgive myself. Mr. Polk's voice is bad, unharmonious and harsh, tho' he gives tongue to his fate as if he judged them right. His points of order have been more than twice repeated by the House, or at the call from some member, he has been yielded by him as incorrect—however he is a young eagle in the heavens and we cannot expect that his eye is as bright or his voice, so trumpet-toned as that other eagle's I have mentioned above. There are a number of young members in the House, and you can easily distinguish them by their wondering looks, and they generally carry more importance in their faces than old ones carry in their heads—but this wears off after a month or two, and they generally settle down to good committee room men.

The President gives his first party to-night, a system of private entertainment, which, though general enough, precludes the exercise of social democracy. The levees formerly given every other week will yield to this new arrangement, and a visitor must have been invited ere he can enter that room, made famous in a certain honorable Senator's letter, but now rendered somewhat beautiful by the mirrors and the splendored—the splendid curtains and the polished centre tables—the multiplied appearance of the room in the mirrors, and the various ornaments of costly and exquisite workmanship, and then the company—maids of the haut ton and mistresses of queenly beauty—in fine it is a room, viewed by the broad glare of the chandeliers and chandeliers, worthy of the application it has received, "The Eastern Room."

The Senate of Alabama is still for White, but that will be of no avail—the House is fresh from the people, and express their sentiments. Will you believe it that Mr. Adams is in favor of Van Buren—certain it is he is in favor of no other candidate, & he is not a man to be without his ruling party. B.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24.

Both Houses of Congress have taken a holiday, until Monday next, after electing their Chaplains which business they came to the conclusion to despatch within the last two days. In the Senate M. Higbee, of the Episcopal Church, and in the House the Rev. Mr. Stockton, were declared to be elected. A slight discussion has taken place in both Houses, during the last few days concerning the State of Michigan, and although the subject of her admission will soon be agitated, there is no probability of her being admitted, into the federal compact at this session of Congress; many Senators speak openly on the subject, and say they are prepared to vote against such a project. In another letter, I shall enter more at large upon the views of many members upon this question.

The abolition discussion, you will perceive, has been silenced in the House of Representatives, at least for the present, by a decisive vote, to lay the whole subject on the table, in spite of Mr. Slade's sermon, on yesterday, in behalf of universal emancipation.

Mr. Calhoun, it is expected, will soon make his report upon the transmission of incendiary publications, as Chairman of the Select Committee, to whom that part of the President's message was referred: It will give rise to a very warm, and it is supposed angry debate.

There is no news, and what is something singular at this season of the year, no rumors. This is Christmas Eve, and every body is preparing for the party at the President's, the great carpet of the East room is to be rolled up, the floor chalked and a fine dance in anticipation. The Belles of the Union, now in Washington, and there are a great many here at present from all quarters, have been thinking of nothing else for the last week.—A member from Tennessee and a great dancer, told me to-day, he was engaged for four sets to some of our Belles, and he intended to introduce the new weekly country step, in the double cotillions to night.—During the presidency of Mr. Madison, these entertainments were quite in vogue, upon which occasions his accomplished and courteous lady, did the honors of the evening, with so much grace, and satisfaction to her guests. This is the first of the kind Gen'l Jackson has ever given, and of course all will go, who are invited. I understand there are select invitations out, to the number of a thousand only I wonder if Mr. Paganet will be there; *non terrors* I wish you a merry Christmas.

BALTIMORE GAZETTE.
EASTON, (MD.)
Saturday Morning, Jan. 2.

It may appear strange to some, but we have known it for years, that our neighbors, over the way, can't for the souls of them tell the truth on any occasion except by mere accident.—In their paper of last Tuesday, they say the nomination of WILLIAM H. HARRISON for President, and JOHN TYLER for Vice President, by the Whig State Convention at Baltimore was "like a clap of thunder" to us and turned our "milk nog to vinegar"—now all who know us, and we are pretty well known on this shore, know that our "nog" is made out of such strong, substantial and unadulterated materials, that a "clap of thunder" or even the wand of the little Magician could no more change it than the mewling of a kitten, or the groans of the writers for the Whig.—"They then commence guessing and say, "we guess it will strike terror to the hearts of other Richards," so it will to Gen' Jackson's "favorite sprig Black Jack" and to the writers master, Sir Richard of the Slow and Easy, & good cause have they and other Richards of the Jackson gang to have the horrors.

Thomas C. Neels, Esq. of this county, was on Wednesday last appointed, by the Executive Clerk to the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, vice James Parrott, Esq. resigned.

We congratulate the citizens of this town and county on the erection and near completion of a superior Steam Mill at Easton Point. It is expected to be in operation next week, for the manufacture of meal and flour.

Such an establishment has long been desired, and the thanks of the citizens are due to the few enterprising individuals who have undertaken

We are informed that the Steam Boat Maryland, will make two trips from Baltimore to this place next week—leaving Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton on Tuesday and on Friday as usual, and return on Wednesday and Saturday, she will then make but one trip a week (weather permitting) leaving Baltimore for Annapolis & Easton on Friday, and return to Annapolis and Baltimore on Saturday.

HARRISON & TYLER.

Being nominated by the Whig State Convention, at Baltimore, the first for President of the U. States & the second for Vice President, it now behoves all opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, to throw aside their preference and preserve our Union, by adopting the voice of the majority, which goes to resist the most dangerous monarchial tendency ever yet witnessed in our country, of a President nominating his successor and making use of all his patronage of office to effect it.

Neither House of Congress met on Friday or Saturday last. No business has been yet matured in either house.

NOMINATION OF GEN. HARRISON BY INDIANA.

The Cincinnati Whig publishes a letter from a member of the Indiana State Convention, which convened at Indianapolis, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for President of the United States. The writer announces the gratifying intelligence, that General WM. HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated.

Gen. M. G. Clark, of Salem, President, assisted by four Vice Presidents, viz., Sam. Carr, of Clark County, Gen. John D. Denslow, of Orange, and Messrs. Ewing & Morgan.—The two first named Vice Presidents, have long been leading members of the Whig party in that State.

We understand from the Baltimore Chronicle, received by last night's Steam Boat, that it is more than probable, Col. Veazy of Ceell, will be elected Governor of this State for the ensuing year.

Communicated.

Mr. GRAHAM.

Sir: I understand that the very interesting question of the execution of Charles I. was argued by the Eastern Lyceum on Wednesday evening last, and that one of the disputants on the affirmative, after the vote upon the question was taken, challenged a gentleman upon the negative to meet him in single combat upon this question.—The gentleman on the negative, so far as I am informed accepted the challenge to discuss the question on the third Thursday in January at 7 o'clock. I would now beg the gentleman who are engaged in the discussion to do it with open doors. I am sure it would be a great gratification to the public and an acquisition to the Eastern Lyceum.

PAUL PRY.
Easton January 1, 1835.

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No nomination was made for Vice President.

The Convention is represented as being the largest and most respectable ever held in the State for a similar purpose.

The writer of the letter remarks, that the members of the convention from all parts of the state, are inspired with the fullest confidence that Gen. Harrison will receive the vote of the state by "an overwhelming majority."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.
IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The London packet ship Westminster, at New York on Thursday evening, sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th November. Her latest London advices are to the evening of the 11th.

On the 9th positive intelligence was published in London from Paris, of the demand made by Mr. Buxton on the French Ministers. The intelligence, it will be perceived, comports with the information we have, on previous occasions, laid before the public. Mr. Barton will no doubt arrive here in the packet of the 16th, and we state it as equally certain that on his arrival Mr. Paganet will not get out shores.

POETRY



From the Baltimore Athenium. RETROSPECTION.

It's well to pause—a first gray hair! A first—alas! would it were so; But many a silver token there, Tells how the fleeting moments go. And yet, years have not paled my cheek, Nor dim'd the ardor of my eye, Nor left a single line, to speak How swiftly they are hurrying by. Here let me pause—I would look back, Even though the glass should cost a tear; Some memories linger on the track, That still are as existence dear. And there some faded flowers are strewn, Wither'd like an autumn's scattered leaves, With all their living sweetness gone, Over which the dreary night-wind grieves. I would look back—Up from the past How thick the clustering memories come, But all o'er all their joy is east A shadow from the cheerful tomb— A smiling lip—a tearful eye That gushes with affection's tide— A flashing hand—a half-waked sigh— A flashing glance of sternal pride— A bounding step—a voice whose swell Quivers in very strength of love— I see you all—I feel your spell Wildly o'er all my spirit move. But ah! the visions dimly fade; I see a lowly, grass-grown spot, Where mournful falls the cypress shade, And memory whispers—she is not! Fond hopes that cheer'd me, where are ye? Friends I have cherished—Oh, how changed! I feel again your withery, I cannot deem ye thus estranged. But cold reality is here Again with drearier chill than eye; Weakness has drawn a single tear,— 'Tis o'er—rain dreams, away! away!

AUCTION ROOM.

Wm. C. Ridgway, Informing 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 '84

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 customers 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 '84

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 suit, to 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 certified 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.

Wm. H. Groome, 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 deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers, thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of 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

Nov. 7

A Horse for Sale.

For Sale on reasonable terms a safe and excellent family Horse, seven years old just shod and supposed to be about 3 1/2 blood. 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. 31 '84

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

a large and general assortment of

HATS

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

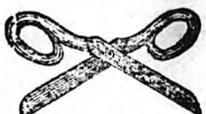
To country merchants or others, having to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.

Fans of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices. ENNALS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan 17 '84

TO RENT.

The House and Store now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, next door to the Easton Gazette Office. Apply to the subscriber. R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Dec. 12

TAILORING.



THOMAS J. EARICKSON,

Has just returned from Baltimore with the latest fashions adapted to the present and approaching season. He also wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that within 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.

NOTICE.

Strayed or Stolen from the Subscriber, on or about the 5th of July last, a small pale red Cow with a small portion of white under her belly, also a very small portion on the end of her tail, the ear mark not recollect'd, any person knowing any thing of said Cow and will give information to the subscriber, living in Easton, so that he gets her again, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble. SAM. SATTERFIELD. Easton Dec. 5.

THE GENTLEMAN'S

Vade Mecum,

OR

THE FORTUNE AND DRAMATIC COMPANION,

A WEEKLY REPOSITORY OF

Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the

Turf, Fashions, Grazing, Agriculture,

and Various subjects of

Interest and Amusement;

INTERSPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF

Appropriate Engravings,

INCLUDING PORTRAITS OF

CELEBRATED WINNING HORSES.

PHILOSOPHICAL & NATURAL

Phenomena, Legerdemain,

&c.

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords simple encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it more useful, sing, and instructive.

On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—instead of one page, it will be increased to eight of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost double the quantity of reading matter which is now given. Making it one of the largest and most interesting ever published in the United States. It will be printed on new type, and fine white paper, and the embellishments will be considerably multiplied, &c. of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume, will please send their orders at once—as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them: The Drama forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. As they are collected with a single eye to their merits alone, a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Characters of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of Plays and Farces for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.

A faithful record is kept of all the Racing and trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

(At home and abroad) occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are

The American Trotting horse, Edwin Jackson.

The imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.

The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal by Eclipse.

The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.

The American Trotting Horse, Top Galant.

The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.

Manding, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.

The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.

The celebrated English horse, Glebe.

A complete treatise on Hiding, with numerous Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Four Engravings, designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.

Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of Engravings of the different beautiful uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each, furnished by a competent hand.—This subject forms a peculiar attraction to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costume worn in the dress circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for dressers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colours and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legendaries, an Epitome of News, Places of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American "popping and National Songs, set to music; besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons in the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would cost between fifteen dollars. Here they may be had, saving ten dollars in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum) without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at \$5 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it from rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principle cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription, may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par. By enclosing a Five Dollar Note, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction or order, for one year. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publisher, postage paid.

THE MODERN

ACTING DRAMA,

Has hitherto been issued in volumes of 200 and 300 pages each—containing the PLAYS, FARCES &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks.—Eight volumes constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms of which is \$5 dollars, payable in advance.—Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one third, when subscribing for the Modern Acting Drama. An order for four sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note, postage paid. Gentlemen desirous of securing a set of this work, will please to forward their names immediately to the edition, which was a small one, is going off rapidly, and it cannot be re-published at the same price.

This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1836. It is intended to be published every Month, or as near the beginning as possible, each No. to consist of 48 pages of fine letter press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every Play or Farce which will be published, is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty two Engravings—two which will be added as a Frontispiece—a full sized steel Engraving, containing the likeness of six Distinguished Actors and Actresses. No alterations will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for.

The public is pledged himself to—also this work is his prospectus, or he will find the price of subscription, free of all charges. No subscription received unless the terms are complied with. No work of this kind has ever been attempted in the United States, and some are more likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one year's subscription, (\$5) for each—shall be presented with the Modern Acting Drama, in two volumes a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public.

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 Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment—His Bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his larder with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender—He has in his employ careful oystermen and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

Easton, Jan. 31, 1835 N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.—The partnership hitherto existing under the firm of McNeille, Beckley & Bell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; persons either indebted to, or having claims against them, are requested to make application to P. R. McNeille, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

P. R. McNEILLE, NATH'L BECKLEY, R. J. BELL. Philadelphia, Nov. 30th, 1835.

The Subscribers, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of McNeille & Greaves, will continue the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the store formerly occupied by McNeille, Beckley & Bell, No. 15, North Third street Philadelphia.

P. R. McNEILLE, WM. GREAVES. Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1835—dec 12 '34

THE SPLENDID NEW SHOP

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

The THOMAS HAYWARD was launched last Spring, and has run as a packet for one season, giving general satisfaction as a safe and comfortable 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. Freight will be received as usual at the subscriber's granary at Easton Point; in future he will sell for cash or produce, such as Corn, Wheat, Feathers, Wool, Linseys, &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 obedt. servant. SAMUEL H. BENNY. Easton, August 23

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.

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, Linseys, &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 obedt. servant. SAMUEL H. BENNY. Easton, August 23

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

Ranaway from Jacob C. Wilson one of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek 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 recollect'd, except that one lock of her hair in front, is grey, the rest has not changed to have. The clothing she had on when she went off, is not recollect'd, 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's. of Francis Turpin, dec'd.

The Academy at Easton.

Notice is hereby given, That the Trustees of this Academy have appointed JAMES SHANLEY, Esq. to succeed JOHN W. SHANLEY, Esq. as principal teacher in the Classical Department of the Seminary, and that the school will be opened on Monday next, for the reception of pupils. Mr. Shanley is highly recommended, as an accomplished teacher, by respectable gentlemen, who have been his pupils and instructed by him. He has great experience as a teacher of youth, having taught many years in the city of Baltimore, and in Cambridge, at the head of the Academy there, with reputation. The Trustees therefore themselves that Mr. Shanley will give full satisfaction to those, who think proper to place pupils under his charge.

THOS. J. BULLITT, Pres't. Dec. 5 '83

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.

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, Castinett, &c. &c. &c. He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment. Oct. 10 6w (W6t)

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME. Have 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. 10

NOTICE.

A stray Sow, 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 alits in the right and one in the left—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOS. P. HARRIS. Oxford Neck, Talbot Co. Md. Nov. 21

REMOVAL.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION. 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 DRESSERS, and by her unremitting attention and general knowledge, she hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. N. B. A few bonnets by the week, month or year, can be accommodated. Nov 21 '84

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 fine foal getter 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 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. Elijah McDowell, Sept. 26

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, Maryland, on Tuesday night last a negroman, 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 is a clever 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 said 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 heifer, 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

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 98 acres, sold in the name of Brook Beall's heirs, August 23d, 1837, 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. Sep 8 1837

Falling Machine

JAMES LUCAS respectfully informs the public, that his Falling 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 Ivanhoe 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 Balt, May 3, 1835.

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 Saddle, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. as no of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms. Easton, Sept. 26

THE STEAM BOAT

GOV WOLCOTT

CAPT. WM. VIRDIN.

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 Wood 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

SCHOONER JOHN EDMONDSON,

ROBSON LEONARD—MASTER.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors of his customers, 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 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 "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

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine 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. XIX.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1836.

No. 2

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY Saturday Morning BY Alexander Graham.

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

PUBLIC LANDS' SALES DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. CLAY rose, and addressed the Chair. Although (said he) I find myself borne down by the severest affliction with which Providence has ever been pleased to visit me, I have thought that my private griefs ought not longer to prevent me from attempting, as I feel qualified, to discharge my public duties. And I now rise, in pursuance of the notice which has been given, to ask leave to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public land of the United States, and for granting land to certain States.

I feel it incumbent on me to make a brief explanation of the highly important measure which I have now the honor to propose. The bill, which I desire to introduce, provides for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands in the years 1835, 36, 37, and 38, among the twenty-four States of the Union, & conforms substantially to that which passed in 1833. It is therefore of a temporary character; but if it shall be found to have salutary operation, it will be in the power of a future Congress to give it an indefinite continuance; and, if otherwise, it will expire by its own terms. In the event of War unfortunately breaking out with any foreign power, the bill is to cease, and the fund which it distributes is to be applied to the prosecution of the War. The bill directs that ten per cent of the net proceeds of the public lands, sold within the limits of the seven new States, shall be first set apart for them in addition to the five per cent reserved by their several compacts with the United States; and that the residue of the proceeds, whether from sales made in the States, or Territories, shall be distributed

principles of that now offered. The President, in his message at the commencement of the previous session, had specially invited the attention of Congress to the subject of the public lands; had adverted to their liberation from the pledge for the payment of the public debt; and had intimated his readiness to concur in any disposal of them which might appear to Congress most conducive to the quiet, harmony, and general interest of the American people.

After such a message, the President's disapprobation of the bill could not have been anticipated. It was presented to him on the 3d of March, 1833. It was not returned as the Constitution requires, but was retained by him after the expiration of his official term, and until the next session of Congress, which had no power to act upon it. It was understood and believed that, in anticipation of the passage of the bill, the President had prepared objections to it, which he had intended to return with his negative; but he did not. If the bill had been returned there is reason to believe that it would have passed, notwithstanding those objections. In the House, it had been carried by a majority of more than two-thirds. And, in the Senate, although there was not that majority on its passage, it was supposed that in consequence of the passage of the Compromise Bill some of the Senators who had voted against the Land Bill had changed their views, and would have voted for it upon its return, and others had left the Senate.

There are those who believe that the bill was unconstitutionally retained by the President, and is now the law of the land. But whether it be so or not, the General Government holds the public domain in trust for the common benefit of all the States, and it is, therefore, competent to provide by law that the trustee shall make distribution of the proceeds of the three past years as well as future years, among those entitled to the beneficial interest. The bill makes such a provision. And it is very remarkable that the sum which it proposes to distribute is about the gross surplus, or balance estimated in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836. When the returns of the last quarter of the year come in, it will probably be found that the surplus is larger than the sum which the bill distributes. But if it should not be, there will remain at least ten millions held in

ple, and our entire country, it has been an object of scrambling among local corporations, and locked up in the vaults, or loaned out by the directors of a few of them, who are not under the slightest responsibility to the Government or people of the U. S. Instead of liberal, enlightened and national purposes, it has been partially applied to local, limited and selfish uses. Applied to increase the semi-annual dividends of favorite stockholders in favorite banks! Twenty millions of the national treasure, are scattered in parcels among petty corporations; and whilst they are grudging over the fragments and greedy for more, the Secretaries are brooding on schemes for squandering the whole.

But, although we have lost three precious years, the Secretary of the Treasury tells us that the principal is yet safe, and much good may be still achieved with it. The General Government, by an extraordinary exercise of Executive power, no longer affords aid to any new works of internal improvement. Although it sprang from the Union, and cannot survive the Union, it no longer engages in any public improvement to perpetuate the existence of the Union. It is but justice to it to acknowledge that, with the co-operation of the public spirited State of Maryland, it effected one national road having that tendency. But the spirit of improvement pervades the land, in every variety of form, active vigorous and enterprising, wanting pecuniary aid as well as intelligent direction. The States have undertaken what the General Government is prevented from accomplishing. They are strengthening the Union by various lines of communication thrown across and through the mountains. New York has completed one great chain. Pennsylvania another, bolder in conception and far more arduous in the execution. Virginia has a similar work in progress, worthy of all her enterprise and energy. A fourth, farther South, where the parts of the Union are too loosely connected, has been projected, and it can certainly be executed with the supplies which this bill affords, and perhaps not without them.

This bill passed; and these and other similar undertakings completed, we may indulge the patriotic hope that our Union will be bound by ties and interests that render it indissoluble. As the General Government withholds all direct agency from the States, and they are not permitted to yield to the States, what is their own, the amount received from the public lands? It would thus but execute faithfully a trust expressly created by the original deeds of cession, or resulting from the treatise of acquisition. With this ample resource, every desirable object of improvement, in every part of our extensive country, may, in due time, be accomplished. Placing this exhaustless fund in the hands of the several members of the Confederacy, their common Federal head may address them in the glowing language of the British bard, and Bid liars open, public ways extend, Bid temples worthy of the God ascend, Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain.

The more projecting break the mariner main, Back to his bounds their subject sea command, And roll obedient rivers through the land.

The affair of the public lands was forced upon me. In the session 1831-2 a motion from a quarter politically unfriendly to me, was made to refer it to the Committee of Manufactures, of which I was a member. I strenuously opposed the reference. I remonstrated, I protested, I entreated, I implored. It was in vain that I insisted that the Committee of the Public Lands was the regular standing Committee to which the reference should be made. It was in vain that I contended that the Public Lands and Domestic Manufactures were subjects absolutely incongruous. The unnatural alliance was ordered by the vote of a majority of the Senate. I felt that a personal embarrassment was intended me. I felt that the design was to place in my hands a many-edged instrument, which I could not touch without being wounded. Nevertheless, I subdued all my repugnance, and I engaged assiduously in the task which had been so unkindly assigned me. This, or a similar bill, was the offspring of my deliberations. When reported, the report accompanying it was referred by the same majority of the Senate to the very Committee on the Public Lands to which I had unsuccessfully sought to have the subject originally assigned, for the avowed purpose of obtaining a countervailing report. But, in spite of all opposition, it passed the Senate at that session. At the next, both Houses of Congress.

