John Carnes

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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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favored us with general health, with rich rewards in the field of Agriculture and in every branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and extend the various resources which employ the virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Let us trust that, in surveying a scene so flattering to our free institutions, our joint deliberations to preserve them may be crowned with success.

Our Foreign Relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promised to extend those advantages which the principles that regulate our intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the Northeastern Boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweeden and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the Queen of Spain has ratified the Convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens arising since 1819. It is in the course of execution on her part, and a copy of it is now laid before you for such legislation as may be found necessary to enable those interested to derive the benefits of it.

Yielding to the force of circumstances, and to the wise councils of time and experience, that power has finally resolved no longer to occupy the unnatural position in which she stood with the new governments established in this hemisphere. I have the great satisfaction of stating to you that in preparing the way for the restoration of harmony between those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are allied by common interests, profess the same religion, and speak the same language, the U. States have been actively instrumental. Our efforts to effect this good work, will be persevered in while they are deemed useful to the parties, and our entire disinterestedness continues to be felt and understood. The act of Congress to countervail the discriminating duties levied to the prejudice of our navigation, in Cuba and Porto Rico, has been transmitted to the Minister of the *U.* States at Madrid, to be communicated to the government of the Queen. No intelligence of its receipt has yet reached the Department of State

If the present condition of the country permits the government to make a careful and enlarged examination of the true interests of these important portions of its dominions no doubt is entertained that their future intercourse with the U. States will be placed upon a more just, and liberal basis.

The Florida Archives have not yet been selected and delivered. Recent orders have been sent to the agent of the U. States at Havana, to return with all that he can obtain, so that they may be in Washington before the session of the Supreme Court, to be used in the legal questions there pending, to which the government is a party.

Internal tranquility is happily restored to Portugal. The distracted state of the country rendered unavoidable the postponement of a final payment of the just claims of our citizens Our diplomatic relations will be soon resumed, and the long subsisting friendship with that power affords the strongest guarantee that the balance due will receive prompt attention.

The first instalment due under the Convention of Indemnity with the King of the Two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the *U.* States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and pay which would have been neither unnatural nor unexpected, the circumstances cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The treaty of Amity and Commerce between the U. States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the Senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels, and a subsequent absence of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that government, as inconsistent with the powers and instructions given to their minister who negotiated it. This disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which from the ground-work of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maratime law

Our newly established relations with the Sublime Porte promise to be useful to our commerce, and satisfactory in every respect to this government. Our intercourse with the Barbary Powers continues without important change, except that the present political state of Algiers has induced me to terminate the residence there of a salaried consul, and to substitute an ordinary consulate, to remain so long as the place continues in the possession of France. Our first treaty with one of these powers—the Emperor of Morocco—was formed in 1786, and was limited to fifty years. That period has almost expired. *I* shall take measures to renew it with the greater satisfaction as its stipulations are just and liberal, and have been, with mutual fidelity and reciprocal advantage, scrupulously fulfilled.

Intestine dissensions have too frequently occurred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the commerce and distract the governments of most of the nations of this hemisphere, which have separated themselves from Spain. When a firm and permanent understanding with the parent country, shall have produced a formal acknowledgement of their independence, & the idea of danger from that quarter can be no longer entertained, the friends of freedom expect that those countries, so favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice and their devotion to these peaceful arts, the assiduous cultivation of which confers honor upon nations and give value to human life.—In the mean time I confidently hope, that the apprehensions entertained that some of the people of these luxuriant regions may be tempted, in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own capacity for the enjoyment of liberty to commit the too common error of purchasing present repose by bestowing on some favorite leaders the fatal gift of irresponsible power,—will not be realized With all these governments, and with that of Brazil; no unexpected changes in our relations have occurred during the present year. Frequent causes of just complaint have arisen upon the part of the citizens of the U. States,—sometimes from the irregular action of the constituted subordinate authorities of the maratime regions and sometimes from the leaders of partisans of those in arms against the established governments *In* all cases, representations have been, or will be made, and as soon as their political affairs are in a settled position, it is expected that our friendly remonstrances will be followed by adequate redress.

The government of Mexico made known in December last the appointment of Commissioners and a surveyor, on its part to run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary line between its territories and the *U* S., and excused the delay for the reasons anticipated—the prevalence of civil war. The Commissioners and Surveyors not having met within the time stipulated by the treaty, a new arrangement became necessary, and our Charge d'Affairs was instructed, in January last, to negotiate, in Mexico, an article additional to the pre existing treaty. This instruction was acknowledged, and no difficulty was apprehended in the accomplishment of that object. By information just received that additional article to the treaty will be obtained, and transmitted to this country, as soon as it can receive the ratification of the Mexican Congress

The reunion of the three States of New Granada, Venezuela and Equador, forming the Republic of Colombia, seems every day to become more improbable. The Commissioners of the two first are understood to be now negotiating a just division of the obligations contracted by them when united under one government The civil war, in Equador it is believed, has prevented even the appointment of a Commissioner on its part.

I propose, at an early day, to submit in the proper form, the appointment of a diplomatic agent to Venezula. The importance of the commerce of that country to the *U* States, and the large claims of our citizens upon the government, arising before and since the division of Colombia, render it, in my judgement improper longer to delay this step.

Our representatives to Central America, Peru and Brazil, are either at, or on their way to, their respective posts.

From the Argentine Republic, from which a Minister was expected to this government, nothing further has been heard. Occasion has been taken, on the departure of a new Consul to Buenos Ayres, to remind that government, that its long delayed Minister, whose appointment had been made known to us had not arrived.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that this gratifying picture of our Foreign Relations, does not include those with France at this time. It is not possible that any Government and People could be more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with another nation, than are those of the United States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded, as well on the most grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggles for independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. The People of the United States could not, therefore, see without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries—a regret, which would, I am sure, would be greatly aggravated, if there should turn out to be any reasonable ground for attributing such a result to any act of omission or commission on our own part. *I* derive therefore; the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you, that the whole course of this Government, has been characterised by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to make it impossible that our justice & moderation should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer perseverance, on the part of the French Government, in her omission to satisfy the conceded claims of our citizens.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing Government of France between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French Government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not, to a very considerable extent admitted; and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

Deeply sensible of the injuries resulting from this state of things upon the interests & character of both nations, I regarded it as among my first duties to cause one more effort to be made to satisfy France that a just and liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor as to their incontestible validity. The negotiation for this purpose was commenced with the late Government of *France*, and was prosecuted with such success, as to leave no reasonable ground to doubt that a settlement of a character quite as liberal as that which was subsequently made, would have been effected, had not the revolution, by which the negotiation was cut off, taken place. The discussions were resumed with the present government, and the result showed, that we were not wrong in supposing, that an event, by which the two governments were made to approach each other so much nearer in their political principles, and by which the motives for the most liberal and friendly intercourse were so greatly multiplied, could exercise no other than a salutary influence upon the negociation. After the most deliberate and thorough examination of the whole subject, a treaty between the two governments was concluded and signed at Paris on the 4th July 1831, by which it was stipulated, that "the French Government, in order to liberate itself from all reclamations preferred against it by the citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrians, confiscations, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the U. States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules it shall determine; and it was also stipulated on the part of the French Government, that this twenty-five millions of francs should "be paid at Paris in six annual instalments of four millions one hundred & sixty six thousand six hundred & sixty-six francs and sixty six centimes each into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the U. States, to receive it." The first instalment to be paid "at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. To the amount of each of the said instalments interest was to be added at four per centum as also upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid; the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention."

It was also stipulated on the part of the United States, for the purpose of being completely liberated from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, that the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs should be paid the Government of France, in six annual instalments, to be deducted out of the annual sums which France had agreed to pay, interest thereupon being in like manner computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. In addition to this stipulation, important advantages were secured to France by the following article, viz, "The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the U. S.) to wit: six cents for red wines in casks; ten cents for white wines in casks; and twenty two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportions existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the Tariff which went into operation the first of January 1829, shall be maintained, in case the Government of the United States should think proper to diminish these general rates in a new tariff.

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the *U.* S. for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the Treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the long staple cottons of the *U.* S. which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the U. States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on short staple cottons."

This Treaty was duly ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitutions of both countries, and the ratification was exchanged at the City of Washington on the 2d of February, 1832. On account of its commercial stipulations it was, in five days thereafter, laid before the Congress of the U. S., which proceeded to enact such laws favorable to the commerce of France as were necessary to carry it into full execution, and France has, from that period to the present, been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the valuable privileges that were thus secured to her.

The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the U. States having with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always characterized, done every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, counted with the most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French Government.

In this reasonable expectation we have been I regret to inform you, wholly disappointed.—No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the U. S., and the relations between the U S. and that power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

Not only has the French Government been thus wanting in the performance of the stipulations it has so solemnly entered into with the *U.* S., but its omissions have been marked by circumstances which would seem to leave us without satisfactory evidences, that such performance will certainly take place at a future period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 6th April 1832 The French Chambers were then sitting and continued in session until the 21st of that month, and although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of Feb. 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no application was made to the chambers for the required appropriation and in consequence of no appropriation having then been made, the draft of the *U.* S. Government for that instalment, was dishonored by the Minister of Finance, and the *U.* S. thereby involved in much controversy. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 19th Nov. 1832, and continued until the 25th April, 1833.—Notwithstanding the omission to pay the first instalment, had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the *U.* S., and a bill making appropriations to execute it, were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, and only nineteen days before the close of the session. The bill was read and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 26th of April, 1833, and continued until the 26th of June following. A new bill was introduced on the 11th of June, but nothing important was done in relation to it during the session. In the month of April 1833, nearly three years after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds upon which the bill was rejected, are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Although the gross amount of the claims of our citizens is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the Commissioners, sufficient is nevertheless shown to render it absolutely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of the question of damages and interest for the detention. That the settlement involved a sacrifice in this respect was well known at the time—a sacrifice which was cheerfully acquiesced in by the different branches of the Federal Government, whose action upon the treaty was prompted, from a sincere desire to avoid further agitation upon this old and disturbing subject, and in the confident expectation that the friendly relations between the two countries would be improved thereby.

The refusal to make the appropriation; the news of which was received from our Minister in Paris on the 5th day of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French Government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with a recommendation of such ulterior measures as the interest and honor of the country might seem to require.—But with the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national vessel should be forthwith sent out, with instructions to the French Minister to give the most ample explanations of the past, and the strongest assurances for the future. After a long passage, the promised despatch vessel arrived. The pledges given by the French Minister, upon the receipt of his instructions were, that as soon after the election of the new members as the charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them, that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session.—Relying upon these pledges, and not doubting that the acknowledged justice of our claims, the promised exertions of the King and his Cabinet, and above all, that sacred regard for the national faith and honor for which the French character has been so distinguished, would secure an early execution of the treaty in all its parts, I did not deem it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made thro' the Minister of France have not been redeemed. The new Chambers met on the 31st July last and although the subject of fulfilling treaties was alluded to in the speech from the throne, no attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution. The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectations founded upon the assurances given here, for there is no constitutional obstacle to entering into legislative business at the first meeting of the Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chambers, instead of being called to meet at so early a day that the result of their deliberations might be communicated to me, before the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to the 29th of the present month—a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution. To avoid this delay, our Minister in Paris, in virtue of the assurance given by the French Minister in the United States, strongly urged the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without success.

It is proper to remark, however that this refusal has been accompanied with the most positive assurances, on the part of the Executive Government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The Executive branch of this Government has as matters stand exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this Government; and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to await the further action of the French Chambers, no further consideration of the subject will at this session, probably be required at your hands. But, if, from the original delay in asking for an appropriation, from the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked, from the omission to bring the subject before the chambers at their last session, from the fact that, including that session, there have been five different occasions when the appropriation might have been made, and from the delay in convoking the Chambers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, when it was well known that a communication of the whole subject to Congress at the last session, was prevented by assurances that it should be disposed of before its present meeting, you should feel yourselves constrained to doubt whether it be the intention of the French Government in all its branches to carry the treaty into effect, and think that such measures as the occasion may be deemed to call for, should be now adopted, the important question arises what those measures should be.

Our institutions are essentially pacific.—Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations are as much the desire of our government as they are the interest of our people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subject to heavy duties in our ports or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without at the same time in some degree embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pevade every bosom. Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides by every measure adopted by the Government of the United States with the view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the question at issue should be kept thus discumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interest of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfils her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the U. S. ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century, in acknowledging these claims, by treaty, it is not to be tollerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the international code that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the agrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens, or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the Government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her Minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known, in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French Chambers:—Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us.—She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States, to insist on their rights. The Government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged it to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress into their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and to the retributive judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupied in Europe, in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all governments are alike to us. If by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for the result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted the consideration, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary, and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the Executive, as far as he is authorised so to do!

According to the estimate of the Treasury department, the Revenue accruing, from all sources, during the present year, will amount to twenty millions six hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars, which, with the balance remaining in the Treasury on the first, of January last, of eleven millions seven hundred and two thousand nine hundred and five dollars, produces an aggregate of thirty-two millions three hundred and twenty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars. The total expenditure during the year for all objects, including the Public Debt, is estimated at twenty-five millis five hundred and ninety-one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1835, of six millions seven hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars. In this balance, however, will be included about one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of what was heretofore reported by the Department as not effective.

Of former appropriations it is estimated that there will remain unexpended at the close of the year, eight millions two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that of this sum there will not be required more than five millions one hundred and forty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, to accomplish the objects of all the current appropriations. Thus it appears that after satisfying all those appropriations, and after discharging the last item of our Public Debt which will be done on the first of January next there will remain unexpended in the Treasury an effective balance of about four hundred and forty thousand dollars. That such should be the aspect of our finances is highly flattering to the industry and enterprise of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however, to recommend any change for the present in our impost rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them, not being sufficiently tested, to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercourse with foreign powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our Republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience it cannot be doubted, that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power; and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussion relating to the tariff. *It* such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintainance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of Government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures, that are consistant with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation, that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the government, and suggested by the wants of the country. Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy confederacy, new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the Government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow citizens.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the United States. Created for the convenience of the Government, that institution has become the scourge of the People. Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community—its corrupt and partisan loans—its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the President to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of a bill drawn on the French Government, have, through various channels, been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the Bank, through its President, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges, which it had practised upon from the 1st of August, 1833, to the 30th of June, 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this annunciation, amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried was not necessary to the safety of the Bank, & had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the Bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the deposites, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured, for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the people, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and the fortitude to bear the infliction; that the energies of the people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world;

and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our Government, the Bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance; and trade had already found new auxilliaries; so that on the first of October last, the extrordinary spectacle was presented of a National Bank, more than half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distresses brought on the country during the late session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty-one dollars, under pretence of paying damages costs and interest, upon the protested French bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the United States, as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority or law, seize on the public property or money, wherever they can find it, to pay such claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the Treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use, moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in the time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the Bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money, for any purpose whatsoever, which shall not have been first approved by the Representatives of the people and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purpose the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the Government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those Departments, to pay it away without law, or to sanction its payment. According this plain constitutional provision, the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked or an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution, & obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not been technically paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the Treasury, as to take it from the Treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American People, that measures be taken to separate the government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the Constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposites, by appointing other pension agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of Bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the Executive has exerted its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the government and this faithless corporation.

The high handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the Bank of the U. States that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the People, by turning against them the immense power intrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing and happy, in dissension, embarrassment, and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agents—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in popular governments, & to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed authorizing the sale of the public stock; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the Bank in payment of public dues, shall in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the Bank pays to the Treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws connecting the government or its officers with the Bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American People, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a National Bank, far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the Government, the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American People, should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped that thus admonished those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present Bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Republic in any from whatsoever, or under any restriction.

Happily, it is already illustrated that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the Government. The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the Bank of the U. S. was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations; when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress in earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposites in the State Banks, by law.—Although the power now exercised by the Executive Department in this behalf; is only such as was uniformly exerted through every Administration from the origin of the Government up to the establishment of the present Bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore ought to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what places the Treasurer shall keep the moneys in the Treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the Executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those institutions—which, being thus free from Executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the national authorities they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the Bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

The progress of our Gold Comage is creditable to the officers of the Mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and protable Currency which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of the want of a general paper currency, should the State Banks be incapable of furnishing it. Those institutions have already shown themselves competent to purchase and furnish domestic exchange for the convenience of trade, at reasonable rates, and not a doubt is entertained that in a short period, all the wants of the country in bank accommodations and exchange, will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the Bank of the United States. If the several States shall be induced gradually to reform their banking systems, and prohibit the issue of all small notes, we shall in a few years have a currency as sound, and as little liable to fluctuation as any other commercial country.

The Report of the Secretary of War, together with the accompanying documents from the several bureaux of that Department, will exhibit the situation of the various objects committed to its administration.

No event has occurred since your last session rendering necessary any movements of the Army, with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons into the territory of the wandering and predatory tribes inhabiting the western frontier and living adjacent to the Mexican boundary. These tribes have been known to us principally by their attacks upon our own citizens and upon other Indians entitled to the protection of the United States It became necessary for the peace of the frontiers to check these habitual inroads, and I am happy to inform you that the object has been effected without the commission of any act of hostility. Col. Dodge and the troops under his command, have acted with equal firmness and humanity, and an arrangement has been made which those Indians, which it is hoped will assure their permanent pacific relations with the United States and the other tribes of Indians upon that border. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness in that quarter has deprived the country of a number of valuable lives, and particularly that General Leavenworth, an officer, well known and esteemed for his gallant services in the late war, and for his subsequent good conduct, has fallen a victim to his zeal and exertions in the discharge of his duty.

The Army is in a high state of discipline. Its moral condition, so far as that is known here, is good, and the various branches of the public service are carefully attended to. It is amply sufficient, under its present organization, for providing the necessary garrisons for the sea-board and for the defence of the internal frontier, and also for preserving the elements of military knowledge, and for keeping pace with those improvements which modern experience is continually making. And these objects appear to me to embrace all the legitimate purposes for which a permanent military force should be maintained in our country. The lessons of history teach us its danger, and the tendency which exists to an increase. This can be best met and everted by a just caution on the part of the public itself, and of those who represent them in Congress.

From the duties which devolve on the Engineer department, and upon the Topographical Engineers, a different organizaton seems to be demanded by the public interest, and I recommend the subject to your consideration.

No important change has, during this season, taken place in the condition of the Indians Arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks, and will soon be for the removal of the Seminoles. I regret that the Cherokees, east of the Missippi have not yet determined as a community, to remove. How long the personal causes which have hitherto retarded that ultimately inevitable measure, will continue to operate, I am unable to conjecture. It is certain however, that delay will bring with it accumulated evils, which will render their condition more & more unpleasant. The experience of every year adds to the conviction, that emigration, and that alone, can preserve from destruction the remnant of the tribes yet living among us. The facility with which the necessaries of life are procured, and the treaty stipulations providing aid for the emigrant Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the important concern of education, and their removal from those causes which have heretofore depressed all and destroyed many of the tribes, cannot fail to stimulate their exertions and to reward their industry.

The two laws passed at the last session of Congress on the subject of Indian affairs, have been carried into effect, and detailed instructions for their administration have been given. It will be seen by the estimates for the present session, that a great reduction will take place in the expenditures of the Department in consequence of these laws. And there is reason to believe that their operation will be salutary, and that the colonization of the Indians on the western frontier, together with a judicious system of administration, will still farther reduce the expenses of this branch of the public service, and at the same time promote its usefulness and efficiency.

Circumstances have been recently developed showing the existence of extensive frauds under the various laws granting pensions and gratuities for revolutionary services. It is impossible to estimate the amount which may have been thus fraudulently obtained from the National Treasury. I am satisfied however it has been such as to justify a re-examination of the system, and the adoption of the necessary checks in its administration. All will agree that the services & sufferings of the remnant of our revolutionary bands should be fully compensated. But while this is done, every proper precaution should be taken to prevent the admission of fabricated and fraudulent claims.

In the present mode of proceeding, the attestations and certificates of judicial officers of the various States form a considerable portion of the checks which are interposed against the commission of frauds. These however, have been, and may be, fabricated, and in such a way as to elude detection at the examining offices. And independently of this practical difficulty, it is ascertained that these documents are often loosely granted, sometimes, even blank certificates have been issued; sometimes prepared papers have been signed without inquiry; and in one instance at least, the seal of the court has been within reach of a person most interested in its improper application. It is obvious that, under such circumstances, no severity of administration can check the abuse of the law; and information has, from time to time, been communicated to the Pension Office questioning or denying the right of persons placed on the pension list, to the bounty of the country. Such cautions are always attented to and examined. But a far more general investigation is called for. And I therefore recommend, in conformity with the suggestion of the Secretary of War, that an actual inspection should be made, in each State, into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension.

The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such a scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected, and the public treasury relieved to an amount, I have reason to believe, far greater than has heretofore been suspected. The details of such a plan could be so regulated as to interpose the necessary checks without any burthensome operation upon the pensioners. The object should be two-fold:

1. To look into the original justice of the claims, so far as this can be done under a proper system of regulations, by an examination of the claimants themselves and by inquiring, in the vicinity as their residence, into their history, and into the opinion entertained of their revolutionary services.

2. To ascertain, in all cases, whether the original claimant is living, and this by actual personal inspection.

This measure will if adopted be productive I think of the desired results; and I therefore recommend it to your consideration, with the further suggestion, that all payments should be suspended till the necessary reports are received.

It will be seen by a tabular statement annexed to the documents transmitted to congress that the appropriations for objects connected with the War Department, made at the last session, for the service of the year 1834, excluding the permanent appropriation for the payment of military gratuities under the act of June 7, 1832, the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for arming and equipping the militia, and the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians, which are not annually renewed, amounted to the sum of nine millions three thousand two hundred and sixty one dollars, and that the estimates of appropriation necessary for the same branches of service for the year 1835, amounted to the sum of five millions seven hundred and seventy eight thousand nine hundred and [illegible] four dollars making a difference in the appropriations of the current year over the estimates of appropriations for the next, of three millions two hundred and twenty four thousand two hundred and ninety seven dollars.

The principal causes which have operated at this time to produce this great difference, are shown in the reports and documents, and in the detailed estimates. Some of these causes are accidental and temporary, while others are permanent, and, aided by a just course of administration, may continue to operate beneficially upon the public expenditures.

A just economy, expending where the public service requires, and withholding where it does not, is among the indispensable duties of the Government.

I refer you to the accompanying Report of the Secretary of the Navy, and to the documents with it, for a full view of the operations of that important branch of our service, during the present year. It will be seen that the wisdom and liberality with which Congress have provided for the gradual increase of our Navy material, have been seconded by a corresponding zeal and fidelity on the part of those to whom has been confided the execution of the laws on the subject and that but a short period would be now required to put in commission a force large enough for any exigency into which the country may be thrown.

When we reflect upon our position in relation to other nations: it must be apparent; that in the event of conflicts with them, we must look chiefly to our navy for the protection of our national rights. The wide seas which separate us from other governments, must of necessity be the theatre on which an enemy will aim to assail us; and unless we are prepared to meet him on this element, we cannot be said to possess the power requisite to repel or prevent aggressions. We cannot, therefore, watch with too much attention this arm of our defence or cherish with too much care the means by which it can possess the necessary efficiency and extension. To this end our policy has been heretofore wisely directed to the constant employment of a force sufficient to guard our commerce, and to the rapid accumulation of the materials which are necessary to repair our vessels and construct with ease such new ones as may be required in a state of war.

In accordance with this policy, I recommend to your consideration the erection of the additional Dry Dock described by the Secretary of the Navy, and also the construction of the Steam Batteries to which he has referred, for the purpose of testing their efficacy as auxiliaries to the sytem of defence now in use.

The Report of the Postmaster General, herewith submitted, exhibits the condition and prospects of that department. From that document it appears that there was a deficit in the funds of the Department, at the commencement of the present year beyond its available means, of three hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety nine dollars and ninety eight cents, which on the first of July last had been reduced to two hundred and sixty eight thousand ninety-two dollars and seventy four cents. It appears, also that the revenues for the coming year will exceed the expenditures about two hundred and seventy thousand dollars, which with the excess of revenue which will result from the operations of the current half year, may be expected, independently of any increase in the gross amount of postages, to supply the entire deficit before the end of 1835. But as this calculation is based on the gross amount of postages which had accrued within the period embraced by the times of striking the balances, it is obvious that without a progressive increase in the amount of postages, existing retrenchments must be persevered in through the year 1836, that this Department may accumulate a surplus fund sufficient to place it in a condition of perfect ease.

It will be observed that the revenues of the Post Office Department; though they have increased and their amount is above that of any former year, have yet fallen short of the estimates more than a hundred thousand dollars. This is attributed in a great degree to the increase of free letters growing out of the extension and abuse of the franking privilege. There has been a gradual increase in the number of executive offices to which it has been granted, and by an act passed in March 1833, it was extended to Members of Congress throughout the whole year. It is believed that a revision of the laws relative to the franking privilege, with some enactments to enforce more rigidly the restrictions under which it is granted, would operate beneficially to the country, by enabling the Department at an earlier period to restore the mail facilities that have been withdrawn, and to extend them more widely as the growing settlements of the country may require.

To a measure so important to the Government, and so just to our constituents, who ask no exclusive privileges for themselves, and are not willing to concede them to others, I earnestly recommend the serious attention of Congress.

The importance of the Post Office Department, & the magnitude to which it has grown, both in its revenues and in its operations, seem to demand its re-organization by law. The whole of its receipts and disbursements have hitherto been left entirely to Executive control, and individual discretion. The principle is as sound in relation to this as to any other Department of the Government, that as little discretion should be confided to the Executive officer who controls it, as is compatible with its efficiency. It is therefore earnestly recommended that it be organized with an Auditor and Treasurer of its own, appointed by the President and Senate, who shall be branches of the Treasury Department.

Your attention is again respectfully invited to the defect which exists in the judicial system of the U. States. Nothing can be more desirable than the uniform operation of the Federal Judiciary throughout the several States, all of which, standing on the same footing as members of the Union, have equal rights to the advantages and benefits resulting from its laws. This object is not attained by the judicial acts now in force, because they leave one fourth of the States without Circuit Courts

It is undoubtedly the duty of Congress to place all the States on the same footing in this respect: either by the creation of an additional number of associate judges, or by an enlargement of the circuits assigned to those already appointed, so as to include the new States.—Whatever may be the difficulty in a proper organization of the judicial system, so as to secure its efficiency and uniformity in all parts of the Union, and at the same time to avoid such an increase of judges as would encumber the supreme appellate tribunal, it should not be allowed to weigh against the great injustice which the present operation of the system produces.

I trust that I may be also pardoned for renewing the recommendation I have so often submitted to your attention, in regard to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. All the reflection I have been able to bestow upon the subject, increases my conviction that the best interests of the country will be promoted by the adoption of some plan which will secure, in all contingencies, that important right of sovereignty to the direct control of the People.—Could this be attained, and the terms of those officers be limited to a single period of either four or six years, I think our liberties would possess an additional safeguard.

At your last session I called the attention of Congress to the destruction of the public building occupied by the Treasury Department.—As the public interests requires that another building should be erected, with as little delay as possible, it is hoped that the means will be seasonably provided, and that they will be ample enough to authorise such an enlargement and improvement in the plan of the building as will more effectually accommodate the public officers, and secure the public documents deposited in it from the casualities of fire.

I have not been able to satisfy myself that the bill entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river," which was sent to me at the close of your last session, ought to pass, and have therefore withheld from it my approval, and now return it to the Senate, the body in which it originated.

There can be no question connected with the administration of public affairs, more important or more difficult to be satisfactorily dealt with, than that which relates to the rightful authority and proper action of the Federal Government upon the subject of Internal Improvements. To inherent embarrassments have been added others resulting from the course of our legislation concerning it.

I have therefore communicated freely with Congress upon this subject, and in adverting to it again, I cannot refrain from expressing my increased conviction of its extreme importance, as well in regard to its bearing upon the maintainance of the Constitution and the prudent management of the public revenue, as on account of its disturbing effect upon the harmony of the Union.

We are in no danger from violations of the Constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American People upon acts of that character, will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts, which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the Government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our Government has been instituted for the benefit of the people, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error into which even honest minds are too apt to fall.

In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the Federal Constitution was founded. They forgot that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interests and condition of the different States, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the Government might be beneficial and proper in one State, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the States would not consent to make a grant to the Federal Government, of the general and usual powers of Government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate: and they forgot also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established.

In addition to the dangers to the Constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all. I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants it is not surprising that the acts & pretensions of the Federal Government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen upon this subject have related—

1st. To the power of making Internal Improvements within the limits of a State, with the right of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use.

2. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works when carried on by a state or by a company in virtue of State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction, and

3d. To the propriety of appropriation for improvements of a particular class, viz. for light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand-bars, sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbors.

The claims of power for the General Government upon each of these points, certainly present matter of the deepest interest The first is however, of much the greater importance, inasmuch as, in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys common to all, there is superadded to that the conflicting jurisdictions of the respective governments. Federal jurisdiction, at least to the extent I have stated, has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appertenant to the power in question, if that exists by the constitution.

That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the State and Federal Governments in the absence of constitutional provision marking out their respective boundaries, cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the State to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed. The powers exercised by the Federal Government would soon be regarded with jealousy by the State authorities, and originating as they must from implication or assumption, it would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptations to the assumption of powers incompatible with State sovereignty, would be increased, and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consolidation greatly weakened.

The officers and agents of the General Government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with state concerns; and if they did, they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions and consequent irritations would spring up—that harmony which should ever exist between the General Government and each member of the Confederacy, would be frequently interrupted—a spirit of contention would be engendered—and the dangers of division greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know, that notwithstanding these grave objections, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the Federal Government in works of Internal Improvement, prevailed in the highest degree, during the first session of the first Congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the U. States for stock in the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company, passed the two Houses, there had been reported, by the Committees of Internal Improvements, bills containing appropriations for such objects, exclusive of those for the Cumberland road, and for harbors and light houses, to the amount of about one hundred and six millions of dollars.

In this amount was included authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this Government In addition to these projects which had been presented to the two Houses, under the sanction and recommendation of their respective Committees on Internal Improvements, there were then still pending before the committees, and in memorial to Congress, presented, but not referred, different projects for works of a similar character, the expense of which cannot be estimated with certainty, but must have exceeded one hundred millions of dollars.

Regarding the bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company as the entering wedge of a system, which, however weak at first, might soon become strong enough to rive the bands of the Union asunder, and believing that if its passage was acquiesced in by the Executive and the people, there would no longer be any limitation upon the authority of the General Government in respect to the appropriation of money for such objects, I deemed it an imperative duty to withhold from it the Executive approval. Although from the obviously local character of that work, I might well have contented myself with a refusal to approve the bill upon that ground, yet, sensible of the vital importance of the subject, and anxious that my views and opinions in regard to the whole matter, should be fully understood by Congress, and by my constituents, I felt it my duty to go further.

I therefore embraced that early occasion to apprize Congress, that, in my opinion, the constitution did not confer upon it the power to authorize the construction of ordinary roads and canals within the limits of a State, and to say respectfully, that no bill admitting such a power could receive my official sanction. I did so in the confident expectation that the speedy settlement of the public mind upon the whole subject would be greatly facilitated by the difference between the two Houses and myself, and that the harmonious action of the several Departments of the Federal Government in regard to it, would be ultimately secured.

So far at least as it regards this branch of the subject, my best hopes have been realized. Nearly four years have elapsed, and several sessions of congress have intervened, and no attempt, within my recollection, has been made to induce congress to exercise this power. The applications for the construction of roads and canals which were formerly multiplied upon your files, are no longer presented; and we have good reason to infer that the current of public sentiment has become so decided against the pretension as effectually to discourage its re-assertion. So thinking, I derive the greatest satisfaction from the conviction, that thus much at least has been secured upon this important and embarrassing subject.

From attempts to appropriate the national funds to objects which are confessedly of a local character, we cannot, I trust, have anything further to apprehend. My views in regard to the expediency of making appropriations for works which are claimed to be of a national character, and prosecuted under State authority, assuming that Congress have the right to do so, were stated in my annual message to Congress in 1830 and also in that containing my objections to the Maysville Road bill.

So thoroughly convinced am I, that no such appropriations ought to be made by congress, until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject, and so essential do I regard the point to the highest interests of our country that I could not consider myself as discharging my duty to my constituents in giving the Executive sanction to any bill containing such an appropriation

If the People of the U. States desire that the public Treasury shall be resorted to for the means to prosecute such works, they will assure us that it is not surprising that the acts & pretensions of the Federal Government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen upon this subject have related—

1st. To the power of making Internal Improvements within the limits of a State, with the right of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use.

2. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works when carried on by a state or by a company in virtue of State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction, and

3d. To the propriety of appropriation for improvements of a particular class, viz. for light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand-bars, sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbors.

The claims of power for the General Government upon each of these points, certainly present matter of the deepest interest The first is however, of much the greater importance, inasmuch as, in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys common to all, there is superadded to that the conflicting jurisdictions of the respective governments. Federal jurisdiction, at least to the extent I have stated, has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appertenant to the power in question, if that exists by the constitution.

That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the State and Federal Governments in the absence of constitutional provision marking out their respective boundaries, cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the State to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed. The powers exercised by the Federal Government would soon be regarded with jealousy by the State authorities, and originating as they must from implication or assumption, it would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptations to the assumption of powers incompatible with State sovereignty, would be increased, and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consolidation greatly weakened.

The officers and agents of the General Government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with state concerns; and if they did, they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions and consequent irritations would spring up—that harmony which should ever exist between the General Government and each member of the Confederacy, would be frequently interrupted—a spirit of contention would be engendered—and the dangers of division greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know, that notwithstanding these grave objections, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the Federal Government in works of Internal Improvement, prevailed in the highest degree, during the first session of the first Congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the U. States for stock in the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company, passed the two Houses, there had been reported, by the Committees of Internal Improvements, bills containing appropriations for such objects, exclusive of those for the Cumberland road, and for harbors and light houses, to the amount of about one hundred and six millions of dollars.

In this amount was included authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this Government In addition to these projects which had been presented to the two Houses, under the sanction and recommendation of their respective Committees on Internal Improvements, there were then still pending before the committees, and in memorial to Congress, presented, but not referred, different projects for works of a similar character, the expense of which cannot be estimated with certainty, but must have exceeded one hundred millions of dollars.

Regarding the bill authorising a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company as the entering wedge of a system, which, however weak at first, might soon become strong enough to rive the bands of the Union asunder, and believing that if its passage was acquiesced in by the Executive and the people, there would no longer be any limitation upon the authority of the General Government in respect to the appropriation of money for such objects, I deemed it an imperative duty to withhold from it the Executive approval. Although from the obviously local character of that work, I might well have contented myself with a refusal to approve the bill upon that ground, yet, sensible of the vital importance of the subject, and anxious that my views and opinions in regard to the whole matter, should be fully understood by Congress, and by my constituents, I felt it my duty to go further.

I therefore embraced that early occasion to apprize Congress, that, in my opinion, the constitution did not confer upon it the power to authorize the construction of ordinary roads and canals within the limits of a State, and to say respectfully, that no bill admitting such a power could receive my official sanction. I did so in the confident expectation that the speedy settlement of the public mind upon the whole subject would be greatly facilitated by the difference between the two Houses and myself, and that the harmonious action of the several Departments of the Federal Government in regard to it, would be ultimately secured.

So far at least as it regards this branch of the subject, my best hopes have been realized. Nearly four years have elapsed, and several sessions of congress have intervened, and no attempt, within my recollection, has been made to induce congress to exercise this power. The applications for the construction of roads and canals which were formerly multiplied upon your files, are no longer presented; and we have good reason to infer that the current of public sentiment has become so decided against the pretension as effectually to discourage its re-assertion. So thinking, I derive the greatest satisfaction from the conviction, that thus much at least has been secured upon this important and embarrassing subject.

From attempts to appropriate the national funds to objects which are confessedly of a local character, we cannot, I trust, have anything further to apprehend. My views in regard to the expediency of making appropriations for works which are claimed to be of a national character, and prosecuted under State authority, assuming that Congress have the right to do so, were stated in my annual message to Congress in 1830 and also in that containing my objections to the Maysville Road bill.

So thoroughly convinced am I, that no such appropriations ought to be made by congress, until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject, and so essential do I regard the point to the highest interests of our country that I could not consider myself as discharging my duty to my constituents in giving the Executive sanction to any bill containing such an appropriation

If the People of the U. States desire that the public Treasury shall be resorted to for the means to prosecute such works, they will [illegible] occur to an amendment of the constitution prescribing a rule by which the national character of the works is to be tested, and by which the greatest practical equality of benefits may be secured to each member of the confederacy —The effects of such a regulation would be most salutary in preventing unprofitable expenditures, in securing our legislation from the pernicious consequences of a scramble for the favors of Government, & in repressing the spirit of discontent which must inevitably arise from an unequal distribution of treasures which belonging alike to all.

There is another class of appropriations for what may be called without impropriety, Internal Improvements which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their objects the improvement of our harbours, the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facility and security of our foreign commerce The grounds upon which I distinguish appropriations of this character from others, have already been stated to Congress. I will now out add that at the first session of Congress under the new constitution it was provided by law, that all expenses which should accrue from & after the 15th day of August 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers erected, placed or sunk before the passage of the act, within any inlet, harbor or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation there f easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the U. States, and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, with the approbation of the President, for re-building when necessary and keeping in good repair the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several States, and for furnishing them with supplies. Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute.—As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our seaboard, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures, to the erection of light house; the placing planting and sinking of buoys, beacons and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbors upon our great lakes, as well as on the seaboard.

Although I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant & disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the Government of my own conduct by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution; by appropriations for remote and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprized, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinion, could desire

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow citizens in whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done, on this, and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without, in the slightest degree, calling in question the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public treasure

I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them extended to every part of the country.—But I am fully persuaded, if they are not commenced in a proper manner, confined to proper objects, and conducted under authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected The attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and instead of strengthening the bonds of our confederacy, it will only multiply and aggravate the causes of disunion.

ANDREW JACKSON.

December 1, 1834.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 6.

The great length of the President's Message and the absence of the Editor during the week, who was unable to return to his duties until late last night, will account for the barrenness and late appearance of the Gazette to-day.

The citizens of Easton and Talbot county are invited to assemble at the Court House, on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th inst. at half past 3 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting such measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Snow Hill, as may be necessary.

The Hon. John M. Clayton, Senator in Congress from Delaware, has published an address to the people of that State, signifying his intention of resigning his seat in the Senate as soon as the Legislature of the State shall convene.

For the Easton Gazette.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF EASTON.—The late lamentable calamity by fire in the town of Snow Hill, in Worcester, so soon upon the heel of like distress from the same cause in the town of Cumberland in Alleghany, in both of which instances a number of fellow men have been brought to poverty and others to great loss and distress, ought to be an awful warning to the inhabitants of all small Towns in what a perilous and helpless condition they are, without the utmost vigilance both on the part of the inhabitants themselves and on that of their police officers.

In all these Towns the police officers should be daily employed in looking around and examining into every probable cause of disaster, and where serious or probable danger exists the Town Council should instantly make it the object of special attention, and, if necessary, with the aid of the Citizens remove or put down the danger immediately, with prompt energy—this is an official duty, this is the duty of humanity.

The Citizens too of these towns should form themselves into fire companies, with every full preparation of an adequate fire Engine, hose, buckets, ladders—and they ought to be drilled regularly, so that the engine be kept in

good order, and that the citizens may become apt and skillful in the use of the Engine, hose, and buckets—next to want of preparation in an Engine, hose, buckets and ladders, and axes, the thing most to be dreaded is *consternation* on the occurrence of a fire, which renders even preparations useless, and can only be avoided by frequent drilling, so that every man may know his place and the duty he has to perform.

Permit me now to ask, if you my fellow citizens are not equally liable, in every respect to the dreadful calamity that has overwhelmed your fellow beings in Cumberland and Snow Hill—and whether you are in any state of preparation to meet and to resist so awful an occurrence? If not—does not your own good sense, your love of your own interest and comfort, your good feeling for your neighbours all conspire, upon a moments reflection, to prompt you, without the loss of a day more, to make all human preparation against so probable an event, against so distressing a calamity? Let us, I entreat you, take this subject into speedy and serious consideration and act at once without delay—let us be warned of our danger by the afflictions and sufferings of others, and no longer sleep over the perils which surround us and may burst upon us ere the sun again rises, involving us in wretchedness and ruin. Be wise in time.—It is easier and better to guard against evil than to cure it.

A Friendly Warning.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Courier of Nov. 14.

DINNER TO MR WILDE.

AUGUSTA, 10th Nov. 1834.

To the Hon. RICHARD HENRY WILDE:

Dear Sir—A number of your friends in this city are desirous of manifesting in a public manner, their respect for your personal character and their gratitude for your public services. Acting for them, we have the honor to invite you to a Public Dinner, at such time as may suit your convenience,

We are, very respectfully,
Your friends and ob't. serv'ts.
SAMUEL HALE, &c.

Mr. Wilde to the citizens of Augusta, who invited him to a Public Dinner.

MY ESTEEMED FRIENDS:

I thank you for your invitation, and fully appreciate the goodness of heart from which it springs. Permit me to decline it, however, for many reasons, some of which you will find hereafter.

It is doubtless a kind effort to relieve my feelings and your own, by letting me drop gently from the height of my ambition to a private station.

But as my head was never turned by any elevation above my fellow citizens, I do not need an inclined plane to regain my true level. Had I been ever so much lifted up, it is too late to break my fall. The thing's done. It has been somewhat sudden, to be sure, but like Harlequin when he tumbled from the steeple, you may conceive, now it's over, the most disagreeable part of the adventure was not between the weathercock and the pavement.

By the way, if *I* had turned weathercock, the fall might have been avoided. A fair offer was made me, too—there's no denying it; but *I* am too old and stiff to shift my principles with any one's interests or resentments—even my own. I began life a TROUT man and so I expect to end it. *I* have not yet repented of my sturdiness, and should do the same thing over again, in the same way, though perfectly sure of the same consequences.

Let us see what have been my offences. This is as good a time as any for plenary hearing. Being condemned already, it can do nobody any harm to listen; and may help you my good friends to digest your disappointment as well as a speech and a dinner. I am but an indifferent trencher-man, not much of a wine-bibber, and no great hand to sing or say my own praises. If you will spare me the dinner and the wine, I will struggle with the lesser infirmity rather than become obnoxious to the proverb against preaching in one's cups, and you can read what *I* have to say at your leisure, without risk of a headache. Only favor me so far, as to fancy it all said, at the middle of a long table, towards the bottom of the second bottle. This will best excuse the egotism unavoidable on such occasions. Thus *I* shall have had all the advantage of a dinner I did'nt eat, and you of a speech you didn't hear. Neither of us will be a hair the worse, and both will escape part of the pleasantry of our adversaries—you, the suspicion of making merry to hide your chagrin; and *I*, the ridicule of getting a dinner to console me for the loss of a seat.

We shall have another advantage—that of reckoning without our host, as we did before the election.—We shall reckon briefly *too*, as becomes old friends: the account can't be of more than two years' standing.

It is only that long ago since I was in high favor with the people of Georgia, at least as far as favor is indicated by a large vote. As the people can do no wrong, and are presumed to do every thing with due deliberation, it is not to be supposed they have done any thing without a cause, or from a wrong cause. Neither are we permitted to imagine that there was any mistake in the matter—The people never make mistakes. Still less is it allowable to conjecture that they act under delusion produced by those who abuse their confidence. *In* this there would be two indecencies. One in supposing the worthy gentlemen who are the people's friends, would mislead them; the other, that the people can be misled, or indeed led at all. Suppositions truly inadmissible. The cause of my defeat, then, is to be sought for in myself, and in something *I* have said or done within the last two years. Because, at that time, being re-elected by a large majority, it is not lawful to presume me in any manner delinquent; such delinquency implying error in the people re-electing me, and the people never err. Here then, at least, is a point gained. We know where to begin posting our books. What is objected to me in the last two years? Without being sure of having heard, or being able to remember all, let us go through the accusations as far as possible, beginning with the least important, as orators do in their discourses.

"They say that you are not a resident of the State."—If not, I must be very unlucky, having lost my residence here without finding one any where else.—A domicil once gained, I thought, continued until death or removal, and it is certain I had not *removed* on the first Monday in October We won't say anything about my *death* at present; one objection at a time.

All the property I possess is in Georgia, (unless she claims narrower limits than she used to do,) here I have passed two and thirty years of my life, and seen committed to the earth the ashes of more than half my family: here is my house, my brother, my sisters, my children.—How many persons in Georgia can give stronger proof of domicil? "O! but you are never at home, and a representative who does not return to his constituents."

Let us see how this is: going back to our grand era. In the last two years I have been *ten* months engaged in my attendance on the House of Representatives; *nine* months at home in the city of Augusta, or on the Sand Hills, and *five* months travelling, recruiting my health, or endeavoring to gain useful information. That makes *twenty four* months, if there's no fault in my arithmetic. So that I have been at home nearly as much time as *I* have been at Congress, and *nineteen months* out of the *twenty four* have been either at home or engaged in public business, where a man does not lose his domicil. The remaining *five* months have been passed in going to and from the Seat of Government, or travelling elsewhere, examining public institutions, visiting libraries, dock yards, manufactories, &c. &c. I venture to presume five months absence out of twenty four does not deprive a man of his residence: therefore, mine is not lost; consequently I continue to reside here.

It would be as easy for me to prove *I* was alive on the day of election, as it is to prove my residence; but, luckily, no one has yet thought of disputing it. If they had reported me dead, as Bickerstaff did Partridge, it would be in vain for me to deny it. Any political fib will serve, provided it is told only once. I am very much obliged to them, therefore, for permitting me to be alive. To be sure, the most certain method of being thought *right* by all the world to day, is to have died yesterday, yet at last, it may perhaps be better, to live and be deemed *wrong*, than die and be found *right*. Meanwhile my obituary will answer hereafter; that is—if I should ever be a candidate again—a thing out of my mind at present, as you may readily conceive, though it is prudent not to affirm more positively, for fear somebody should say "sour grapes."

Some of my constituents who forgot to vote for me, will no doubt be very much surprised I was at home so long, and unable to conceive how such well informed persons as themselves did not know it.

Nothing can be more natural. A solitary student, who passes more of his time with books than men, is of no sort of consequence, and never assumes any, may be much at home and nobody the wiser.

All who are acquainted with my habits, know I deny myself to no one, and always glad to see any of my fellow citizens, and happy to give them any information or render them any service in my power.

If my means of usefulness are limited, or more do not choose to avail themselves of my good dispositions, it is not my fault.

About the period in question, however if my memory does not fail me, I gave some, for me, extraordinary proofs, not merely of life and residence, but of interest in what was going on. I ate my first and only public dinner, and wrote a long letter on the famous project of the Convention for reforming the representation of the State, by putting all power into a few safe hands. Now of two things one: Either these remarkable events attracted some attention, and then it must be known I was at home, or else they were entirely overlooked, and therefore can't be counted among my faults The paper of the Convention indeed having been crossed by the People, no longer finds any one to acknowledge it.—Did they utterly forget I had previously pronounced it "counterfeit?"

"But remaining at home is not enough You should have shown yourself, made interest, and requested votes."

Now, indeed, you have hit upon a weak point! It can't be concealed.—No defence can be made for me. 'Tis but too true: I have no passion for greetings in the market place, and am not gifted with the eloquence of street corners. What would you have? No man is without his faults. One of mine is an impatience of the arts of popularity.—Believing the nobler study was how to serve the People, rather than how to *please* them, I devoted myself to their service with the sincerest zeal; & though they may not be *well pleased* they have been *well served*, at least to the utmost of my poor ability. Besides, no prior experience had taught me there was a surer "art of pleasing," and, let me add, success could not reconcile me to its practice, nor can defeat induce me to lament the want of it.