I confess I feel anxious for the fate of this measure, less on account of any agency I have had in proposing it, as I hope and believe, than from a firm, sincere, and thorough conviction, that no measure ever presented to the councils of the nation was fraught with so much unmixed good, and could exert so powerful and enduring influence in the preservation of the Union itself, and upon some of its highest interests. It can be instrumental, in any degree, to the adoption of it, I shall enjoy, in that retirement into which I hope shortly to enter, a heart feeling satisfaction and a

lasting consolation. I shall carry, there no regrets, complaints, no reproaches on my account.

When I look back upon my humble origin, an orphan too young to have been conscious of a father's smiles and caresses, with a widowed mother, surrounded by a numerous offspring, in the midst of a banishment, without fortune, without funds, without patrons, I have reason to be satisfied with my public career. I ought to be thankful for the high places and honors to which I have been called by favor and partiality of my countrymen, and I am thankful and grateful.

And I shall take with me the pleasing consciousness that in whatever station I have been placed, I have earnestly and honestly labored to justify their confidence by faithful, fearless and zealous discharge of my public duties. Pardon these personal allusions. I make the motion which notice has been given.

Leave was then granted, and the bill was introduced, read twice, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

The following is the table referred to by Mr. Clay: States showing the dividend of each State, according to its federal population, of the proceeds of the public lands, during the years 1833-4, and '5, after deducting from the amount 15 per cent previously allowed to the several States.

States.	Federal Population.	Share for each State.	Total to new States.
Maine	389,427	\$617,969	
N. Hampshire	268,322	416,292	
Massachusetts	610,403	843,203	
Rhode Island	97,194	150,199	
Connecticut	297,655	439,996	
Vermont	280,697	433,713	
New York	1,818,863	2,664,534	
New Jersey	429,811	644,284	
Pennsylvania	1,348,072	2,083,233	
Delaware	75,431	116,669	
Maryland	405,843	617,169	
Virginia	1,028,503	1,581,669	
N. Carolina	639,747	986,632	
S. Carolina	465,025	701,495	
Georgia	429,811	644,284	
Kentucky	621,832	904,047	
Tennessee	625,863	966,249	
Ohio	936,884	1,446,266	1,677,110
Louisiana	171,694	265,371	332,888
Illiana	343,031	530,102	668,888
Indiana	157,147	243,848	309,809
Mississippi	140,545	217,543	275,887
Alabama	282,508	428,668	547,007

(Fractions of dollars are omitted in the above sums.)

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ANnapolis, December 30, 1835. Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates:

It has again become our welcome duty to lay before you a general view of the proceedings of the Executive Department of the Government during the past year, and to suggest for your consideration such measures as appear to us important to the happiness of our fellow citizens, or the prosperity of the Republic. In the outset we must be permitted to pay a just tribute to the enlightened wisdom of the last General Assembly, who struck out from the difficulties with which these important subjects had been previously embarrassed, the most happy expedient for giving a new and powerful impulse to our great works of internal improvement, and at the same time providing ultimately an ample fund for general education. Complete success has so far attended the execution of the law then passed on these subjects. The loans have been effected upon even better terms than required by the law authorizing them. The States' sinking fund, created from the bonus received, has been invested in her own stocks to an amount more than sufficient, by its own regular accumulations, to discharge the principal debt by the stipulated time of payment. The works are being prosecuted with a zeal, a vigor and a persevering intelligence, which cannot fail of success. Every stroke of the spade of the pick, or the hammer, in the progress of their construction, seems to develop new sources of wealth, to awaken new and livelier hopes for the future, and to impart fresh vigor and activity to our commercial and agricultural community. Other and kindred enterprises are either in progress or contemplation in various directions, to connect with these and to pour their tribute of wealth through these great channels into our commercial emporium, and Maryland seems now destined by these means to regain all the natural advantages of her local situation, and to advance in her march to greatness with rapid and unflinching strides. No reasonable doubt, it seems to us, can be entertained of the sufficiency of the security given to the Treasury of the State for the payment, by the several corporations, of the annual interest upon the respective loans, and still less, with their brightened prospects of their ultimate ability, and that at no very distant day, to refund the principal sums advanced. It is the appropriation of these sums, when so refunded, that gives to this law its most estimable and interesting feature. Great and highly benefi-

cial as the direct results which will flow from the completion of these stupendous works must be, yet they are short of the blessings to be diffused amongst our posterity by the repayment and faithful application, according to the provisions of the act, of the sums loaned for their completion. Long have the patriots of our State sighed over the neglected state of education; long have her public functionaries and her people busied themselves in searching for means to provide adequately for that holiest duty of a paternal government. Behold them now flowing from this measure. Hitherto we have been on the subject of internal improvements a divided people. A very large portion of the State, having no direct interest in works of this character, has been reluctant to consent to their construction, and many of our best citizens have pertinaciously refused to lend the public purse, or public credit, to any such enterprises, thinking it unjust that all should be burdened in equal proportions with expenditures of which a part only were to reap the immediate benefits. But happily a change has taken place in our policy in regard to such works. The systems of internal improvement & general education are united. The former is made the handmaid of the latter. The law of the last session tends the public credit to insure the completion of works of great importance and certain profit, and bestows the whole of the great direct pecuniary gain of the State to provide for general education; and the whole State as with one voice approves the measure. All rejoice that these magnificent enterprises no longer languish; all hail the light of the new day which has dawned upon our native land; all exult in the sure prospect of ample provision being made in future for the development of the intellectual powers of our posterity. Great, rich and powerful, the people of the State might have been without this, but happy they could never have become—a sheet anchor for their republican institutions they would not have had. The instructive pages of history, ancient and modern, tell of communities warlike, powerful and abounding in wealth, who yet have known little happiness, who have been the victims of depravity, or the sport of tyrants, and these same pages acquaint us also with the fatal cause—the uneducated condition; the deplorable ignorance of the great mass of the people. Shining instances have existed, and may again exist, in the midst of great riches and learning, general education, but these have dazzled and passed away, seeming only to render visible the darkness that surrounded them, and often using the superior advantages thus possessed but to fritter or oppress their fellow men. These do not make a people happy; and perhaps they are farther from giving security to liberty. Great and superior power, when possessed by but few, gives temptations to its abuse, sometimes too strong for the frailty of our nature; and though there is much in the qualities of this species of superior power to enable its possessor to resist these temptations, experience proves that the resistance has not always been made, or at least has not always been successful. Let every citizen be educated, then will the disparity of power from this and other sources be greatly lessened, while the public stock will be immensely increased. Each man will know how to appreciate his own rights, will become sensible of his own dignity as a freeman; all will be able to understand, all will love and support the only true principles of civil government. The spirit of usury will ever quail before the enlightened & impartial judgment of such a people; tyranny will tremble at the thought of their resistless indignation, and their affections will be an anchor for the principles of freedom, improving by storms and strengthening by time. Happiness too will be theirs, because with knowledge comes love of virtue, naturally as light from the sun. Juster and clearer perceptions of right and wrong will prevail, and obedience to the laws will be acknowledged by all as a moral as well as a political duty. Of the principles and policy of this law then we will say, let them be perpetual.

Before we leave the subject of general education, we will recommend a careful examination into the application of the funds of the State, already available for that purpose, and with them the arrangement and commencement of a wise and uniform system throughout the State, calculated for suitable extension, when the other great funds we have spoken of shall have become applicable thereto. Connected with these subjects is the consideration of the disposition to be made by the federal government of the public lands of the Union. Surely the time has arrived for doing justice to the original States in this particular. The immense revenue derived from that source is not only no longer wanted by the federal government, but is actually burthensome to it. The National Treasury is full to overflowing, and the question with that government is not now, how ways and means are to be raised to meet all its legitimate and necessary expenditures, but it is how are they to get rid of superabundant revenue. Nothing would seem so fit the occasion better, or to be more consonant with the principles of equal justice, and the ge-

nine of our institutions, than the distribution of these lands, or the revenue thence arising, among the several States, in just and fair proportion, for the purposes of education and internal improvements. It cannot be that Congress will harken to the proposition once made of ceding these lands gratuitously to the States within whose respective limits they lie. It cannot be that the junior members of our political family have so engrossed the affections of the Federal head as that the common parents of both are to be discarded and forgotten. It cannot be that the original States will ever patiently submit to such a flagrant violation of the principles of the original session, and the idea of equal justice. We recommend this subject to your serious consideration, and respectfully suggest the propriety of presenting to Congress and the Nation, the views entertained by this State upon the subject in such a mode as you may deem most desirable and appropriate.

We herewith submit reports recently received from the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and also from the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Canal Company, which give a gratifying view of the affairs of each company, & of their future prospects. No official report has been recently received from the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company. A general meeting of that company is now being held, and a report of its progress and prospects will probably be received at no distant day.

It pains us to be obliged to advert to the spirit of insubordination, which has of late so frequently manifested itself in many parts of the country, and deep and unfeigned is our mortification, while we are compelled to admit that our own State has exhibited some of its worst examples. In governments not formed in the principles of republicanism, where persons claiming to be independent of all superior to the people, under color of laws enacted by themselves, practice tyranny and oppression, these popular commotions may sometimes be palliated or excused, as the only means possessed by an enslaved people of checking the inordinate excesses, and striking terror into the hearts of their oppressors. —But in a country like ours, a country of liberty and laws, where the people are acknowledged to be supreme, and in fact are in the constant practical exercise of their sovereign power, the government claims no power but what is immediately derived from the consent of the governed, and is administered solely and exclusively for the good of the whole; where the laws are made by the immediate agents of the people and designed for the protection and security of the rights, privileges and possessions of all equally, and are subject at all times to be altered, repealed or amended as may be agreeable to the will, conducive to the interests, or promotive of the happiness of the people, there can be no apology; there is no extension of excuse for such commotions, and their occurrence stains the character of the government, and wounds deeply the cause of equal liberty. If existing laws are defective; if attful villainy can pervert their meaning or elude their justice, surely there is virtue and intelligence enough to amend such defects and to devise the means of bringing those who will practice wrong and injustice to legitimate punishment; but let not the restraints, the security of the laws be thrown off. How terrible is the condition of that community where anarchy reigns! How much more of cruelty; wrong and injustice flows from it than from the most despotic of governments! How soon are all, having claim to virtuous motives, driven from control or sacrificed, to fury! How completely is the voice of reason silenced, and every thing useful or valuable, sacred or profane, prostituted, abused or destroyed, as may suit the caprice, or be suggested in the wantonness of brutal force, acting without virtuous motives and guided only by the principles of evil! How natural, may almost inevitable, the refuge from these horrors to the power most certain to afford effective protection! And what power so effectual, when the people have forgotten their duty to themselves, as a despotism! To this such things tend, and in this they must ultimately terminate, unless a just abhorrence for them can be kept alive among the great body of the citizens of the Republic, and there shall be awakened and cherished, in the bosoms of a majority of the community, a sufficient sense of their fatal tendency, and a devotion to our laws and institutions; which shall induce them promptly to repress all similar attempts, and to aid in visiting the judgments of the law upon all who shall aim such fatal blows at the nature and genius of our happy form of government. Although all these strong motives exist to induce the citizens every where to restrain and check all such excesses, and although we doubt not they will be generally felt and acknowledged, yet we have seen they are not always sufficient to bring the laws of peace and good order promptly into action upon such emergency. Hope is too apt to blind us to the extent or fearful nature of the dangers; and each one, busied in

proportion to their respective federal population. In this respect the bill conforms to that which was introduced in 1832. For one, I should have been willing to have allowed the new States 12 1/2 instead of ten per cent; but as that was objected to by the President, in his Veto Message, and has been opposed in other quarters, I thought it best to restrict the allowance to the more moderate sum. The bill also contains large and liberal grants of land to several of the new States to place them upon an equality with others to which the bounty of Congress has been heretofore extended, and provides that, when other new States shall be admitted into the Union, they shall receive their share of the common fund.

The net amount of sales of the public lands in the year 1833 was the sum of \$3,967,689 55, in the year 1834 was \$4,857,600 69, and in the year 1835, according to actual receipts in the three first quarters and an estimate of the fourth is \$2,223,191 15; making an aggregate for the three years of \$21,047,404 89. This aggregate is what the bill proposes to distribute and pay to the twenty-four States on the first day of May, 1836, upon the principles which I have stated. The difference between the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury and that which I have offered of the product of the last quarter of this year, arises from my having taken, as the probable sum, one third of the total amount of the three first quarters, and he some other conjectural sum. Deducting from the \$21,047,404 89 the fifteen per cent to which the seven new States, according to the bill, will be first entitled, amounting to \$3,612,350 18, there will remain for distribution among the twenty-four States of the Union the sum of \$18,435,054 71. Of this sum the proportion of Kentucky will be \$960,947 41, of Virginia the sum of \$1,591,689 39, of North Carolina \$998,633 43, and of Pennsylvania \$2,039,233 82. The proportion of Indiana, including the fifteen per cent will be \$955,588 23, of Ohio \$1,677,110 84, and of Mississippi \$959,945 42.—And the proportions of all the twenty-four States are indicated in a table which I hold in my hand, prepared at my instance in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, and to which any Senator may have access.—The grounds on which the extra allowance is made to the new States are, first, their complaint that all lands sold by the Federal Government are five years exempted from State taxation; secondly that it is to be applied in such manner as will augment the value of the unsold public lands within them; and lastly, their recent settlement.

It may be recollected that a bill passed both Houses of Congress, in the session which terminated on the 3d March, 1835, for the distribution of the amount received from the public lands, upon the

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about his own concerns, and taking care of his individual interests, becomes manfully; or for the time, forgetful of the great stake he holds in the general welfare, and leaves it to be guarded and preserved by others; and these feelings actuating all, all alike leave the general good to be protected by others, while the lawless and licentious are permitted to go forward in their work of violence and destruction, in the most densely populated districts. As calculated in some measure to correct this evil and bring to aid of the obligations of public duty the more readily perceived and more awaking motives of private interests, we recommend to your consideration the propriety of passing a law rendering it obligatory upon the inhabitants of each county, city or incorporated town, within which a mob or riot shall hereafter take place, to remunerate from their public purse all individuals sufferers to the full amount of their loss or injury sustained from such mob or riot; and we would also respectfully suggest a careful revision of the criminal laws applicable to such cases and the passage of such new enactments as to your wisdom shall seem best calculated essentially to insure the punishments of all similar offenders in future.

Since the adjournment of the late Legislature, the Country has been much and deeply agitated by the machinations of sundry misguiding and wickedly disposed citizens, residing chiefly in the Northern and Eastern States of the Union, who, associating themselves with certain unprincipled foreign emissaries, have sought, and it is believed are still seeking, by every means within their power, to destroy the peace, happiness and security of the citizens of this and of all our sister States in the South. Presses are maintained from which issue a constant stream of the most exciting and inflammatory addresses to our slave population, which are circulated among them by means of the Post Offices and by secret agents dispersed in every direction. These addresses inculcate not the doctrines or principles by which their authors profess to be actuated; they inculcate not philanthropy, humanity or brotherly love, but they teach, and are designed to excite to rebellion, murder and bloody slaughter. Their authors seem anxious to involve us in all the horrors of servile war, and profess to do it in the name of outraged humanity and religion. That there may be deluded fanatics among them; that there may be some instruments so ignorant as not to be sensible of the shameless absurdity of these professions is admitted, but it is difficult to believe that the heads that devised and direct this merciless crusade against the white inhabitants of this and the other slave holding States can be actuated by any motive having the semblance of virtue. It is almost impossible not to be convinced that they see and love the horrors they are struggling to produce. It is by no means necessary that we should enter here upon the discussion of the question of slavery in the abstract. It is enough that it is one of the most important questions of the day, which we utterly deny the right of any power without the State, to interfere in any manner whatever. The policy we have pursued towards our slave population has been liberal and just. Our slaves were believed hitherto to have been no less happy than ourselves. They knew not they felt not, the hardships of bondage and if they should now be bridged of their comforts, curtailed in their privileges and harassed by rigid surveillance, the blame must rest with those enemies both of the white man and the black—the incendiary abolitionists. While these common enemies have been thus active in their efforts to destroy the peace of the Southern portion of the Country, and have, we doubt not, hoped to inflict a mortal wound upon the Union by arraying one portion against the other, it has been most consolatory to discover that they could find no sympathy with their views amongst our fellow citizens of the North and East generally. Their attempts there have very generally met with the just indignation of the people; and judging from these indications, we cannot but indulge the hope that those nefarious attempts, failing of their object, will in the end, far from making us a divided people, be the means of dispelling many groundless jealousies, doubts and fears, which have hitherto existed, and thus draw closer the bonds of Union, confidence and mutual good will between the different members and individual citizens of the confederacy. The just and generous sentiments proclaimed by the people, need not be carried out by the constituted authorities of the North and Eastern States, and the good work is done. From these authorities we have a right to expect, and after what we have heard from their constituents, we will not question, that they will take the necessary steps to prevent those associations and those emissions from the press within their borders, which are so destructive of our domestic peace, and so fatally tend to disturb the harmony of the Union. It is with you we provide by such enactments as you may judge suitable and expedient to prevent the introduction of all such incendiary publications within the limits of this State.

In compliance with the request of His Excellency George McDuffie Governor of the State of South Carolina, I herewith transmit to you a Report and sundry Resolutions adopted and passed by the General Assembly of that State on this subject.

We are happy in being able to announce to you that the financial concerns of the State are in a sound and healthy condition. The ways and means provided by the Legislature at its last session have been sufficient to meet all the expenditures of the government and leave in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal

year a balance \$29,078.19. The annual report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, which will be laid before you in a few days, will furnish you with ample details of the receipts and expenditures of the past year and of the probable revenue and expenditures of the present.

In compliance with the request of His Excellency the Governor of Virginia, a copy of the report of a special committee of the last House of Delegates, and of the resolutions with which it concludes, in relation to the Southern and Western boundary of this State, which were adopted and passed by the last General Assembly; and we herewith submit for your consideration the correspondence which has passed between Governor Tazewell and us upon that subject.

You will receive herewith the annual report of the Directors of the Penitentiary, which has been sent to us at so late a period, that we have not been able to give it an attentive examination. The Institution being one of great importance, the report will, of course, claim and receive your deliberate attention.

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the death of Captain Jacob Schuch, late of the United States Army, to whom the last General Assembly had directed us to present a sword with suitable devices and ornaments, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native State, of his distinguished and gallant services to his country, on the North Western Frontier, during the late war with Great Britain. We understand that Captain Schuch has left a widow and a daughter, his only child. Under these circumstances, it has not been thought necessary to procure the sword directed by the Legislature, to be presented to that meritorious officer, and we respectfully recommend an appropriation in some form better suited to the present condition and situation of the family of the deceased.

The sword, which we were directed by the resolution of the last General Assembly, to procure and present to Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, of the United States Navy, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native State, of his distinguished and gallant services to this Country, in the memorable action with the Tripolitan gun boats, off Tripoli, in August eighteen hundred and four, has been ordered but not yet received. Application to the Artist was delayed to too late a period for the sword to be made and finished, in a suitable and appropriate manner, in time to be presented before the commencement of your Session, in consequence of the delay felt to obtain from the particular friends of Captain Kennedy, such information and advice as would enable us to furnish the Artist with suitable and appropriate devices and ornaments to be engraved upon the sword.

Very soon after the passage of the resolution of the last General Assembly, requiring the Governor to have full length likenesses painted by a native Artist of this State, of the late Samuel Chase, William Paen, & Thomas Stone, said paintings. His report of the progress in the work is herewith submitted.

Under the resolutions of the last General Assembly, in relation to the Digest and revision of our Laws, we appointed a director of the Digest, who has recently reported the form which he has devised for the work, and the division into such titles as he has thought proper; whereupon we have made the necessary appointments to ensure a prompt accomplishment of the work, as required by the General Assembly.

Reports have been received from the State Topographical Engineer and Geologist respectively, giving an account of their progress in the important and interesting works in which they are engaged with a zeal and perseverance that promises to develop resources which will insure success in every branch of industry connected with agriculture and commerce. The ability, zeal and industry with which the Engineer and Geologist have performed their respective duties are not only highly creditable to themselves, but give a sure guarantee of its full, and able and certain accomplishment. The Reports, not being in a proper condition to be presented at this time will be laid before you in a few days in the most convenient form.

Under resolution of the last General Assembly we appointed David Ridgely, Esq. to examine every part of the public buildings, where there may be reason to believe any papers or documents properly belonging to the Executive or any other department, may be found in an unarranged condition and out of place, and to collect and arrange all such papers and documents and deposit them in the office or offices to which they may appear to belong. We are happy in being able to state that many valuable documents dear to our State pride, and illustrative of some of the most important and interesting events in our history, have been rescued from destruction—most of them are in a state of excellent preservation, but some, we regret to say, are so far destroyed as to require transcription. The accompanying Reports, which Mr. Ridgely has made from time to time to this Department during the progress of his duties, and to which we ask your particular attention, will exhibit the nature, extent and value of his researches, as well as the zeal and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties devolved upon him.

All the other duties devolved upon us by Laws and resolutions have received your attention, and the purposes of the General Assembly in passing them have been carried into effect, to the extent of the means provided; or are now in the progress of execution.