I have been accustomed to boast, that with my constituents it was unnecessary. One will boast of something, though it's a bad habit. Yet I was mistaken only in some twenty-five hundred, while twenty-eight thousand voters make good my eulogy.

"Then you had the less to do, and are therefore the more inexcusable."

True. I don't pretend to excuse myself. My plea is only natural incapacity and invincible repugnance for the task. The popularity I prize, is not that which is coursed for, and never lost sight of, like a hare by the *grey hound*. You may quote me the Old Roman. (I don't mean Gen. Jackson,) who sued for the Consulate. It was not by any means the best thing he did, and they preferred Vatinius to him, the greatest scoundrel of his time." If I had canvassed like Cato, I should have been thus much more fortunate than him. Messieurs, the representatives elect, are all honest men, and were no doubt elected by very honest men also There is another consolation. It would be somewhat mortifying to have taken great pains and yet failed to make myself acceptable. As it is the election did not cost me above twenty visits and forty bows, at the rate of two to each visit, which is a very moderate expenditure of civility, even for a defeated candidate. Pass me to some other count in the indictment.

"They say you're a *Nullifier*."

Indeed! Who? Assuredly I was not a Nullifier once. By what magic did *I* become one unknown to myself? Is it reasonable to imagine I changed my creed after the orthodox got possession of the church, & were in full communion with its visible head upon earth, the only infallible expounder of Republican doctrines? St. Martin himself, if he were guilty of such folly, would hardly pass for a conjuror.

But even now in the ranks of the "greatest and best," good and true liegemen sworn—firm believers in every thing (as he construes it) from the Apocrypha of AMOS to the Apocalypse of JOHN, (the Unitsd States' Bank being the beast with seven heads and ten horns) even among such, have been found my unsolicited compurgators, who absolve me of this sin. "Let's own" then, "since it can do no good on earth," that I am not a Nullifier.

"But you are a STATE RIGHTS MAN, and that's as bad. *State Rights* is only *Nullification* in disguise" Patience my friends! let us distinguish. I am guilty of believing that States and individuals have *some* rights: rights secured by the Constitution, and not depending on the pleasure of any President or majority in Congress, any Governor or State Legislature. I believe, moreover, the rights of the States are just such as the people have not granted away, all others being "reserved:" and I hold that in questions of mere private liberty or property, where the construction of the Constitution is drawn into controversy, the *Supreme Court* is the ultimate arbiter; but in questions purely political, tho' involving the true interpretation of that instrument, the Court has no jurisdiction. *I* won't affirm positively, but *I* have my reasons for believing, that this is the opinion of the Court itself. *It* is not yet a crime in the eyes of the *Unionists* to be a *State Rights* man, at least as far as the *Federal Judiciary*. The time is coming, unless the omens deceive me, when it will be a great crime not to be a State Rights man much farther.

Our present Governor, who I presume is to be considered the head of the Union party, proposes to the Legislature, in his late message, to make it highly penal for any inhabitant of this State to bring what is usually called the "Indian Question," before any tribunal of the United States.

That question I understand has already gone there. Unless the Governor and the Vice President, and Secretary of State, can *negotiate* it out of Court, it must be decided. If the decision should happen to be against his Excellency, what shall we do? You can all tell as well as I; so begging pardon for this dull digression, which the Governor led me into, let us talk of something else. "Don't forget the United States Bank." By no means. "How do you reconcile your State Rights doctrine with your support of a Bank?" Because I think the Constitution gives the control of the currency to Congress and forbids it to the States, & the States have no right to violate the Constitution any more than others. The Constitution says "no State shall emit bills of credit." Is a bank bill a bill of credit? Can the State authorise others to do what it cannot do itself? This is the whole question in its smallest compass. It is now before the Supreme Court. 'Tis a *judicial*, not a *political* question—a question of constitutional law, but also of private right.—We will see how they decide it. We will see how the Governor and his party take the decision.

But my good friends, all for *Union* like myself, and like every one else I fancy, as long as they think it can endure or be endured—my good *Union* friends, so solicitous for my *State Rights* consistency, may I venture to catechize through you, that portion of the Union party who are *not* my friends.

Is not your Senator for *a* Bank, not *the* Bank? Yes. And your Ex-Senator, now Secretary of State? Yes. And did not your Governor vote for *the* Bank?—Yes. And are not a large number of yourselves for *a* Bank or *the* Bank?—Yes. Now if you support all these gentlemen who are for *a* Bank, and have been for *the* Bank, in both which respects many of your party agree with them, though they vote against me, I ask, if my political consistency on this point may not be left to the guardianship of my State Rights friends, who pardon if they do not justify me? They *know* that the chief fault of the Bank was, not being a New York-Jackson-Van Buren Bank; and that, by and by, those most clamorous against it, if they find it to their interest, will not hesitate to make another Bank, which, *being* a New York-Jackson-Van Buren Bank, will consequently be a very good one. But on this subject to you, whom I especially address, I need say nothing.—READ YOUR OWN MEMORIAL. On the currency question, *I* appeal to TIME.—SUFFERING and EXPERIENCE will at length do me JUSTICE. WISDOM has already acquitted me. But my rejection on that ground if you choose. I am satisfied. Fifteen lines in my possession, from one whom I will not name or designate, are worth more to me than the seat of any member elect. They contain no promise of any kind, and are not signed by Nic Biddle either Indulge me in this little piece of vanity: it is probably the last with which I shall trouble you.

"But why were you so *imprudent* as to reject the nomination of the Union party?" *I* did not reject it, for they did not nominate me. "But you refuse the pledges they demanded?" My answer was the same to both parties, and has ever been the same to all.—"I prefer relying on the confidence of my fellow citizens, *without distinction*, to procuring the support of particular combinations, by *assurances* that I will *act with them*!" "I will pledge passive obedience and implicit faith to no party, for as yet I have found none which did not at times exact of its members what no honest man ought, and no gentleman can do?" The *confidence* on which *I* rested failed me But at least I escaped pledging myself to the Union party, "*to act with them*" in turning out all the Judges, and my reasons for refusing pledges are just as they were before. The position is undeniable. You will readily concede its truth as to your adversaries. Your adversaries admit it as to you. Each party believes it of the other—and *I* of all Here is my great offence. "No! no! you are against Van Buren as President." *I* am.—Are you for him? I have found scarcely and one here out of office who says yes. "But who are you for, then?" It matters very little. It will not be my duty to vote for you in any event. You have already chosen those who will. If you wish to keep him from getting the electoral vote of Georgia, however, *I*'ll tell you my opinion. HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, is your man.

But this is talking *politics*, and I intended to abstain from them. 'You mean, then, to abjure politics hereafter?" By no means, my friends. There are certain politics I expect to carry with me to my grave. I deem honesty the best policy, though I have not tried both ways. *I* think the *compromise* better than *civil war*, though CLAY made it.—I hold the straightest road to be the shortest. *I reckon two and two for* four; and think Nullification the same thing both sides of Savannah river. *On* the two last points I am not quite certain: if there is any *error*, it will be detected in this enlightened age, when all the world argue, and every one can count five on their fingers.

Let me beg you to keep those opinions to yourselves. It is time I was cured of my mania for reasoning with *power*; and you should be aware there is no disputing with thirty-three thousand voters, who, saving five hundred, all think alike with respect to two tickets of nine members each, presenting at least *seven hundred and twenty nine* distinct questions of comparison and preference, none of them depending on arithmetic or geometry.

If this should happen to leak out through any indiscretion, I trust ten thousand of the thirty (Xenophon's ten thousand—who made the famous retreat—may we see it repeated in our day!) will take me in good part. When a SOVEREIGN turns an old friend into a *subject*, by the *cut* direct, should excuse a joke in return.

I don't quote the anecdote for fear my taste should be thought exotic, or lest some of the ten thousand might suppose I compared them to the most perfect gentleman of his day in Europe, or myself to the King of the Dandies, which would be great presumption. I only mean to hint, it's dangerous jesting with sovereigns, and, accordingly, I shall abstain from it hereafter, intending shortly to be a sovereign myself. Let no one take alarm I don't mean to dethrone Mr. Kendall and usurp "the Government." My purpose is merely to become—voluntarily or involuntarily, as you please—"one of the people," but there will be nothing foreign in my politics, and no danger from them to any one but myself.

And now my good friends, who, by this evidence of your regard and patience, have afforded me an opportunity of pouring out what the wittiest and most indulgent of our adversaries may consider, a little subacidulated bile—since you see I do not need quite so much sympathy as you thought, let me offer you a word or two of consolation in return. Your regrets are, in part at least, for me. Believe me they are unnecessary. Whatever causes of despondence I may have—if I have any—the loss of place can hardly be counted among them I know it is whispered, I seclude myself, and bear defeat badly. Pray don't contradict it. The charity of the world will instantly discover a worse reason for my real or supposed blue devils. *To those who have few thoughts* they can endure, retirement is insufferable. You cannot convince them that any one finds it otherwise. Consider, if you please, however, that public office, with all its care and fame, is either a burthen, or a benefit. If a burthen, I have borne it long enough.—If a benefit, 'tis time some one else should share it. *I* have spent nearly a fifth of my life and fortune in your service. A few years longer might consume the residue of both. My children will profit more by what's left than my country. I do not state the *per contra* of the account. Every body will rate the *honor* I have acquired at what they please. If no greater than our opponents assert, it may be represented by a cipher.

Receive the assurances of my gratitude for all your kindness, and allow me to add to them the good old parting salutation—FAREWELL! GOD BLESS YOU!

RICHARD HENRY WILDE.

Augusta, Nov. 11th 1834.

*Courier. Not the Augusta—Paul Louis

MARRIED

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Daniel White to Miss Ann McMahan, both of this county.

On the same evening by the Rev Mr. Humphriss, Mr. Martin Willis to Miss Ann Coburn, both of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Humphriss, Mr. Levin Blades to Miss Julia Ann Layton, both of St. Michael's, Talbot county.

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. Dec. 3.

Wheat,	$1 00
Rye	68 a 70
Corn, (new)	50 a 52
do. (old)	52 a 54

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting on Thursday next, at "Coler Point," the residence of Horatio L Edmondson, Esq. Punctual attendance is requested. By order,

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec.

dec. 6

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county, will be exposed at public sale, on, *Wednesday* the 17th December inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of William Shehan, late of Talbot county deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP,

and Hogs, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale—on all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—& on all sums of & under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

SUSAN SHEHAN, Adm'rx.
of Wm. Shehan, dec'd.

dec. 6

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Dorchester County Court, and to me directed, in the name and on behalf of William Tiffany, George Tiffany and Henry Tiffany, assignees of Thomas White, against William Vans Murray, I will sell at public sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of December next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at the jail door, in Cambridge, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, three as likely NEGRO MEN as any in this county, by the names of Bob, George and Adam.—The above negroes are taken as the property of the said William Vans Murray, and will be sold to satisfy the above writ of fieri facias and the costs due and to become due.

JOHN G. BELL, Shff.

Dec. 6

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, a very

HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Among which are a handsome variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & CASSINETTS.

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

Easton, Sept. 27th 1834. [W

CATTLE

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

Nov. 29 4t

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the Houses and lots in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine, on Washington street, For terms apply to Wm. Loveday, Merchant in Easton.

Sept. 27.

For Sale or Rent.

A small farm, adjoining the town of Easton Also a lot of about 30 or 40 acres, to be divided into 4 parts, as nearly as possible. If the latter is not previously disposed of, at private sale, it will be offered at public sale on TUESDAY the seventh October. For terms enquire of the Editor.

Sept. 20

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

19th day of September A. D. 1834.

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

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

SEAL.

Test

JAS. PRICE, Regr.
of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Rachel Wilson 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 or to Thomas C. Nicols, his agent on or before the 8th day of August next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of September A D eighteen hundred and thirty four.

BENJAMIN PARROTT, adm'r.
of Rachel Wilson dec'd.

Sept. 20

NEW FALL GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their fall supply of goods, comprising a very general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinetts, Merinoes and Blankets, superior old Godard, brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Tenoriffe Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.

oct. 25 6t

FALL GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKY

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

Choice Fresh Goods,

elected from the latest arrivals, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass, &c &c.

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

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

Easton, Nov. 15

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

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

To rent for the next year the dwelling house and Garden with the privilege of fire wood, at my farm adjoining Perry Hall. A country carpenter would be preferred as a tenant—Also to hire several young negroes of both sexes.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Nov. 29

NOTICE TO GUNNERS.

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

Eliza C. Skinner.

Nov. 29.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to devote his undivided attention to the management and improvement of his Lands in Bailey's and Oxford Necks, offers for sale his real estate in the Chapel district, about 6 miles from Easton, and near the "Old Chapel," consisting of three farms contiguous to each other, viz:

No. 1. The lands of the late James Patton, commonly called the Patton farm, now occupied by Mr Thomas Harwood as tenant, containing near

Three hundred Acres.

No. 2. The lands of the late John Garey, to which is added a small farm purchased of the heirs of the late Parrott Kirby, containing about

Four hundred Acres,

now occupied by Mr. James Vinson as tenant.

No. 3. The farm late the property of Wm. Ferguson, now occupied by Mr. J. Whitby as tenant, containing upwards of

Two hundred Acres.

No. 4. The undivided moiety of a farm adjoining the lands of Thomas Henrix, now occupied by Mr. Warner as tenant, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres,

No. 5. A Lot of WOOD LAND, part of the estate of the late James Nabb, adjoining the Methodist meeting house, containing 41 1-4 acres, well covered with white and red oak wood and timber.

Also, the following property in the town of Easton,

No. 1.

A house, yard & garden,

on which is a Black-Smith's shop, Carpenter's shop, meat-house and table, fronting on Port and West streets, formerly the property of Mrs Bell.

No. 2.

A house and garden

adjoining the above formerly the property of Isaac Atkinson.

No. 3.

A house and garden

on the corner of Port and West sts. now in the occupation of Mr. David Kirby as tenant.

No. 4.

A house and Lot

on Washington street, running through to West street, between the property of Dr. Theodore Denny and Dr. S. M. Jenkins.

No. 5.

The two-story house

on South and Washington streets, the lower story now occupied as a Female Academy, and the upper story as the Lodge of the "Independent Odd Fellows."

No. 6.

The house and garden

now occupied by Mr. James Smith fronting on South Street.

No. 7.

The House & Garden

adjoining the above, now occupied by Mr. John W. Blake.

No. 8.

A House and Lot

adjoining No. 7, now occupied by Mr. Edward Hale. The above Town property is situated in the most healthy and pleasant parts of Easton. The whole or any part of the above property will be sold on a liberal credit and on accommodating terms

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, Nov. 15

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

POETRY.

WRITTEN IN THE SAND.

In merry boyhood there was one
Who shared my youthful heart;
We swore no fortune and no fate
Our destinies should part.
But as we twain to manhood grew,
Time broke that golden band,
And proved that mutual oath of ours
Was written in the sand.

Youth brought with it a gayer dream,
A fond and loving one
Smiled on me, "till love's tie" seemed wound
Too fast to be undone?
Faithful 'till death we pledged ourselves
With willing heart and hand;
We lived to know that plighted vow
Was written in the sand.

AMBITION whispered me to trust
His promised path to fame,
And with devotion I essayed
To play his desperate game:
What gained I, but the blasting fire
My own wild hopes had fanned?
Alas, the promise I pursued
Was written in the sand.

WEALTH tempted me with golden hoards?
Her proffers were to me
Like green and sunny isles to those
Lond tossed upon the sea:
I grasped at gain, and day by day
New schemes of profit planned,
The luring phantom proved at last
A writing in the sand.

A crafty FRIEND in joyous guise,
Upon my sorrows stole,
And with a mad persuasion urged
The pleasures of the bowl:
I listened—wo betide the hour!
'Till friendless, doomed and bann'd,
saw the mocking demon's words
Were written in the sand.

From the United States Gazette

WINTER HAS COME.

Bright Summer rest,
Take thy repose, season of sunny hours,
Sink 'mid the fragrance of thy fading flowers
On Autumns breast.

Winter is here,
In its bright dazzling robes, and pure array,
Hither it bends its wild triumphing way,
King of the year.

It sweeps along,
Crushing bright flowers down to their mother earth,
Spreading o'er hill and dale, untimely death;
Hushing the song

Of the wild Bird,
That its clear warbling throat no more may tell
Of Summer's blossoms, and its music's swell,
No more is heard.

Still is the hum
Of the gay insects and the labouring Bees,
Leafless and withering are the forest trees,
Winter has come.

Season of snow,
We hail thee, emblem of our mortal life,
Storm clouds, and sunshine, happiness and strife,
Bright joy and woe.

From regions cold,
Hoarse, hollow murmurings swell the midnight gale,
Affrighted nature hears the coming wail,
And in the fold

(To 'scape its wrath)
Of the once blooming but now faded wreaths,
Fill'd with the balmy breath dead spring bequeaths,
Drops on her path.

Then let her rest
In soft repose, season of sunny hours,
Amid the fragrance of her perish'd flowers,
On Autumn's breast.
And the last hum
Of the fond Bird, shall be a requiem deep,
Ere the wild blast, shall say with rushing sweep,
Winter has come.

C. H. W.

Great Literary Enterprise

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

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

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

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

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

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

Extracts from the original Prospectus.

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

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

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

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes; which are sold at $1.25 to $1 50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied *at their own homes* with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for *Five Dollars.*

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

The price is FIVE DOLLARS for fifty two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞*Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. *Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4.00, by uniting in their remittances.*

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

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

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

Companion to Waldie's Library.

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

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

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

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

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

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

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

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

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

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and *postage*, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines *ever attempted* in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the 'Library' itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

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

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

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

ADAM WADIE.
Nov. 8 4t

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

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Queen Ann's County, sometime in the month of July or August last, as a runaway, a negro boy named
BILL.
he is about fourteen or fifteen years of age, black complexion, four feet nine and three fourths inches high, had on when committed a pair of linen trowsers and shirt. He says he belongs to Mrs Margaret Goldsborough, of Talbot county, Maryland. The owner (if any) of the above described negro boy, is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.
THOMAS H. FORD, Sheriff,
Queen Ann's county.
Oct. 18 8t
The Baltimore Patriot and National Intelligencer will copy the above once a week for eight weeks, and forward their bills to this office for collection.

OFFICERS' FEES.
ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on *executions*, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again LOOK OUT!
JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.
July 26 tf

MARYLAND,
Caroline County Orphans' Court,
October Term A. D. 1834.
On application of Curtis Davis, Administrator of Washington 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 & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court, of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 14th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.
SEAL
Test WILLIAM 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 Washington Davis, late of Caroline 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 8th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 14th day of October A. D eighteen hundred and thirty four.
CURTIS DAVIS, Adm'r.
of Washington Davis, dec'd.
Oct. 25

20 Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, some time in November 1833, a negro girl who calls herself

EMELINE
about 12, or 13 years of age—I purchased her out of the estate of the late Thomas Bullen, Esq. of Talbot County, for a term of years—Whoever will take up said runaway and deliver her to me in Baltimore, free of expense, shall receive the above reward.
James Wilson.
Oct. 25 5t

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

HENRY BROOKS,
he is about twenty years of age, has a scar on the left side of his breast near the collar bone, and one on the left shoulder; flat nose, and has lost his left eye tooth, no other perceptible marks. Had on when committed, a black cloth coat, cotton pantaloons, and a black fur hat; says he is free, and last from Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.
MAHLON TALBOTT, Shff.
of Frederick county, Md
aug. 23 8w

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

JACOB,
of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holydays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.
ROB'T. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county.
Eastern Shore of Mary
May 27

John Batty

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVII — EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1834. — NO. 50.

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.

Selections from late Foreign Journals received at the National Gazette Office.

PHYSIOGNOMIES AT PARIS.—*By an Amateur.*—A gaming house, vulgarly called by another name, was my elysium—not from a love of play, but from the luxury of watching the play of physiognomies. Like Van Scalpel, *I* rioted in witnessing the cuttings-up perpetrated in those dens of moral slaughter. I am not unvocationally cruel, by any means, but the swift mutations of the table, and the consequent mutilations of the purse, furnished me with "food for powder," by calling up continual myriads of mental spirits, fiendish and foul, from the "vasty deep" of that Proteus abyss—the human heart. What exquisite variations of passion were offered to my favorite study at every turn of the card & throw of the die! What a delightful choice of agonies had I to cull from, during the progress of my truly philanthropic pursuit in dissecting the miseries of the few for the advantage of the many!

'The gamester! care sits on his haggard brow,
And horrid thought; methinks *I* see him now!
Suspense and frenzy rolling in his eye,
With trembling hand he throws the variant die;
Wife, child, fame, fortune, hang upon the cast;
He loses: keen repentance comes at last,
Too late; its rending pangs he cannot bear;
He dies—a self destroyer in despair!"

From the gaming house to the morgue it is but a single step. Alas, poor L—g—y! in the year 1818 he stept out of a three-pair-o'-stairs window; *I* saw him lying dead at the Morgue, extended on the damp cold stone, where many a similar victim of the demon-vice had been exhibited before him. In less than five years he had lost a fortune of twenty thousand pounds, crushed the heart of his young and fair wife, and stooped to borrow of his former menials, for the sake of indulging his incurable, propensity for play. When he first came to Paris he possessed one of the noblest physiognomies I had ever analysed; but months before his suicide it was impossible to look at his altered traits without disgust, and shuddering, and fear. What a host of victims passed before my professional eyes during the period *I* walked those hospitals, or rather those maisons of madmen, and incurables! I only recollect a single instance amongst my own countrymen, at least of one who had resolution enough to withdraw himself at the "eleventh hour," with the remaining fourth of his fortune in his pocket: and he was a gallant officer with a wooden leg He had entered the notorious Golgotha, a place of skulls, yclept Frascati, with a full and fell determination to recover all, or lose all.—His whole pecuniary resources were desperately staked on a single chance; in turning the cards the odds were a hundred to one against him;—till, at length the very last card of the opposite column produced an equal number, by which he neither lost nor won. To snatch up his money from the fatal table—to rush out of the infamous den—and from thence to the retirement of his own room, was but the affair of a moment. He there took a solemn oath never again even to display his physiognomy in a *maison de jue*: he has kept his word and his money too. There is still vegetating here the shadow of an Englishman, who once was the pride of the Rue de la Paix, and is now confined in a sort of madhouse near Paris, from the effects of rouge et noir; I understand that his only amusement is still in pricking on paper ideal martingales. "Who's e'er been at Paris but must needs" have heard of S———. Within the last eighteen years he has paid booty to all the tables to the amount of five hundred thousand pounds sterling, ethical reader; and though they have played booty with him to such a prodigious amount, his propensical physiogomy is seldom absent from the inverted Waterloo of his wealth—Frascati, which insatiable whirlpool still sucks in a "pretty considerable portion" of his little annuity of fifteen hundred francs, or tenpennies, per annum. It is painful to see that tall venerable form curbed almost double, less by age than by the deteriorating results of PLAY. I might prolong the list to a painful extent. D–i–s, the son of a baronet, the gentleman *par excellence*, an officer of the King of England's palace, with a fortune of forty thousand pounds sterling, became a punter at rouge et noir, to which destructive infatuation he first lost his property then surreptiously sold the entire pecuniary resources of his aged mother & his sister; afterwards committed a forgery on a London banker, and only escaped from prison and an ignominious death, by a successful and expensive stratagem, to further which his injured relations stripped themselves bare of every thing.