In a few days it will become your duty

under the Constitution elect a new Governor and Council. Four present Governor is no longer eligible and in now bidding you an adieu, he feels happy in assurance, he knows he can carry with him into the shades of retirement, the shades of retirement, to "take care that the Republic receives no detriment," will not be forgotten or neglected.

We have the honor to be
With great consideration and respect
Your obedient servant,
JAMES THOMAS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.
Annapolis, (Tuesday) Dec. 29, 1835.

The Senate was organized to-day by the election of John G. Chapman as President, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. as Chief Clerk, and John N. Watkins, Esq. as Assistant Clerk. The former Messenger and Door-keeper were re-elected.

In the House, Benjamin Gantt was elected Speaker. The vote being for Gantt, fifty eight—scattering seven—blank nine.

On taking the chair, the Speaker, in a suitable manner, returned acknowledgments to the House for the honor conferred upon him.

The Speaker elect, I believe the father of the House, in legislative parlance, that is, he has been a member of the house a greater number of consecutive years than any other delegate. He has repeatedly been chosen Speaker pro tem and always showed that he was very conversant with the duties of the House and the course of parliamentary proceeding.

George G. Brewer, Esq. was re-elected Chief and Ex. Duval, Esq. Assistant Clerk.

Benjamin Seegar, Jos. C. Talbot, Jesse D. Reid, S. W. Lutz, and Peter S. Owen, were elected Committee Clerks.

G. J. Grammer, was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and John Quinn, Door-keeper.

An order was adopted requesting the attendance of the Rev. Mr. Poindar, as Chaplain.

It was ordered that the rules and regulations of the last House should continue to be the rules and regulations of this House until altered or amended.

A motion was then made to adjourn and prevailed.

The House was very full this morning—and among the members I saw a large number of new faces. There are I believe upwards of thirty colts, or delegates elected for the first time. I think in the present House, there is a larger number of young men than I have ever seen there, at any former session. Messrs. McLean and Richardson; your delegates, I noticed were in their places this morning.

The ancient city presents today a very gay aspect. The meeting of the Legislature has brought hither a large number of strangers from various sections of our State, and by these members, as well as citizens, our principal streets are thronged to day. The year promises to be a very busy and republican one.

At this morning, the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, of the United States Senate, has consented to deliver an oration before the Literary Societies of St. John's College, at the approaching commencement, which will take place on the 23d February.

Mr. G. is an Alumnus of this institution. It is expected that the exercises of the commencement will be highly interesting. They will be conducted in the spacious hall of the old college edifice. The new building is one of great beauty, and excites the admiration of all spectators—it is in the Gothic order of Architecture. It is in contemplation to erect another of corresponding appearance on the other, the left side of the old college, in the course of a year or so. St. John's College, and will, at no distant day, occupy a pre eminent stand among other similar institutions of the day.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.
Annapolis, Dec. 30, 1835.

The two branches of the Legislature were engaged until 1 o'clock to day, principally in exchanging messages for the purpose of apprising the Governor of their organization and readiness to receive any communication from him—as also for the purpose of causing to be understood in relation to the election of Register Wills of St. Mary's county.

For the first mentioned purpose a joint committee were appointed, who having performed their office, notified the two houses that the Governor would forthwith transmit to them his annual Message.—And for the latter, a committee of the two houses was appointed to count the ballots and report the result.

At 10 o'clock the Message was delivered by Thos. Culbreth, Esq. Clerk of the Council.—The reading of it occupied about a half hour—after which the election of Register of Wills was gone into, and it was ascertained that George Combs, Esq., who had been appointed by the Governor and Council to fill the vacancy in that office, which occurred after the adjournment of the last General Assembly, was duly elected.

It is scarcely necessary to tell you that the message is an able one. It will be spread before the public in a day or so, and will then speak its due praise. It was listened to, in both Houses, with great attention, and when the reading was ended, there was exhibited a general expression of admiration and applause. It sets out by paying a high tribute to the enlightened wisdom of the last Legislature in passing the great Internal Improvement Bill, by which, in an onward progress, the main objects of the Law must not only be advanced, but likewise the onward march and wide diffusion of education must be accelerated. This topic, as well as the other subjects of the Message, are treated in a masterly style. On the subject of the immediate abolition of slavery, and the machinations of its fanatical advocates, the Governor denounces very energetically, and recommends the passage of such laws as will prevent the introduction and circulation in the State, of their incendiary publications.

In relation to riots, mobs, and other breaches of the peace, and violations of the law and order, he speaks at considerable length, and very

appropriately recommends a revision of the criminal laws on these subjects—for the more effectual suppression of the same, and also the passage of a law making the city, county, or incorporated town, in which, in consequence of any such commotion the property of citizens should be wantonly destroyed, in future liable to indemnify such individuals to the full amount of their losses.

The progress made by the Topographical Engineer and Geologist in the discharge of their respective duties is highly applauded.

The Treasury is represented as being in a prosperous condition. Much of the Message is taken up, with a narration of the proceedings of the Governor and Council, under various acts and resolutions of the last General Assembly.

I will forward you a copy to-morrow.

The Governor and Council have appointed, in the recess of the Court, Thomas C. Nichols, Esq. of Talbot county, Clerk, Court of Appeals of the Eastern Shore.

They have also appointed in virtue of a resolution of the last session, C. F. Myer, C. W. Hanson, I. Spence, Wm. Frick, John M. S. Canisio, James M. Buchanan, James Raymond, Henry R. Warfield, Frederick Pinkney, James M. Campbell, John N. Watkins, Hugh D. Evans, John H. Culbreth, Luke E. Barber, John S. Nicholas, George Vickers and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esquires, to aid in digesting the laws, under the direction of James W. McCulloh, Esq.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 5, 1836.

LOTTERY SYSTEM—FEMALE ACADEMY.—An interesting debate took place in the House of Delegates yesterday, and a vote was taken, which if not conclusive, is at least strongly indicative, of the disposition of that body in relation to Lotteries. It will be recollected that the last General Assembly passed an act, proposing to amend the Constitution of this State, so as to give to the Legislature, and prohibiting the sale of tickets altogether, so soon as the existing grants shall have expired. This act, if ratified at the present session, will become part of the Constitution of the State.

It may be remembered also, that after the passage of the Constitutional act alluded to, the last General Assembly passed several acts granting lottery privileges, some for local, others for individual benefit—such acts would of course be available to the grantees if passed at any time previous to passing the confirmatory act.

Immediately at the commencement of the present session, an earnest application was urged for a similar grant, for an object of the highest claims which could well be contrived, the establishment of an institution for Female Education in this State, which has been projected by a few public spirited individuals in the neighborhood of Elk Ridge, and who are progressing with a very commendable spirit in their undertaking.

The friends of this project were anxious that its claims upon legislative favor, should be presented and decided upon before a bill confirmatory of the Constitutional act of last session, should be reported. Leave was asked and obtained, and a bill reported and passed a first reading last week, and was made the order of the day for yesterday.

On its second reading, it gave rise to discussion, in which Messrs. Ridgely, Ely, Mc Mahon, Brown, Hensley and Burchenal, advocated the bill. It was opposed by Messrs. Richardson, Trinkle, and Long.

The advocates of the bill rested their arguments upon the peculiar claims of such an institution as was now proposed, under very flattering auspices. There was no disposition to oppose it.

SAMUEL H. BENNY.

Vote for continuing it as a part of the Constitution. They were nevertheless, of the opinion, that the success of an institution having such claims as this upon the public liberality, might with great propriety be insured by the grant of this one more privilege, especially as it would not ultimately retard the final prohibition of lottery dealing in the State. It would be so modified as that the grant should expire before other existing grants could expire.

These arguments were unavailing however with a majority of the House, who appear to have put their veto upon all such grants in future. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, Yeas 27, Nays 57—so the bill was lost.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Editor:—There are some persons opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren, who have not made themselves acquainted with the tone of public feeling in the several States, and therefore entertain fears that he may be elected by the people.—To put at rest such fears, I ask the liberty to submit a statement of the probable vote, should the present four candidates remain in the field:

Van Buren	10
Harrison	7
White	7
Webster	7

Maine. 10
N. Hampshire 14
Massachusetts 14
Connecticut 8
R. Island 4
Vermont 7
New York 42
New Jersey 8
Pennsylvania 30
Delaware 5
Maryland 10
Virginia 23
N. Carolina 15
S. Carolina 11
Georgia 11
Alabama 7
Mississippi 4
Louisiana 5
Tennessee 15
Kentucky 15
Missouri 4
Illinois 5
Indiana 9
Ohio 21

From this statement it appears that both Harrison and White will come in to House higher than Van Buren and should Mr. Webster decline—it is probable that the 33 votes set down for him will go for Harrison.

But suppose Mr. Van Buren were to obtain every vote north of the Hudson, it would make his number but 92—and in the present state of excitement in the South, no man acquainted with public sentiment will venture to predict that he will obtain a single vote south of the Potomac. Virginia has never voted for a northern man, and Mr. Ritchey, with all his zeal to sustain his seven principles, will not be able to persuade her to do it now.

It is therefore only necessary to deprive him of all reasonable hope of

Pennsylvania, and this election by the people is not possible. This has been done by the late nomination of William Henry Harrison, by a highly respectable Convention—a nomination that is in accordance with the will of the people, and that will be sustained by an overwhelming majority.

It is then apparent that the 'their appointment,' nominated by the royal mandate, will not be elected by the people, and I have never heard the most ardent of his supporters contend that he could be elected by the House of Representatives.

I still hope that the matter may be so arranged that either Harrison or White may be elected by the people. But be this as it may, it will be 'glory enough' for the first campaign against Executive nomination, if it be defeated—and that it will be defeated, is the deliberate opinion of

WM. PENN.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

TRIBUTE TO MERIT.

Amongst the numerous Institutions for the instruction of Youth in the City of Baltimore, the Female Seminary, of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, on East Farquhar street, has ever since its establishment held a distinguished rank.—The admirable economy of its management—its systematic, but mild and respectful discipline—its valuable philosophical apparatus—and rich mineralogical collection whilst they account for the proficiency of the Pupils evidence the enlarged views of education, entertained by Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton. We are happy to say, that their success, is correspondingly with their merits; and we trust that the compliment, which we are about to record, as paid to them by their pupils, will serve as an additional stimulant to increased exertion on their part. On the twenty third of December, at the adjournment of the School for the Christmas Holidays, the Young Ladies, by a Committee, in the presence and on behalf of all the Pupils presented to Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, a large and richly chased Silver Vase, accompanied by the following note.

"Baltimore, Dec. 23d, 1835."

"To Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton."

"The undersigned, recalling to remembrance the Seaside events of the closing year, and desirous of manifesting their high appreciation of their improvement which they have derived and the kindness which they have experienced while under the tuition of Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, request their acceptance of the accompanying Silver Vase, as a tribute of affectionate regard from their Pupils."

(Signed by 82 of the Young Ladies.)

The vase was of large size and beautiful form, and was made by our esteemed fellow citizen, Sam'l Kirk, (No. 141 Baltimore st.) who, in all things appertaining to his business—that of a Silversmith, has no superior in the country. It was richly ornamented, and had on its side the following inscription:

"Presented"

to

"Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton"

as a Tribute of

"Affectionate Regard"

from their

"Pupils"

"Balt'd Dec'r. 1835"

The compliment must have been particularly gratifying to Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton, as it was unexpected; the Young Ladies having so well kept their secret, that it was not until the succeeding evening, they received an intimation of its intended purpose, that they could be so sensible of the interest of their old

They however related upon their Pupils the surprise which they had themselves experienced, by ushering them from the School room, where the presentation of the Vase had taken place, into the Parlours, both of which were thrown open; and where the Young Ladies found to their agreeable surprise, a handsome brocade every gotten up for them, but which was literally a Treat, and even the Ice Cream, with which amongst other things, the tables were loaded, could not chill the warm current of feeling which pervaded both Preceptors and Pupils. Such interchanges of feeling have a fine moral effect, and cement more strongly that peculiar relation which should always exist between the scholar and the teacher.

F.

A slave case of unusual interest has just been decided at Mount Holly, N. J. before Judge Haywood, after occupying the attention of the Court for two weeks. It involved the liberty of Alexander Hensley, alias Nat. Hensley, his wife and three children. The Burlington County Herald says:—This trial has excited a degree of interest in our county second only to that of Chung. Hensley and wife were arrested by warrant on the 24th of October last, and both parties being ready for trial on Wednesday the 9th inst. it commenced at 11 o'clock at our Court house. A great concourse attended from day to day. Hensley was held in high repute by the colored population, to whom he was favorably known as a preacher, and our citizens who knew him, all bore testimony to his exemplary and worthy character. They had three children.—He was claimed as the property of Isaac Baggs, deceased, of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, and Goldsborough Price, executor and son in law of Baggs, empowered John Willoughby as his attorney, who appeared in this capacity as plaintiff in the action. The case was conducted by B. R. Brown, & B. Clark, Esqs. for claimants, and D. Paul Brown, Esq. of Philadelphia, J. R. Slack, E. B. Cannon and G. W. Cambles, Esqs. for defence.

The result of the trial was delivered on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, by Judge Haywood, after occupying the Court for two weeks. The man was pronounced a slave, but the woman and children were acquitted. A certiorari from the Supreme Court was then presented by defendants counsel, and so his case will be determined before that tribunal.—Phila. Penn.

From the Delaware Gazette & Watchman.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

A correspondent writes us from Dover, under date of the 29th inst. and gives the particulars of a fatal rencontre, that took place in that village on the evening of the 25th, between James H. M. Clayton, Esq. brother of the Hon. John M. Clayton of the U. S. Senate, and Mr. John P. B. Adams of the United States Navy, in which the latter was shot, and died of the wound a short time afterwards. Both these gentlemen, we believe are natives of this state, and have an extensive circle of friends and relatives residing among us. Various reports have reached us in relation to the origin, & particulars of this lamentable affair, but we forbear making conjectures, or giving details, lest we might give a coloring not warranted by the facts of the case. We may perhaps add, that all reports coincide in representing Mr. Clayton, as hav-

ing voted in self defence and this seems fully established by the verdict rendered by the jurymen's jury.

W.

Our relations with France.—Paris papers to the 23rd Nov. are received. Mr. Barton, our Charge des Affaires, having demanded his passports, received them on the 10th, unaccompanied with any expression on the part of the French government. He had not left Paris on the 23d, tho' it is said that he had taken his passage in the Albany, which was to sail on the 1st December.

Mr. Brent, Consul of the U. States now signs passports and performs the duties of American business.

A French fleet under Admiral Mackay, was said to be preparing for a visit to this quarter to look out for the interest of the French Commerce.

A speech said to be delivered by the Emperor of Russia to his subjects at Warsaw, is exciting more attention in France than their concerns with this country.

The French papers are full of speculations about a treaty of Alliance between the United States and Russia and of the Americans manning the Russian fleet!

EASTON GAZETTE.
EASTON, (MD.)
Saturday Morning Jan. 9.

ANTI VAN BUREN NOMINATION.
FOR PRESIDENT.
William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER,
OF VIRGINIA.

The Anti Van Buren papers in this State, now unfurl the broad banner of William H. Harrison and John Tyler, and we follow suite, not that Gen Harrison was our first choice, but that he is the choice and Candidate selected and brought forward by the people, and is there a Whig who will not exert all his energy to support him in opposition to a successor nominated by a President in office, to elect whom, all the patronage of the government and the whole host of office holders and expectants will be put in requisition?

The speech of Mr. Clay, presented to our readers to day on the all interesting subject of his Land Bill, together with the table annexed, cannot but seize upon the good sense and patriotism of every man, be his political character what it may, or be his prejudices however strong. The adoption of this bill, ought to be called for, by every man in the nation, and we hope that it will pass Congress by so overwhelming a vote as even to awe the Presidential veto—for let it be known, far & wide, that this is the proposition that Congress passes, the subscribers, a large majority, and the President, with his objections, retained the bill in his possession after that Congress had expired, and after his own term of office had expired, thus preventing the states and the people from enjoying this great advantage.

We have the pleasure to spread before our readers to day, the excellent message of Gov. Thomas, to both branches of our State Legislature. It contains many suggestions well worthy the attention of the Legislature and the people.

Col. VEAZEY of Cecil, was on Monday last, elected Governor of this State for the present year—on Tuesday, we understand, the following gentlemen were elected Council to the Governor, viz N. F. Williams and G. Harris of the old Council & William F. Johnson of Baltimore county, John McKenny of Queen Ann's, and John C. Heary of Dorchester county.

We have received the first number of a new paper, published in Philadelphia, entitled "The Salmagundi" the prospectus of which we insert in our advertising columns. To our laughter loving readers & those who are fond of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper and onions, we would recommend it.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

The Maryland Whig Convention which recently assembled in this city, and nominated Messrs. Harrison and Tyler for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, adopted on the last day of its session the subjoined resolution, in reference to the formation of an Electoral Ticket. It will of course claim the early attention and action of our friends in the State Legislature now in session:

Resolved, That the Whig members of the Legislature be, and they are hereby authorized to select two persons to act as Senators, Electors for President and Vice President, one to be a resident of the Eastern, and the other of the Western Shore, to be appointed, together with the electors selected by the several Congressional districts, by the voters of the state favorable to the election of the gentlemen nominated by this convention.

To day we unfurl the Harrison banner—we nail it to the mast head, and shall sail on with it, in the coming contest. From this day forward we shall use all our energies, and exert what little influence we may possess in defence of the constitution and supremacy of the laws, under the spotted banner of the tried Statesman and Civilian of the Great West, the Farmer of North Bend, and the Hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames, the

with and the unassuming General WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Hitherto we have refrained from taking our stand in favor of any candidate, although we have had our preferences and strong preferences too, professing to await the action of our political friends throughout the state, and to fight when fight we must, shoulder to shoulder with them, in the great contest which is to determine whether the President of the United States is to be invested with the power of naming his successor, and our government be thus made to assume as a hereditary form of most odious tendency, and 'the spoils of victory' of the offices and the revenue of the country, to be divided among an army of one hundred thousand office holders. That action has now taken place. Our political friends throughout the state have spoken their sentiments through the medium of their Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on the 23d inst.—the proceedings of which will be found in this day's paper. To the sentiments which were there expressed most cordially—in those sentiments we believe the freedom of the western portion of our state will respond with an enthusiasm and an unanimity from which the most cheering and the most happy results may be anticipated.—Torch Light.

From the Frederick (Md.) Herald. The Whig Convention assembled in Baltimore on Tuesday last, and on the following day nominated WILLIAM H. HARRISON of Ohio, as a candidate for the Presidency, and JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. That result has surprised us, our friends cannot doubt—as we have freely expressed an opinion that the convention would see the expediency of postponing all action upon the subject, until the voice of the Whigs of the nation was more firmly united in favor of a single individual. Still we are willing to surrender our judgment to the superior wisdom of the Convention, and to believe that it has presented a rallying point for the friends of the country, from which they can march to conquest. The leader, it is true, is not unblemished with those glorious civic deeds which we believe to be the only true claims to the admiration of an enlightened and free people—yet there is sufficient of the oak mingled with the laurel in the crown upon his brow, to diminish the bewildering glare that marks the successful warrior. But if General Harrison had naught but military deeds to recommend him to the people, the present crisis when no patriot can hesitate to espouse his cause with ardor, if he will but for a moment contrast it with the principle involved in the present contest against the President's assumed right to name his successor—For, strip the Baltimore Convention of the numery by which the people were attempted to be cheated, and it will be seen as a more servant carrying into effect the commands of a master. That principle, we believe to be fatal to the purity and existence of this republic, and we will oppose it with every effort of body and mind. We have therefore, ranged ourselves under the banner of HARRISON AND THE CONSTITUTION, and will sustain it so long as it floats in the breeze. John Tyler is a type of the chivalry and intelligence of his native state, and is worthy of the untiring and enthusiastic support of the Whigs—he will receive it.

Harrison at home.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 22d ult. states that there was a meeting of the friends of Gen. Harrison, recently held at North Bend, and that more than fifty of those who participated in the proceedings, had always been in the habit of voting for Mr. Spencer; he feels confident that he will give general satisfaction to his other friends, and a supply of edged tools on hand, such as Axes, Drawing Knives, Chisels, Grabbing Hoes, &c. He also informs the public that he has in his shop a first rate horse shoe, and will exchange that kind of work with all possible dispatch at a moment's warning. He is also prepared to repair all kinds of cast steel work.—Gentlemen who have old axes will do well to call and get them re-stealed. Jan 9

An extorted but candid confession.—The Cleveland Herald says, in reference to the late Ohio election: "The fact is the name of General Harrison was in no way connected with the late election; and, if things remain as they now are, he must carry the State by an overwhelming majority. We have been forced to this conclusion, by the irresistible evidence daily presented; and, contrary to, to our own feelings and predictions."

Seeing by Machinery.—The Rochester Daily Democrat says that a mechanic of that city has invented a machine for making clothes which will "heretofore take the place of fingers and thumbs." If such be the case, we hope that the machine will find its way to the bottom of Lake Ontario, and its inventor be handed over to the disposal of a Jury of Females, each of whom has a family of destitute children depending upon her "fingers and thumbs" for support.—Alb. Journal.

The Farmer and Gardener states, upon the authority of a highly respectable gentleman from Charles County, that emigration to the west from the lower part of Maryland is very great. The editor would recommend the improving of the old lands of our native State, instead of seeking new lands in the West. The statement of his information is as follows:—"Since the first of September last there have removed to the west and south west from Charles county, many of our best citizens—whole neighborhoods, as it were have been broken up—they have gone en masse carrying with them negroes and other property to the value of from \$600,000. I think I might say in safety \$800,000—and the emigration from St. Mary's county has been nearly as great."