He is now a common porter in America. Ha–l–n, the once rich and prosperous printer, of U——, who proscribed as an outlaw-bankrupt, fled to Paris, with his amiable wife and interesting family. H——'s father-in-law, the celebrated engraver, H———, allowed the exiles a sufficient income to live respectably, but such was the *frenzy* of H–l–n for the gaming table, that he was miserable, when on festival days the houses were shut up, or the hours of play contracted After having abused the confidence of the venerable Madame la Baronne de R——, for a good round sum, and raising the wind from petty tradesmen, and all within gripe, he took French leave, & is still living, or rather starving, in America. The reverend author of the Lacon's eccentric and gaming habits are well known; and though he was lucky in regard to winning, yet his impure gains led to ruin and suicide. I shall only refer to his comportment in Paris. Colton arrived in this country from the United States, whither he had secretly fled to "hide his diminished head" from the pursuits of his creditors. His habits were of the most eccentrically irregular order; now he practised as a horse dealer, then figured as a wine-merchant; then again, as a picture dealer, in which last commerce, he ship-wrecked nearly all his hoarded gains. Gifted with a wonderful memory—always ready with an apt and ample store of anecdotes—full of classical and poetical talent, his supreme delight was to shine king of low company; avaricious, and distrustful of every body, he was often the dupe of his thirst of making money by loans to needy persons, either on effects or valueless bills, at an immense interest. Feeling himself "fallen from his high esteem" in public opinion, he too frequently had recourse to acts unworthy of his former station in life. & his profession. The gaming tables were his daily haunts, & fortune seemed miraculously to favor him, as an exception to the general rule. He was introduced to that late extraordinary *original*, the Earl of Bridgewater, who after a brief period sent him a *petite* intimation that his absence would be more agreeable than his presence at his lordship's hotel. Colton immediately presented to the valetudinarian earl and by his happy intrepidity of speech, extracted an indemnity from the "old gentleman." The sum thus wrung from the astounded and reverend lord was one hundred pound sterling. The earl at first most reluctantly told his secretary to pay Mr. Colton two thousand francs "Keep your francs," said Colton, "*I* will have none of them. I insist upon one hundred pounds in British money. If your lordship has forgot the *sterling* habits of your native country, I still cherish them, and will not cede a single shilling of my demand." The amount required was handed over to the author of Lacon, by Mr. E. B———, the secretary, the Earl's English solicitor, Mr. S ——— standing by in dumb amazement at Colton's hardy *coup-de maitre*. With this sum, the latter used to boast that he had run into five hundred thousand francs at gaming. The fact is, that he was an immense winner by his desperate play, till he became the terror of all the tables. He used to visit Frascati, carrying a silk handkerchief stuffed with *billets de banqe* and risk the highest stakes with extraordinary luck, and this for many months. Messengers were continually despatched to the head quarters of the farmer general of the tables, to report the progress of the bold and badly dressed Englishman. One day, at 154, Colton had played more moderately than usual; he had nearly realized twenty eight thousand francs at rouge et noir; in passing through the roulette room, he looked at a printed card, threw down ten thousand francs, exclaiming "here goes for my dinner," which by the by, seldom exceeded the price of twenty-five or thirty sous. He lost another, & another & another, similar stake, shared the same fate. 'This won't do,' exclaimed he with perfect *sang froid*, "I must not allow these French *fellows* to floor Lacon" Down went a double stake—the *croupier* raked it up. The determined gambler and his two hangers-on, playing for their patron, trippled the stake and lost; till, besides refunding his winning, Colton had diminished more than half the stock of his *foulard*. Great was the gaiety of the bankers, and a *courier extraordinaire* was despatched to M. Benezet, the Rothschild of the H———s, with a bulletin of the hitherto invincible Englishman's defeat. In the mean time, Lacon had rallied, and scarce had the joyful messenger announced the victory of the firm, when a second breathless, panting *estafette*, and pale as him who "Priam's curtains drew at the dead of night," rushed into the sanctum of the lord of chances, and told him that the tables had suddenly turned, that the diable d'Anglais had not only recovered all his losses, but won eighty five thousand francs of the bank's funds. Colton, after this exploit, went home, and, as usual, cooked his own dinner. His money was secured in a strong iron box, which was fixed in the floor of his lodgings in the Palais Royal; for he would not have deposited even five pounds with the bank of France. He generally carried loaded pistols, and always had a brace placed under his pillow at night. When the Duke of N——— was here, at Charles the Tenth's coronation, Colton said to his poor retainer, H———n, since dead, "The duke is on my ground and must pay me contribution money." He wrote a plaintive letter to his grace, who sent him an order on D–d–n, for twenty five Napoleons. Colton and his factotum went to the bank in the Rue de P——, to receive it. The former had just committed the extravagance of a new furnished up, second hand hat, and made himself, uncommonly for him, smart in the rest of his habiliments. Even in his usual shabby costume, he was generally decorated with diamond-rings and brooches of great value. On the present occasion he displayed those glittering and expensive ornaments to profusion; and, moreover, sported a gold repeater, with chain and seals of the most *striking* and costly kind. The banker D. received him into his private cabinet with the most obsequious official grace, bowed him and his humble friend to seats, and waited to bear his *brilliant* looking visitor's business. It was soon told, "Can it be possible—s-i-r? You are not *the* Mr. Colton s-i-r, mentioned in this his grace's order, s-i-r? The arrived petitions, s-i-r, can't be yours?" "Let's see," said C.; "yes, that's it, but there's a trifling mistake I find in the duke's note to you; in his grace's letter to me—('where is it H.?' 'At home, sir.')—the sum was stated as twenty five pounds English; however you can easily rectify that little error." Mr. D, thunderstruck at the consummate style of the "distressed, sick, and suffering clergyman," refused, however, to pay more than the amount written down in the duke's note; and, in spite of loud remonstrances, Colton was constrained to put up with only twenty-five Louis. At this time, our hero had more than fourteen thousand pounds sterling in his strong box, and pictures, for which he had laid out upwards of ninety thousand francs! The same original addressed a splendid letter, with a copy of sublimely flattering verses, to the Duchess of St. A——, when at Paris, requesting in an off hand way, the loan of a bagatelle, viz. one hundred pounds sterling No answer being returned, the irritated parson poet addressed a second, not a second best, epistle to her grace, unsaying his preceding sayings and, as I have been told, threatening the duchess's life—that is. to write her grace's birth, parentage, education, &c, nothing more just, reader. It failed to produce a profitable effect; the nerves of her ladyship were firmer strung, and the strings of her silk purse tighter drawn than those of the superanuated old earl's. Colton prided himself as being a "knowing one," in the fullest sense of the term; still his suspiciousness, and avarice, and vanity, were rocks, on which he often split.—An artful follower—whom by-the-by, he treated like a starved dog—flattered him into the folly that he, Lacon, was an excellent connoisseur of paintings, which was as much out of his latitude as dancing to Voltaire. Colton, though a good poet, had not the slightest sensibility nor taste for the fine arts, nor was he able to appreciate them. But his vanity was tickled and desire of gain played upon.

He set up as an amateur, and connoisseur, and purchased a gallery of rubbish as *chef d'œuvres*, to the amount of many thousand pounds. His ultimate object was to sell them again to the picture-hunting nobility, at an immense profit. The upshot of the speculation was, that at the end of two or three years he was obliged to dispose of them at a loss of ninety per cent., by which they returned (unknown to him) to the very dealers from whom, through young R——, they had come into his possession. Of course, those worthy merchants, and Colton's quandam friend R——, realized under the rose, a pretty round sum from the great Lacon's gullibility. I must postpone many more, and more piquant anecdotes of the author of Lacon, and come at once to the self-willed catastrophe which closed his mortal career. He had long suffered under a distressing, though not irremediable complaint, for which he had never patience to undergo the indispensable operation. The malady increased—it became serious—dangerous. He went to Fontainebleau; sent for an English acquaintance, Mr. S., and, without divulging his dire intent, told him he must either die by the crisis of the complaint or risk dying under the operator's hands. He wrote his will, made Mr. S. acquainted with his wishes, and after chatting as usual, wished Mr. S. good night and retired to bed. It appears since, that about midnight he applied the fatal pistol to his head.

His remains were interred in the cemetery of Fontainebleau; and his friend, and Mr. S., have since published in Paris a posthumous work of the unfortunate Lacon, entitled "Thoughts inverse." *I* occasionally saw him two days ere his departure from Fontainebleau. He had his little flagbasket in his hand, and was disputing in bad French the price of a chicken, with a stubborn old *marchande*. Here relinquished his fowl dispute with the fair, and as usual began to spout his last new production.—Amongst them I recollected the following epitaph, which he probably, never transcribed.

"Heedless of fame, I feared not blame,
Life's wayward path I tried;
Mankind I priced not, yet despised not,
But bravely lived and—died.'

He seldom spoke of his sufferings, and notwithstanding his elegiac mood the last time I beheld him, I perceived nothing in his physiognomy or manner indicative of the suicide he had made up in his mind to perpetrate.

THE PIRATES.—The Boston Centinel contains the following sensible remarks, in regard to the result of the late trial in that city:—

This whole transaction, from its inception to the final verdict of the jury has been one of the most extraordinary in the annals of crime. An American vessel is encountered by pirates, in the midst of the ocean, hundreds of miles from land, and for aught that the parties concerned knew to the contrary, as far from any other vessel. The American crew were driven below, beaten, menaced with instant death by fearful odds, armed at all points, against them; compelled to give up $20,000, and finally locked down below. A band of desperadoes ransack the vessel, seize upon the nautical instruments,—wantonly cut the sails and rigging, break the binnacle; destroy the compass—collect the most combustible materials at hand; apply the torch; leave the vessel in this deplorable condition; repair to their own piratical vessel, taking the boat of the American vessel, which they did not want—scuttle it in sight of the captain, looking from his cabin window, and then sailing away, with the manifest intention of burning up the vessel and the crew while locked down below! This is the plain statement of facts, as abundantly proved on the trial. In this awful condition, Providence interposed for their protection! By mere chance, a small scuttle is left by the pirates unsecured! One of the men gets out and releases all his companions from the most horrible of all deaths—immediate conflagration on the lonely ocean, far from friends and home. Probably in less than five minutes more, the vessel would have been enveloped in flames!—They came on deck and extinguished the spreading fire! Even at that tremendous crisis, these abused men were afraid to trust themselves on deck, lest the demoniac pirate should return & consummate their deed by murdering them in cold blood! But their enemies thinking the Mexican past redemption, had departed probably in pursuit of another victim, then by chance in sight. They now attempt to repair their damages. But what a spectacle! Every thing in confusion—their rigging devastated and destroyed and they in the midst of the ocean without compass! Repairing their damages as well as they could, these worthy men abandoned their intended voyage, and with empty purses and heavy hearts shaped their course towards Salem.

But we have neither time nor room to do justice to this subject. The Mexican reaches home, the pirates bear off their plunder, relying for impunity on the probable destruction of their victim and all on board. Providence ordered otherwise. The tidings of the piracy was borne on the winds to the uttermost parts of the earth, and with a description of the piratical vessel. Months passed away, and the news reached Africa, and a British vessel cruising on that distant coast. The Panda was there and immediately suspected! The result is known. She was captured by the British vessel, the captain, mate and many of the crew taken prisoners, and after the lapse of nearly two years, they were brought to Salem, to be confronted by the very men they had robbed so long before, and considered dead and buried in the deep! What an astonishing train of events! The extravagant tales of fiction are realized! The offenders are brought to trial, and condemned to death, by the testimony of the very men whom they had robbed and consigned to death, and appeared in judgment against them, as it were in the minds of the prisoners, as if risen from the dead. Such scenes of guilt, are thus brought to light by the inscrutiable operations of a good Providence.

In the last number of that excellent publication, the *People's Magazine*, published every fortnight at the low rate of one dollar a year, there is an article headed "Burning green wood," which contains information that may be valuable to many of our readers at this season. It is a common opinion that a little green wood mixed with dry makes a fire hold out longer.—The green wood certainly burns longer than the dry; for a great deal of heat from the dry is taken up in evaporating the water or sap of the green. It is calculated that an average cord of green wood contains about one hundred and forty gallons—more than two hogsheads—of water. It is also ascertained that the heat required to evaporate this quantity of water, would raise thirteen hogsheads of water to a boiling temperature. Now, if two millions of families in the United States burn upon the average a cord of green wood each, in the compass of a year the loss of heat would be sufficient to boil more than twenty-seven million hogsheads of water; and if it takes a cord of good wood worth four dollars to raise one hundred hogsheads to boiling heat, the amount of the loss would be about a million of dollars.

The farmer who brings into town a cord of green wood, has as heavy a load as another who should put on the top of dry white oak three quarters of a cord of seasoned pine, or one hogshead and two barrels of water.

A table is given in the article, from Brown's Sylva Americana, to show the relative quantity of charcoal, or real combustible matter, in the various kinds of fire wood. Shellbark hickory is taken as the standard, and set down as containing one hundred parts. In comparison with it, white oak contains eighty-one white ash seventy-seven; scrub oak seventy-three, red oak sixty-nine, black oak sixty-six.

BEEF AND PORK.

Mr. Niles:—Having ascertained by an experience of several years, that the following may be useful to many of your subscribers, who are fond of good eating, you are requested to give it an insertion in your paper.

CANVASS BACK.

Extract from the "Housewife's Manual"

POCOCK'S RECIPE FOR CURING BEEF AND PORK—After an experience of nearly half a century, it has been found that the Pocock *alias* Knickerbocker pickle for beef and pork, is the best that ever has been used in any country, in preparing winter provisions—hundreds of housekeepers can attest to its excellence. Some butchers last year prepared their pork according to the Pocock receipe, and readily sold their pork in market at an advance of one cent per pound, though in fact the difference in preparing the Pocock ought not to raise the price of the pork one quarter of a cent in the pound. If the farmers in this state would adopt this pickle, and indicate it by a brand, 'how put up,' their produce would command a preference in any market.

For Pork, Hams, Beef, &c.—Take 6 gallons of water; 9 pounds of salt, half coarse and half fine: 3 pounds of brown sugar; 1 quart Molasses; 3 ounces saltpetre, 1 ounce potash. Put the above ingredients into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take off all the scum as it comes to the surface. When the scum ceases to rise, take the liquor off and let it stand until it is cold. Then, having previously rubbed your meat with fine salt, pack it away in the vessel which you intend to keep it in, pour the liquor over it and let it stand.

The 'Genius of Liberty," a thorough bred Jackson paper of Western Pennsylvania, comes to us with the following endorsement—"*Please exchange or go to the d–l*" This 'Genius' must have a strange notion of 'Liberty,' if he would limit us to either of these alternatives.

It is our hope and purpose to keep out of bad company, as heretofore.—But if the evil day must come, and we shall be compelled to choose between the evil one and the Genius, we shall endeavour to make the selection with a due regard to their relative merits.

Balt. Pat.

Never too late.—A very long and tedious courtship of fifty years duration, was fortunately concluded in the early part of October last, between Samuel Cobb'n, a love sick swain aged 82 years, and the blooming bride, who, in the 80th year of her age, and the 50th of her probation, at length ventured to enter into the happy state of matrimony. The wedding, which is said to have been a right joyous one, was held at Hornsby Church in the presence of a numerous assemblage.

Singular Circumstance—Two juries, who were impanelled in two criminal cases, (Taylor and Ferris,) during the past week, and who could not agree on a verdict, being kept together as is customary attended Christ Church on Sunday last in custody of the Sheriff, and heard the valedictory address of DUCACHET. Probably this case is without a parallel.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Sheffield, at New York from Liverpool, brings advices as late as the 11th of November.—From the several New York journals we make up the following interesting summary of intelligence:

The France Cabinet is broken up, and the Syanish Cabinet too. We take for convenience, from the London Spectator of 8th November, a condensed summary if these occurrences.

"The French Cabinet was completely broken up on Tuesday evening, November 4th, by the simultanious resignation of Thiers, Guizot, Human, De Rigny and Duchatel. These Ministers surprised the King by going to him in a body to resign, within a few hours after they had transacted business with him in the usual way, and without hinting at their intentions to retire, if indeed they had any, and the resolution was not a very sudden one. The only Ministers who remained in office were Persil, who was not at home when his late colleagues called upon him on their way to the Tuilleries but who it was supposed would resign in the course of the following day; and Jacod, who merely holds office as a matter of form, as one Minister is required to countersign the appointment of the new ones."

"The Spanish Ministry is nearly in the same state of disorganization as the French. Martinez de la Rosa, who is suffering from a severe pulmonary complaint, has tendered his resignation to the Queen Regent; and Toreno has been commissioned to form a new administration. There seems, however, to be no hurry in making the new arrangements; probably because Martinez de la Rosa has agreed to continue in his present post until they shall be completed.

'The mixed Committee of Proceres and Procuradores on the Foreign Debt have agreed to report against the recognition of the Guebhard Loan; with the innocent salvo that there is nothing to prevent its future recognition, should the Cortes determine upon it.

'The immediate cause of the dissolution of the FrenchCabinet is stated to be the refusal of the King, though warmly urged to the measure by Marshal Gerard, to agree to act of indemnity towards the persons in prison for political offences. Finding the Monarch inexorable, Marshal Gerard resigned. His colleagues followed him after several days. Their resignations had not, however, been accepted at the latest date (6th Nov.) from Paris. *Old Soult* seems to be the prominent man to be again placed at the Head of the Council.

Among the rumors in Paris consequent upon the breaking up of the ministry, was one that the Chambers would be convoked a month sooner than before proposed. If so, they are now in session.

Cotton, it will be seen, had again risen 1-4d. per pound.

The papers announce the death of the only son of Price Frederick of *Holland*. He was of course heir presumptive of the crown of that Kingdom.

Lisbon dates were to the 25th of October, to which time tranquility continued to prevail. Count Napier had retired from the Portuguese service, laden with titles and dignities, and a handsome pension to sustain them.

The contest in Spain retains its previous chacteristic ferocity and insignificance. The General of Don Carlos had taken two Generals of the Queen's forces prisoners—and on the other hand, Mina having assumed the command of the royal army, the pretender found himself under the necessity of uniting with Zumalecarreguy for greater security. The King of Naples is said to have recognized Don Carlos as King of Spain.

ENGLAND.—The privy council, having investigated the circumstances of the fire at Westminster, have come to the conclusion that it was wholly the result of accident.

The Rev. Edward Irving had gone to Glasgow for the purpose of assisting in the formation of a church in that city, holding tenets similar to his own. He is, however, alarmingly ill of an alarming disorder—the pulmonary consumption: He will not probably long survive.

Considerable alarm has been excited in many districts of England, in consequence of multiplied acts of incendiarism.

AMERICAN STOCKS, Nov. 6—*U. S.* Bank Shares, £23a23 5; New York Fives, 105, Sixes, 114a115; Pennsylvania Fives, 102a103¼ Ohio Sixes, 104a103½; Louisiana Barings, 102; Mississippi 103 1-2; do new 108

TURKEY.—Serious discord is said to have broken out in the districts of Naploise and Jerusalem, between the inhabitants and the Egyptian authorities. Excessive taxation is the alleged cause. Fifteen houses were burnt in London, Nov. 16th, causing a loss of three lives, and of property to the amount of £6000.

We are enabled to announce, which we do with great pleasure, that Government have consented to advance the sum of £250,000 for the completion of that magnificent undertaking, the Thames tunnel. The works will, we hear be immediately resumed under the direct superintendence of Mr Brunel.—*Globe.*

Conflagration.—The Berlin State Gazette of the 31st ult. contains, from Bayreuth, accounts of a fire which broke out at Wunsiedel, a town of Franconia, by which it was in a short time completely destroyed. More than 300 houses, with 150 barns, filled with agricultural products, became a prey to the flames.

Awful Catastrophe at Guernsey.—Through a groundless panic, which occurred at Ebenezer Chapel on the evening of the 26th Oct. the congregation, from a false alarm of fire, attempted to rush out, and seven persons lost their lives.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Moniteur is still silent in regard to the Ministerial resignations, although it is quite certain that they were accepted by the King.—The other Ministerial papers say that Count Mole has received the King's commands to reconstruct the Cabinet. Count Mole had already had interviews with some of the Ministers who had resigned, & it was believed that Messrs. de Rigny, Thiers, Duchtel and Humann had consented to re-enter the Cabinet, and resume the direction of the same depart-

ments over which they had previously presided, with the exception of Admiral de Rigny, who is to go back to the Ministry of Marine, that of Foreign Affairs having been entrusted to Count Mole, in addition to the Presidency of the Council.

Count Mole was *Minister* of Justice during the reign of Napoleon and formed part of the first Ministry named by Louis Phillippe after his accession to the throne as Minister of foreign affairs. *He* resigned the latter office a few months after his appointment to it, his motives for doing which were such as to give him the credit of possessing great independence of character.

RUSSIA.

We are enabled to state, that official accounts have just reached London of the defeat and total route of a large *Russian* force by the Circassians. It is already well known that the inhabitants of some of the countries bordering on the Caucasus have been long in a state of insurrection, and have occasioned much disturbance to the Russians in that quarter of the empire. So general had this insurrection lately become, and so much did it tend to impede any military operations which Russia might desire to undertake in other directions, that the Emperor came to the resolution of making such a combined attack upon the insurgents as must altogether crush the rebellion, and establish the Russian authority throughout these districts.

With this view a large force marched from Anapa, on the Black Sea, and being met about thirty miles south of that fortress by a Circassian army, much inferior in numbers, an obstinate engagement ensued in which the Russians were defeated. The Circassians remained masters of the field of battle, made a great many prisoners, and took 100 ammunition waggons, with several pieces of artillery.

Although the loss of some thousands of soldiers can cause no very sensible diminution of the military strength of Russia, persons well acquainted with the circumstances of the country in which this defeat has taken place, seem to think its moral effect upon the insurgent tribes in those districts, will be such as considerably to increase the difficulty which Russia has already experienced in attempting their subjugation.

[From the New York Gazette, of Saturday.]

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—By the fast sailing ship Victoria, Captain Merrill, we have received *Liverpool papers of the* 12th ult., and London of the evening of the 10th.

We learn from Captain Merrill, that on the 11th, 3000 bags of cotton were sold at Liverpool at full prices, and on the 12th a good demand and large business like to be done on account of the favorable state of Tuesday's Manchester market for yarn.

Letters from Berlin announce the death on the 2d of November, of the minister of state and finance M. Charles George Maassen.—This is represented as a very great loss.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—"Innumerable arrangements have been talked of, but no new ministry was composed at 12 last night."—Journal des Debats.

"Marshal Soult has arrived in Paris. *He* immediately went to attend a council at the Tuilleries, and there is no doubt that the ineffectual presidency of M. Humann, as ephemeral as that of Mole, ceased the moment he entered the council."—*Constitutionnel.*

"The Ministers will remain in office, the Duke de Broglie President of the Council"—National.

"It is positively asserted that all the new combinations have failed, that *M.* Humann takes the Presidency and remains Minister of Finance; Guilleminot Minister of War, the other Ministers retaining their offices."—Messager.

A curious fact relative to the procurement of otter furs is related in an Ohio paper. Improving the hint suggested by the fact of the superiority of 'live' feathers over those plucked from the dead fowl, we are told that a Mr. Entz, of Cambridge, in that State has succeeded in the experiment of domesticating the wild otter, & rendering it a source of profit by the fur picked from its body. *It* is added that the tame otters yield two crops a year, and that the quality of the fur is superior in fineness and gloss to that taken from the skin of the dead animal. Mr. E. is going extensively into the business of taming otters, muskrats, &c. for their live fur. His estimate of the annual profit of an otter, at the present prices of furs, is about fourteen dollars.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

One has an abundant time to do nothing,—for Congress has adjourned over, you know, from Thursday to Monday, after doing an infinite deal of nothing the present week. However, it takes much time to read all the documents—reports of Secretary's, &c. &c.—and more time to get "settled,"—that is to pick out a boarding house, and to arrange one's baggage, in which business the members have been engaged for some days past. For here all get along. The Louisiana Senators are not on the ground—and as yet South Carolina does not appear. The members, however are charging their guns. By and by we shall hear the report. And, by the way,—as *I* am now looking ahead, I will drop a line or two for the fashionables,—the beaux and the belles,—just to inform them, that as yet Washington does not promise much. Many ladies are here ready to enter the saloons, but the saloons are shut,—and will be long. Before Washington society can be what it was, they must insist upon it, that the President shall have a wife,—that Van Buren shall marry,—that Secretary Dickerson shall renounce his Bachelorship, old as he is,—for when misfortunes have happened to families, as is the case with Secretaries Woodbury and Cass, then indeed it is melancholy to be turned off upon the courtesies of these old widowers and old bachelors, who have no better half. The court circle, therefore, will not be very gay this winter. What may be done in other circles, one cannot undertake to say,—but there is nothing in prospect very brilliant. Thus much for the *beau monde*,—and now for the Politicians.