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—It affords us much pleasure to announce, that the Hon. ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH, United States Senator from Maryland, has consented to deliver an Oration, before the associate Alumni, and the other Literary Societies of St. John's College, at the next annual commencement, Feb. 22d 1836. The Exercises will be held in the Hall of the Old College, and the members of the class to be graduated, and the prospects opened, and by the completion of the new and splendid edifice that has been erected during the past year, the occasion will doubtless be full of interest.—Annapolis Republican.

We have not received a Northern or Western Mail, since Tuesday last.

MARRIED. In Baltimore on Thursday evening 31st December, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, Mr. Thos. G. Bonson of Talbot County, to Miss Mary Roberts of Baltimore city.

DIED. In Hillsborough, Caroline county, on Friday the 1st inst. Mr. Philip S. Dorchenebra, he has left a wife and five children to lament his loss.

NOTICE.—The Rev. Doct. SPENCER will perform Divine Service in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Easton on Sunday 10th January, next, to commence at 11 o'clock. Jan. 2 (W)

NOTICE. The Proprietors of the Steam Mill at Easton Point, have the pleasure to announce to the public, that they are now prepared to receive and grind Wheat, Corn and Rye, &c. The mill will be set in motion every Monday morning and continue in operation from day to day, while there is grain of any kind to keep it in motion. Every attention will be given to the wishes and instructions of their customers and the dispatch of business. An experienced, first rate miller who can produce satisfactory recommendation of his skill & other necessary qualifications, may obtain a desirable situation by application to the superintendent at the mill. Jan. 9

HATS. 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. He offers at his hat store, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock & Watch-maker's shop, and next to the Bank a large and general assortment of HATS, which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship & quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms. He has just returned from Baltimore with a supply of Gentlemen's SILK HATS—a remarkably neat and superior article. Also, Furs of the best quality. To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market. Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices. ENNALLS ROSZELL. Easton, Jan 9

Blacksmithing. JOHN RINGROSE. Respectfully informs the public he has taken the shop on Washington street in Easton, heretofore occupied by Richard Spencer, Esq. where by the assistance of a well selected stock of the very best materials in his line, he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the above business at a short notice and on accommodating terms. He deems it useless to say anything in regard to his workmanship as the public have had a fair trial of it while in the hands of Mr. Spencer; he feels confident that he will give general satisfaction to his other friends, and a supply of edged tools on hand, such as Axes, Drawing Knives, Chisels, Grabbing Hoes, &c. He also informs the public that he has in his shop a first rate horse shoe, and will exchange that kind of work with all possible dispatch at a moment's warning. He is also prepared to repair all kinds of cast steel work.—Gentlemen who have old axes will do well to call and get them re-stealed. Jan 9

THE SALMAGUNDI, AND NEWS OF THE DAY. EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS. A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced at the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original views and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the sallies of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid).—If you have a pledge of fidelity that no exertions on his part will be wanting to make each succeeding number superior in every respect to the preceding ones. The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used by the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that more than 500 Engravings will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humour and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it. The terms of the Salmagundi will be two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail. The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement. All orders must come postage paid. Address: CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia. Jan. 9

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY AND VARIETY STORE. THE SUBSCRIBER Has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, consisting in part as follows: Candy Nuts, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, English Walnuts, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c. Together with a variety of TOYS, AND FANCY ARTICLES. Also a good assortment of School Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Ledgers & Day-Books, Toy Books, Writing Paper, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink Stands, Steel Pens, &c. Brown and loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Cheese, Best Firkin Butter, Crackers, Sugar Cakes, Jumbles, Ginger Cakes, Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, Powder and Shot, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Those wanting articles in the above line can get them on very accommodating terms at the old stand formerly kept by Mr. Nimble, and lately by Mr. J. H. McNeal. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. The public's obedient servant, CHARLES ROBINSON. N. B. Feathers, Hags, Wool, Fur, &c. taken in exchange for goods, or the highest cash price paid for them. C. R. Jan. 9

CAUTION To Waggoners and Carters. The Subscriber having had his private road cut up in such a manner, by Carters and Waggoners hauling wood on it, that he finds it almost impossible for himself he therefore informs all Carters and Waggoners, passing without permission, special contract or agreement that he is determined to put the law in force against all so offending without respect to persons. BENNETT TOMLINSON. Talbot County, Jan. 9, 1836.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING. The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of Clocks and Watches, in his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms. The subscriber flatters himself from his experience in his line of business, and his personal attention to the same, that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may see proper to give him a trial. He has also on hand, Clocks, Watches, Silver and brass watch-guards, Silver thimbles, silver ever-pointed pencils, Silver scissors, hooks, silver shovels, Playing cards, razors and razor straps, Shaving and tooth brushes, penknives, Scissors, Percussion Caps, and a variety of other useful articles, all of which he offers at a small advance for cash. He invites his customers and the public generally to give him a call, view his assortment, & he thinks there is no doubt but they will be induced to purchase. The subscriber returns his thanks to his customers and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received at their hands, and still hopes by strict and personal attention to business, to receive a portion of the public patronage. The public's humble servant, JAMES BENNY. dec 19

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 98 acres, sold in the name of Brook Beall's heirs, August 22d, 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. EDWD. JOHNSTON. Cumberland Md. sept. 5. 1835.

NOTICE. Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership hitherto existing under the firm of McNeill, Beckley & Bell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; persons either indebted to, or having claims against them, are requested to make application to P. R. McNeill, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm. P. R. McNEILLE, NATHL. BECKLEY, R. J. BELL. Philadelphia, Nov. 30th, 1835.

NOTICE. The Subscribers, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of McNeill & Greaves, will continue the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the store formerly occupied by McNeill, Beckley & Bell, No. 15, North Third street Philadelphia. P. R. McNEILLE, W. M. GREAVES. Philadelphia, Dec. 1, 1835—dec 12 St

TO RENT. The House and Store now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, next door to the Easton Gazette Office. Apply to the subscriber. R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH. Dec. 12

MARYLAND, Talbot County Orphans' Court, 1st day of January 2. D. 1836. On application of Doctor J. F. Moss, administrator of Mrs. Arianna W. Chamberlaine, 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 lawfully done, the minutes of proceedings of the said Orphans' Court of the said Talbot County, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 1st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six. JAS. PRICE, Register of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Mrs. Arianna W. Chamberlaine late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of October next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, 1836. J. F. MUSE, Adm'r. of Mrs. Arianna W. Chamberlaine dec'd. Jan. 2

TEACHER WANTED. The Subscriber wishes to employ a Teacher at the School at the Oak District No. 1, for the present year (1836) application to be made in writing to the subscribers on or before the 8th day of January 1836. JOSHUA E. LEONARD, JAMES M. LAMBDIN, JOHN DAWSON. Trustees. Jan. 2

THE NATIONAL. At the instance of a number of friends in Congress, and to accommodate their wishes, the Publishers of the National Intelligence Review, a WEEKLY PAPER, to be called THE NATIONAL; to comprise, so far as its limits will admit, the Proceedings and Debates in Congress, and such other selections from the columns of the National Intelligence as may be deemed interesting or valuable. The paper will be of the same size as the Intelligence, and will be commenced on the first day of January, if a sufficient number of copies to justify the experiment be subscribed for by that time. It will be published six MONTHS or longer, if the session continue longer, the price for the whole term will be as follows: For five copies, or more, one dollar each. For single subscriptions, to be sent by mail, one dollar and a half each. Gentlemen desiring to be supplied with copies will please to send their orders in properly, that the publishers may ascertain as early as practicable whether they may proceed to make arrangements for issuing the paper. Washington, December 26, 1835.

NOTICE. The subscriber hereby warns all persons claiming with dog or upon his point called Lone Point or Lone Keep Out, also from gathering sea-ouse, or taking off wood, as he is determined to put the law in force against all so offending. FRANCIS WAYMAN. dec 26 St

REMOVAL. Miss Elizabeth Mills, MILLINER AND MANUFACTURER. Respectfully returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the liberal patronage extended to her since she commenced the above business, and assures them that any work in either of the above branches entrusted to her, will be finished in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. She has removed to a room in her father's dwelling, next door to the late residence of Dr. E. Martin, and opposite to that of Mrs. Kennedy, where she solicits a call from the Ladies. Easton, Dec 26

Collector's Notice. The subscriber desirous of closing his collection of the County Tax for the year 1835, by the time specified by law, earnestly requests all those indebted for the same to come forward and settle them with the subscriber or his Deputy on or before the 10th day of February next; as all those that do not settle by the time specified may expect the latter of the law enforced against them without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to do so. All those in arrears for County Tax for 1834, are requested to settle them without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please attend to this notice. The public's obedient servant, JNO. HARRINGTON, Collector of Talbot county. dec 19

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! Oldson & Hopkins Have just returned from Baltimore, with a large and complete assortment of New Goods in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Among their assortment may be found every variety for comfort and convenience, ready in part as follows: FRESH GROCERIES, VIZ. Loaf and Brown Sugars, COFFEES, TEAS, CHOCOLATE Flower, Powder and Shot, &c. Also, a complete assortment of Queen's-ware, Glass, and Crockery-ware, and all kinds of Fruits, Toys and Confectionary, together with a great variety of Fancy Articles, all of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash. Feathers, Rags Quills, Dried Fruit, Honey Beans, &c. &c. They respectfully return their thanks for past favors of their friends and the public, and hope by unremitting attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. dec 19 St

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, Casimeres, 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

A 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. AMONG WHICH ARE, A VARIETY OF Cloths, Cassinets, Merinos, hose & 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. Madeira, Old and Pale Sherry Tawerill and Port Old Cognac Brandy, J. Spirit R. Y. Whiskey, Ruyne 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. Cheese, Cranberries, &c. All of which will be offered at a small advance N. B. A full supply of warranted CAST STEEL AXES. Easton, Nov. 14. caw6w

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 & 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. 1835.

In Talbot County Court, November 21st 1835. Ordered that the sale made and reported by the commissioners authorized to sell the real estate of Samuel Yarnell, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first Thursday of May Term next, provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once a week for 3 weeks successively, before the said first Thursday of May Term next. The report states the amount of sales to be six hundred and forty eight dollars and seventy six cents. F. F. CHAMBERS, P. B. HOPPER, J. B. ECCLESTON. dec 19 3w

MARYLAND: Caroline County Orphans' Court, 15th day of December, A. D. 1835. On application of Caleb P. Davis, adm'r of Charles L. Davis, late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, a paper of his own selection. In testimony that the foregoing is truly and lawfully done, the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1835. W. A. FORD, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles L. Davis, late of Caroline county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December 1835. CALEB P. DAVIS, Adm'r. of Charles L. Davis, dec'd. dec 19 St

Sealed Proposals will be received by the President and Directors of the Seaford Bridge Company at their office in Seaford Del. on the 14th day of January next, for constructing a Bridge over the river Nantuxet at Seaford, of the subsequent form and dimensions, viz. The breadth of the bridge is 250 feet at low water mark, the average depth 8 feet at low and 12 feet at high water mark, the abutments on the North side, will be 25 feet long, and that on the South, not to exceed 60 feet front, and diverging with a flam of 45 feet. The Piers shall be 15 feet asunder, with 3 posts to a tier, each to square 12 inches, each Pier to be well secured by braces 5 by 8 inches, fastened by inch screw bolts with nuts. The caps to square 12 inches, each 25 feet long, ten sleepers to a tier 4 by 10 inches. The floor on the body of the bridge shall be 20 feet wide, the width of the bridge as defined by law 24 inches thick. The width of the Draw to be 15 feet, and length 40 feet, slide or mill way and work with a crank and other appropriate machinery and castings after the pattern of the Wilmington Bridge. The floor of the Draw to be 2 inches thick which with the sleepers shall be heart pine, 4 wings, 2 of 40 feet each, and 2 of 20 feet each, to be attached to the Draw, the 2 in the rear which with the cap shall be of equal dimensions with the Piers and cut in the center of the bridge, and to be sheathed with 2 inch oak plank to low water mark as well the wings as the inside of the Draw. The railing to be 3 inches square resting on posts 24 feet high, 15 feet distant with intermediate stanchions, to be plank with 3 slats or planks, 2 inches wide 1 inch thick, the ends to be mortised and centre nailed. The floor of the Bridge to be 1 foot and the tent of the straw 5 feet above high water mark, with a suitable Tull Gate on the North side. All the timber and plank, unless otherwise designated, shall be of White Oak of the most durable quality, and cut in the ensuing February, substantially secured by iron fastenings, all done in a workman-like manner, subject to the final decision of umpires mutually chosen in case of a difference respecting either the work or materials. The work to be concluded on or before the 1st day of July, 1836. All communications to be post paid JNO. GIBBONS, President Directors office Seaford Dec 19, 1835. The Easton Gazette, Wilmington Chronicle, Princess Anne Herald, Wilmington Gazette, will give the above three insertions, and send their respective accounts to the Directors office at Seaford for payment.

SHARP'S ISLAND, for sale. This beautiful estate, situate at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, on the most moderate terms. In the deed to the late Jacob Gibson Esq. it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty one acres of land—Should any loss be ascertained by a survey, the present proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. This estate is offered at the very reduced price of \$5000, one third of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds, \$3500, to be paid in three years, the purchaser to have bonds with approved security for the payment of the same. For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq. near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Talbot county. T. R. LOCKERMAN. dec 19

PUBLIC SALE. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 15th inst. at the late residence of W. Williams Esq. deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, (negatives excepted) consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle and Hogs, CORN, CORN-BLADES, FARMING UTENSILES and a variety of 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 PHILIP MACKAY, Esq'r. of William Mackay, dec'd. Jan. 2 (W)

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.

BLACKSMITHING. THE Subscriber most respect fully begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in his old Shop on Dyer Street, and immediately adjoining the Cart-Wright Shop of Mr. John B. Firkens, 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, 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, Mattozes, Iron Wadges, Dung forks, &c. &c. Cast-steel axes made and insured. The public's old servant, ALEXANDER BODD. 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. For Sale or Rent, That convenient dwelling situate on Harrison street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary Stevens. This house will be rented or sold on very convenient terms. Apply at the Gazette office, or to the subscriber. THOS. O. MARTIN. Dec 19th

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. XIX.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1836.

No 3.

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

ACCOUNT OF THE SHAKERS. Communicated by the Rev. H. COLMAN, To the New York Farmer.

Pattern Farming.—The nearest approach to what may properly be denominated pattern farming, as far as my observation extends, is to be found among the Shakers. With two of these establishments I have been somewhat familiar; one at Canterbury, N. H., and one at Hancock, Mass. To a mind pleased with the most exemplary industry, sobriety, good order, neatness and exactness, nothing can be more gratifying. Of their religion I shall say nothing, further than to remark that there must be some good in a religion from which so many good fruits arise. Every man's religion, except so far as he may injure his neighbor's peace, or disturb the public tranquillity, is, in my humble opinion, an affair entirely and exclusively his own; and on the same grounds, on which I claim freedom for myself, I am entirely satisfied, that these upright and peaceable communities should enjoy their liberty. But their industry, economy, neatness, and good management are no where exceeded, and are above all praise.

The farm, occupied by the community at Canterbury, comprehends two thousand acres in one body, and five hundred in outlands. It is situated on a high and broad hill, and the buildings, which are remarkably neat and commodious, are visible at a considerable distance. The public roads run through the centre of the farm; the lots are well divided by good and substantial fences; the gates are neatly painted, and the roads kept in the finest condition. Their first object appears to be to raise for themselves a

substantial and comfortable subsistence; and beyond that the surplus is sold either in a raw or manufactured form. Their grass fields are perfectly clean; not a stone, nor a stump is left standing, nor a weed is suffered to grow by the wall side. The land here is of an inferior character by nature; cold, gravelly, and clayey, and hard to work; but cultivation perseveringly and judiciously applied, have rendered it comparatively rich and productive. I was curious to come at the amount of crops by some better authority than by conjecture; and one of the principal Trustees was kind enough to communicate some facts, which I deem instructive.

From a piece of grass land of twelve acres near the principal dwellings, they usually, and upon an average, obtain twenty-eight tons of hay per year; and in one year they obtained, accurately ascertained, thirty-eight tons of good English hay. This land has been forty years uninterruptedly in grass; it is mowed regularly and copiously every second year, and a spike roller is used upon it with great advantage in the spring. Their crop of oats this year, upon ten acres, averaged sixty bushels to the acre; and they spoke with approbation of the Tartarian, or as some call it, the one-sided or horse-name oat. They have been many years in the use of the revolving horse rake, which they make with admirable neatness, pointing all the teeth with iron; and for the sake of cleaning the field after the horse rake, they use a hand rake, the head of which is about five feet long, and which is made fast to the handle by two long iron rods. Where the grass is thin this rake is easily managed by one man, and a great deal of work is done by it.

Their pig sty is well worth a visit for the neatness, yes, the neatness of a pig sty! and the admirable and happy condition of its tenants. Twenty or thirty swine in clean swept styes, whose average weight at killing time will be between four and five hundred pounds, is a sight which Parson Trulliver, in *Joseph Andrews*, would have looked upon with ecstasy. The whole care of the swine in one building devolves upon one man, whose feeding tubs and pails, and dippers, and cloths, and brooms, were as exactly arranged as in any lady's kitchen. The troughs are projected in front of the styes, and are closed by a swinging cover. When they are to be fed, this cover is bolted down to the inner side of the trough, so that it may be cleaned, and the food put in without interference from the hungry expectants, who are not suffered to come to the table until every thing is ready; when the swinging cover is raised and bolted to the outer edge of the trough, to which they then have ready access. I hope I have made this arrangement intelligible, as it is decidedly the most convenient I have ever seen. Intimacy comonly produces attachment; and I was curious to know of the respectable old man, who

took care, if he did not become fond of them, and feel some reluctance to having them killed. Nay! nay! says he, from which I was compelled to infer that the poor hog is actually beyond the pale of human sympathies. Why is this? have they no virtues? if they have, they remain to be developed; have they no moral sense? it seems to me nothing which approaches to it; in this respect they appear to stand almost at the lowest round of the ladder in the animal creation; and last of all, whether they have virtues or moral sentiment or not, they certainly, to use the current Yankee phrase, "they certainly have no manners." This seems to exclude them from all courtesy, and to shut up even the compassions of a "Friend" towards them. I have only to add that the food is always cooked, and that the Shakers consider a portion of rye mixed with corn as very much improving their food. Their experience leads them to the conclusion that they would prefer to buy rye at a quarter of a dollar more a bushel than corn, to mix with corn in equal parts, than to give their swine Indian meal alone.

Their dairy is extensive, and in its interior arrangement is most admirable for its order and neatness. Their butter was very superior, and their cheese, I am told by those who can judge of it, equally to be recommended. A little contrivance for turning their cheeses, which I cannot, I fear, describe so as to render intelligible, but by which the board on which the cheese is placed is suddenly inverted by a spring, was ingenious, and made it easy to manage the largest cheeses. I visited at milking, one of their yards of forty or fifty cows, whose appearance and product were good. In this part of the country, the season has been universally unfavorable to dairy products. A few years since, they obtained an improved Durham short horn bull, reputed of pure blood, and a descendant of Admiral; and a large proportion of their cows are half blood of his stock; but the cross has not been attended with any particular advantage in respect to milk.

They have various contrivances for facilitating labor; among others, by means of a windless, a swinging beam, and some large iron hooks, they are able to take a load of hay from the cart in one lift, and deposit it in the mow. Their situation afforded no natural water power, but by the erection of a dam between two hills, and turning several springs, they have formed an artificial reservoir or head of water, which affords a supply for all their purposes; and this water is used six times before it reaches the foot of the hill. They have on the stream a threshing mill, saw mill, corn mill, bark mill, and other works. Their threshing machine is of their own invention, and has evidently furnished the model of many of the machines for which patents have been taken out.

They have a very fine vegetable garden, and raise a great amount of seeds for sale, and likewise a botanical and medicinal garden; and dry and press great quantities of culinary and medicinal herbs, which are disposed of in different parts of the country to advantage. These establishments are also managed with exemplary care. Their flock of sheep is comparatively small, chiefly of the pure and mixed Merino. The yield of wool is over four pounds, but it is not washed upon the sheep's back, as they deem it injurious to the sheep. They have a small flock of Dishley or Baked sheep, which they are inclined to dispose of, as they consider them less hardy, and not so profitable for their purposes as the Merino. I give these opinions of theirs, which perhaps are mere prejudices, without comment.

The Shakers' village at Hancock and Pittsfield, Mass., is a smaller village than that at Canterbury; and their operations are chiefly confined in providing for the subsistence of the family, to some few manufactures, and to the raising of garden seeds. In point of soil, the location is not very eligible; but there are throughout the whole establishment the same order and neatness, the same admirable and ingenious use of all the means and powers for facilitating labor that come within their reach; and the same general indications of industry and good management, which appear in the former case. The great object of agricultural curiosity at Hancock, is their magnificent stone barn, two stories in height and ninety six feet in diameter. The great mow is in the centre, and is said to be capable of containing between three and four hundred tons of hay. The floor or driveway is on the outside of the circle, and the team goes round and comes out at the same door at which it enters. Several teams can stand on the floor and be unloaded at the same time. In the centre of this mow a large post or mast is erected, reaching from the ground to the roof. At the apex of the roof is a small cupola like those usual on distilleries. Around this post, slats or strips of plank are placed at a small distance from it, to prevent the hay from coming in immediate contact, and the hay at the bottom being raised by an open frame from the ground, a perfect ventilation is formed, and the steam from the new hay is in this way effectually carried off.