It has been a leisure day,—and many men of all parties have given the President a call. France, as I wrote you in my last, is indeed 'the monster.' All the old gentleman talks about now, is 'France,' 'France' 'France.' France in the morning—France for dinner,—and France for supper, it is France is Nick Biddle, France is the Bank, France is Nullification,—and France is John C. Calhoun. If one says to the old man, 'how do you do,'—it is not a minute before he stumbles upon 'France,'—'National honor,'—'National disgrace'—and then 'France!' 'France!' 'France!' The old man is assuredly one of the dullest geniuses of the age.—Never a man had such a passion for a wrangle. Never a man that thus before kept such a peaceable people in such an everlasting agitation. And he is all alive,—all boiling over, with this *monomania* of the hour. Nick Biddle will now be pardoned.—Webster will be toasted and dined at the White House. The old man is already looking kind upon the opposition; for be assured of this fact, that bold, and reckless as Andrew Jackson is, no man can play the hypocrite as he can whenever it is necessary. And if the arm of the opposition be needed to sustain him in his premeditated war, he will court them with kindness and flattery, as he and his minions courted Webster, when they needed his influence, and his eloquence to stay the storm in South Carolina.

Our party then have a solemn duty to perform; and I invite our friends and our presses to be wary how they move The Globe is already seeking to involve us in contention. Let us then stand uncommitted—wholly uncommitted. Rives by silly electioneering, got us into this trouble, and let they who stimulated him in his folly, get us out. War for a time is ever popular, disguise it as you may,—and, right or wrong I was going to add. If war arise even from any imprudence of the President our duty is plain,—stand by our country at all hazards. But let us keep ourselves in a position where we can check that imprudence. If we as a party, oppose this message, the other party will rally up on the opposition, and force even the reprisal act,—which they have no intention of forcing now. Jackson has unlimited power with his own party at the present moment,—and they—miserable tools, tremble and do his bidding, and that of his under Cabinet and never was there a man, more headstrong, more reckless in the pursuit of any object than he is. If the French people receive this message as I fear they will, we are assuredly involved in serious trouble and foolishly and ridiculously involved too, but nevertheless let us keep that position which patriotism prompts,—of sustaining our country, in all situations—our country, next to our God. 'The peace party in war, and the war party in peace,' is a tune the Globe will delight to sing. *In* my heart, knowing Jackson as I think *I* do, it is my opinion,—that the people have cause to rejoice, that his *monomania* at the present moment is not directed against any of the institutions of his country, but against a foreign nation, war with whom is but a trifle in comparison with the danger we are in from a Military Chieftain whom the People have permitted, with impunity, to seize the purse and the sword.

Correspondence of the *U.* States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1834.

In reference to our relations with France, the message may be viewed in the light of a manifesto, setting forth our wrongs and the contempt of justice and equity exhibited by the French Government, for the purpose of placing ourselves in the right before the world, according to the usage of nations preliminary to an attitude of war. *It* is true that the absolute necessity of war is not pronounced, but a condition of things is contemplated in which collision with France will be the only alternative for us to adopt, consistently with our honor and dignity. I do not know what effect may be produced on the French Chamber by this paper, but it seems to be a general impression that it will be productive of no appropriation in fulfilment of the treaty; and in that case, war must, I presume, be regarded as inevitable, should Congress coincide in the views of the Executive. The suggestions made by the Executive, in connection with the treaty, show that the idea of hostile relations with France, is in the anticipations of the President.

There was a general smile in both Houses, when the readers of the message reached that part in which the *U.* S. Bank is introduced, with all its alleged corruptions and enormities. I could not help also remarking that the countenances of the Indiana members became suddenly flushed, when the paragraph was read in which the bill concerning the improvement of the Wabash river is declared to have been vetoed and returned to Congress. The recommendation of simplicity in the form of the government is characteristic of Amos Kendall, and in keeping with his former opinions expressed in his epistolary efforts before he became an auditor. This is the age of discoveries. One might have supposed that the administration of our government, is simple enough for any man's taste, and almost too simple for the public security. If the guards and clerks were a little more numerous, we ought to have escaped some of the gross frauds which have been perpetrated by ingenious and unprincipled individuals. A little more simplification, and we shall find our Treasury will be at the mercy of mere ordinary men.

You will perceive that the message is of unusual length; indeed, it exceeds in its prolixity any message that has been sent to Congress within my recollection. The re-statement of the Constitutional objection to Internal Improvements, which are not clearly national in their character, appears to have been a superfluous labor. The sentiments of those who dictate opinions to the President upon this subject, have been clearly promulgated to the public; and the re-statement of them shews, that whether palatable to the public taste or not, they are very delightful to those who have generated them. I do not think that this part of the message was grateful even to some of the friends of Gen. Jackson, if a judgment may be warranted from the serious faces which were exhibited among them.

Mr. King of Georgia, made a serious attack to-day, on the practice of purchasing newspapers for the members. His speech was very erudite in its character, and not remarkable for its pungency and profundity. You will I presume, see his remarks in *extenso*, in the newspapers of the day; but as they would not recompense for the time which would be consumed in their perusal, I will not trouble you with any further reference to them. On his motion to lay the resolution on the table, I only heard his solitary voice in the affirmative.—This may have been owing to dullness of my auricle, but I do not think it was so.

I am sorry to see Mr. J. Q. Adams looking in an impaired state of health, owing, I presume, to the domestic affliction which he has been called on to endure. Mrs. Adams too, is represented as quite *infirm*. Who that, a few years ago, witnessed him in the Presidential mansion, the observed of all observers," the grave and animating genius of the scene, gay, conversant, buoyant, can now, without a severe pang, connect such a being with the idea of *infirmity*. It is a mortifying commentary on the frailty of human nature.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, December 1, 1834.

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of both houses of Congress.

The Vice President took the chair and called the Senate to order.

A quorum of members being present—

Mr. White submitted the following motion:

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and ready to proceed to business, which was agreed to.

Mr. White submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed, on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait on the President of the U. States, and inform him that quorums of the two Houses have assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Clay then moved that the Senate waive balloting for the committee, and that the Presiding Officer appoint the same; which was agreed to, and Messrs. White and Swift were appointed.

Mr. Knight offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That each Senator be supplied, during the present session, with three such newspapers, printed in any of the States, as he may choose, provided the same be furnished at the usual rate for the annual charge of such papers; and provided, also, that if any Senator shall choose to take any newspapers other than daily papers, he shall be supplied with as many such papers as shall not exceed the price of three daily papers.

Mr. Grundy from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the 34th Rule of the Senate, so far as respects the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be suspended; and that the present Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be continued, with all the powers vested in them, and subject to all the duties enjoined on them, by the resolution of the Senate of the 28th day of June, 1834.

Mr. Grundy remarked, that the resolution was one which he could find no precedent to sanction. But he offered it at this time, owing to the peculiar situation of the committee.—They had been assiduously engaged, for some time past, collecting testimony and other evidence connected with their duties, but they would not be able to make a satisfactory report for some time to come. Some of the witnesses for examination would be here to-morrow, and he was therefore desirous that the Senate should suspend the rule which requires the Standing Committees to be balloted for at the commencement of each session, so far as the same applies to the Committee on the Post Office. He asked the immediate consideration of the resolution; which was agreed to, and it was then adopted.

A message was received form the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, their Clerk, stating that a quorum of members of that House was presented and that a committee had been appointed to join the Senate Committee, for the purpose of informing the President of the United States that the two Houses were organized, and ready to receive his communications.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 1, 1834.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker took the Chair, and called the House to order.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the Roll, when it appeared that a sufficient number of the members to form a quorum answered to their names.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. McKinley, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, jointly with such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President of the *U.* States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. McKinley and Lansing, on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the usual resolutions for furnishing the members with newspapers, & with regard to the hour of meeting, were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Connor,

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1834.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Morris, of Ohio, attended to day, and took his seat.

Mr. White, from a Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President of the U. States, and inform him that quorums of the two Houses of Congress had assembled, and were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President would, at 12 o'clock, this day, make a communication to Congress in writing.

The Annual Message of the President of the United States was then handed to the Chair, by Mr. Donaldson, his private Secretary, which after being read,

On motion of Mr. White, 5000 extra copies of the *Message*, and 1500 of the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Knight, relative to supplying the Senators with the usual number of newspapers, was taken up.

Mr. King, of Georgia, said that on inquiry he found that resolutions, such as the one before the Senate, had been passed by both Houses of Congress for a number of years past, without any interruption to this constant practice. It seemed however, that at one period, in the purer days of the Republic, this practice was thought improper, and if it was so then, it was equally so now. He hoped, therefore that some gentleman who was favorable to the resolution would undertake to shew what connection there was between the progress of legislation and the purchase of newspapers. He thought it would be just as easy to show the necessary connection between the purchase of newspapers for the use of the Members, and the purchase of the last Waverly Novel, or one of Mrs. Radcliffe's works. It was perfectly true that the daily newspapers might contain interesting speculations on political subjects. They did, and so did the writings of Voltaire, Bolingbroke, and other political writers. It was also true that they contained (some of them) the proceedings of Congress, but they did not necessarily contain them.—They were perfectly independent of every branch of the Government, and had no possible connection with their operations. Admitting, said Mr. King, the power on the part of the Senate to subscribe for these papers, was there no such thing as expediency to be considered? What he wished to impress on the minds of every legislator, and every officer of the Government, was that power ought not to be exercised merely because it was possessed. There was not a more unprofitable expenditure than that for the purchase of newspapers for the members. It had been said that the publications were useful: but how far useful? He would make an application that would be understood. Was there a member of this or of the other House, who had made sufficient progress in political knowledge to qualify him for his station, that did not subscribe for more papers than he had time to read? He answered that there was not one. The expenditure, therefore would be entirely a useless one: You sir, continued Mr. King, (addressing the presiding Officer) occupy a station from which you can observe all that passes. You must have seen every day, at twelve o'clock when members take out their mail, gentlemen taking out of their covers, the Lady's Book, or the Mirror, or the Albion, or some fashionable periodical, or looking at some new Rondo or fashionable Overture, and then folding the work up again and putting it back on the shoulders of Mr. Barry, in order that it may be conveyed to their wives, or sweethearts or friends.—And thus it is that revenue is injured, and that the mail stages are improperly burdened. He could not see that any connection between the power of Congress to make appropriations, and the practice of purchasing these periodical publications. The practice of subscribing for particular books, which had prevailed for many years, was last session arrested by the Senate! This was done by the majority, and to that majority the credit was entirely due; for the party with which he was generally in the habit of acting, had no power to do either evil or good.

Mr. K. then moved to lay the resolution on the table; but the motion was *negatived*.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Poindexter submitted the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the 34th Rule of the Senate, so far as respects the Committee on *Public* Lands, be suspended; and that the present Committee be continued, with all the powers vested in them, and subject to all the duties enjoined upon them by the several resolutions of the Senate at the last session, relative to lands in the sale of the public lands.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter,—

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McKinley, from the Joint Committee (consisting, on the part of the House, of Messrs. McKinley and Lansing.) appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were organized, and ready to receive from him any communication which he might have to make, reported that the Committee had discharged that duty, and had received an answer that the President would send a message in writing to each House of Congress, this day at 12 o'clock.

The message was then received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. A. J. Donelson and read by the Clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Connor, it was ordered that the message be committed to the committee of the whole House, on the State of the Union, and that ten thousand copies of the message and documents accompanying it, be printed for the use of the House.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.—Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1834.

The Chair communicated the annual report of the Secretary, of the Treasury on the state of the Finances; which, without reading, was with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

The Chair also communicated a report from the Treasurer of the United States, containing an account of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the past year.—Also, two reports from the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at St. Stephens, Alabama, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, Ordered, That so much of the *President's* Message as relates to the Post Office Department, be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Casey, of Illinois, rose he said, to offer a resolution to the House, expressive of the respect of the members of this body for the memory of the Hon. Charles Slade, late one of the Representatives from Illinois, on this floor.

Mr. Janes, of Vermont, rose and said, it had become his melancholy duty to announce to the House the death since the last session of another of its number. The Hon. Benjamin F. Deming, of Vermont, departed this life, said Mr. J., on the 11th of July last, on his way from this place, to his home in that state.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, attended to day and took his seat.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary:

To the Senate of the United States,

I transmit to Congress a communication addressed to me, by Mr. George Washington Lafayette, accompanying a copy of the Declaration of Independence, engraved on copper, which his illustrious father bequeathed to Congress, to be placed in their Library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love and affection for his adopted country.

I have a mournful satisfaction in transmitting this precious bequest of that great and good man, who, through a long life, under many vicissitudes, in both hemispheres, sustained the principles of civil liberty asserted in that memorable Declaration, and who, from his youth, to the last moment of his life, cherished for our beloved country the most generous attachment.

ANDREW JACKSON.

4th December, 1834.

(*The Letter enclosed in the above*)

PARIS, June 15, 1834.

SIR:—A great misfortune has given me more than one solemn and important duty to fulfil, and the ardent desire of accomplishing with fidelity my father's last will, emboldens me to claim the patronage of the President of the United States, and his benevolent intervention, when I am obliged respectfully and mournfully to address the Senate and Representatives of a whole nation.

Our forever beloved parent possessed a Copper-plate, on which was inscribed the first engraved copy of the American Declaration of Independence, and his last intention, in departing this world, was, that the precious plate should be presented to the Congress of the United States, to be deposited in their Library, as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love and affection, for his adopted country.

Will it be permitted to me, a faithful discipline of that American School, whose principles are so admirably exposed in that immortal declaration, to hope that you, sir, would do me the honor to communicate to both Houses of Congress at the same time that, in the name of his afflicted family, you would present to them my venerated father's gift.

In craving such an important favor, sir, the Son of General Lafayette, the adopted Grand Son of Washington, knows and shall never forget, that he would become unworthy of it, if he was ever to cease to be a French and American Patriot.

With the utmost respect, I am, sir,
Your devoted and obd't. serv't.
GEORGE W. LAFAYETTE

To the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON Dec. 5.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses of Congress yesterday adjourned over to Monday, the House of Representatives first ordering the Standing Committees of that body to be appointed. They are selected by the SPEAKER of the House, and will be announced at the opening of Monday's sitting, and not before.

In the SENATE, no movement has been made towards the appointments of committees. One would think that each side of the House was waiting for the other to open the business.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday laid before the House of Representatives, as it was, on the previous day, before the Senate.—*Nat. Intel.*

BRIEF BUT TO THE PURPOSE.

We ask attention to the following letter. *It* is a brief but triumphant reply to that portion of the President's Message which adverts to the conduct of the Bank in relation to the Bill of Exchange in France. We have seldom met with any thing so perfectly civil and unanswerable.—*Inquirer.*

Bank of the United States,

Nov. 28th, 1834.

SIR—Your favor of the 13th of July last reached the Bank during my absence and finding on my return that my letters addressed to you at Washington had been published in the newspapers of Nashville, it seemed useless to prolong a discussion which could only inflame the passions of the country in the midst of its elections. I have therefore foreborne to answer your letter until the time has passed for the repetition of a similar appeal from the laws.

The whole case appears to be exceeding simple. There is a difference of opinion between the Treasury and the bank about the damages of a bill of exchange. This is a matter of account which depends on the existing laws, and the acts of Congress provide specifically before what tribunal, and in what manner, the question must be tried. Thus by the Act of the 3d of March, 1797, it is provided, that if any person, accountable for public money, fails to pay it, "it shall be the duty of the Comptroller and he is hereby required to institute the suit for the recovery of the same," and in such a suit "no claim for a credit shall be admitted upon trial, but such as shall appear to have been presented to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury for their examination, and by them disallowed in whole or in part." The Bank has accordingly presented its account for damages, which has been disallowed. It has then retained a sufficient amount of public money for the purpose, & invited a suit by the Treasury so as to bring the subject before the Court. It did this and so stated it "as the best if not the only mode" of settling the question. But as the money itself was an object of indifference to the Bank, which sought only to vindicate its own right, and the retaining it was a mere form, to comply with the Act of Congress, the Bank at the same time requested from the Secretary to know, whether there was "any other mode of submitting the right of the respective parties to the judicial tribunals more acceptable" to him—and would instantly have released the money on any arrangement with the Treasury to bring the case before the courts.

There is still more summary process of obtaining a decision. By the act of Congress, of May 15th, 1820, if the public money be withheld, the first Comptroller of the Treasury can issue a warrant of distress against the party in default, who may then appeal to the Courts of the United States.

Either of these courses is open to the Executive. If it choose neither, the Bank, having done its duty, is content. Before the proper tribunal, the Bank will always be ready to prove,

1. That the bill of Exchange on the French Government was drawn without the slightest authority whatever from that Government to draw it.

2. That the Bank proposed to the Treasury to collect the money as its agent—and not to pay it until it was received from France, thus avoiding the very embarrassment which has occurred; but this the Treasury declined, and requested the immediate payment by the Bank as a purchaser.

3. That of the money so paid by the Bank, the whole was immediately appropriated by the treasury, and a part used in the current expenses of the Government.

4. That when the Bill was protested in Paris, as was inevitable, and the money paid by the agents of the Bank, to save the credit of the treasury, the claim of damages by the Bank was an indispensable act of duty, as that alone would enable the treasury to claim damages from the French Government, which, if the Treasury had any right to draw at all, was as much due as the principal.

5. That the universal and inflexible rule of the treasury is to make every one pay damages; & as it has required of the Stockholders of the Bank to pay damages, when their bills sold to the treasury have been protested, so should it now pay damages to those Stockholders, when they in turn have bought a bill from the treasury which becomes protested.

All this will be made manifest whenever the Treasury resorts to the proper tribunal. Until then it seems unjust to prejudge the question, and quite fruitless to discuss it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) N. BIDDLE, President.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY Sec'ry. of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

A REDEEMING QUALITY.—Post Master General Barry's Report has, as far as we can perceive, one redeeming quality to preserve it from contempt—he is in favor of opening a continuous rail road from Washington to New York, and almost recommends to the New Jersey Legislature to complete that great route by authorising a railway from Trenton to New Brunswick. This is in sooth a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff—a single virtue amidst a thousand vices—one good act performed in Sodom and Gomorrah. The completion of this great rail road from Washington to New York by the legislature of New Jersey, would undoubtedly help the transmission of the mail, and aid the Post Office Department and if it can help in relieving the worthy Postmaster General from his debts and travelling due bills, the sooner it is done the better. The following is the passage alluded to:

The multiplication of rail roads in different parts of the country, promises within a few years, to give great rapidity to the movements of travellers; and it is a subject worthy of enquiry, whether measures may not now be taken to secure the transportation of the mail upon them. Already have the rail roads between Frenchtown, in Maryland, and Newcastle, in Delaware, and between Camden and Amboy, in New Jersey, afforded great and important facilities to the transmission of the great Eastern mail. The rail road between this city and Baltimore will soon be completed, and the distance from the post office in this place to that of Baltimore, will not be materially varied from the present road, 38 miles.

From Baltimore by Port Deposite, in Maryland, to Coatesville, in Pennsylvania, the line for a rail road is located, and the stock subscribed for its completion; and from Coatesville to Philadelphia a rail road is made and in operation.

The distance between Baltimore & Philadelphia, on this road, will be 117 miles, about 18 miles, greater than the present land route. From Philadelphia to Trenton bridge, about 28 miles, the rail road is nearly completed, and from New Brunswick, in New Jersey, to Jersey City, on the west side of the Hudson river, opposite the City of New York, 30 miles, the rail road is in a state of progress.—When these works shall be completed, the only interval will be between Trenton and New Brunswick, about 26 miles to complete an entire rail road between this place & the city of N. York; & it can not be supposed that the enterprising State of New Jersey will long delay to perfect a communication of such great importance, passing through most of her largest and most flourishing towns:

When this shall be done, the whole distance between this city and New York, on a continuous rail road, will not exceed 240 miles; and the journey may be performed at all times with certainty, allowing ample time for stopping at important places on the road, in 16 hours, and ordinarily in a shorter period.

If provision can be made to secure the regular transportation of the mail upon this & other rail roads which are constructing, & in some instances already finished it will be of great utility to the public; otherwise, these corporations may become exorbitant in their demands, and prove eventually to be dangerous monopolies.

Dr. KEMP, Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College, has decided the question which was referred to him respecting the commencement of the 19th century. It was whether the 19th century commenced on the first of January 1800, or on the 1st of January 1801. He has given his opinion that it commenced Jan. 1st 1800. There is a difference between the 1834th year and the year 1834. We are now in the 1835th year of the Christian era, but in the year 1834. On the last day of the present month 1835 years will have been completed. A man who is 30 years old begins to be in his 31st year, but considering his birth an era, he is in the year 30, until he is 31.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 13.

Tuesday evening last, was assigned for a meeting of the Citizens of this county. to take into consideration the lamentable condition of our fellow citizens of Snow Hill, Worcester County, occasioned by the late destructive fire at that place. As the meeting called as above owing probably to the short notice which had been given, was not as large as was anticipated, it is now proposed, to afford our Citizens another opportunity of expressing their sympathy for the sufferings of their fellow citizens of Snow Hill, and of contributing such relief as they may be able, that a meeting be held at the Court House in this town on TUESDAY the 23d inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. for the above purpose—and as we observe that similar meetings have been held, not only in this state, but in others it is sincerely hoped that the citizens of Talbot, will not be backward in this work of benevolence. Let the People of Easton in particular remember, that they have in years past, suffered from a like calamity as that which has afflicted the citizens of Snow Hill, and that they were the objects of the sympathy and of the benevolence of their fellow citizens in other places.

The Rev. Mr. SMITH, (a Presbyterian) was elected on the 4th ballot, Chaplain to the House of Representatives on Wednesday last.

A LITTLE SYMPTOM.—We learn, says the New York Commercial, from Washington that the French Minister last week declined dining with the President. The cause of War will soon be complete. The General won't stand this!

The President's Message was received at Boston, by Express, in *thirty-eight* hours from Washington.

MISSOURI.—*Lewis F. Linn*, who occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States last session, by appointment of the Governor, was on the 20th ult. confirmed in that office by election by the Legislature of this State. He was the only person nominated, and received the votes except the few scattering ones.

A letter from Columbia, S. C. of 27th, mentions the report of the death of the Hon. Warren R. Davis, member of Congress from South Carolina.

The Cincinnati Transcript says:—"The Hon. R. T. Lytle and J. W. Mason, Esq. his late opponent, are both lying exceedingly ill."

Despatches from France.—Philip Kearney, Esq. arrived last evening at this port from Havre, bearing despatches from Mr. Livingston, our Minister to the Court of Louis Phillipps. Their contents will not probably be made public for some weeks to come, but we anxiously hope they may be of a pacific character.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Nothing could more clearly illustrate the confidence which monied men have in the Bank, than the fact, that the President's furious and vindictive attack did not affect the value of the stock a single dollar.

BISHOP ONDERDONK, has accepted the the charge of St. Andrews church, to which he has been called.

It is now said that Senator Clayton will not resign his seat in the present Congress, although he has determined to decline a re election.

The Legislature of Missouri assembled on Monday, 14th ult. John Jamesson, Esq. was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates.

It is ascertained, officially, that Messrs. H. Everett and H. Allen are re-elected to Congress in Vermont.

We regret to learn, says the Gazette of Monday evening, that a serious accident occurred to the venerable Bishop Stone, this morning, near the Depot of the Susquehanna Rail Road. In walking near one of the embankments, the Bishop trod upon a stone, which caused him to slip, and he fell down the embankment and broke his leg. Our informant stated that the Bishop seemed to be in a good deal of pain when he left there.—Several of the clergy, and many of the bishop's friends were present, and aided in giving every attention which his situation required.