Upon the whole, it is hardly possible for an observing man to visit these establishments without the highest gratification. They have very great advantages in the amount of labor, which they are able to apply to any purpose, which they design to accomplish; and this labor is a most valuable capital, though they are not wanting in pecuniary resources, their honest gains being carefully secured and managed. But they are at the same time entitled to the highest praise for their good conduct and good management. Their farms are literally pattern farms; models of careful, frugal, judicious, exact, neat, profitable husbandry. They are an exemplary and useful community; just in their dealings; peaceful and orderly in their deportment; wishing well to all men. They contribute their full share in bearing the public charges; and at the same time they throw no burlesque whatever upon the public purse, and ask no favors of the public beyond simple protection. That there are some hypocrites or knaves among them, is very probable; for what community is without corrupt mixture? but it is highly to their honor that no general charge of this nature has ever been substantiated; and that the general character of the Society for honor, purity, truth and justice, strong as has been the tide of prejudice and superstition against which they have had to contend, has remained unimpeachable. The disciples of Malthus, and the benevolent political economists of the present day, could no where expect to see in more perfect operation the great moral preventive check. To be sure, the world must soon become a solitude, but there are counteracting influences in human nature amply sufficient to save us from all apprehensions of any such disastrous results. The population of the world will go on, and if it increases, happiness and improvement will be extended, so also must poverty, misery and vice prevail. This peaceful community will present a refuge to many wearied and disheartened with the cares and perplexities of life; will afford a favorable opportunity to other anxious and sensitive minds to cultivate, perhaps unduly, extraordinary virtues, and a purity more than earthly; will open its welcome doors to many a friendless and homeless being; many a desolate and heart broken widow; and throw its protecting wing over many a fatherless child, and train him to habits of industry, frugality, self government, and moral purity. In all their good deeds and intentions, may the blessing of Heaven rest upon them.—Would they can sustain themselves against the expanding and brightening light and the continual and extraordinary changes of society, time only can disclose. Their extinction, to say the least, would be the loss of one of the best examples of general sobriety, industry, harmony, good order, and equity, which can be found in the world. But I fear I may have travelled too far out of the record. I had signed to speak of them only as an agricultural community; and as such their management is in every respect an admirable pattern. H. C. Meadobanks, Oct. 15, 1835.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
Sir:—I have read with intense interest, and partly with approbation, an article in the National Intelligencer, under the signature of Massachusetts, which bears the impress of a master spirit, and will attract the attention of the country.—I say partly with approbation—for I most cheerfully concur in all that is said by "Massachusetts," of the almost matchless talents, vast acquirements and lofty patriotism of the great expounder of the Constitution—nor would I have dissented, had it been declared that there are but few names on the roll of fame, of any country, or of any age, amongst men living or dead that would compare with Daniel Webster in intellectual power. It is right then to admire his great powers—to love his spotless purity of character—and to honor that straight forward patriotism which, without stopping to enquire what is popular, marches right onward and fearlessly performs what is right.

It is not wonderful that Massachusetts should desire the elevation of a son so distinguished—on the contrary, it is fit and proper that she should desire it—just as it is fit and proper that Kentucky should desire the elevation of her favorite son—the champion of universal liberty—the prince of peace makers—the statesman of expanded views and pure intentions—the successful legislator and the first of living orators.—It is also fitting that the "children of the sun" should desire the elevation of the great southern Senator—whose splendid talents all admire—whose ardent patriotism none can doubt—whose unscathed private character all must love—and who but for one single error, (as we deem it in Pennsylvania) would have been regarded as one of the greatest statesmen of modern times—and undoubtedly as one of the most popular men in the country.

Yet such is the state of public feeling—such the prejudice of the public mind, however unjust that neither of these illustrious men could be elected by the people to the first honor of the country. I do not defend this state of feeling—I deplore it—but then I contend, that in regulating the affairs of man, you must

take him as he is, and not as he ought to be. The force of prejudice is strongly illustrated in the treatment that HENRY CLAY has uniformly received from Pennsylvania. Was she attached to Democratic or Republican principles? So was he.—Was she in favor of the late war? So was he!—not only in favor of it—but its fearless and eloquent defender.—Was she in favor of the Tariff? So was he!—Not only in favor of it, but its early, persevering, most powerful and successful advocate—and yet this great State, that has accorded with them in sentiment, and has been greatly blessed by his labors, refused to sustain him and cheer him in his course. If then she would not sustain Henry Clay, whose principles were her principles—whose measures were her measures—is it probable that she would support Mr. Webster, who was opposed to her Democracy—opposed to the war—and in the first instance, opposed to the Tariff?—No it is not probable, and the man who mingles with the people of Pennsylvania, and supposes that at present her vote could be given to Mr. Webster, must be too blind to read, and too deaf to hear the expression of public sentiment.

The time may come, and I trust will come, when the great of the North may be elected President—and nothing would rejoice me more, except to see him Chief Justice of the United States, a place that of all men living he is in my judgment, most competent to fill in such a manner as to exalt his own fame and command the public confidence. This is a situation to which a second rate man ought not to aspire, and if such a one should be nominated it will be the duty of an enlightened Senate to reject him.

But I wish to impress the fact on the attention of "Massachusetts" that it is no new state of things in the country, for some of the first order of talent to be somewhat unpopular with the mass of the people. I presume it will be conceded that there never has appeared in the country, a man superior to Alexander Hamilton, in intellectual power—and yet at no time could that great warrior—great statesman and pure patriot have obtained the vote of the people to make him President.

Take a more recent instance in the case of the late JOHN MASTERS, who was doubtless the most popular man in the nation, with the more intelligent men of all parties—yet at no time during his long and illustrious career of public service could he have been elected to the first station. But with the single exception of Washington, what President of the United States will go down to posterity with as great a eclat as the late Chief Justice.

By these remarks I desire to convince "Massachusetts" that it was from no want of respect and attachment to Mr. Webster by the intelligent Whigs, that he was not nominated by Pennsylvania—and that if he had been nominated he must have been defeated.

The course of Pennsylvania in relation to the nomination of William Henry Harrison, has been patriotic, judicious, and disinterested; she waived all claim in behalf of her own sons for either the first or second honor—and sacrificed all selfish views for the public good.—It was her view a matter of the first importance to defeat the nomination of the Executive, and to break into fragments the chains by which the fee would bind the money to follow executive dictation. To do this it was essential to fix on a candidate on whom Pennsylvania and Ohio would rally, and thus prevent the election from going by default in favor of Van Buren—as it would have done had not General Harrison received the nomination.

I do not mean to say, that Mr. Van Buren has a strong hold on the affections of the people—far from it—but in the absence of a popular candidate the party machinery of the office school party would prevail. But this matter is put to rest by the nomination of a candidate who will undoubtedly obtain the support of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland and Delaware—and his prospects are flattering in four other States, if even all the present candidates should continue in the field.

But whilst I admire the ability displayed by the powerful writer who assumes the name of "Massachusetts," I must be permitted to say that I see no evidence of either magnanimity or liberality in the manner he has spoken of General Harrison and his supporters.

General Harrison did not thrust himself forward as a candidate. He was brought forward by the people themselves—and he early authorized the declaration to be made public that he would not be the instrument of dividing the party opposed to the Caucus nomination—and that in the event of his election he would serve but ONE TERM—and having made the pledge it will not require an alteration in the Constitution to enable him to redeem it.

Nor is it candid or correct to state that he is supported on the ground that he won the battle of Tippecanoe. Forget, if you can, that he won that battle; forget his masterly defence of Fort Meigs, when the brave but rash Kentuckians, "prodigal of life," poured out their blood like water; forget the assistance rendered the immortal Perry, to gain the brilliant & decisive victory of the Lake,—forget the signal victory of the Ticonderoga, where he triumphed over Proctor and Tecumseh, and their amalgamated host of Indians and slaves. If it be possible, blot out the record of all these triumphs,—"expunge" from the general orders and despatches of Generals St. Clair and Wayne, that passage in which honorable mention is made of his heroic exploits,—expunge from the Journal of Congress and of the Legislature of Kentucky, the thanks of these respective bodies,—tear from his brow the ever-blossoming laurels that adorn it, and then see if there be not left a civic wreath that claims the respect of his countrymen.

When quite a youth he acted as Secretary to the great North Western Territory—then as a delegate from the same Territory to Congress, where he contributed to mature that admirable system of disposing of the public lands, by which the poor man can secure a small tract and become independent—then when the Territory was divided, he was appointed Governor of that part named Indiana, where he continued to act under Jefferson and Madison for twelve years, and until he was called, by the unanimous voice of the country, to defend the North Western frontier, after the disastrous and disgraceful surrender of Hull.

When his military career was ended, and after he had been every where hailed by his countrymen and greeted as a successful General, he retired to his farm at North Bend, to cultivate in peace that soil he had defended in war. But he was shortly afterwards elected by his fellow citizens of Ohio, to the House of Representatives of the United States, and then by the Legislature of the same State to the Senate of the United States.—From this situation, he was sent by President Adams, Minister to Colombia—whence he was recalled on mere party grounds without any charge being made against him. When in Colombia, he penned his much admired letter to Webster, which ought now to be re-published by every free press in the country.

Throughout his long course of civil service, commencing in 1776, and ending in 1829, Gen. Harrison discharged the various duties devolved on him to the entire satisfaction of the country—at all times evincing the utmost respect for the laws, and showing a strong aversion to the exercise of arbitrary power. Neither in his civil nor military character has he ever been charged with the violation of law. He has never found it necessary to declare martial law—nor to enter into private feuds or personal combat. His contests have been with the public enemies of his country and with his own passions, and ever both he obtained the mastery.

Now is it just, is it generous, is it honorable, for "Massachusetts" or any one of her sons to represent such a man as a mere soldier, whose only merit is in the victory of Tippecanoe? If a man perils his life in defence of the country, is he thereby disqualified for civil service?—What then shall we say of Washington, Hamilton and Marshall? Were they less useful in peace for having defended the country in war? There is a delusion on this subject; the objection made to Gen. Jackson was not that he had no fitness for civil affairs—that he was a soldier, and nothing but a soldier, without evincing the least disposition to respect the Constitution and the Laws.

In conclusion, I will express the most entire confidence that Massachusetts will pursue that patriotic and liberal course that will appear best calculated to preserve the principles of seventy six, and overthrow the enemies of the Constitution; but whether that course will require her favorite son to continue in the field or to withdraw, I am not at this moment prepared to say; but that great statesman, looking to the country, the whole country, & nothing but the country, will so act as to promote the cause of the Constitution, union and liberty.

SIMON SNYDER,
Wyoming, Dec. 30, 1835.

THE NEW YORK FIRE.—The Journal of Commerce of Friday morning, contains the report of the General Committee appointed, to ascertain the amount of losses occasioned by the late fire. It appears, by this statement, that the whole number of buildings destroyed was 527, exclusive of the Merchants' Exchange and South Dutch Church, and that the estimated amount of loss is \$17,115,673. This estimate is based upon the statement of 276 firms and owners of real estate, who report a loss of \$1,179,700 in the destruction of 129 buildings, and \$6,557,846 in goods. Total, \$7,969,150, on which was \$7,969,150 insurance. A much less proportion of the owners of buildings reported to the committee, than of the proprietors of merchandise.—The whole loss in buildings is estimated at

\$4,000,000
Merchandise, \$13,115,673

\$17,115,673
This is an appalling amount, and throws all other fires which ever occurred in this country, far into the background.

From the Maryland Republican, Jan. 9.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Lottery System—Female Institute.—The friends of the Female Academy meeting upon Elkridge, prevailed with the House of Delegates, on Tuesday, to reconsider their vote upon the bill which was negatived on Monday last, extending a lottery grant for the benefit of the project. On Thursday it was again before the house, and

Mr. Ridgely, who had reported the bill, made a few remarks in favour of the object it contemplated, and explanatory of the effect which he conceived the passage of the bill would have upon the lottery system and the sale of tickets without the state, and bespeaking the favorable consideration of the house, to be truly useful an institution, as was contemplated by the trustees of the Academy.

Mr. Bown of Baltimore county, advocated the passage of the bill, at considerable length, arguing, that as the lottery system was of necessity, to be allowed until the expiration of existing grants, and as in that business as well as all other business, the extent of sales were limited only by the ability to purchase, that the evil would not in fact be increased, by appropriating the avails to the extent proposed to this institution. If the dealers had not the tickets of the lottery, they would have those of some foreign scheme, going to the benefit of some less deserving object in other States.

Mr. B. adverted to the difficulty, if not impossibility, of prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets, as illustrated in the tractless legislation of our own, as well as the exigencies of other States. We had suspended, and attempted in vain to prohibit the sale of foreign tickets. Ask for a foreign ticket at a broker's, and he would reply that the purchase and sale of them in this state made him liable to a penalty, but if the applicant would leave his order he would send beyond the borders of the state, and procure him the ticket he wanted. Enforcement after enactment was tried and the result was, that it was deemed more advisable to regulate, and endeavor to derive some advantage from a practice, which it was found could not be suppressed, and the attempt to suppress which only deprived us of advantages which our neighbors took care to profit by.

He entered into further explanations, in regard to the effect which granting this bill would exercise upon the sale of tickets, and insisted, that for as many tickets would be sold, if this grant were now to make the grant, and the only instance of a benefit to the community. He sincerely hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. Brookhart, offered an amendment to the bill, going in effect, to prohibit the trustees, after having received the benefit of the contemplated grant of fifteen thousand dollars, from charging more than one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, for boarding and tuition, including all the higher branches to be taught in the institution, and proportionally less for any part of such instruction. Mr. B. said he had hastily prepared this amendment, and was perfectly aware that there were, but few members in that house, but what were better qualified to express the object he aimed at, in regard to education. He had done it, however, with the single disposition of testing how far the friends of the bill would go, towards extending the advantages of the contemplated institution, to that class of the community who could not afford, as was the case of a large portion of the population of Washington county, which he had the honor in part to represent, to pay more than he had proposed in his amendment, for the education of their daughters.—With a provision to this effect, he would be induced to vote for the bill—and I unless it were adopted, he should vote against it.

Mr. Winder, expostulated earnestly, with the gentleman from Washington county, upon the effect of his amendment, and stated the usual charges for board and tuition, at institutions of the character of the one proposed. To adopt the proposed sum as the maximum for the whole course of instruction, would be to render the grant far from being beneficial. It would be impossible to obtain the requisite teachers, and support the charges incident to such establishments, with such a sum. He proposed to amend the amendment, by making the charge \$150 the minimum, and proportionally increasing for the higher branches.

Considerable debate ensued, in relation to these and other amendments, which were suggested by different gentlemen, in relation to the charges for instruction, in which Mr. Brown, Mr. Brookhart, Mr. Winder, Mr. Ridgely and several other members partook, and a compromise sum was likely to be adopted by consent, when

Mr. Dennis, rose and arrested the discussion upon the details of the bill, by moving to strike out the enacting clause, amounting to a rejection. His object was he said to test the sense of the house upon the merits of the question—and to see whether the same body, that had but a few days before, gravely, and by a

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has removed his store to the new house, on Washington St. between the Farmers' Bank of Maryland in Easton, and the large brick store occupied by Mr. Wm. Loveday, where he has just received a fresh supply, and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

MAN LOVE HAZEL.
Easton, Dec. 12.

T. H. Dawson & Son,
In addition to their complete assortment of Drugs and

They have a good supply of the following articles, which they sell at the city prices, viz
Cologne, Florida, Honey, Hungary, Laven der and Toilet

WATERS.

Antique, Bears, Hair, Indian and Metcasser Oils.
Cold Cream, Clarine Fluid, Chlorine Tooth Wash, Indian Dye, Otto of Rose, Lip Salve, Pomatum, Powder Pills and Boxes, Rouge for Lips, Toilet Powder, and Tooth Powder.

Brown and White Windsor, Almond, Camphor, Castile, Orange, Saps, Oxygen, Otto of Rose, Pina, Transparent, Castile and Common White, Soaps and Shaving Creams.
Transparent, Red, Black and assorted

Wafers and Sewing Wax.
Red, Clath, Comb, Fish, Graming, Hair, Nail, Paint, Plate, Shaving.

Shoe and Teeth Brushes.
Candles, assorted, Almonds, Bunch & New Razors, Pins, Frames in fancy boxes, Grapes, Tapers, &c.

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 Water, Spanish Oil, Fall and Spring Oil, and Train Oil.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers wish to take at the Coal, Oil and Harness Making business, four suits, (extra) well worn, and good quality, (four boys) from the country would be preferred. Between the ages of 12 and 15 years, can have \$4.00 at the store, and on the most reasonable terms. Goods taken in the adjacent counties can have playing done at the same rates, and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.
No. 214 North of Silver Spring, done in the best manner, such as Trade Signs, St. cups, &c. &c. Persons in this and the adjacent counties, wanting any article printed, can have it done at the store, and on the most reasonable terms. Goods taken in the adjacent counties can have playing done at the same rates, and as cheap as they can have it done in the city.

JUNIOR PRACTICE.
The subscribers published the second edition of the Junior Practice by J. H. B. Latimer. This edition brings down the Law relating to the Justices of the Peace and Constables, and the subjects in connection with which their agency may be required. It is a complete and practical treatise on the subject, and is published in a small, portable, and useful form. It is published in a small, portable, and useful form. It is published in a small, portable, and useful form.

F. LUCAS,
No. 143 Market Street, Baltimore
Nov. 23

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 he has removed his store to the new house, on Washington St. between the Farmers' Bank of Maryland in Easton, and the large brick store occupied by Mr. Wm. Loveday, where he has just received a fresh supply, and general assortment of

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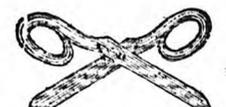
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TAILORING.



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 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.

NOTICE.
Strayed or Stolen from the Subscriber, on or about the 5th of July last, a small pale red Cow with crumpled horns, with a small portion of white under her belly, also a very small portion on the end of her tail, the ear mark not recollected, any person knowing any thing of said Cow and will give information to the subscriber, living in Easton, so that he sets her again, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

SAM SATTERFIELD.
Easton Dec. 5.

THE NATIONAL.

At the instance of a number of friends in Congress, and to accommodate their wishes, the Publishers of the National Intelligence propose to issue, during the Session of Congress, a WEEKLY PAPER, to be called THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE, so far as its limits will admit, the Proceedings and Debates in Congress, and such other selections from the columns of the National Intelligence as may be deemed interesting or valuable.

The price will be of the same size as the Intelligence, and will be commenced on the first day of January, if a sufficient number of copies to justify the experiment be subscribed for by that time. It will be published six months or longer, if the session continue longer, the price for the whole term will be as follows:

For five copies, or more, one dollar each.
For single subscriptions, to be sent by mail, one dollar and a half each.

Gentlemen desiring to be supplied with copies will please to send their orders in promptly, that the publishers may ascertain how early it is practicable whether they may proceed to make arrangements for issuing the paper.

Washington, December 26, 1835.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby warns all persons from hunting with dog or gun on his point called Long Point or "Hunt Keep Out." Also from gathering sea-weed, or taking off wood, as he is determined to put the law in force against all so offending.

FRANCIS WAYMAN
Dec 26 31q

THE GENTLEMEN'S Vade Mecum,

OR THE GENTLEMEN'S COMPANION,
A WEEKLY REPOSITORY OF
Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the
Turf, Fashion, Gaming, Agriculture,
and Various subjects of
Interest and Amusement.

INTERSPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
Appropriate Engravings,
INCLUDING PORTRAITS OF
CELEBRATED WINNING HORSES,
PHILOSOPHICAL & NATURAL
Phenomena, Legerdemain,
&c.

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it more useful, interesting, and instructive.

On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—its number of pages will be increased to 48; each of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost double the quantity of reading matter which is now given. Making it one of the largest and neatest quarto's ever published in the United States. It will be printed on new type, and fine white paper, and the embellishments will be considerably multiplied, &c. of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume, will please send their orders at once—as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:

The Drama forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone; preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of Plays and Farces for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.

A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

THE SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

(At home and abroad) occupying a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources.

Among the Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given, are

SOLOMON BARRETT

The American Trotting horse, Edwin Forester.
The imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.
The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal by Eclipse.
The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.
The American Trotting Horse, Top Galant.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
Mundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.
The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.
The celebrated English horse, Glencoe.

A complete treatise on Kidding, with fourteen illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.
Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.
Four Engravings, designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassins, General.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.

Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.

The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of Engravings of the different beautiful uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each, furnished by a competent hand.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costume worn in the dress circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colours and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.

Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, Epitomes of News, Places of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American Sporting and National Songs, set to music; besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons in the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would be at least thirteen dollars! Here, then, is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!) without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum of Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at \$3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent it from rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principle cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publishers. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par. By enclosing a Five Dollar Note, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction or order, for one year. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publisher, postage paid.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA,

Has hitherto been issued in volumes of about 300 pages each, containing the PLAYS, FARCES, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elegant covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks. Eight volumes constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms of which are \$3 dollars, payable in advance. Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a donation of one third, when subscribing for the Modern Acting Drama. An order for four sets will be thankfully received and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note, postage paid. Gentlemen desirous of securing a set of this work, will please to forward their names immediately—the edition, which was a small one, is going off rapidly, and it cannot be re-published at the same price.

This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1836. It is intended to be published Every Month, or as near the beginning as possible, each No. to consist of 48 pages of fine hot press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every Play or Farce which will be published, is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty two Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece, a full sized and engraved, containing the likeness of six Distinguished Actors and Actresses. No alterations will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. The publisher pledges himself to see this work equal in interest and superior in execution to his prospectus, or he will find the price of subscription, free of all charges. No subscription received unless the terms are complied with. No work of this kind has ever been attempted in the United States, and none is more likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, of the Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount as presented with the Prospectus, (\$3) for each—shall be presented with the Prospectus Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$3—It contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public.