Distribution of the President's Message among the lawful owners.

Statement of our Foreign Relations belongs to—Mr. Forsyth;—all about the Bank to—Messrs. Kendall & Co.;—about the Navy to—Mr. Woodbury;—about the Army and the Indians to—Governor Cass;—about the Judiciary System to—Mr. Butler, the Attorney General;—about the Post Office department to—the independent and efficient head thereof;—about the law and practice in the question of Internal Improvements to—Mr. Van Buren. The first short paragraph might be ascribed to President Jackson, were it not an ancient formula which, we may presume, has been long stereotyped. Who joined the Cabinet ware,—who put together the several official contributions—is a subject of easy conjecture, but the Kitchen probably desire that the matter shall remain for a time among the state-secrets.

Nat. Gaz.

From the Correspondent of the American.

COURT OF APPEALS, Dec. Term 1834.

Dec. 5.—The Court met to-day for the first time—Present, the Chief Justice, and Justices Dorsey and Chambers. The sickness of some of the Judges has prevented an earlier meeting, and some of them who are absent are understood to be still indisposed.

The case of Sotheron vs, the State, use of Williams' Ex'r No. 1, was argued by Causine for the appellant, and by Frick for the appellee.

Kilgore vs. Miles and Goldsmith, No. 5, was argued by Causine for appellant.

It is probable the Baltimore cases will be called on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Dec. 6—Kilgour, vs. Miles and Goldsmith, No. 5, was argued by McMahon and Causine for the appellant, and by Johnson for the appellees.

Biscoe, vs. Biscoe, No, 4, was argued by Causine for appellant, and by Johnson for appellee.

Judge Stephens appeared in Court to-day.

It is a rule in the Maryland house of delegates, that the members may wear their hats, or caps—as they please during the session of the house; but that the "sovereign people" in the gallery must uncover themselves when in the presence of the *majesty* of their representatives. This is a piece of *impudence* that we hope will be done away. Indeed, we rather think that it has been suffered only through inattention. The senators of the state sit uncovered, and there is no sort of difficulty in rendering to that body such a mark of respect as they render to one another, and to the public.

Niles.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham,

I was not a little surprised in reading an article in your paper of the 29th ult. copied from the Rockville Journal, speaking of the election of Senator of U. States and regretting, what the writer is pleased to call "acrimony" exhibited on this subject "by some of the newspapers of this Shore." The following very extraordinary language is used in this article, "In the absence of statutory provisions, *custom* is often observed as a rule of action; but it is obligatory no further, than it is necessary, proper and expedient The alternate selection of our Governors from the Eastern and Western Shores; the equal division of some other appointments, and *particularly of Senators to the Congress* of the United States has been so *customary*, that our friends on the Eastern Shore, seem to regard as a matter of right, what originated in, and has only been observed from courtesy and good feeling"—Whether this *sapient* article was editorial or communicated does not appear, our surprise however is produced by the absolute ignorance which is displayed of the subject which it proposes to treat. Fortunately for the Eastern Shore "the absence of statutory provisions" has not rendered it necessary for us to invoke the aid of "custom" in conferring the claim of U. States Senator to be made by the next legislature to this Shore.—The presence of ample "statutory provisions" may be seen by reference to an act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed in the year 1809, and at the 22d chapter of the acts of that year, section 2—And perhaps it is very fortunate for the Eastern Shore that a safeguard has been thrown around its rights in the constitution of the State, otherwise an attempt might be made to repeal this act, and thereby make the privilege of electing a Senator of the United States from this Shore, no longer a matter of right" but leave us entirely to "the courtesy and good feeling" of our friends of the Western Shore—However I may regard them as fellow-citizens entitled to our highest esteem and strongest sympathy for myself I am very well satisfied that things are as they are.

AN EASTERN SHOREMAN.

Dec. 12.

In the passage of the steamboat Maryland from the Eastern Shore on Monday the 8th inst. she encountered a violent gale, and on reaching the mouth of the Patapsco, about 4 o'clock in the evening, off the Bodkin, two vessels were discovered at a distance capsized. Captain TAYLOR immediately steered for the wrecks, and after approaching as near as practicable, he manned his two small boats, and sent them to the relief of any sufferers that might be on board of the vessels in distress; and notwithstanding that the violence of the winds rendered the attempt extremely hazardous, he did not hesitate to go himself to their rescue.

One of the vessels proved to be the schooner Temperance, of Cambridge; her crew, three in number, stated that they had been capsized about 10 o'clock in the morning, and contrived to save themselves by getting into the small boat and lying under the lee of the schooner. They had suffered much with the cold during the day, and were in momentary expectation of sinking into a watery grave. The name of the other vessel, which was a sloop, could not be made out. On reaching her it was found that her hatches were several feet under water; and it is to be feared that all on board had perished. A canoe was the only small craft attached to the wreck, and no person was to be found on board the wreck or in the canoe. The persons taken from the Temperance stated that although they had been in sight of the sloop all day they had seen no person on board.

Balt. Pat.

The Charleston, (Va.) Free Press concludes its notice of the opening of the Ohio Rail road to Harper's Ferry, with the following paragraph:

"The spectacle of the arrival of the Baltimore train at Harper's Ferry, was truly magnificent. We could not but exult in the consciousness of being witness to an event that seemed, when mentioned a few years since, a mere chimera. How different the aspect of Harpers-Ferry now, and its condition seven years ago! At that time, the passage thence to Baltimore was attended with fatigues, difficulties, and even peril. The traveller was sometimes liable to detention for a day or more, on account of the natural obstructions, before he had progressed ten miles on his journey.—But the hand of man has cut a pathway thro' the cliffs that had been considered impregnable; and he has constructed causeways to bear him in safety, where he and his steed had trembled at the dashing billows."

United States Senator.—The two Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled in convention at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wilkins, 180 members being present.—After three ballotings, the convention adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when James Buchanan, of Lancaster, was elected on the fourth ballot. The following are the ballotings:

	1st	2d	3d	4th
James Buchanan	25	42	58	66
J. B. Sutherland	14	15	13	1
James Clark	6	6	16	26
Thos. Ringland	11	9	withdrawn.	
John Brendin	8	7	do.	
Calvin Blythe	6	5	do.	
Joseph Lawrence	16	15	12	6
Amos Ellmaker	29	29	29	31
N. B. Eldred	8	withdrawn.		
George Kremer	3	do.		
Charles Shaler	2	do.		
Abner Lacock	1	1	2	

Among the petitions presented in the state senate on Wednesday last, was one from citizens of Schuylkill county, praying for the construction of a canal on the west side of the Schuylkill river from Fair Mount to Gray's ferry.

From the National Gazette.

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL From this document it appears that the gross amount of postages during the first 6 months of 1834 was $1,448,269 69, and the gross expenses of the Department $1,400,762 45,—Nett income after deducting expenses, $47,507 24: which sum deducted from the debt of the Department on the 1st of Jan. last beyond the amount of its available funds ($315,599 98) reduces it to $268,092 74. Since the 1st of July it has been still further reduced, and it is calculated that before the close of 1835, it will be wholly extinguished.—This amelioration of the finances of the Department is effected by "retrenchments in the transportation of the mail:" i. e. by discontinuing sundry routes, and diminishing the frequency of transportation on others. The number of Post Offices in the United States on the 1st of July last, was 10,693; being an increase of 566 over the number reported last year. The mail is now carried in stages and steamboats about 16,900,000 miles a year, and on horseback and in sulkies, about 8,600,000; making a total of about 25,500,000 miles a year. On the 1st of July, 1833, the number of miles was stated at 26,854,485; showing a diminution of 1,354,485 miles.

The New York American, says—

"When we turn from the patriotic and truly American portion of the Message devoted to our foreign relations, to the vulgar railing, and realy drab scolding, about the Bank of the United States—to the suggestions of impotent vengeance against that institution—and the daring effrontery of charging upon it the riots and murders in Philadelphia—we are unable to repress our scorn and indignation."

From the National Gazette.

The French question is discussed by the Whig papers with some difference of opinion. Several of the principal journals represent the language of the President's Message in relation to it, as impolitic, and the contingent measure of reprisals as odious and bad in itself.—They predict that the French government and nation will take umbrage at the seeming *menace*, and withhold the money due to our merchants, the longer, if not altogether. We can not concur with them in these opinions. The President did right we think, in making known at once to France and her authorities, what the United States might do, in case the treaty duly concluded should not be fully executed. *Pretexts*, other than any supposed threat by our Executive, will not be wanting to the French Chambers, if they have resolved to nullify the Treaty.

The probability of *war* will be regarded with as much alarm and aversion in France as it can be in our own country. It must be formidable for all the main branches of industry, the commercial, Manufacturing and agricultural interests, which possess much influence over the chamber of Deputies. There are strong considerations of the same bearing connected with the tenure of the present government and the general political condition of France. We could adduce other reasons for our belief that the President's tone & suggestions are not likely to make an impression unfavorable to his main ostensible object, anywhere abroad. But we have not room for them this afternoon. We have used the epithet *ostensible*, because we are all warranted in distrusting the Cabal that holds sway in the administration of our public affairs. The portion of the Message concerning France may have been designed chiefly to produce a new excitement at home, to divert or distract public attention, and thus facilitate the extension of party-power and corruption. Our Republican liberties and the rectification of misgovernment at Washington are worth more to us than *five* millions of dollars, or any amount even of Jackson gold. A *war* power must not be committed to the discretion of President Jackson. The worst dangers of war would arise from our internal political situation—from the character and purposes of our present *rulers*.

DISASTERS.—We learn says the Baltimore American, by the last arrivals from England that several gales were experienced along the cost of Holland during the month of October, which occasioned heavy marine losses, among the wrecks is that of the ship Rolla, Bevan, of Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam. She was stranded on the 18th of October at Wyk-on-Zee. The crew were saved. Vessel and cargo insured in Baltimore.

Other vessels were wrecked in the same gales of which the following were mentioned.

The Br. brig Spring, Thornby, from New York for Hamburg, was totally lost 19th October, on the coast of Holland, and 10 of her crew together with the Captain, wife and child and two other gentlemen with their wives and three children.

[The Spring was a new brig, and had on board a valuable cargo which was insured in New York. She was owned by the Captain.]

The ship Heroine, of New York, for Rotterdam, was lost in the same gale, and all the crew but two drowned. [Insured in New York.]

The ship Amelia, from Shields for Philadelphia, with coal, was lost on the 23d Oct. on the Belgian coast.

Accounts from Amsterdam of the 30th October, say that a large American ship laden with flour, was totally lost at Katoryk 27th Oct.

COFFEE.—We learn by an official paragraph in the Globe that the amount of Coffee imported into the United States for the three first quarters of 1833 was 69,955,020 lbs valued at $10,567,299; and that for the three first quarters of 1834, there were imported 60,344,701 lbs. valued at $6.479,469. During the corresponding period last year, there were exported 24,897,144 lbs valued at $3,041,689—this year 32,715,599 lbs. valued at $3,969,906.

MARGARET AND THE MINISTER.—Margaret was the gude wife of an honest farmer, living in the neighborhood of Edinburg. She had sold her dead and live stock in Dalkeith market—only reserving two dozen fresh eggs, as a present for the ministers' wife.—Margaret knocked at the minister's house, and he opened the door himself. After the usual inquiries about the wives and the barns, she began: "I ha'e brought ye twa dozen o' *callar* (fresh) eggs, to help make the gude wife's *yule bannocks*'—The eggs were gratefully received, and the donor kindly invited to take *kail* with the minister. "Na, na," said Margaret. "I dinna ken how to behave at great folks' tables? "Oh, never fear," replied the divine: "just do Margaret, as you see me do." The simple hearted woman consented, and sat down at the board. Now, the minister was old, and well stricken in years, and with all was afflicted with the palsy.—To avoid spilling the soup in the journey of his trembling hand from the cup to the lip, it was his custom to fasten one end of the table cloth with two stout pins to the top of his waistcoat, just under the chin. Margaret who sat at the opposite corner of the table, watching his motions, immediately pinned the other end to a strong homespun shawl, directly under her chin. She was now all attention to every move. The minister deposited on the edge of his plate a spoonful of mustard. Not distinctly observing this movement, Margaret carried the spoon to her mouth. The pungent stuff began to operate upon her olfactory nerves. The poor woman thought she was bewitched. She had never tasted mustard before—for, eighty years ago, mustard did not grace the table of a Scotch farmer. She knew not what it all meant. She bore the pain to the last point of endurance: she could sit no longer—but at the moment that the servant girl came in with a supply of clean plates, she jumped up, and with one spring upset the girl plates and all, sweeping the table of its entire contents. The crash gave speed to her flight—and the minister, pinned fast to the other corner, was compelled to follow as quick as his tottering limbs could move. Having reached the first flight of stairs, he caught by the banisters. Away slipped the pins, and down went the frightened Margaret; and to the day of her death, she never looked back on the clergy man's door again."—*Letter from Laurie Todd in the last Knickerbocker.*

PRICES CURRENT—BALT. Dec. 10.

GRAIN.—The supply of all descriptions moderate, Wheat—prime red we quote at 95 a 98c; strictly prime $1; fair to good, 90a95; white, $1a1.02—no transactions in family flour, white. Rye—65a66c. New Corn, white and yellow, 50a54c. Oats, 29a32c.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. James M. Newnam, to Miss Elizabeth W. Jenkins, both of Talbot County.

On Thursday by the Rev. Joshua Humphriss, Mr. Charles Robinson to Miss Elizabeth Robins, both of Talbot County.

DIED

In this county, on Thursday the 11th inst at his residence, Mr. William Pierson, aged 58 years 10 months and 11 days.

It is with pain of mind, that we are called upon to attend the concluding scene of this departed friend. *He* was a man, who, we believe faithfully, discharged all the duties that devolved upon him, in the various capacities of citizen, husband, father & friend. We sincerely hope that he has exchanged a world of sorrow and pain, for a happy existence beyond the grave.

Departed this life in this county, at the residence of her husband, on the 8th inst. *Mrs. Eliza M. Stevens*, wife of Samuel Stevens, Esq. Few frail mortals have left behind them in this fleeting world a brighter example of all the virtues that can adorn and elevate our species. She lived the life of the righteous and many sorrowing survivors can testify, that her end was peace.

On Wednesday morning the 3d inst. Mr. William Gardner, at an advanced age.

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Easton are requested to meet at the Court House on Monday evening next 15th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of reorganizing the Fire Companies as also other matters relating to the safety of the town.

MANY CITIZENS.

Dec. 13

NOTICE

THE Commissioners for Talbot county will meet at their office in the Court-house in Easton, on TUESDAY the 16th inst., to receive the certificates of Teachers, of the District Schools.

Per order,

THOS. C. NICOLS, Clerk to the Commissioners for Talbot county.

dec. 13, 1834.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

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

ROBERT H. RHODES.

Dec. 13

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county, will be exposed at public sale, on *Wednesday* the 24th December inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of William Gardner, sen. late of Talbot county deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and Hogs, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale—on all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—& on all sums of & under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

THOS. C. NICOLS, adm'r. of Wm. Gardner, sen. deceased.

Dec. 13

WANTED,

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

Dec. 13 8w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Caroline County, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday the 23d day of December inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the residence of the subscriber, living on great Choptank River two miles below Dover Bridge, two

NEGRO MEN,

formerly the property of Clement Turner, deceased, on a credit of six months, to the highest bidder, note or bond with approved security will be required for the purchase money bearing interest from the day of sale.

Attendance given by

EDWARD PERRY, Guardian to the Minor.

Dec. 13 q

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed at Public Sale, on Monday the 22d December, inst., if fair, if not the next fair day, at Peach Blossom, the late residence of Skinner Newnam, late of Talbot county dec'd. all the personal estate of said dec'd. consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS, among which are some fine work horses and colts, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale—on all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, and attendance given by

MARY NEWNAM, Admtr'x of Skinner Newnam, dec'd.

Talbot county, December 13, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

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

24 Shares No. 2201 a 2204 5909 a 5912 inclusive

7386 a 5912 7386 a 7389 do.

7394 a 7397 17697 a 17690 do.

17695 a 17698

5 Shares No. 10586, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8182

5 half Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive.

The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thornburgh, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors.

FRANCIS M. FOWLER, General Accountant, No. 4 St. Paul's st. Baltimore.

Dec. 13 4w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term A. D. 1834.

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

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

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

SEAL.

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Smith, late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

SARAH SMITH, Adm'r. of Thomas L. Smith, dec'd.

Dec. 13

MARYLAND

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term A D. 1834.

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

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

SEAL.

Test JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Williams, late of Talbot county dec'd. All person having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of July next or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A D eighteen hundred and thirty four.

THOMAS O. MARTIN, adm'r. of Robert Williams, dec'd

Dec. 13

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

A STRAY COW.

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

THOMAS DEWLIN.

Talbot County Dec. 13, 1834.

A MANAGER WANTED

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

THOMAS FRANKLIN, *Annapolis.*

Dec. 13 4t

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term A. D. 1834.

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

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

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

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

In compliance to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Tohmas Kirby late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate

Given under my hand this 9th day of December 1834.

HESTER ANN KIRBY, Adm'rx. of Thomas Kirby, deceased.

Dec. 13

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

CRANBERRIES, &c.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers,

Fresh Buckwheat Flour;

Cranberries,

Almonds and Currants,

Fresh Bunch Raisins

Fine and Coarse Salt, &c.

—ALSO—

Cast Steel Axes

of superior quality and *warranted*. Constantly on hand, *Family Flour* by the barrel.

W. H. & P. Groome.

Nov. 29. eowtf

FALL GOODS.

SAMUEL MACKEY

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

Choice Fresh Goods,

elected from the latest arrivals, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Crockery, Glass, &c &c.

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

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

Easton, Nov. 15

NEW FALL GOODS.

Wm. H. & P. Groome

Have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with their fall supply of goods, comprising a very general assortment of

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glass, Groceries and Liquors. Among which are a variety of Cloths, Cassinetts, Merinoes and Blankets, superior old Godard brandy and Holland Gin, old L. P. Madeira, Sicily Madeira Pale Sherry, Lisbon and Teneriffe Wines, Fresh Teas, Java Coffee, Cheese, &c. all of which will be offered at a small advance.

oct.25 6t

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM LOVEDAY,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at his Store House in Easton, a very

HANDSOME & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Among which are a handsome variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & CASSINETTS.

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

Easton, Sept. 27th 1834. [W

CATTLE

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

Nov. 29

For Sale or Rent.

A small farm, adjoining the town of Easton. Also a lot of about 30 or 40 acres, to be divided into 4 parts, as nearly as possible. If the latter is not previously disposed of, at private sale, it will be offered at public sale on TUESDAY the seventh October. For terms enquire of the Editor.

Sept. 20

POETRY.

Extracts from Knowles's "Beggar of Bethnal Green."

LOVE.

In vain premise or calculate
When thou shalt fall in love. A fever that!
Sudden as intermittent or the plague,
That comes upon you. Love by rule, forsooth!
Love by philosophy! Thou shalt be smit
In the twinkling of an eye!—infected by
A touch! this minute sound as mountain health
And helpless next as bed-rid tenant of
An hospital.

Delicate compliment to a beautiful Girl.

There stood the maid,
Silent and motionless, with eye on ground,
Abashed by the reflection of herself,
Cast back upon her so on every side,
From mirrors that expressed her charms indeed
By showing her their power.

Parting words and gifts to a spendthrift son, by a fond parent.

There's not a piece in it but is made up
Of grains of fractions, every one of which
Was slowly gathered by thy father's thrift,
And hoarded by his abstinence. It holds
How many minutes torn from needful sleep!
How many customary wants denied!
How many throbs of doubting—sighs of care,
Laid out for nothing, in thy waywardness!
But take it with a blessing. Fare thee well!
Thou never yet could suit thee, Thomas, to
Thy father's house; but, should there come the time,
Thou know'st the door that still was open to thee.

Love of Country.

I will not—cannot—quit my native land!
Bann'd as I am, 'tis precious to me still!
It is my father's land—'tis loved for that;
'Tis thine—thy child's—it should be lov'd for you,
It should be lov'd, if only for itself!
'Tis free—it hath no despot but its laws!
'Tis independent—it can stand alone!
'Tis mighty 'gainst its enemies—'tis one!
Where can I find the land the like of it?
Its son, though under ban and forfeiture,
Is envied. *He's* the brother of the free!
No, no—I cannot quit my father's land.
For sight of other land *I* would not give
The feeling of its breath—the wall of him
That does not forfeit it, which none may scale
However proud, unscath'd, to do him wrong!
I cannot—will not—quit my native land!

FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishing to devote his undivided attention to the management and improvement of his Lands in Bailey's and Oxford Necks, offers for sale his real estate in the Chapel district, about 6 miles from Easton, and near the "Old Chapel," consisting of three farms contiguous to each other, viz:

No. 1. The lands of the late James Patton, commonly called the Patton farm, now occupied by Mr Thomas Harwood as tenant, containing near

Three hundred Acres.

No. 2. The lands of the late John Garey, to which is added a small farm purchased of the heirs of the late Parrott Kirby, containing about

Four hundred Acres,

now occupied by Mr. James Vinson as tenant.

No. 3. The farm late the property of Wm. Ferguson now occupied by Mr. J. Whitby as tenant, containing upwards of

Two hundred Acres.

No. 4 The undivided moiety of a farm adjoining the lands of Thomas Henrix, now occupied by Mr. Warner as tenant, containing

One hundred and fifty Acres,

No. 5. A Lot of WOOD LAND,  part of the estate of the late James Naib, adjoining the Methodist meeting house, containing 41 1-4 acres, well covered with white and red oak wood and timber.

Also, the following property in the town of Easton,

No. 1.

A house, yard & garden,

on which is a Black-Smith's shop, Carpenter's shop, meat-house and table, fronting on Port and West streets, formerly the property of Mrs Bell.

No. 2.

A house and garden

adjoining the above formerly the property of Isaac Atkinson.

No. 3.

A house and garden

on the corner of Port and West sts. now in the occupation of Mr. David Kemp as tenant.

No. 4.

A house and Lot

on Washington street, running through to West street, between the property of Dr. Theodore Denny and Dr. S. M. Jenkins.

No. 5.

The two-story house

on South and Washington streets, the lower story now occupied as a Female Academy, and the upper story as the Lodge of the "Independent Odd Fellows."

No. 6.

The house and garden

now occupied by Mr. James Smith fronting on South Street.

No. 7,

The House & Garden

adjoining the above, now occupied by Mr. John W. Blake.

No. 8.

A House and Lot

adjoining No. 7, now occupied by Mr. Edward Hale. The above Town property is situated in the most healthy and pleasant parts of Easton. The whole or any part of the above property will be sold on a liberal credit and on accommodating terms

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, Nov. 15

Great Literary Enterprise

Prospectus of two new Volumes OF WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835

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

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

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

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

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

Extracts from the original Prospectus.

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

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

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

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes; which are sold at $1.25 to $1 50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper source of circulation. But we consider transmission by mail, and the early receipt of a new book, as a most distinguished feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied *at their own homes* with equal to about Fifty Volumes of the common London novel size for *Five Dollars.*

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

The price is FIVE DOLLARS for fifty two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞ *Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. *Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4.00, by uniting in their remittances.*

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

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

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

Companion to Waldie's Library.

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

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

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

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

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

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

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

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

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

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and *postage*, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines *ever attempted* in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the 'Library' itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country, which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

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

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

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

ADAM WADIE.

Nov. 8 4t

JEREMIAH TITTLE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Avails himself of this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public generally, for their very liberal patronage to him in business; also to inform them that he has now on hand a very extensive and large assortment of super and extra super fine blue, black and medley CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, all of which are of the West of England, from the choicest manufactories and richest shades, and warranted to stand their color—which he will make up in the latest fashions and most splendid style of workmanship, not surpassed by any.