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 Hambleton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment. His Bar is well stocked with the choicest Liquors and his latter with the best provision the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender—He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
Easton, Jan. 31, 1835
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapins, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

THE SLENDON NEW SLOOP
THOMAS HAYWARD
WILL commence her regular trips between Easton and Baltimore, on Wednesday the 18th of February, (weather permitting) leaving Easton Point at 9 o'clock, and returning will leave Baltimore at 9 o'clock on 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.
Fare 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, or 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

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from Jacob C. Wilson, one of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek, Caroline County, (Md.) on Saturday the 5th 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 mark upon her person recollected, except that one lock of her hair is front, is grey, the rest has not changed in 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, or \$50 it 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'r.
of Francis Turpin, dec'd.
Sept. 12

The Academy at Easton.

Notice is hereby given, That the Trustees of this Academy have appointed James SHANLEY, Esq. to succeed John Newby, Esq. as principal teacher in the Classical Department of the Seminary, and that the school will be opened on Monday next, for the reception of pupils. Mr. Shanley is highly recommended, as an accomplished teacher, by respectable gentlemen, who have been his pupils and instructed by him. He has great experience as a teacher of youth, having taught many years in the city of Baltimore, and in Cambridge, at the head of the academy there, with reputation. The Trustees flatter themselves that Mr. Shanley will give full satisfaction to those, who think proper to place pupils under his charge.

THOS. J. BULLITT Pres't.
dec 5 1w3w

MARYLAND:

Caroline County Orphans' Court,
15th day of December, A. D. 1835.
On application of Caleb P. Davis, adm'r. of Charles L. Davis, late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, a paper of his own selection.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office aforesaid, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1835.

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

In compliance to the above order, notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Caroline county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles L. Davis, late of Caroline county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the fifteenth day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1835.

CALEB P. DAVIS, Adm'r.
of Charles L. Davis, dec'd.
dec 19 3t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to 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.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM 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, Cassimere, Cassimere, &c. &c.

He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.
Oct. 10 6w (W6t)

NEW FALL GOODS.

WM. H. & P. GROOME.
Have 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.
O c 5 6w6t

A stray Sow, colour black and white, came to the subscriber's farm in Oxford Neck, some time in August last—the ear mark is a crop off each ear and two slits in the right and one in the left—the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
JOS. P. HARRIS.
Oxford Neck, Talbot Co. Md. 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 bonnets by the week, month or year, can be accommodated.
Nov 21 3t

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 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.

Elijah McDowell,

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Ditcher county Maryland, on Tuesday night last a negroman, 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; 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

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, 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 acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 31st day of March 1835.
E. N. HAMBLETON.

SHARP'S ISLAND, for sale.

This beautiful estate, situate at the mouth of Choptank river, is now offered for sale, on the most moderate terms. In the deed to the late Jacob Gilson Esq. it is stated to contain six hundred and twenty acres of land—But should any loss be ascertained to have accrued by washing, &c. for a survey of it the present Proprietor will make a proportionate abatement from the purchase money. This estate is offered at the very reduced price of \$5000, one third of which sum is to be paid in cash, and the remaining two thirds, in one, two and three years, the purchaser giving Bond or Bonds with approved security for the payment of the same. For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Reynolds, Esq. near Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, or to the subscriber at Easton, Talbot county.

T. R. LOCKERMAN.
dec 19

The Whig at Easton, and the newspapers at Cambridge, are requested to insert the above advertisement for two months, and forward their bills to this office.

TO RENT.

The House and Store now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, next door to the Easton Gazette Office, Apply to the subscriber.
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH
Dec. 12

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 rates.

W. R. Lucas & Wright,
No. 110, Market St. nearly opposite to Calvert.
Bolt. Mav. 9, 1835.

WM W. HIGGINS

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of
SADDLERY.
Consisting in part of the following articles. Hard Saddle Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic.

Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Orders of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms.
Easton, Sept. 26

REMOVAL.

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

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

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

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. XIX.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1836.

No. 4

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning
BY
Alexander Graham.

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

HIGH LIFE IN ENGLAND.
The Liverpool correspondent of the N. Y. Star, gives the following picture of a titled dignitary whose heels are as light as his head:

I dare say that you have heard of the Duke of Devonshire, leader of the hunt in London, the hero of D'Israeli's novel, "The Young Duke," the "observer of all observers," among matrimonial matrons who have daughters "in the market,"—the man who, with an income of \$1,750,000 (£150,000) per annum, cleverly continues to be over head & ears in debt—in a word, of him who dances so well, and thinks so little, that it was said with as much truth as bitterness, of his Grace, that "his heels were as light as his head." I shall cut politics for the present, and give a sketch of the Bachelor duke.

William Churchill Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, has one of the finest in comes and most expressive faces in England. Count D'Orsay swears that he would not have the Duke's sheep face for the Duke's fine estates. He is a tall, awkward man, usually wears a blue coat with huge brass buttons, has a quantity of whitish hair—a long, lean, lank countenance—a lack-lustre eye, and some half score whitish hairs on his cheeks, by way of whiskers. Such is the leader of the fashionable world in London! Why is he so?—simply because he is a duke—a rich Duke to boot, and gives entertainments at Devonshire House, which, in expense and splendor, rival those of royalty.

To give an idea of the expense to which he goes,—he has one of the finest gardens in England (at Chatsworth in Derbyshire) and his gardener must have peaches, strawberries, &c. &c. in season. The Duke's peaches are as expensive in England, being about twelve cents each, as they are in France, where they are sold in baskets of twelve cents each; they are carefully wrapped up in silver paper, and transferred to an air-tight box, divided into squares, just fitted to receive them.—Thus they are sent off to London, and the Duke often supplies the royal table with out-of-season fruit, when it can be procured nowhere else. And for the vanity of this, his Grace expends about \$100,000 per year in maintaining the largest range of hot and forcing houses in Europe! Pine apples, cherries, grapes, currants, gooseberries, mushrooms, apples—in fact, all fruits cultivated in England are forced in to very early maturity in these hot houses, which are as well worth visiting as most things in England.

The Duke of Devonshire affects a musical taste—but, unfortunately, he is as deaf as a post! He also aims at being considered a Meccenas of art and literature.

He was born in May, 1790, and consequently he is now in his 46th year.—His father died in July, 1811, two months after his son and successor came of age.

The Duke's sisters, each of whom are older than himself, are the present Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Castille. The mother of these ladies and the reputed mother of the Duke, was the celebrated and beautiful Georgiana Spencer, Duchess of Devonshire.

At twenty one he became possessor of the title and family estates.—I have already stated that his income is estimated at—about \$5000 (£1000) a day!

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The correspondent of the Richmond Whig relates the following anecdote as illustrative of the extraordinary self-possession of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren's countenance is strongly indicative of this leading characteristic. His eye is the index of cool or rather cold, selfish calculation. It never lightens or flashes, however high his excitement or strong his passion.

As an evidence of his perfect self-possession, I will relate an anecdote. Some years ago, during the worst days of party excitement, a man of desperate passions and dissolute habits, met Mr. Van Buren in the street, and was fiercely intent on inflicting violence on his person. "Your name is Van Buren," said the enraged desperado! "Exactly sir, and it gives me pleasure to see you!" "Well, sir, I have pursued you these two weeks, and with the avowed design of beating you like a dog, as you deserve. I know you are an infamous scoundrel—you are a curse to my country, and it is due to public justice, that you should receive that punishment which the laws of the land cannot award you! Prepare for your defence, sir, and maintain, for once, the character of a man!" "Sir," said Mr. Van Buren, as he raised his eye to the uplifted bludgeon of his assailant, "I have not the honor of your acquaintance; it affords me sincere regret that you entertain so ill an opinion of me; is it not possible, sir, that you are mistaken in your estimate of my character? When you know me better, sir, I think you will entertain a different opinion!" All this was said without the least evidence of feeling; and had such an effect on the mind of the assailant, that he dropped the bludgeon, and became the political partisan of Martin Van Buren. Had a like circumstance occurred to Mr. Clay, he would have felled the fellow on the spot, the whole affair would have been trumpeted by the press; and political opponents would have seized on it, to influence the public mind against the morals of a man, who had been guilty of a street broil with a desperado.

able, sir, that you are mistaken in your estimate of my character? When you know me better, sir, I think you will entertain a different opinion!" All this was said without the least evidence of feeling; and had such an effect on the mind of the assailant, that he dropped the bludgeon, and became the political partisan of Martin Van Buren. Had a like circumstance occurred to Mr. Clay, he would have felled the fellow on the spot, the whole affair would have been trumpeted by the press; and political opponents would have seized on it, to influence the public mind against the morals of a man, who had been guilty of a street broil with a desperado.

The anecdote was related to me by a personal friend of Mr. Van Buren, and I do not doubt its correctness. Those who have seen him quietly and patiently listen to the verjuice of Gov. Pinckney, in the Senate, and sit unmoved, at the utterance of language that would start any other man from his seat, and set his soul on fire, will best appreciate the self-possession of Martin Van Buren.

ANOTHER FAULTLESS AFFAIR.

—An astonishing development has taken place in Buenos Ayres, by which it was discovered that Mr. Frederick Hornung, confidential clerk or manager, in the house of Sebastian Lezica and brothers, had committed forgery upon that house to the amount of a million of dollars. The house in consequence failed,—and to complete the tragedy, Mr. Manuel Lezica, arriving in town from Corrientes, and suddenly becoming acquainted with the events which had occurred, terminated his life by suicide. Among other debts due by Hornung, was about \$100,000 to poor German emigrants.

FINANCES OF MARYLAND.

The annual report of the Treasurer for the Western Shore of this State, lately submitted to the Legislature, exhibits the following results:—

The receipts during the year ending Dec. 1, 1835, from all sources, amounted to \$1,507,546.75

And there remained in the Treasury on 1st December, 1834 \$1,337.49

The disbursements for the year ending December 1, 1835, were 1,509,856.03

Leaving a balance of \$29,078.19

subject however to appropriations to that date of 45,902.57

The Treasurer estimates the receipts for the next year at \$2,041,362.98 and the expenditures at \$2,037,067.01 The loans contracted by the State for internal improvements, and applied to their appropriate objects enter largely into the account.

American Moralist.—The London Standard, and the Times, under this head, copy with apparent faith, and comment with cordial satisfaction upon, the absurd and manifest Hoax, published in some of our papers last summer, of a cat being put into a cannon, and discharged into the midst of a festive party, killing one lady, upsetting many decenters, and finally being extinguished, alive, from a board, "inch thick" through which its head was driven!

We congratulate the good people of this world, and distillers in particular, on the prospects set forth below, that the liquid poison so much and justly condemned, is likely to become of some actual utility. The only evil attending the following, would be the proneness of people to misapply the new species of fuel, and burn their intestines with it instead of warming their fingers.

Something really new?—A gentleman called at this office one of those cold days last week, and proposed to warm our sanctum for us by a new heating apparatus, in a couple of hours. He only wished to put up his heater, and set it going just for our special comfort and edification. But as it was about the hour of our departure, we begged of him to excuse us for that time, and take another day for the business—presuming that we were to have a bevy of workmen, with bricks, mortar, &c. But no such thing; he said the heater was all ready, below stairs and he would bring it up, place it on the table, and have it in operation in five minutes, and the room warm in ten. We could not object—more especially as he yet farther excited our curiosity by stating that the heat was produced by the evaporation of rum! In five minutes more, in came the apparatus, which instead of a huge grate iron castings, we saw, to our surprise, consisted of a little article, looking somewhat like a chafin dish with a boiler & copper covered stew pan a-top, which he placed on a table, and with a lighted taper set it in operation. In less than ten minutes, our room, which is of goodly size, was rendered uncomfortably warm, and the process was as simple as it was successful. The apparatus consists of a boiler, a lamp, and a radiator. These are so constructed as to produce any required de-

gree of heat merely by burning the steam of rum, whiskey, or any other ardent spirits. Connected with the boiler are two compound blow pipes, through which the steam of the liquid is forced into the stove or radiator, where the current of air which is made to pass through it becomes heated, and passes off into the room, producing a uniform temperature. The invention is a very curious one, and bids fair to be useful. At all events it will prevent a worse consumption of ardent spirits. The inventor is Mr. H. L. Barnum.

Journal of Commerce.

From the Alexandria Gazette Jan. 8.
THE SENATE CHAMBER.

It is known that, at the commencement of the present session of Congress, a rule was adopted *sub silentio* by the Senate, excluding all persons (except privileged persons, such as heads of Departments, members of the House, &c.) from the floor of the Senate Chamber, and appropriating the circular gallery, *exclusively*, for the use of ladies and their attendants. This arrangement threw the whole public who desired to hear the debates in the Senate, and who were not or could not be accompanied by ladies, into the small gallery over the Vice President's chair. The consequence was that every day the crowded gallery just mentioned was crowded to overflowing—aged and respectable persons could sometimes not gain admission, whilst the common and comfortable circular gallery, rarely contained more than a dozen ladies, with their galleons. In effect the principal gallery was shut against strangers—the whole public was seriously incommoded, and general complaint prevailed.

Under these circumstances Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, proposed a change in the rule for the accommodation of the public. The subject of the proposed change was debated by him and Mr. Porter on Wednesday last, simply on the grounds of convenience, when it was observed, for the first time that a portion of the Senate were seriously averse to a change, and in favor of things remaining as they were. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Mangum urged the propriety of the change, but several gentlemen, who were present, were strenuously opposed by Mr. Benton, Mr. Wright, Mr. Tallmadge, and others. It was then that Mr. Calhoun rose, and in his usual impressive and emphatic manner, placed the matter upon a ground greater than that ever assumed. He lost sight of the mere question of convenience. He demanded, as a matter of right, that the galleries of the Senate should be thrown open to the people. He demanded that the people should have every privilege of seeing and hearing that could be afforded them. "In this fearful struggle of liberty against power," said he, "I want a crowded, an intelligent, and a reflecting auditory. Would to heaven that the whole country could be assembled within these walls daily. Instead of the few who are now suffered to remain in the narrow gallery over my head?" He was not surprised, he said, to see the quarter from whence arose the opposition to this motion. It was natural that the advocates of power should not wish to let the public see and hear their doings—it was in character that they should wish to keep the galleries shut.

This hall and open attack completely panic struck the combination. Construction was depicted on several countenances. Mr. Wright affected to smile.—Mr. Tallmadge wriggled.—Mr. Benton pulled up.—Mr. Hill looked unutterable things—and it was at once seen that the position assumed would have to be abandoned; there was no getting over the difficulty. To remain would be to suffer—in retreat there might be safety.—Accordingly, Mr. Buchanan rose and said, that he, for one, was not afraid or ashamed to let the people see what he was doing; that if the gentleman from South Carolina, thought he was in favor of power against liberty, he was very much mistaken; that he would vote to open the galleries to the people—that the gentleman had made, in reference to the party with which he acted, insinuations that they supported power against liberty—

Mr. Calhoun—Not insinuations.

Mr. Buchanan—What then, Sir?

Mr. Calhoun—Assertions Sir!

Mr. Buchanan—Well then, had asserted that they supported power; but he could tell the gentleman that the people had supported them, &c.

Mr. Calhoun then said he liked to judge words by actions, and he hoped to find the gentleman from Pennsylvania hereafter on the side of liberty against power, especially when that outrageous proposition for expunging—for obliterating the records of the Senate, should come up—he hoped to see him not gain-say his words.

Mr. Buchanan replied that on that occasion he had no doubt he would be found in opposition to the gentleman from South Carolina.

"Which," said Mr. Calhoun, "is exactly as I expected."

Mr. Clayton ably seconded Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Webster said a few words on the same side, to the end that it was better that husbands and sons should be

accommodated in the Senate galleries than that the seats should be occupied by wives and daughters.—Mr. Tallmadge then made an intellectual effort, seeing that the change would be made, to limit the number to be admitted to the gallery. This was voted down. Mr. Benton then fumed a little about the gallery being already open to as many as choose to bring ladies with them, &c. &c.—and the debate ended. The question was then taken upon Mr. Clayton's modification of Mr. Preston's motion, as follows: "That the circular gallery of the Senate be opened to the admission of spectators, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Black, Brown, Davis, Calhoun, Clayton, Crittendon, Davis, Ewing, Goldborough, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, of Georgia, King, of Ala., Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Morris, Niles, Prentiss, Preston, Robins, Robinson, Shoolley, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wall, Webster, White—35.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Hendricks, Porter, Suggs, Tallmadge, Tipson, Wright—

The public will see from this short and imperfect sketch of the proceedings on the occasion, to whom they are principally indebted for the privilege of conveniently hearing the debates in the Senate.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1836.

More interest, more excitement, and more people were in the Senate to day than I ever before witnessed in that renowned forum. I find more than ever since this session of Congress commenced, that one cannot see and know of every thing in a day. I have seen that the most celebrated public orators in our own and other countries—for those of our own at the present day certainly, are superior to all others—are not always alike animated and profoundly interesting to have before this seen Daniel Webster upon great public occasions,—I have seen him in the Senate, when he was so, and I believed him to be very eloquent, able and interesting. But never, on any occasion, at any place, have I seen the greatness of that great intellect, the goodness and the power and conclusiveness of his reasoning, and the indignation of his soul at all the mangroving, chicanery and hypocrisy brought into such bold and prominent relief, as they were, all of them, to day. Daniel Webster was his own great self. He was all that greatness in its purest sense—not in titles or unearned renown—could make a man. Had he never before been known as an orator, a man of sterling sense, a man of great and penetrating forecast, of candor and uprightness, his speech in the Senate to day would have built up for him a reputation which only adds to. I am no man-worshiper. But I reverence intellect and honesty—the gifts of God—wherever I find them used as they should be, and not abused. Daniel Webster could add nothing to his great fame, in these degenerate times, by being transferred from the Senate to the Presidency.

But I am before my story. I must begin back with the doings of the Senate, and take them up in course—for there were other exciting scenes beside that made exciting by the speech of Mr. Webster. After the final passage of the bill to relieve the New York sufferers by fire & the postponement of the question respecting the petition from Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, to suit gentlemen all round, Mr. Benton's resolutions relative to disposing of the public revenue by putting the country in a complete state of defence, &c. came up for consideration.

Mr. Ewing took the floor and spoke for some time with much energy and warmth against the proposition & against Mr. Benton's speech, delivered on the offering the resolutions, in which the latter took occasion to attack and unjustly accuse the Senate about the loss of the fortification bill at the last session. Mr. Ewing was quite severe upon the Missouri Senator. His arrows, though not the smoothest in the world, were sent with a strong arm & evidently did not fail to rankle where they hit.

Mr. Goldborough, of your State, one of the most kind, unassuming, unpretending honorable men in the Senate, next took the floor, and made a very able and conclusive, argumentative speech in opposition to the resolution and defence of the Senate, from the attacks made upon it by Mr. Benton. At times he was very eloquent and impressive. He took up Benton's speech, piece by piece and tore it all to tatters, and left the Missouri Senator nothing but bare poles to scud under, amid the devouring storm which he had most presumptuously called down about him. Mr. Goldborough was listened to not only by the Senate, and the immense crowds in the galleries, but by many of the Representatives who were present, with the most profound attention. I noticed as a fact worth noticing that during the whole delivery of Mr. Goldborough's speech; Mr. Calhoun kept in his seat—a thing very remarkable for him—and

caught every word as it fell apparently with great surprise and approbation—surprise in finding so able and eloquent a Senator in the new member from Maryland, and approbation of the correctness of what he said.

Mr. Benton next took the floor. It was hardly known what he intended to say or do. He soon made that known however. He shook his head and apparently gritted his teeth. He either was or affected to be, under deep excitement. He said in a low tone of voice, something about what he thought *instinct* would prompt any gentleman (drawing out the gentle and strongly emphasizing the man, and then repeating the same term more emphatic in another connection) to do, &c. Whether he alluded to Mr. Ewing or Mr. Goldborough in this part of his remarks I could not ascertain, he spoke so indistinctly, with the exception of a word or two. He then raised his voice and said the Senator from Maryland had made a deliberate, personal attack upon him! that at the last session that Senator drew a picture which the Senate, and the thousands who heard it in the galleries, he doubted not, knew it to be drawn for him! that he had heard that that Senator had rehearsed, yes, REHEARSED that part of the picture which related to him! that he had now, after sleeping over the balance of the act, which he then received, a whole year, commenced anew his attack. He clenched his fists together, drew himself up at full length, grated his teeth, and gave a most magnificent *stirrer* all over, and left his seat (Mr. King, of Alabama, being in the Chair, and crying out *order! order!* meantime) and went out of the Senate slamming the door after him with great violence.

Mr. Goldborough rose to speak. Mr. King: Order! The Senator from Maryland will not be permitted to proceed. The Chair did not understand him, when up before, to make any personal allusions to the Senator from Missouri. If he had the Senator would have been instantly called to order at the time.

Mr. Goldborough: I am not permitted to reply in order, that which has been asserted out of order? Mr. King: No; the Chair cannot permit another word on the subject from any member of the Senate.

Mr. Webster followed and delivered the speech I have already alluded to.—He first went into a minute history of the proceedings of the famous last night of the last Congress, in some parts of which he was uncommonly playful and sarcastic. He told a true but a most amusing story, consisting of the history of the bill of appropriations for "civil and diplomatic services" in all its stages.—At the most earnest solicitations of gentlemen, after having attached to the bill several items which had very little indeed to do with "civil and diplomatic" affairs, added that of the Military Academy at West Point, under the head of "civil and diplomatic" appropriations. The bill went down to the other House and when it came back there were several other "civil and diplomatic" items added to it.

Among others, he recollected the salary of the President's gardener. He said he had not the pleasure of that useful personage's acquaintance.—But if ever he should happen to meet him, upon some pleasant morning about the President's lawns and groves of the President's House, now that he has been raised to the *diplomatic order*, at least so far as his salary is concerned, he certainly should expect to see a small diplomatic button attached to his coat.

Mr. Webster's history of the whole proceeding of the famous last night was most interesting and conclusive. He told of one important fact not before publicly known. He said that after the Senate, on that night, had been for some time in Executive session, & had rejected the nomination of a person to the bench of the supreme Court, they sent their Clerk to the President, in a room in the Capitol, near by, to inform him of the fact,—that the President replied that he would receive no communication from the Senate that night, as it was after 12 o'clock, and therefore there was no Congress. He thought that if the President would refuse to receive any communication from the Senate at that hour, for the reason assigned, he for the same reason, would hardly have been willing to receive from Congress the appropriation bill, and sign it, although it was

said to be after 12 considerably when he signed the Cumberland Road Bill.—The bill was lost in the other House, and there might its bones be looked for. The House knew of the manner, in which the President left the Capitol, and under what circumstances. But he would not say that this formed any part of the reason why the House refused to pass the bill agreed upon by the Conference Committee of both Houses.

He took up the President's Message and read that part of it which related to the loss of the appropriation bill and charged the loss of it to the Senate. He expostulated with the Senate with the most eloquent indignation. He went at large into the subject of the duties of an Executive. He claimed the honor of having been attempted to spring upon the Senate on the last night of its session—and when the great expunging process should be introduced, he begged that his name might not be blotted out, or obliterated from where it now stands upon the record, as the mover of the proposition to reject so absurd and unequal an appropriation. He said he would move a resolution again, under similar circumstances. He would do it, though the enemy were thundering at the doors of the Capitol. He took up the Constitution and asked if it was entirely forgotten? There were principles there, he said, which he would maintain though ten Capitals were to be smothered in ruins. But there I cannot do him any sort of justice. I will therefore close my letter, by remarking that when you see Mr. Webster's speech in print, you will agree with me that it was an able one—aye, a very able one.

I see no letter from Washington in the Patriot of yesterday. I deposited one for you in the Post Office on Friday evening, twenty minutes before 9 o'clock.

P. TOMMANS.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1836.

News has reached Washington to-day that the Organ of the Ministry, a French paper at Paris, contains an article, editorial, stating that if the President will adopt Mr. Livingston's language as his own, France will be satisfied. Now your readers will perceive that so far the heaven of our hope is bright for peace.

In the same paper there was another item of information to this effect: The United States must strike the first blow if she wants a war—France will not commence hostilities. So you see, my dear Sir, how the prospect varies. In a political life we wonder at all uncalculated words; they would be accidents, and whilst we seek to shelter from a threatened storm, let us have the sky parts off and all is calm and sunny and at rest.

The great beauty of the world is its variety. None is an exact counterpart.

You remember that Mr. Benton has been charging the opposition members of the Senate with the unprecedented situation of the country, and the Jackson press in all quarters is busily engaged in reiterating the standard. Mark me, Mr. Webster told Mr. Benton that he would reply so soon as he could get the Senate into Executive business. On yesterday he obtained his end; and the situation of severity was removed from the proceedings of the last night of the last session; when it appears that the Senate, through their Secretary, informed the President of the United States, who was as usual, in the hall at the time, that they had postponed the consideration of the nomination of Mr. Taney. General Jackson received the information in his room and pulling out his watch said "It is half past one, and I will not recognize the Senate as a constitutional body, their powers having expired at twelve." Now to the point, and what a dilemma! After this remark, after this unconstitutional hour, the President sent in his month bill asking for three millions of dollars. Had he not stripped the Senate of their power? Did he not know that, upon his own grounds, they could not act? What a force? How thoroughly in keeping with the impositions that have marked his course from its first political drawn up to this fleeting hour. Let Benton work him out of the labyrinth into which he has placed his master.

Look back upon the last news from France—Mr. Livingston's Letter is to be the explanation. I heard it confidently asserted by good men and true that, that was the amount of the unofficial note presented by the French Charge to our belligerent little Secretary of State. Let them plunge on; they have rope enough wherewith to hang themselves. The Senate Chamber to-day was the theatre for the great Tragedian, T. H. Benton—that Brutus who lying in the streets of Nashville, stabbed our modern Caesar, now like a good Samaritan, pours oil into the wounds. He had a personal altercation with the Senator from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a gentleman to whom Benton should take off his hat when he speaks to him in the street, so far superior to him is Mr. Goldborough in all the refinements and appliances that mark the character

ers to the letters of the correspondents of the Baltimore Patriot and Chronicle, on our first page.

By the Steam Boat Maryland last night, we received the Baltimore American of yesterday; it says:—"The Eastern Mail came in last night, overland, before seven o'clock. The New York Journal of Commerce, received by it, contains the Letter of the Duc de Broglie to M. Pigeot, to which reference is made in the President's Special Message. The Letter will be found in another part of this morning's paper." This letter would fill about four of our columns.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20, 1836.
In the Senate, the bill to incorporate the Queen Ann's County Silk Company was passed.

The bill in relation to the militia of the City of Baltimore, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Committee on Grievances was instructed to enquire into the expediency of changing the mode of compensating County Surveyors, by substituting a per diem allowance in lieu of the fees now received, and whether it would not be a source of public convenience to authorize them and their deputies to qualify Land Commissioners, &c.

The new County Bill was postponed and made the order of the day for the 23rd inst.

Mr. Carroll's report proposing to call a convention for the purpose of revising the Constitution of the State was taken up for consideration, when Mr. C. moved that 500 copies be printed, which was rejected—ayes 31, nays 55.

A desultory debate ensued on this motion. This discussion principally related to the merits of the report.

Messrs. Carroll, McLean, Matthews, Winder and Ely supported it; Messrs. Dolan, Duckett, Merrick and Long opposed it.

The New York Mercantile says—A messenger from the Department of State at Washington, bearing despatches to the French Government, went passenger in the packet ship Hibernia, which sailed for Liverpool on Saturday.

The Message must have reached France about the 1st of January, and our dates from that country already come down to the 16th of December.

Consequently we may expect to learn the effect of this document on the other side of the Atlantic, in two or three weeks at farthest. In postponing to the 13th of January the opening of the Chambers, which had been fixed for the 28th December, one motive doubtless was, to await the arrival of the Message, that the King, or the ministers for him might be able to give the right turn to the paragraph in his speech relating to the dispute with this country.—*Journal Com.*

The Senate of Illinois has passed resolutions in favor of the nomination of Judge WHITE as a candidate for the Presidency.

From the Keel (M.D.) Bugle.
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

As "wounded birds may be known by their fluttering," so we can judge of the effect the Pennsylvania and Maryland nomination of this gentleman has had upon the Van Buren editors, by the soreness and uneasiness evinced by them upon the subject—as the hen on the appearance of danger utters her warning cry and sets, her infant brood in motion, so the Globe has put forth the signal note and the junior presses respond obedience to the call. So long as they affected to believe that General Harrison could never be a prominent Candidate for the Presidency, they affected to laugh at the idea, and treated the suggestions of his friends with indifference and contempt.

Then Judge White was their target, and all their spleen, all their vindictive malice was directed at that old and well tried friend of their "venerated chief magistrate"—and as the friend of General Jackson he might yet have had "their most sweet voices," had he not committed the sin of independence and with his friends opposed the designs of a faction and refused to bow to Executive dictation, or submit to the nomination of a successor by the President. For this independence has been visited with all the angry wrath of his former friend, for this he has been slandered with all the rancor and malice that hireling scribblers and a pensioned press, could engender and emit. Occasionally, however, as the prospects of Mr. Webster would brighten a portion of their attention would be devoted to him, but as for the farmer of *North Bend* the idea was too ridiculous, he could not get a single sneer, or a heartless and unmeaning sarcasm. But Pennsylvania in her might has nominated him; Maryland in her patriotism has followed the example while Indiana has strongly indicated a similar feeling. *Presto!* the scene is changed, the fluttering of the birds shows how the shot is told. Judge White and Daniel Webster no longer occupy their attention, their whole array is marshalled against Harrison, slander, falsehood, misrepresentation, calumny, and detraction are their weapons, and they are freely used. The same spirit which induced the party now in power to declare that "the Administration of Mr. Adams should be put down if it were as pure as the Angels in Heaven," still actuates them, and prompts them to destroy Harrison if they can let his virtues or qualifications for the office be what they may. From the tactics now exhibited by the Van Buren presses we may consider that they now regard Wm. H. Harrison as the most formidable opponent of the Rucker Convention candidate, and this alone argues well for his success, and should stimulate his friends; if any stimulus they require, to unremitting exertion—let them go ahead and victory awaits them.

United States Ship Independence.—About two hundred persons are employed in Charlestown, (Mass.) in reeving the United States ship of the line Independence. She is to be converted into a frigate of the largest class, to carry 64 guns.

LOTTERIES ABOLISHED IN MARYLAND.—The bill passed by the House of Delegates a week since, making the prohibition of Lotteries and the sale of tickets after the expiration of the existing grants, an article of the Constitution of the State passed the Senate on Friday with but two dissenting votes, and is now the law of the land.

Extract from a letter dated Pensacola, Dec. 31st, 1835.

"Great excitement prevails among the people in the neighborhood of St. Marks and Tampa Bay, in consequence of the hostile disposition of the Seminole Indians. The Governor of Florida has made a requisition on Capt. Webb, of U. S. ship Vandalia, now in this port, for a detachment of men to pursue the Indians up the rivers and creeks. The expedition will depart to-morrow, under the orders of Lieuts. Goldsborough and Daughtry of the Vandalia.

The frigate Constellation, Com. Dallas, has not yet arrived here but is hourly expected.

MARRIED.
On Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Wm. K. Lambdin, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Ann Skinner, all of this county.
On Tuesday evening last, 12th inst. by the same, Mr. Ezra Benny, to Elizabeth Vinson.
On Tuesday evening last, 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Humphris, Morris O. Colston, Esq. to Ann Matilda daughter of John Dawson, Esq. all of this county.

DIED.
In Worcester county, on Sunday the 10th inst. the Hon. Irving Spence of a pulmonary disease. Mr. S. was a gentleman of fine talents, amiable disposition, respected and beloved by all who were so fortunate as to enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

NOTICE.
A meeting of the Board of managers of the Talbot county Female Bible Society, will be held on Wednesday the 27th inst. at eleven o'clock, in the Church at Easton.

FOR SALE.
3000, cwt. of prime Corn Blades.
Easton Jan. 23, 3w

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.
The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore will hold their next meeting at the residence of Mr. Saml. T. Kennard, on Thursday next, the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the late incumbent of Saint Peter's Parish, Talbot county, for Pew rent, are respectfully invited to call on Mr. William H. Groome, and settle their respective accounts.

NOTICE.
The Commissioners for Talbot County, will meet on Tuesday the 26th inst.—Teachers who have been employed since the 1st July last, are requested to bring in their accounts certified by the Trustees of their respective schools, up to the 1st of January inst. for settlement.

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Constable's Sale.
By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas, issued by Wm. H. Hayward, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Talbot county, to me directed, one at the suit of Jas. Arringdale, against Joseph Council, one at the suit of Olsson & Hopkins against same, one at the suit of Samuel Mackey against Jos. Council and Wm. Van-lerford, and one other at the suit of McNeal & Robinson against Jos. Council and Peter Todd, I will expose to sale at public auction, for cash, at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, at law and in equity of the said Jos. Council, in and to a house and lot, lying and being in the town of Easton; seized, taken, and will be sold, to satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the debts due to and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
JOS. B. HARRINGTON,
Jan. 16

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership hitherto existing under the firm of McNeill, Beckley & Bell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; persons either indebted to, or having claims against them, are requested to make application to P. R. McNeill, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.
P. R. McNEILLE,
NATHL. BECKLEY,
R. J. BELL,
Philadelphia, Nov. 30th, 1835.

NOTICE.
The Subscribers, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of McNeill & Groves, will continue the wholesale Dry Goods business, at the store formerly occupied by McNeill, Beckley & Bell, No. 15, North Third Street Philadelphia.

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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.

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Blacksmithing.
JOHN RINGROSE
Respectfully informs the public he has taken the shop on Washington street in Easton, heretofore occupied by Richard Spencer, Esq. where by the assistance of a well selected stock of the very best materials in his line, he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the above business at a short notice and on accommodating terms. He deems it useless to say any thing in regard to his workmanship as the public have had a fair trial of it while he carried on for Mr. Spencer; he feels confident the trial of his cast steel axes as well as his other work will give general satisfaction; he also intends keeping a supply of edged tools on hand, such as Axes, Drawing Knives, Chisels, Grubbing Hoes, &c.

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 98 acres, sold in the name of Brook Hall's heirs, August 22d, 1827, for the sum of \$5 00.

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CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.
The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a well selected assortment of

MATERIALS.
In his line of business, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment general and complete, all of which will be manufactured at the shortest notice and on the most pleasing terms.

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REMOVAL.
Miss Elizabeth Mills, MILLINER AND MANTUA-MAKER.

Respectfully returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Talbot and the adjacent counties for the liberal patronage extended to her since she commenced the above business, and assures them that any work in either of the above branches entrusted to her, will be finished in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.

She has removed to a room in her father's dwelling, next door to the late residence of Dr. E. Martin, and opposite to that of Miss Kennard, where she solicits a call from the Ladies.
Easton, Dec. 26

GROCERY, CONFECTIONARY AND VARIETY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, consisting in part as follows:

Candy, Nuts, Raisins, Almonds, Filberts, Pimento, English Walnuts, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, &c.

Together with a variety of TOYS, AND FANCY ARTICLES, Also a good assortment of School Books, Histories, Bibles, Testaments, Ledgers & Day Books, Toy Books, Writing Paper, Slates, Slate Pencils, Ink Stands, Steel Pens, &c.

GROCERIES;
Brown and Leaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Cheese, Best Firm Butter, Cakes, Sugar Cakes, Jumbles, Ginger Cakes, Segars, Tobacco and Snuff, Powder and Shot, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Those wanting articles in the above line can get them on very accommodating terms at the old stand formerly kept by Mr. Ninde, and lastly by Mr. J. H. McNeal. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

J. FURTHER SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS.
W. B. & 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, Cassimere, Merinos, rose & Point Blankets, Calicoes, &c.

ALSO, Brass Andirons, Shovel & Tongs, CASINGS, STONE & WOOD WARE

AND A FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. AMONG THEM

Old P. Madeira, Old and Pale Sherry, French and Port, Old Cognac Brandy, J. Spirit, O. Rye Whiskey,

Bunch 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, Cheese, Cranberries, &c.

All of which will be offered at a small advance

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIX.

EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1836.

No 5

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY Saturday Morning

Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

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

CONGRESS.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14. The Senate having resumed the consideration of the resolutions moved by Mr. Benton, for the setting apart of the surplus revenue for the defence of the country, the debate thereon was continued as follows:

Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Maryland, said, when these resolutions and inquiries were first presented to the Senate, he regarded them as matters of business, as measures designed to have a bearing upon the great national interests. But his surprise was not greater than the mortification he felt when he found that the whole was made conducive to a vituperative and indecorous attack upon this Senate. Nor were these feelings at all allayed when he heard from the lips of the mover of the resolutions, accompanied with an air of menace, that the accusation thus made should be made known to the People. That what should be made known to the People? That the Senator from Missouri charged the Senate of the United States with faithlessness to their duty—a total disregard of the national security and defence; and that it was owing to their opposition to the grant of three millions, sent in the last night of the session as an amendment to the fortification bill, that the United States have not now a fleet upon the ocean equal to that which he represents as about to be sent from France upon our coast to overawe the councils of the country.

Now, sir, as to this unjust and gross accusation, my reply is, distinctly, that it is wholly unfounded. The history of the proceedings in this matter is as follows:

Before he made any further remarks upon this accusation, &c. the circumstances supposed to lead to it, he would advert to the paper on the table, containing the resolutions and inquiries, and would still continue to treat it as a matter of national concern. If the subject before the Senate is really intended for defence he would endeavor to make it stronger; if a matter of national interest, he wished to make it more national, and if it is designed to be adopted, he flattered himself that the amendment he held in his hand, and which he would read as part of his remarks, will secure it greater strength in the Senate.

Strike out all of the first resolution after the word Resolved, and insert, That the general defence and permanent security of the country are principal objects of the national care, and therefore adequate and liberal specific appropriations from the public revenues ought regularly to be set apart and applied to those purposes.

This amendment, it will be seen has a decided advantage over the resolution designed to be struck out, as it pledges the whole revenue, as far as it can be expended, to the national defence, instead of confining it to a surplus, which, although large now, may not be so ample in future; nor is it fit that the public defence should be measured by surplus revenue. One of the chief objects of appropriation ought to be for defence; this should be made with ample but proper liberality from the public income generally, and not rendered dependent upon casual surplus. Besides, as was well remarked just now by the honorable Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Ewing) we know nothing of surpluses until all the demands of the Government and country are supplied; then, when all demands are supplied as far as can be expended, it seems to be unnecessary further to apply surpluses to any of those purposes.

Besides this, sir, there are other objections to this application of the surplus revenue, not only because it is, and ought to be, made useless by amply providing for all national demands before a surplus is ascertained; but because it interferes with (he knew not if designed) the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) to appropriate the surplus revenue from the public lands to the States, which he believed to be a favorable object with the People in the States; and because it also interferes with a proposition of like import but more extensive introduced by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.)

So far upon the amendment. When the Senator from Missouri, availing himself of his resolutions, commenced his attack upon the Senate, by giving us some account of the French officer who had exchanged friendly salutations with those of our own ships on the ocean, and read an extract from a French journal, stating that a French fleet was to be sent upon our coast too powerful for any that our country could furnish, he repre-

sents this fleet as sent here to menace us, and significantly asks the question, Why is it that we have not a fleet adequate to meet them? which interrogatory he answered significantly for himself, by ascribing it to this Senate—that it is owing to their rejection of the three millions, added to the fortification bill, which was sent to the Senate, without specification, on the last night of the last day of the past session; and this rejection he intimates, was done with a view of preventing the "clothing the nakedness of the land."

Now, sir, if such could have been the design of the Senate, they must have had some motive for this act of treachery, & there must have been some grounds to expect a condition of things when such a design could have been made to be felt, as in case of a war. Let us see how the Senator and his positions agree with each other in sustaining such an accusation. By reference to the proceedings of the Senate of last session, we shall find, that, upon due consideration, the Senate unanimously resolved that it was "inexpedient to adopt any legislative measure in regard to the state of affairs with France." By looking at the history of the proceedings of the other branch of Congress, as now upon record, we find that the House, so late as the 2nd March after a full view of all the despatches sent by the Executive, unanimously decided that the treaty with France should be maintained, and its execution insisted on, and said no more; and we see also that a resolution, "That a contingent preparation ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France," introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in that House, was by that Chairman, on the same day, the 2nd of March, laid upon the table, where it quietly reposed during the short remnant of the session. Stronger proof than this we cannot have as to the unanimous sense of Congress against the probability of any hostile change in our French relations. This, it will be observed, was no party vote—no vote of the administration's friends—no vote of the opposition—but a unanimous vote of every member in each house. By the Senator's own showing, too, the other day, from his French authorities, all was peaceful and harmonious in France—no manifestation of change in our relations; and this state of things he dates as late as the month of April past, some four weeks at least after the adjournment of Congress. How, then, in the midst of these fair prospects of peace, and in contradiction to their own action, and the united action of all Congress, this Senate could have plotted to prevent Congress from "clothing the nakedness of the land," was, he must confess, utterly incomprehensible to him.

Again, sir, suppose these three millions had been voted on the 3d of March last at night, without specification or limit; by what magic could the Senator have transmitted these millions, in the short period of nine months, into ships, equal in number to Admiral M'ckau's fleet, which he represents; as about to be on our coast? Did not the Senator count that fleet at sixty sail; whilst the whole of our own fleet is, in commission, eighteen; in ordinary, twenty; on the stocks, thirteen; constituting an aggregate of fifty-one vessels? Yet the Senator would have converted three millions into sixty ships, with our whole navy thus situated, and in a space of time that would have rendered it a miraculous operation. We have had some evidences from the Senator that he was a second Midas, who turned all he touched into gold; and now we are to presume that he intends to nurse us with another humbug, in a miraculous augmentation of the navy of the United States.

In order that the world may see that there is no evidence before us that the Executive entertained such ideas as those of the Senator, I turn you to the report from the Navy Department, of the 5th December, where we find that less than half a million of dollars is required by that Department to fit out one ship of the line, six frigates, nine smaller vessels, and one steam frigate, for the year 1830; which last steam frigate can be completed, he says, in the course of the year. And from the Secretary of War's report, of the 30th November, we learn, substantially, that new estimates are submitted, because no appropriations for fortifications had been made last year. He further states, that some forts have been completed—others recommended, in continuation of the system of defence; and that a number of our important harbors are either wholly undefended or partially protected; and he then adds, as a system adapted to this condition of the defences, this suggestion, viz. "an adherence to the general plan of defence, and a gradual prosecution of the work as the national finances and other considerations may justify, seem to be demanded by a just regard to the circumstances of the country, as well as by the experience which the events of the last war forced upon us."

Now, sir, according to these reports, we see no such pressing emergency, no such urgent demands as the Senator sets forth. If they had existed last session, when the three millions were asked for, why are they not included in the estimates now, when nothing more is said to be required than the usual appropriations? It is the duty of the Departments, acting under the authority and direction of the President, to make known to Congress full estimates for every specific object which the national interest may demand; and to such applications alone can Congress pay attention.