Gentlemen who will favor him with a call, shall be amply satisfied. Reduction of 5 per cent for cash, which is fully as much as fair charges will allow.

Baltimore, South street, No. 21, one door from Second st. and adjoining the Firemen's Insurance Company's new office.

Baltimore, Oct. 11 3t

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

NEW FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

JOHN STEVENS,

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

a handsome and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

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

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

Easton, Oct. 18th 1834. 3w eow:tt

PAGE'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE.

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

PAGE'S HOTEL

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

J. H. PAGE.

Baltimore, Oct.—Nov. 29 6m

An Accountant Wanted,

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

Easton, Nov. 1 3t

To Rent for the ensuing Year.

The house on Washington Street adjoining the dwelling of T. R. Loockerman, Esq. and at present occupied by Dr. Solomon M. Jenkins. The above property haslately been put in thorough and complete repair. For terms apply to

ROBERT T. G. THOMAS.

Oct. 4

TANNERY

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

Apply to

Ann H. Godwin, or
Geo. W. Harrington.

Greensborough, July 12.

Wanted to purchase,

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

Apply to

James C. Wheeler.

Oct. 11 3tq

For Sale.

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

Rice's Patent Wheat Fans,

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

References, Perry Wilmer, W. Grason, Gerald Coursy, John Brown, Walter J. Clayton, W. Hemsley, James Massey, Esq'rs. Dr. Edward Harris, of Queen Ann's county, Md. William M. Hardcastle and Robert Hardcastle, Esq'rs. of Caroline county, Md.

James Gale, William Perkins and John C Sutton, Esq'rs. of Kent county, Md.

Thomas R. Perkins.

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

CHARLES O. HARRA,

Gallows Hill—Baltimore,

Respectfully informs the Farmers of Talbot and the Eastern Shore generally, that he is now prepared to furnish SHOES for their servants, made of the best Spanish leather and warranted for twelve months—all orders directed as above will be punctually attended to.

N. B. A sample of the shoes may be seen at this office.

Oct. 25.

NOTICE.

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

Nov. 8

WM. W. HIGGINS,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a new supply of

SADDLERY,

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

Sept. 27 3w

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

Will as usual leave Baltimore every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, Cambridge (via the company's wharf at Castlehaven) and Easton, returning will leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday 7 o'clock, for Cambridge, (via Castlehaven) Annapolis and Baltimore. Passage from Baltimore to Castlehaven or Easton $2.

On Monday the 21st inst. she will commence the routes from Baltimore, to Corsica and Chestertown, leaving Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock and return same day; Passage as heretofore.

All baggage, packages &c. at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

By order,

L. G. TAYLOR, Commander.

April 12

TO RENT

For the ensuing year, the brick Dwelling House and premises on South Street, in Easton, where Mrs. Hammond now lives—all the Buildings, viz: the Dwelling house, kitchen, stable, carriage house, &c. are convenient and in good repair.—Also 2 or three smaller houses in the town. For terms apply to

A. CAROLINE HAMMOND or
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Sept. 20

Collector's Notice.

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

John Harrington, Collector
of Talbot county.

Aug. 30

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county, will be exposed at public sale, on, *Wednesday* the 17th December inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late residence of William Shehan, late of Talbot county deceased, all the personal estate of said deceased consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and Hogs, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of sale—on all sums over five dollars a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—& on all sums of & under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property.

SUSAN SHEHAN, Adm'rx.
of Wm. Shehan, dec'd,

dec. 6

FARNAM'S PATENT PUMPS.

The Subscribers having purchased of Dudley L. Farnam the exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others, to be used, the said improvement, that valuable 'Patent Pump,' within the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia & District of Columbia, are now at Easton, (Md.) prepared for putting up Pumps to all those who may wish to have them. AND ALSO will sell County Rights to any who may wish to purchase.

THOMAS B. & ISAIAH WOOD.

Easton, Md. Nov. 1, 1834, 3tq.

OFFICERS' FEES.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees, will please take notice that they are now due, and that it is my duty to collect them as speedily as possible; therefore lookout for a visit from my brother Thomas Graham, jr. who has positive instructions to levy in every case, if the fees are not settled by the first day of September next. Likewise, those persons indebted to the subscriber on *executions*, will please bear in mind that the above mentioned time will be the extent given on any execution in my hands as Sheriff or late Deputy Sheriff and if the plaintiff directs, I shall be compelled to advertise sooner. Therefore, I say again LOOK OUT!

JOSEPH GRAHAM, Shff.

July 26 tf

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

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

To rent for the next year the dwelling house and Garden with the privilege of fire wood; at my farm adjoining Perry Hall. A country carpenter would be preferred as a tenant—Also to hire several young negroes of both sexes.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Nov, 29

NOTICE TO GUNNERS.

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

Eliza C. Skinner.

Nov. 29.

Rural Mill Family Flour.

FAMILY FLOUR of the above brand, warranted very superior, in whole and half barrels, manufactured and for sale by the subscribers, who have always in store City Mills and Howard street FLOUR.

ED BEATTY & CO.

Pratt street, adjoining Rail Road Depot.

The Easton Gazette, will publish the above six times and charge the Patriot office.

Oct. 4 eo6t.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the *Houses* and lots in Easton, now occupied by Mrs. Chamberlaine, on Washington street, For terms apply to Wm. Loveday, Merchant in Easton.

Sept. 27.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(NINTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, Wood Cuts, Poetry, and Prose.

BY THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS,

Published at $3 per Annum,
BY L. A. GODEY,

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

STRAYED

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

JOSHUA ADAMS.

Nov. 22

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

Nov. 22.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—

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

A platform or stage has been run out into deep water, where vessels of 12 feet draft o water may lie in safety.

The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of two cents per bushel; cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject. In reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of sef shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.

Those wishing to purchase will address Mr. Thomas Martin, Trappe, near Easton, Md., or the undersigned, Baltimore. Vessels going for it, will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover Bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Barker's Landing, where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river.

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Nov. 1 3t.

MARYLAND, Caroline County Orphans' Court,

October Term A D. 1834.

On application of Curtis Davis, Administrator of Washington 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 & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 14th day of October A D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

SEAL

Test WILLIAM 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 Washington Davis, late of Caroline county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of May next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of October A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

CURTIS DAVIS, Adm'r.
of Washington Davis, dec'd.

Oct. 25

20 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, some time in November 1833, a negro girl who calls herself

EMELINE

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

James Wilson.

Oct. 25 5t

Notice.

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

HENRY BROOKS,

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

MAHLON TALBOTT, Shff.
of Frederick county, Md

aug. 23 8w

$100 REWARD.

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

JACOB,

of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before or Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holydays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROB'T. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county
Eastern Shore of Maryland

May 27

S. Catrup

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVII | EASTON MD. SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1834. | NO. 52.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

A MARRIAGE IN SWEEDEN.

From a recently published volume of "Travels in Sweden."

It was Saturday at even, and the following day had been fixed for the nuptials. The guests arrived in groups, their number exceeding two hundred persons. They were received at the house of the betrothed, where they deposited, reindeer and bacon hams, butter, cheese, game, beer and brandy, which they had brought in their cars to contribute to the festivity. After having conversed a few moments with the master of the house, and taken refreshments, they were successively conducted to their neighbors, amonsgt whom their lodging had been prepared. In the evening, about 7 o'clock, the betrothed, accompanied by her father and friends, set out for the house of the vicar where she was to sleep, in order that she might be the earlier ready the next morning. Her intended, surrounded by his family, and a group of guests, repaired thither at an early hour, and the order of procession was there formed.—First marched the beadle, with a whip in hand, to clear the way; he was followed by three musicians, who play the Dalecarlian violin—a rude three stringed instrument of their own manufacture, next came the bridegroom in his gayest attire, supported on ether side by one of his nearest relatives and the *rudiman* or soldier of the district; and after these, eight or ten horsemen, followed by an equal number of bridesmaids, clad in green petticoats, with a long jacket or vest; many rows of glass beads encircled their necks, and their fingers were adorned with a profusion of gilt rings, encircled with stones; their long tresses were fastened on the summit of their heads, whence hung an innumerable quantity of ribbons of all colors, the inferior extremities of which were fringed with gold or silver Last came the bride, conducted by her aunt; a young and beautiful woman; her robe was of black silk; her head surmounted by a coronet of gilt metal; adorned with tinkets, her hair in ringlets intermixed with ribbons, floated on a neck of faultless symmetry, surrounded as in the rest, with strings of glass beads, and other ornaments; gloves embroidered with extreme care, and a neck-kerchief worked in the most fanciful manner, completed this singular but graceful costume. On arriving at the church, the priest gave them his benediction, and as soon as the ceremony was over the whole cortege set out for the house of the bride's father, where the wedding was to be kept. They were received at the door by the mother and cook—the first of whom introduced the guests into rooms prepared for the reception, while the second, laying hold on the bride, led her to the kitchen, where she made her taste all the dishes she had prepared. The bride was then placed at table between her husband and the parson; the *rudiman* at one side opposite to the father. The table was covered with linen of remarkable fineness and whiteness; the knives and forks were of polished steel. Bunches of the most beautiful flowers covered the table; the floor was strewed with green branches of pine, birch and wild flowers. The repast was abundant, though not elegant; and every one seemed happy and hungry. Just as the cloth was about being removed, the bride arose, and with her, the *rudiman*. The musicians, who had played during the whole meal, placed themselves before them; and in this order the little procession moved round the table. The bride held a silver cup, which a domestic filled with brandy; this she presented to each guest in succession, who emptied it, whereupon the *rudiman* presented a plate, on which each person deposited his offering, or mentioned what he would give, to assist the young people in commencing housekeeping. All these presents, according as they were made, were proclaimed by the *rudiman*, and followed by a flourish of music.

After this was all over, the tables were removed, and dancing commenced, the bride led off a sort of slow waltz with the parson. The festivities generally lasted several days; on the last of which the kitchen boy made his appearance, with a sad air, holding in one hand an empty stew pan, in the other, the spiggot drawn from the cask. At this very intelligible hint, all the guests took their departure, and the wedding was at an end.

Opium Trade.—By occasionally visiting the Hercules, one of the receiving ships for opium, I was able to observe, through the kindness of Mr. Parry, her chief officer, how this extensive and lucrative business is conducted. The sales are effected in Canton by the European merchants, and orders sent down with the smuggling boats for the delivery of the opium from the different ships; the boats engaged in this occupation are armed with spears, shields, and even firearms, to repel any attack that may be made upon them by the Mandarin guardboats. They are also manned by a very brave athletic crew; indeed Chinese fight very well one against the other, but cannot bring forward sufficient courage to face Europeans, except the advantages are overpowering on their side. These boats are provided with sails, in addition to a number of oars and rowers, and they pass through the water with inconceivable rapidity. The Mandarin boats, have a weaker and less choice crew, can seldom or ever overtake them; this, however, may in part be explained from the fact of the guard-boats, (the revenue cutters) sent by the Chinese government to cruise against smugglers, coming alongside for a supply of the prohibited drug, to smuggle it themselves into the heart of the Chinese empire. Any thing can be done by bribery in this country, and these boats are often employed in smuggling cassia, treasure, &c. on board European ships at Lintin, &c; indeed, every smuggling boat that takes opium from an opium ship leaves a payment of one dollar on each chest for the Mandarins, and on the opium returns being made up, the sum is regularly paid them; each boat leaves also a kum, shaw, or present for the ship, of five dollars. The chests of the drug are opened on board; the balls or cakes are taken out, and immediately deposited in small mat bags, brought by them for the purpose, and sown up; being in that way more convenient to smuggle than in large heavy chests. There are three kinds of opium usually sold in the English ships, the Malwa, Benares, and Patna; a fourth the Turkey opium, is confined to the American and other foreign vessels. The Patna opium is in balls, packed in partitioned cases, each chest containing forty balls. Old opium fetches a higher price than new; the former being solid, the latter soft and more liable to run. The old chests, so termed are usually two years old when they come under that denomination. The Malwa opium is in rather flattened cakes. The prices of this drug of course fluctuate very much; the consumption in the Chinese empire must be enormous, and is entirely (not the least extraordinary part of the affair) carried on by an illicit trade. The payments are usually made, if to any extent, in Sycee silver, which is taken by weight, no silver coinage being acknowledged by the Chinese government. The Chinese purchasers of the opium refine it by boiling, previous to using it for smoking; they use it also in the form of tincture usually carrying a small bottle containing it about them. The present Emperor of China has been described as being totally incapacitated from any business, through the excess to which he has carried the debilitating practice of opium smoking.—*Bennet's Wanderings.*

An officer of the U. S. ship Delaware thus describes his visit to the Holy Land:

"On the 15th September, says the author, Commodore Patterson, family, and a large party left the ship for Jerusalem, 40 miles in the interior. Of course I was of the party. We landed at Jaffa, and after two or three hours delay in engaging mules and donkeys, we started at 5, P. M. Our party consisted of 64, and armed with a brace of pistols and a cutlass; also a guard of four Arabs, well mounted and armed. The first evening we slept at Ramla, a village 9 miles from Jaffa. Started the next morning, at 7, A. M.; rode through a broiling sun, dined under some fig trees; and stopped before the walls of the Holy City, at 3 P. M after a most fatiguing journey.

The Commodore and family put up at the English Missionary's house; but the rest of us, poor devils, were conducted to the Greek Convent What was our horror, after anticipating a delightful night's rest, to be ushered into a row of miserable little cells, each capable of containing six or eight persons, with stone floors and walls, nothing to sleep on but a bare mat, and nothing in the shape of a table or chair. Miserable as it was, we laid down, and had just began to dose, when the fleas attacked us *en masse*; and with scratching, kicking and turning out several times to shake them off, we spent our first night in the Holy City.

The next day we visited Calvary. On entering the church built by the Empress Helen, the first thing you are shown is a marble slab on which our Saviour was washed after his crucifiction. You then go up a flight of steps to Calvary, and the monks point out the exact spot where our Saviour and two thieves were crucified, the rent in the rock, &c. You then descend, and are shown the Holy Sepulchre, which is built in another part of the church. You see also the stone on which he was scourged, another on which he was crowned with thorns, all in the same church. After leaving the church, we went to the Mount of Olives, spent half an hour in rambling amongst the olive trees, saw the Dead Sea and river Jordan, 20 miles distant; and in returning stopped at the tomb of the Virgin Mary and tomb of Absolum. The day following, went to Bethlehem, 9 miles distant, saw the place of our Saviour's nativity, dined, and returned in the evening. Having seen every thing in Jerusalem, set out the next day on our return to the ship, and arrived on the morning of the second day.

THE FIREMEN'S CONTEST.

The meeting of bluff Harry with his gallant rival Francis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, could not have produced much more excitement in anticipation, than the coming trial of skill between the Philadelphia and New York Firemen. A thousand hearts will beat anxiously until the result is known.—The note of preparation has been truly fearful. The challenge is given and accepted with all due solemnities, and a deputation from New York is now in this city arranging the preliminaries. The terms, if settled, have not yet transpired, and we are unable to tell when, where, or how, this awful contest is to be decided.

There are of course, various speculations as to the result. For our own part we stand by our city.—We believe that the Philadelphia firemen are capable of putting out any fire that can be kindled—not excepting the fire of New York emulation. We believe that they can run faster, halloo louder, throw water further, and put out a fire quicker than any mortals living. The very element appears to be concious of their prowess, and on their approach disappear from mere dread. In all probability the New Yorkers will do the same.

A story is told of a yankee who visited the Falls of Niagara and while his rapt companions were gazing in silent awe upon the war of waters, he burst forth into the sublime exclamation "Gracious; what a place for washing sheep." In like manner, this "meeting of the waters,' forces upon us one solemn reflection, When the belligernt engines are arranged, filled and manned, when all is prepared and the dreadful word (which we presume will not be, as in ordinary cases *Fire!* but *Water!*) is given—what a confounded splashing it will make!

The fall of waters! rapid as the light,
The flashing mass foams up———
* * * *
And mounts, in spray, the skies, and thence again
Returns in an increasing shower.

Childe Harold.

If there be, as the old Romans thought River Gods such an occasion would be a festival, a jubilee with them They might rise upon the rising jet; sport in the Iris made by the falling shower, and luxuriate in the rivers which the Philidelphia firemen are able to send dashing and sparkling towards, not quite to—the moon.

But trifling apart, there is much real good to be expected from such a contest. Emulation in such a me, ca : never fail to be attended with improvements, honorable to those immediately concerned, and highly advantageous to the whole community.—*Phil. Gaz.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We had the pleasure, in our last, of apprising our readers of the reconciliation of the two great intestine parties of South Carolina. Of the controversy between them, now that it is ended, we have no idea, of reviewing the merits.—Most of our readers, however, will probably be glad to see the report of manifesto of the majority, which had the effect to induce the minority to abandon their intention to resist the test-oath prescribed by the late amendment to the Constitution of the State. The following is a copy of the report, which was adopted by large majorities in both branches of the Legislature.—*Nat. Int.*

The Joint Committee on Federal Relations, to which was refered the memorials of sundry citizens of the Districts of Charleston, St. Luke's Parish, Orange, Parish, Prince George, Winyaw St. George's Dorchester, Edgefield, Greenville, Union Abbeville, Pendleton, Kershaw, Lancaster, York, and Spartanburg, and the Parish of Christ Church, remonstrating against the passage of the amendment of the fourth article of the Constitution of this State beg leave to

REPORT.

That they feel that under a Government like ours, not only every real grievance of the citizens should meet with prompt redress on the part of the Legislature, but that every imaginary grievance, coming from a portion of our fellow citizens, should obtain its respectful consideration

Divested of all extrinsic considerations, the memorialists complain that the oath provided for in the amendment of the 4th article of the Constitution of this State, to be hereafter taken by every person holding office under its authority, is designed by a majority of the people of South Carolina to impose on the memorialists obligations to the State inconsistent with those which they owe to the Constitution of the United States. This opinion your committee consider altogether groundless. They have no hesitation in affirming the belief that the said oath was passed upon and adopted by the people of South Carolina, without the most remote intention of interfering with those obligations, a belief which is concurrent with the conviction of your committee as to the true interpretation of the oath itself; for while the oath asserts and maintains the sovereignty of South Carolina, it expressly provides for the support of the Constitution of the United States, and consequently of all those obligations which the citizens of South Carolina owe to a compact which she solemnly made with her sister States. To suppose that the people of South Carolina, in engrafting this oath on their Constitution, intended to impose any obligations on their citizens incompatible with their duties under the Federal Constitution, whilst in the oath they require those who hold office under her authority, to swear "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," would be to suppose that the State was capable of perjury; by assuming contradictory obligations. We trust that the memoralists would not expect us to repel such an imputation; if it were possible, self-respect on the part of the Legislature, and a deep reverance for the authority of the people, would prevent it.

It appears, however, that the memorialists further complain "that if the oath is to be construed, as we are instructed by very high judicial authority it ought in good faith to be, in reference to the language of the Ordinance of 1833, it clearly deprives us of the right of judging for ourselves upon the matters in dispute between ourselves and our fellow-citizens."

Your committee suppose the judicial authority here alluded to, must be that of the Judge of the Court of Appeals, who delivered a dissenting opinion. How the memorilists can deduce any abridgement of their right of Judgment from the opinion in question, your committee are at a loss to conceive, since it declares in terms as explicit as can be used, that the oath implies no compulsory conformity of opinion, but provides alone for fidelity of conduct on the part of an office of the State, whilst he continues in office.

With these views, and, as it is believed by your committee, with an understanding between citizens of deserved influence & estimation, both of the majority & minority of the Convention of the people of South Carolina, which assembled at this place on the 11th March, 1833, the majority agreed to permit the imposition of an oath of allegiance by their own authority, that it might go before the people as an ordinary proposition for amending the Constitution in the ordinary mode of the exercise of this sovereign function, that the sense of the people might be taken with all possible gravity & deliberation on the high matters in dispute; and as some of those thus representing the minority, expressly proposed such an appeal as a pacific arbitration of the controversy justifying the confident expectation that their best offices will now be exerted to obtain a general acquiescence in the decision which might thus be pronounced, your committee would hope, as this award has been finally rendered, and as the allegiance required by the oath of office in the proposed amendment of the Constitution is the allegiance which every citizen owes to the State, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, that public tranquility and fraternal concord may be restored among the good people of our beloved State. J. HAMILTON;

Chairman of the Committee on the part of the Senate.

EXTINCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The Treasury Report which we published to day, announces the important fact that the National Debt of the United States which at one time amounted to more than $127,000,000, will be totally extinguished on the 1st of next month. The fact is not only gratifying in itself, but affords a practical illustration of the immense resources of the country, For it is to be observed that these $127,000,000 have been paid off in the course of 19 years, by the regular operations of our financial and revenue system, without the imposition of direct taxes, (except for a very short period)

	Years.	Amount.
First of Jan.	1791	it was $75,463,476 52
"	1792	77,227,924 66
"	1793	80,352,634 04
"	1794	78,427,404 77
"	1795	80,747,587 39
"	1796	83,762,171 07
"	1797	82,064,479 33
"	1798	79,228,529 12
"	1799	78,408,669 77
"	1800	82,976,294 35
"	1801	83,038,050 80
"	1802	80,712,632 25
"	1803	77,054,686 30
"	1804	86,427,120 88
"	1805	82,312,150 50
"	1806	75,723,270 66
"	1807	69,218,398 64
"	1808	65,196,317 97
"	1809	57,023,192 09
"	1810	53,173,217 52
"	1811	48,005,587 76
"	1812	45,209,787 90
"	1813	55,962,827 57
"	1814	81,487,846 24
"	1815	99,833,660 15
"	1816	127,334,933 74
"	1817	123,491,965 16
"	1818	103,466,633 83
"	1819	95,529,648 28
"	1820	91,025,500 15
"	1821	89,987,427 66
"	1822	93,546,676 98
"	1823	90,875,877 22
"	1824	90,269,777 77
"	1825	83,788 432 71
"	1826	81,054,059 99
"	1827	73,987,357 20
"	1828	67,475,043 87
"	1829	58,421,413 67
"	1830	48,580,534 22
"	1831	39,082,461 88
"	1832	24,282,879 24
"	1833	7,001,698 83
"	1834	4,722,260 29
"	1835	0,000,000 00

Only *nine years ago* our National Debt was $81 000,000; In 1816 the *interest* alone amounted to $7,157,500 42. In 1826, to almost $4,000,000.—Since the beginning of that year we have paid off, including interest, very nearly *a hundred million of dollars*, over and above our current expenses, almost without feeling it.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

MISSING PAPERS.

The porter of our Post Office has been arrested this morning on a charge of purloining newspapers. A boy was found in the upper part of the city selling city papers, for waste paper, and on being interrogated, said he had obtained them at the Post Office. According to this statement the trade has been going on for some months. He says that the porter had repeatedly pulled off wrappers from the bundles, and after tearing the direction from each paper, had sold them to him at twenty five cents a hundred. So far the business looks as if it would explain why the papers of this city have sometimes failed to reach their destination —*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A CHALLENGE.—We are authorsed by John C. Craig, Esq. of Germantown, to state that he proposes to run his horse SHARK, against any other horse, 4 mile heats, for *five thousand dollars aside* half forfeit, weight for age,—the race to be run over the Central Course, Baltimore, next spring meeting. The acceptance of this challenge, with the name of the horse, to be sent to the Secretary of the Maryland Jockey Club, or to Mr. Craig, on or before the sixteenth of January next. The Central Course is named, but the Union Course, L. I. would be equally agreeable. Our Editorial brethren of the South and elsewhere, will please notice this proposition.

Phil. Inq.

BROOKVILLE, IND. November, 29th. —*Hogs!!*—For the last three weeks our eyes have been greeted with scarce any thing else except *vast droves* of the *swinish multitude*. Within that time, "from our own idea of things," and from the calculations of others there must have passed through this place upwards of thirty thousand Hogs, all wending their way to Cincinatti, the greatest hog market we would venture to say in the known world. All these hogs are from a small section of the State.—We are told by the oldest settlers there never was as many hogs drove through this place in one year, before, as has been within the last three weeks Some days it seemed as if the vast arena of nature's store house was filled with Hogs

American.