But, sir, there is another document to which he must call the attention of the Senate—it is the late Executive message, which speaks a language that he was scarcely able to comprehend; or, if he did comprehend it, he regretted it. After stating that loss and inconvenience had been experienced from the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, the message goes on: "This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence, projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation, inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive, in aid of this important object." And why were these Executive views not made known? Am I to understand that they were entertained, and being entertained, that they were to be obeyed, without even the condescension of being made known? It is a pity that such views were kept locked up in the Executive bosom, which were to have come in aid of so important an object. It is to be lamented that they did not burst the bars that confined them, that they might have shed their light here. Such intelligence was wanted; it was asked for. He distinctly remembered that the venerable Senator from Tennessee (Mr. White) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) and probably others, but those two he well remembered, said, each in his place, that if the President would inform the Senate that three millions were wanted for the public service, and would cause to be specified the sums for the respective objects, they were ready to give; and they went further, & said, if the Heads of Departments would say that amount was wanted, and state the sum that was to be applied to each, they were ready to vote it—but the intelligence conveyed at all, it was too closely guarded.

thought proper, have diffused among us all the light that was necessary for the important object so much in accordance with Executive will, yet that light was withheld, though so much & so often requested; the information, so easy to be insured, was not imparted that might have insured the appropriation. And it is for this that we are to be branded by the Senator from Missouri as faithless to our duty and regardless of the nation's security. Yes, sir, if we could have been beguiled and drawn off under such circumstances, and made unfaithful to our duty, we might have merited the reproach of traitors. (A call to order by the Chair.)

Mr. G. proceeded. With our convictions of constitutional duty, I mean, sir, pardon me, I design no imputation on others. Yes, sir, we should have been justly subject to imputation, if, with our convictions and under the circumstances we were placed, we had taken a different course. A sense of duty was imperative; with it there was no compromise.

When time was sufficient throughout the whole session to make known every want of the Government either immediately or contingent, and no call was made but those which were fully supplied; when both Houses of Congress had unanimously concurred in opinion that no further legislative act was necessary in consequence of the state of our relations with France, the only power with which we had any involvement at the time, it does seem strange that, at the last moment of the session, a requisition should have been made for so unusual an amount of money, without any explanation or message, or information that could lead to an understanding of the sudden cause of the requisition, or any specification of the objects to which it was to be applied. The information was requested, yet it was not given, it was not made, but we could not reach it, it was under such circumstances we felt that we could not grant away the public money, and we refused to do so.

From the N. York Journal of Commerce January 20

LETTER OF THE DUKE DE BROGLIE TO M. PAGEOT.

Late U. S. Charge d'Affaires of France at Washington.

... I am glad to see that you have taken a copy of the same, and that you have subsequently refused to receive a copy on the same ground, though it was so communicated by M. Pageot by express authority from his government, contained in the Document itself.

Translated for the Journal of Commerce.

PARIS, 17th June, 1835. Sir,—There no longer exists on our part any obstacle to the entire accomplishment of the treaty concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, between France and the United States. The project of law relative to the indemnities reciprocally stipulated in that treaty, after having successively passed the two Chambers, has received the royal sanction.

I say on our part; for every thing now depends on the government of the United States; it belongs to them to remove the only obstacle that still subsists. By virtue of a clause inserted in Art. 1st by the Chamber of Deputies, the French government must defer making the payments agreed upon, until that of the U. States shall have explained the true meaning and real purport of divers passages inserted by the President of the U. States in this Message, at the opening of the last session of Congress, &c. at which all France at the first aspect was justly offended.

The government having discovered nothing in that clause at variance with its own sentiments, or the course which it had intended to pursue, the project of law, thus amended on the 13th of April by the Chamber of Deputies, was carried on the 27th to the Chamber of Peers. I herewith annex the *expose* which accompanied it. That document will show you, in a few words, in what light we consider the respective positions of the two countries. I also annex the report of the Committees, presented to the Chamber of Peers, on the 5th of June. You will thereby see how far that House concurred in the opinion of the Chamber of Deputies.

Mr. Livingston has left Paris, without waiting for the vote of the Chamber of Peers, leaving Mr. Barton as Charge d'Affaires. The letter by which he accredited him to the French Government, of the 23rd of April. You will find a copy of it subjoined.

In a note dated 27th, Mr. Livingston assigns as the cause of his departure, the silence observed by the French Government in relation to a previous note of the 18th, in which that Minister, agreeably to orders from his government, demanded the explanation of an expression made use of by Mr. Surrurier in a note he passed to Mr. Forsyth at the time he left. That explanation, sir, we will show ourselves very willing to furnish, if it should be asked for again, when we ourselves shall have received those which we have a right to expect. Annexed are copies of the two notes of the 18th and 27th.

On the 26th, Mr. Livingston had addressed to me a third note of great length, in which, whilst he forbears making allusion to the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies, he fully enters into its principle and probable consequences, as you may ascertain by reading that paper. As long as the amendment was but a simple project, the initiative of which did not even belong to the government, I thought proper to abstain from entering into any controversy on this subject with the Minister of a foreign government. Now that that project has become a law by the concurrence of the two Chambers and the sanction of the King, it is my duty to justify it against objections which are utterly groundless.

I shall first recall a few facts. The project of law relative to the execution of the Treaty signed on the 4th July 1831, had been presented three times to the Chamber of Deputies, viz. the 6th of April, 1833; the 11th of June of the same year; and the 13th of January of the year following, when it was rejected by a majority of 8 votes on the 1st of April 1834.

The news of its rejection was known at Washington on the 6th of May, through a packet which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th of April.

On the 4th of June, Mr. Serrurier informed the Secretary of State, that the King's government had determined to present anew the project of law at the next session of the Chambers. The loss of the bill having occasioned the resignation of the Minister who had signed it, and this circumstance having caused different changes in the Cabinet, the Government could not definitely adopt that determination until the 8th of April. The big *Le Cuirassier*, bearer of new instructions to Mr. Serrurier, had moreover met with a long and stormy passage.

At the express request of Mr. McLean, then Secretary of State, Mr. Serrurier communicated, the next day, in writing, the declaration which he had already made verbally. His note is dated the 5th of June.

The reply of Mr. McLean is of the 27th. In this reply, Mr. McLean states in express terms, in the name of his Government, that the President of the U. States would rely on the assurances

of the French Charge d'Affaires, and will wait until he receives the confidence for the appeal that is to be made to the new Chamber.

Mr. Serrurier, in his note of the 5th of June, had incidentally observed that it was the intention of the French Government to present again the rejected law at an early period as our Constitution would permit. That intention was real, our desire was sincere; but it naturally followed from the very nature and terms of the engagement, that it referred to no particular and fixed period, that was left dependent either upon the different exigencies of our internal situation, or upon the object, which both governments were equally anxious to attain.

In the month of August, the Chambers were assembled, but merely for form, and for the sole purpose of complying with the provisions of the 42d article of the Charter. No project of law was either presented or discussed.

Mr. Livingston at Paris, and the President of the United States at Washington, having seemed to regret that the opportunity of this accidental meeting had not been embraced to place again before the Chambers the project of law relative to the Treaty of the 4th of July, it was easy to make them understand, that in acting with that precipitancy, we would not only have departed from all established usages, but compromised instead of securing, the passage of the law.

The same considerations were very naturally opposed to the request made at a subsequent period by Mr. Livingston, for a special session in the Fall. That Minister must not doubt have urged them with his government, since the latter showed itself entirely convinced of their validity and justice.

The new Secretary of State, Mr. Forsyth, said in the month of October to Mr. Surrurier, The President readily understands why this business has not been taken up at the opening of the Session in August; he can now account for the fact that the demand made by Mr. Livingston of a Special Session in the Fall was declined. Mr. Forsyth, it is true, added that the President could not understand why the convocation of the Chambers had been delayed until the last days of December, instead of the beginning of that month. But that observation falls before the fact, that, by a concurrence of particular circumstances on which it would be useless to dwell, the meeting of the Chambers did in reality take place on the 1st of December.

Nothing consequently could prepare the French Government for the language of the Message sent by the President to Congress. We were aware that that Message would contain a statement of the transactions connected with the treaty of the 4th of July. Mr. Forsyth had on the 19th of November given notice of it to Mr. Serrurier. But Mr. Forsyth had at the same time informed that Minister, that the President would simply

advise Congress to wait for the decision of the Chambers. What must then have been our astonishment when the Message reached this side of the Atlantic! And could it be supposed that the French Government, after having fulfilled the double duty of satisfying its own dignity by recalling its Minister from Washington, and of redeeming the faith of treaties by obtaining from the Chambers the appropriation necessary to the completion of the Convention of the 4th of July; after having tendered to the Minister of the United States his passports; could it be supposed, I repeat, that the French Government would not expect, before it resumed any communication on the subject with the Government of the Union and before it renewed with it the interrupted relation, that the latter would come forward and express itself in terms calculated to dispel the unfortunate interpretations to which the Message had given rise.

Such is in fact and in substance the course which the amendment introduced by the Chamber of Deputies has pointed out to the Government: such is the course which the Government intended to have pursued, even if the law had not made it their duty.

Nevertheless it is against this course, so simple, so reasonable, that Mr. Livingston seems to wish to protest beforehand.

Mr. Livingston fully admits, in his note of the 27th of April, the right of Foreign Governments, to take proper exception to the acts and language of the Government which he represents.

"Should the President," he observes, "by an official executive act affecting a foreign power, or use exceptional language in addressing it, through his Minister or through theirs; should a law be passed injurious to the dignity of another nation, in all these, and other similar cases, a demand for explanation would be respectfully received, and answered in the manner that justice, and a regard to the dignity of the complaining nation, would require."

But he maintains that these principles, the wisdom of which is evident, are not applicable to an act by which the President, sole representative of the nation towards foreign powers, gives to Congress an account of a situation of foreign relations.

The constraint in the details into which he is obliged to enter, of an international concern, and of the measures in relation to them, is essential to the proper performance of this important part of his functions. He must exercise them without having continually before him the fear of offending the susceptibilities of the powers whose conduct he is obliged to notice?

"Were any foreign powers," continues Mr. Livingston, "permitted to scan the communications of the Executive, their complaints, whether real or alleged, would involve the country in continual controversies; for the right being admitted, it would be a duty to exercise it, by demanding a disavowal of every phrase which might seem offensive, and an explanation of every word to which an improper interpretation could be given. The principle therefore, has been adopted, that no foreign power has a right to ask for explanations of any thing that the President, in the exercise of his functions, thinks proper to communicate to Congress, or of any course he may advise them to pursue."

We cannot, sir, admit such a principle. We cannot admit, at least without modification or limit, in an absolute, general and pre-emptory sense. It does not depend upon a nation from the mere fact of its having adapted such or such a form of Government, to acquire with regard to foreign powers, more rights than it would have had, or to arrogate to itself other rights than those which it would have enjoyed under any other form of government.

Nations are free to choose, without any constraint, the Government they please—precisely for this reason, and under this condition, that such a choice concerns them exclusively, and that whatever that choice may be, it cannot affect the rights or injure the legitimate interests of other nations.

Now it is the acknowledged right of every Government, when the legal representative, or when the official organ of another government, expresses himself publicly in reference to it, in language which is deemed offensive, to demand an explanation of it. Such right the Constitution of the United States can neither abolish, modify nor restrict. It is an international right (un droit international).—It suits the people of the United States to divide the power of the Union between a President and a Congress? Be it so. It suits them to oblige the President to give publicly to Congress an account of the state of foreign relations.—Their right is unquestionable. But that the President of the United States, the official organ, the legal representative of the Union towards foreign nations, thereby acquires the right to press himself publicly upon foreign Governments in language offensive to those Governments; that he should, in asserting the liberty, the freedom necessary for such communications, dispense with all reserve in his

THE SALMAGUNDI,
AND NEWS OF THE DAY.
EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1856. While it will furnish its patrons with its leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the humorous and pungent sallies which are daily flung along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wit and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of their sallies of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions on his part will be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to every respect to the preceding one.

The Salmagundi will be printed on large Imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that more than

500 Engravings
will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Circulars, Honours and Writ, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Bazaar of a superior and attractive order, and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit of wit with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successively and profitably along with it.

The terms of the Salmagundi will be two dollars per annum, payable in advance in all cases. No paper will be furnished unless this condition is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be sent at the rate of five dollars per year, by forwarding a five dollar note, postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same price, by forwarding a ten dollar note. The prices that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong enough to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to possess the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest of it will afford most to be had by its arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid.
J. W. WALKER, Publisher, Baltimore, Md.
No. 110, Market St., near the Calvert.

NOTICE.
The Board of the Steam Mill at Easton, Pa., have the pleasure to announce to the public that they are now prepared to receive and grind Wheat, Corn and Rye, &c. and will do so in a manner every Monday and Wednesday, in operation from 8 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock in the afternoon. Every attention will be paid to the wishes and instructions of their customers, and the dispatch of orders. An experienced first-rate miller who can produce satisfactory mill-work, may obtain a desirable situation by application to the superintendent at the mill.

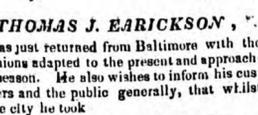
Blacksmithing.
JOHN HINGROSE
Respectfully informs the public he has taken his shop on Washington street in Easton, Pa., and is prepared to do all kinds of smithing, and to repair all kinds of machinery, and to manufacture all kinds of work in the above business at a short notice and on a most satisfactory basis. He deems it useless to say any thing in regard to his workmanship as the public have had a fair trial of it which has carried on for Mr. Spencer, he feels confident that the trial of his cast-steel axes as well as his other work will give general satisfaction. He also intends keeping a supply of edged tools on hand, such as Axes, Drawing Knives, Chisels, Gouges, &c. &c.

He also informs the public that he has in his shop a first-rate horse shoe, and will execute that kind of work with all possible dispatch. A man's warning. He is also prepared to repair all kinds of cast-steel work, and to make new cast-steel axes, and to call and get them to steel.

CAUTION
To Waggoners and Carters.
The Subscriber having had his private road cut up in such a manner, by Carters and Waggoners hauling wood on it, that he finds it most injurious for himself, he therefore offers all Carters, and Waggoners, passing without his permission, special contract or agreement, that he is determined to put the law in force against all offending without respect to persons.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
Oldson & Hopkins
Have just returned from Baltimore, with large and complete assortment of
New Goods
in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

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 from 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.

THE NATIONAL.
At the instance of a number of friends in Congress, and to accommodate their wishes the Publishers of the National Intelligencer propose to issue, during the Session of Congress, a WEEKLY PAPER, to be called THE NATIONAL, to comprise, so far as its limits will admit, the Proceedings and Debates in Congress, and such other selections from the columns of the National Intelligencer as may be deemed interesting or valuable. The publication will be commenced on the first day of January, if a sufficient number of copies be ordered to justify the experiment being made by that time. It will be published six months or longer, if the session continue longer, the price for the whole term will be as follows: For five copies, or more, one dollar each. For single subscriptions, to be sent by mail, one dollar and a half each.

NOTICE.
The subscriber hereby forwards all persons from hunting with dog or gun on his point called Long Point or "Hunt Keep Out" also from gathering sea-weed, or taking off wood, as he is determined to put the law in force against all so offending.

REMOVAL.
The Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has removed his store to the new house, on Washington St. between the Farmers' Bank of Maryland and Easton, and the large brick store occupied by Mr. Wm. Loveday, where he has just opened a fresh supply, and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.
His friends and the public are respectfully invited to give him a call.
MANLOVE HAZEL.
Easton, Dec. 12.

THE GENTLEMAN'S Vade Mecum,
OR
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE COMPANION,
A WEEKLY REPOSITORY OF
Domestic Literature, Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, Grazing, Agriculture, and Various subjects of Interest and Amusement.
INTERPERSED WITH A MULTITUDE OF
Appropriate ENGRAVINGS,
INCLUDING PORTRAITS OF
CELEBRATED WINNERS OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL & NATURAL Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c.

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful, interesting, and instructive.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA.
Has hitherto been issued in volumes of a few pages each—containing the PLAYS, FARCES, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks. Eight volumes constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms of which is \$3 dollars, payable in advance. Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one third, when subscribing for the Modern Acting Drama. An order for four sets will be thankfully received and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note, postage paid. Gentlemen desirous of securing a set of this work, will please to forward their names immediately—the edition, which was a small one, is going off rapidly, and it cannot be republished at the same price.

The American Trotting horse, Edwin Fox
The imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson
The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal by Eclipse
The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.
The American Trotting Horse, Top Galant.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
Munidge: the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.
The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.

The celebrated English horse, Glenagee: A complete treatise on Riding, with fourteen illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises. Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings. Four Engravings, designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.
SPORTING.
Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.
MILITARY UNIFORMS.
The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of Engravings of the different beautiful uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each, furnished by a competent hand. This subject forms a peculiar attraction to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.
A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the dress circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colours and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, Epitomes of News, Places of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American "parting and National Songs, set to music; besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

ACTING DRAMA.
This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1856. It is intended to be published of every Month, or as near the beginning as possible, each No. to consist of 48 pages of letter press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every play or farce which will be published, is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty two Engravings to be added as a Frontispiece to a six dollar set of Distinguished Actors and Actresses. No alterations will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. The publisher pledges himself to see this work equal to interest and superior to any of its kind published, free of all charges. No subscription received unless the terms are complied with. No work of this kind has ever been attempted in the United States, and none is more likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

THE AMERICAN TROTTER AND RACING HORSE.
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SOLOMON BARRETT

Tavern Keeper, Easton, Md.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Washington street, opposite the office of Samuel Hamilton, Jr. Esq. where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize his establishment—(His Bar is well stocked with the choicest liquors and his larder with the best provisions the market will afford—his stables are in good order and well stocked with provender—He has in his employ careful ostlers and he assures the Public nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.
Easton, Jan. 31, 1835
N. B. S. B. will at all times pay the highest market prices for Terrapines, Oysters and Wild Ducks.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from Jacob C. Wilson, one of the subscribers, living near Upper Hunting Creek 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 recollect, 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 recollect, 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

MARYLAND:
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
15th day of December, A. D. 1835
On application of Caleb P. Davis, adm'r of Charles L. Davis, late of Caroline county deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, a paper of his own selection.

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 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.
Elijah McDowell,
mtrc

\$300 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Dutchess 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; 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

Constable's Sale.
By virtue of four writs of venditioni exponas, issued by Wm. H. Hayward, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Talbot county, to me directed, one at the suit of Jas. Aringdale, against Joseph Council, one at the suit of Oldson & Hopkins against Jose. Council and Wm. Vanlerford, and one other at the suit of McNeal & Robinson against Jose Council and Peter Todd, I will expose to sale at public auction, for cash, at the Court house door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 8th day of February next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of said day, all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, at law and in equity of the said Jose. Council, in and to a house and lot, lying and being in the town of Easton; seized, taken, and will be sold, to satisfy the above mentioned writs of venditioni exponas, and the costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by
JOS. B. HARRINGTON,
Jan. 16

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Partnership.
The partnership hitherto existing under the firm of McNeille, Beckley & Bell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; persons either indebted to, or having claims against them, are requested to make application to P. R. McNeille, who is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.
P. R. McNEILLE,
NATHL. BECKLEY,
R. J. BELL.
Philadelphia, Nov. 30th, 1835.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted for the services of the Spring horse ranches 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.

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM 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
Cloth, Cassimeres, Cassimerettes, &c. &c.
He invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to an inspection of his assortment.
Oct. 10 6w (W61)

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, I will dispose of at public sale at my residence near Dover Bridge on Thursday the 4th February next, the personal property of Elizabeth Faulkner, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and three head of Horses.

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
HATS
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 31

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HENRY PRICE,
Oct. 10.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

RAGS WANTED.

The subscribers will give in cash or goods the highest price for good clean Rags which 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
Balt. May 2, 1835.

NEW SADDLERY.
W. M. W. HIGGINS
HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of
SADDLERY.
Consisting in part of the following articles. Hard Saddle Bits and Stirrups, English Bridle Leathers, Gigs, Twigs and Chay Whips, foreign and domestic. Harness of all descriptions kept on hand or made at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Arness of any kind will be repaired at the shortest notice and upon the most accommodating terms
Easton, Sept. 26

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support and encouragement, which they have extended to him in the vic of his business.
Having removed his hat store to the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. L. Jones, as a Clock and Watch-maker's shop, directly opposite to the Saddle-shop of Mr. William W. Higgins, he intends keeping on hand
HATS
which he thinks he can safely warrant to be equal, in faithfulness of workmanship and quality generally, to any manufactured in the State, and will sell on the most accommodating terms.
To country merchants or others, buying to sell again, he will sell, by the dozen, as low as the same quality of hats can be had in a city market.
Furs of all kinds, purchased or taken in exchange, at the highest cash prices.
ENNALLS ROSZELL.
Easton, Jan. 17

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. Firbanks,—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, 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, Grinding stones, Mattoxs, Iron Wedges, Dung forks, &c. &c. Cast-steel axes made and insured.
The public's obdt. servant,
ALEXANDER DODD.
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.

Take Notice.
I hereby forwarn all persons from Hunting with dog or gun on my farm, or crossing the same in any way without leave, as I am determined to put the law in force against all so offending.
MARY CLARE MARTIN.
Jan. 2

TO RENT.
The House and Store now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, next door to the Easton Gazette Office. Apply to the subscriber.
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Dec. 12

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

TAILORING.
The subscriber presents his grateful acknowledgements 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 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 11

For Sale or Rent.
That convenient dwelling situate on Harrison street in the town of Easton, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary Stevens. This house will be rented or sold on very convenient terms. Apply at the Gazette office, or to the subscriber,
THOS. O. MARTIN,
Dec 19th.

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