Steam Carriages on Common Turnpike Roads.—The steam Coach Company, Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. M. P., chairman, purposing to extend their act of incorporation to Ireland, have now completed a splendid steam coach.—Messers. Maudslay are the builders, the superentendence of Mr. John Mancnell, the celebrated engineer. In the first instance its operations will be confined to the metropolis. Kingstown, Bray, Howth and the other outlets; and when the public are convinced, by personal observation of its perfect safety and extraordinary speed, twenty Miles an hour on ordinary roads, it will be extended to greater distance. Dublin to Limerick will, we believe, be the first line of road on which, as a public conveyance the steam coach will be used. It may be expected in Dublin the first week in December.

RAIL ROADS AND CANALS.

A publication recently made by Mr. Tanner, gives a short description of all canals and Rail Roads in the United States, now completed or in progress—from which work the following is collected:

	CANALS Miles.	R. ROADS Miles.
New Hampshire,	83¾	
Maine,	20¼	
Massachusetts,	78½	116
R. Island,		46
Connecticut,	27½	
New York,	800	300
New Jersey,	149	105
Pennsylvania,	788½	322
Delaware,	13½	16
Maryland,	354	194
D. Columbia,	9	
Virginia,	60	249
N. Carolina,	24½	
S. Carolina,	51¼	135½
Georgia,	23	
Alabama,	16	62
Mississippi,		63
Louisiana,	14	
Kentucky,	1½	
Ohio,	375	

From the Intelligencer and Expositor

IMPROVEMENT OF SOIL.

If an inquiring mind will go into the woods, where the soil is what we term rich land, and view nature at work, in nature's own way, he will discover readily, that for a considerable depth this rich rich soil is a composition of vegetable matter principally, more or less decomposed,—in common language well rotted. He will discover, that what he applies the name of soil to is composed, almost entirely, of the decayed leaves of the trees with weeds and grass, and rotten wood—perhaps the production of centuries. But on a nice examination of this rich soil, he will be compelled to conclude, from evidence before his senses, incontrovertible, that decayed *leaves* form the principal part. If he wishes for conclusive corroborating testimony, he will heap up a mass of them in a pen, sprinkling the mass with lime, and he will find after the process of fermentation, and decomposition has done its office, that the product will, on application to poor soil, produce the finest vegetation, and prove to his senses that it contains the pabulum, or food of plants, in a high degree. By still going on with his experiment, he will find ultimately, that leaves when decomposed, with the aid of decomposing agents, produce an admiral assistant to vegetation, and by forming a mass of leaves, sprinkling the leaves as he forms the mass, with lime, and adding a small portion of rich moist earth amonst the vegetable matter, he will find on applying it to the earth for the purpose of aiding vegetation, that he has got a pile of manure.

From this evidence before him he will readily conclude, if capable of the operation of common sense, that for the purpose of littering animals, and as an assistant, in forming a compost manure, leaves, especially if gathered while charged with their whole elementary principles, must be an admirable auxiliary, in the production of the dung-stead, and worthy of being the most assiduously collected for that purpose.

Amongst weeds, or green vegetable substances, experiment has amply decided, that those which produced the most putrid and nauseous effluvia, during fermentation, were found producing the most active effect on the growing crop. This fact seems to settle, by positive proof, the correctness of the theory of many plants feeding rapidly on gases, envolved during the process of fermentation, through the medium of their leaves. As it would be highly desirable previous to laying down any plan for making manure, in the form of compost, to have some idea of the relative value of different ingredients, which present for that purpose, it may be proper to have some facts placed before us. Leaves piled up in a pen, with alternate thin strata of swamp mud, when partially decomposed are found a superior preparation for the Irish potato crop. Put around the roots of fruit trees, this compost has been found to produce a healthy and vigorous growth. Its operation has been much increased in its efficacy, by the addition of lime to the mass.—The finest Irish potatoes that I have seen produced in a southern climate, were produced by the addition of this compost.

A pen was made with small rails, a stratum of leaves, trampled down to twelve inches in depth, a sprinkling of lime added after sprinkling the leaves well with muddy water three or four inches of swamp mud was then added, and this course continued until the pen was six feet in height. This compost was made up in the fall, on the first falling of the leaves, and applied to the potato crop in the spring. The effect on the following crop of corn, was all that could be desired. A second pile was constructed with a stratum of leaves, two feet thick, sprinkled well with lime, previously, with muddy water—two carts came up the one loaded with swamp mud, and the other with dung—from opposite sides the throwing on commenced, at equal pace, so as to mingle the two last well: on the layer of mud and manure being completed, say about four inches thick, another layer of leaves was added—sprinkled with water from a pound, then lime, mud and manure, & continued, until the pile was about six feet in height—a little earth was thrown on the top—I am satisfied the same volume of dung, spread over the same surface, would not have exceeded in production, either in the potato or corn crop, that followed, & to which the composition was applied on planting. In both cases the manure was applied in the drill, but plentifully. The following crop on both grounds was *cotton*—it was superior—the seed was drilled in the old corn, and potato rows, opened with a Scooter plough. The following year, seed that came from the cotton, the year previous, was applied to a second corn crop, which much surpassed the first, indeed was amongst the finest corn crops, to be found—Wheat and Rye followed and were superior.

I give this detail to show that the efficacy of leaves, is decided, in their action on plants, as a manure, when decomposed, for in the crops above stated

they were the basis of the manure that was applied, it being perfectly impossible for all the dung, and lime, that was employed for the formation for the compost, to have produced half the effect, when spread over the soil, or used as the compost was applied.

PLANTER.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE—DISSOLUTION OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The packet ship Normandie, at New York from Havre, brings Paris and Havre papers to the evening of the 15th November. The Journal of Commerce acknowledges the receipt of Galignani's Messenger of the evening of the 15th,—the only paper of that date on board. The editors say:—It contains news of the breaking up of the new Ministry, after a very brief existence; but precisely from what causes, we are unable to as certain. The event appears to have been connected with the determination of the King to cause the bill providing for the fulfilment of the Treaty with this country to be presented to the new Chambers in the same form in which it was rejected at the last session.

THE MINISTRY.

'PARIS, Nov. 15.—The *Moniteur* of this morning is still silent upon the dissolution of the Cabinet.

The *Journal des Debats* says—"The Minister of the *Interior*, President of the Council, the *Minister* of War, who has also performed the duties *ad interim* of Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Ministers of the Marine, of the Finances, and of Commerce, yesterday, tendered their resignations to the King, which his Majesty accepted."

The *Constitutionnel* mentions only four Ministers as having resigned, the Duke de Bassano, and Messrs. Teste, Passy, and Charles Dupin. It adds:—'On Thursday evening, after M. Dupin's dinner, the Ministry still existed and assembled in Council. There the first important question submitted to the new Cabinet, the bill for 25 millions claimed by the United States, was discussed. It appears that the Doctrinary *coterie* although expelled from the Cabinet, was still powerful enough to give ascendancy to its opinions, since the bill for 25 millions, precisely as it had been rejected by the Chamber, was recommended.

This was enough to enable the new Ministry to foresee what was in store for the future. Moreover many circumstances contributed to show that obstacles of every kind would be raised. The cold reception, and the bustling intrigues of the Palace, diplomatic susceptibilities artfully excited the hostile attitude of the Doctrinary press.

The pitiful conspiracy on Change, for the purpose of crushing the Cabinet by a fall of 20 centimes; perhaps, also the presence in the Council of a Member of the former Ministry, all had concurred to excite that distrust, that uncertainty of the future which was again increased by the want of homogeniety among the new Members. One of the Ministers, whom the Opposition hailed as a graduate in the Council and as a pledge of better times, M. Passy, we say appeared too much absorbed by these obstacles. Upon these, however, he ought to have reckoned in accepting his appointment.

The anathema hurled against the Ministry, by one of the gravest organs of the Opposition (the *Courrier Francais*) seemed to have produced an unfavorable impression on the mind of a man who nevertheless had been accustomed to sacrifice to his conviction the transitory sweets of popularity, which can only be rendered durable by knowing how to lose it, in case of need, in order to recover it anew. Be this as it may, M. Passey thought he saw, and we are on this occasion of his opinion, a contradiction between the principles which he maintained, and the course into which he was to be led by this disastrous bill. He firmly stated that he could not consistently present, as a Minister, a bill which he had opposed as a deputy. He insisted, with the most honorable eagerness, that it would be flying in the face of the Chamber to reproduce, without a single modification, a law rejected by the most significant majority. Messrs. Teste and Charles Dupin seem to have supported M. Passy in this struggle, wherein the word 'resignation,' which is the *veto* of every honest Minister, was several times pronounced. The Council was broken up, and Messrs. Teste and Passy, having previously concentrated together, sent in their resignation at midnight.

M. Charles Dupin, on hearing the fact very early on the following morning, sent in his own, which was followed by that of the Duke de Bassano. Messrs. Mole & Thiers are commissioned to recompose this Cabinet, twice found to be impossible. To complicate the embarrassment of the affair, M Bresson, whose acceptance was guaranteed, is doubtless on his road to Paris, and will learn on the frontier that there is but one resignation more to give in. His return to Berlin is impossible, for he would be overwhelmed by ridicule, although he is innocent of this deception, in which France has participated with him."

The *Impartial* notices the resignation of the four Ministers mentioned by the *Constitutionnel*, and adds: "It was asserted last night that M. Thiers, who seems to have become an indispensable personage, was charged to re-construct the Cabinet. But however strong may be the wish to collect again the elements which composed the preceding Ministry, it is probable that M. Guizot will not be invited to make one of it—but we should despair of nothing. We have been also informed that Count Mole has declared in the most positive manner that he will never consent to come into any Cabinet, and has expressed the utmost disgust at the intrigues to which he has been a witness during the last fortnight."

The Diplomatic dinner, noticed above is thus spoken of in Galignani's Messenger of the 14th.

M. Dupin, President of the Chamber of Deputies gave his first preliminary dinner, yesterday, to an assemblage of personages of all shades of politics. With the new Ministers the Duke de Bassano, Baron Charles Dupin, M. Passy, Gen. Bernard, and M. Teste, appeared, Marshall Gerard, Count Mole, the Duke de Cases and Viscount de Caux. By the side of Messrs. Mauguin & Odillon Barrot was seated M. Berryer, and next to Messrs. Etienne & Calmon were Messrs. Bertin de Vaux and Dumon.

The Diplomatic Body was represented by the Swedish, Wirtemberg and American Ambassadors; the Clergy, by the Bishop of Nevers, the Rectors of St. Eustache and St. Louis, and the Abbe Garibaldi; the Bank, and the mercantile and manufacturing interests by Messrs Garcias, Rothschild, Odier, J. Lefebre and Benjamin Dellessert. There were also some distinguished members of the Magistracy and of the Arts and Sciences

Notwithstanding the mixed composition of the meeting, the utmost harmony and cordiality prevailed. The *soiree*, which followed the dinner, was unusually brilliant, and was also attended by numerous other personages of all parties.

PARIS, Nov. 13—The following telegraphic despatch, dated Madrid November 8, addressed by the French Ambassador in that capital, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was received by the Government at four o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"The Chamber of Procuradores has this day adopted by a large majority, and without any alteration, the amendments made by the other Chamber in the Foreign Loan Bill. Thus, Guebhard's Loan is acknowledged, and placed in the same category as all other loans."

The *Compilador* of Madrid of the 3d inst. has the following:—"A conspiracy has been discovered at Cuenca, and 50 persons have been arrested. Among them is the *Superior* of a Convent, in whose possession was found a list containing the names of 35 persons who were to be assassinated, Don Manuel Poloy Alcaver, Administrator of the Papal Bulls who had appropriated part of the funds of his office to raising men in some of the towns of the province of La Mancha Don I. Gamboa, a Canon, and Don Santos Valente, one of the late Commanders of the Royalist Volunteers"

HAVRE, Nov. 15—Since my last of the 7th inst, the demand for cotton has been limited, speculators having remained quite inactive, and the trade buying very sparingly. The sales of the week have amounted to only 1500 bales against an import of 1600, leaving our stock this day, at something under twelve thousand bales. Holders have in general succeeded in obtaining fair prices, and still continue very firm.

Coffee has improved—from 6 to 7,000 bags have been sold at an advance of 2 a 3 centimes, and there is still a good inquiry for merchantable St. Domingo, at 19¼ Ashes remained without variation until yesterday, when upwards of 900 bbls. were taken off on speculation, at 38f. for pots, and 41f. for pearls, a single sale of 20 ceroons *Indigo* has taken place at a decline of 25 a 50 centimes upon previous rates. Whalebone continues very dull.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Chronicle.)

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8th 1834
Tuesday Evening,

The House did not adjourn to-day until nearly 3 o'clock. Mr. Watmough introduced his bill for the purpose of increasing the pay of our naval officers. He spoke some time in favor of his proposed measure. You will perceive that the Hon. member wishes to fix the salaries of our naval commandants at 5500 per annum. To this clause of the bill objection was taken by Mr. Harper, who submitted an amendment, proposing to reduce that sum to $4500; but the amendment was lost. The bill, it is thought, will produce a good deal of discussion and, perhaps, opposition. It may nevertheless, pass both Houses and become the law of the land, with certain modifications.

One of the clauses of the bill, as submitted by Mr. Watmough, proposes to *reduce* the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the Navy. Of course this clause stands in broad relief to the whole spirit, tenor, and language of the bill. *Cui bono?* It really seems impossible to account for this provision of the bill on any other principle of fair and equitable legislation? Is it not desirable that our gallant officers and seamen should have gentlemen of education and talents to take charge of their lives and limbs, in case of sickness, misfortune, or disability, who having the same exalted opinion that the Hon. proposer of the bill entertains of the importance of our naval service, and the policy of adequately compensating its officers, could consistently wish to see the pay of the medical and surgical officers reduced? Can there be found a reflecting, candid, and generous commander in the United States Navy, who would not be glad to see his ship provided with medical officers of talent and character? And how can they be accomplished without the latter being liberally compensated for their services? Why this odious distinction? this unequal legislation? It is to be hoped that Congress will act deliberately and fairly in this matter; and if the Hon. gentleman does not withdraw the clause of his bill now under consideration, he may be taught by the vote of the House, that they cannot and will not sanction so unequal a provision.

The Senate has to-day elected their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Hatch, an Episcopal minister of this city. He is a very worthy man; not, however, remarkable for eloquence, or a popular delivery. I am told there has been more electioneering in this city for the last week or two, by the parsons and their friends, for this paltry salary of $500 per annum, than has ever been known, at any former election of chaplains for the two Houses. Now it does strike me, as it has struck many independent and intelligent members, with whom I have conversed, that this practice of *direct* and *indirect* electioneering, by those clerical aspirants, is a practice that would be

"More honored in the breach
Than the observance."

WHIG IN WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

"WASHINGTON, December 10, 1834.

"In looking around to day upon the re-assembled talent of our national legislature—upon men who have drawn their knowledge from the classic and instructive lips of History—who have burned the midnight lamp in becoming acquainted with the destroying vices of every ancient republic, that they may be the better enabled to detect and exclude them from their own; and then upon others whose study of their country's welfare has been personally pursued in the more practical school of experience—who with an eye of unsleeping observation followed in the footsteps of the original founders of our republic, and perceived that they never deviated from the path of public virtue, because it was the path which led to individual happiness and national independence—in looking around, I repeat, on those men, I could not but indulge the hope that the noble principles of the modern school; and the admonitory examples of the ancient ones, may never be vitiated or rendered ineffective by the unprincipled and the meanly ambitious—those who, like him of Ephesius, would destroy the pure temple of our Constitution to make for themselves even an inglorious immortality. I have never so well understood the high honor conferred upon, and the corresponding responsibility assumed by the law giving intelligence of the Country towards their respective constituents and the nation at large, as I now do, being "a looker on in Venice," nor have I ever before more strongly appreciated the happiness of that legislator whose acts have been directed by the "*mens conscia recti*," nor the glory that dwells around and above the bed of the dying patriot, who, with his witnessing hand upon his conscientous breast, can say, "My existence is the precursor of posterity—freedom I have inherited—freedom I bequeath!" This is life's most glorious consummation! to live for mankind, and to die in the full hope that your exertions have not been mistaken, or been supposed to have been directed to objects which patriotism would discountenance, or judgment condemn.

"These observations naturally lead to a subject which has no unimportant influence upon our republican interests, and particularly on the purity of our literary institutions. The latter subject has been productive of a debate, which, although merely conversational, is pregnant with the developement of facts, which, in the progress of their developement, must elicit what it would be imprudent now to make too elaborate a commentary upon; but which, when it will, and it must, come before us, will be "like unexpected light."

"The Military Academy—the mental armory of the nation—the repository in which are preserved our military sources of defence or rather the progressive improvements in "the science of War"—the school, or if you will have it so, the national seminary for *Republican Aristocrats*, is "at the bar," and the influence of its defenders may be estimated by the divisions which took place upon the various amendments proposed in the house on the introduction of the motion of Mr. Hawes.

"Do not consider, from these observations, that they who are willing to inquire into the affairs of that Institution are equally willing to condemn; no, thank Heaven, we live in no such political latitude. Many members of the House will vote for the inquiry, called for by Mr. Hawes, because they have an implicit confidence in the integrity of the Superintendent of the Institution, and that of his professional assistants, believing that they are "all honorable men," and that although "out of evil cometh good," out of good can come no evil: The principle may be very correct, but how often do we draw wrong inferences from right principles? But at the present stage—the very threshold of the matter—the first glimmering of a debate, of which the full power and scope cannot be surveyed by the most telescopic eye, it would be idle to speculate upon the event, not that I, well and practically acquainted with the United States Military Academy as I am may not dare to become prophetic, but that *In*stitution, even in its errors, pleads for my silence, and it is not my wish that any of those connected with it should have the unenviable chance of saying, with the Psalmist, "Thou tellest me of my flittings, put my tears into thy bottle."

"The present public feeling towards the academy seems to be that is an enemy to the Republic, that it has been accused as an aristocracy—convicted as an aristocracy and that it should die as an aristocracy. This feeling may be perfectly correct, but it is only a mere act of justice to say that there is one department in the Institution whose affairs are transacted with a rare fidelity and correctness—that is the Paymastery Department. To Lieutenant Leslie's administration of that branch of the West Point Military Academy, I must because I can bear ample, satisfactory and practical evidence—his books are pictures, and the arrangement of them is an army museum—a systematic ease and accuracy direct his bureau and, as I am informed by many of those who have graduated at the Institution that the wishes of Lieut. Leslie are met in the most friendly yet uncompromising manner, by his assistant Mr. T. O. Maker.

"I have thus far descanted upon domestic affairs as they seem to have seized upon the "*in limine*" interest of all the latents." Foreign affairs are, at this period, not less important than the one I have alluded to. Our claims upon France, dishonored or neglected as they undoubtedly are, occupy a very leading place in the pudlic mind here, and yet the most experienced political theorists will not venture an opinion in regard to the subject.—By many the warlike attitude of the Message is considered correct—by as many it is considered objectionable, and by others it is deemed a child of a time-serving *political* Braggadocio Between these belligerent opinions it would, at this early stage, be injudicious to offer an opinion—on the whole, however, the idea of presenting a hostile front to our ancient and faithful ally, is rather repulsive to the general feeling, and it is ardently hoped that France, by an early compliance with her engagements to this Country, will prevent any collision, which, however it may eventuate, must place upon her escutcheon a stain which will not be speedily obliterated.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16th.

You will see that Mr. Polk has already brought forward his bills for the sale of the Bank Stock of the U. S. and for the regulation of the deposites in the local Banks, in conformity with the recommendation of the President, and they are made the special order the day for the first Monday in January next. Both of these bills will create much debate, and it is scarcely expected that they will pass both Houses during the present session. The first bill, confirmed the President in the power assumed by him over the public money necessarily brings up every question connected with that act, and also many and complicated questions of details respecting the mode proposed to be adopted of keeping and disbursing the public money. As to the sale of the stock, it will not be altogether a party question. Even the Secretary of the Treasury in his Report does not positively recommend it, but rather intimates the propriety of clothing him, or rather the President whose agent the Secretary, according to the established doctrine, is—with discretionary power to sell it or not, as may be deemed expedient.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, have received from the President of the United States, a confidential communication on the subject of our relations with France embracing the *secret* correspondence between the two Governments.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1834.

TO MESSRS. GALES & SEATON.

Gentlemen:—A friend has pointed out to my notice an article in the New York Evening *Post*, copied from the Albany *Argus*, which article asserts that the Agent for the claimants for indemnity for French Spoliations before 1800, had entered into a pecuniary arrangement with Mr. Webster, by which he was to act as counsel for those claimants.

I am, and long have been, agent for those claimants, and I know of no other agent; and no such an arrangement, nor any other arrangement has been made between Mr. Webster and myself. The whole statement is entirely false. Mr. Webster has no personal connection with the claims whatever.—He has been induced to take a part in bringing them forward by my request, in behalf of many claimants, and after expressing an earnest desire that some other gentleman would take the lead in the business.

I feel it a duty, not only to Mr. Webster and myself, but to the claimants also, thus to declare the falsehood of the statement in the Albany and New York papers.

With much respect, your most obedient servant,

JAMES H. CAUSTEN.

Correspondence of the U. States Gazette

WASHINGTON Dec. 20, 1834.

The very great vehemence of Mr. Benton on Thursday, in his denunciation of the report of the Committee on Finance, a vehemence which seemed utterly to overwhelm his discretion, and, to make him forgetful of the courtesy due to the place and to the person, has been much talked of yesterday and to-day, & the general voice condemns his display As usual, he addressed himself to Mr. ———, who was sitting on the sofa behind him; and when he had made a stronger emphasis than usual, or selected a more cogent term of vituperation, he would pause and look round him with an air of self-satisfaction, and appear to invoke a response from the auditors — His speech, however, as delivered, was full of tautology and reiteration, and was little calculated to elevate his character as a statesman, or an orator.—He closed in a state of considerable excitement; and in a state of equal excitement, Mr. Tyler rose in reply. The latter gentleman, however, had clearly the best in the collision, and the very severeness of Mr. Benton proves how closely the report struck home. I do not know whether the debate is to be considerd as terminated here, or whether it may not be resumed on *Monday*, on a motion to print an extra number of copies of the report: Should this be the case, I think Mr. Benton is destined to be handled with a good deal of severity, as the other members of the Committee on Finance will be found to be antagonists not very easily disposed of.

There was quite a discussion yesterday in the House on a petition for the relief of David Kilburn, in which Mr. Burges took a part. *I* do not mention the fact for the purpose of saying any thing concerning the subject which cannot interest any other than the parties concerned, but merely to state that Mr. Burges seems to be as vigorous in mind as he was years ago, and that he was listened to with just as intense an attention as he was in his best days. A great many of the members left their seats for the purpose of hearing him, his voice being less full and powerful than it was wont to be. It is pleasing to see the power of a superior mind controling commanding, and fixing a whole assembly like that of the House of Representatives, by the beauty, variety and energy of its own genius.

There was a joint resolution passed by the House, to authorise the President to dispose of the lion and two horses, transmitted to him as a present from the Emperor of Morocco. The resolution as it was about to pass, ran thus, "the President is authorized & *required*." Mr. Adams objected to the words "and required," as an unnecessary departure from that courtesy which should always characterize the intercourse between one branch of the government & another. He therefore suggested that the objectionable words should be stricken out, or, if that were not deemed proper, that the whole expression should be changed and the President should be requested. It was, however, unanimously agreed that the two words above quoted should be expunged, and thus the resolution received the sanction of the House. The character of the resolution caused some merriment in the gallery as well as in the House.

Mr. Shepley has the floor for Monday in the Senate on the subject of the French Spoliations. He is about to go over the whole ground, and intends to quote copiously from the public documents, and to go into full estimates. He will of course, occupy the whole day, and it is very likely that the bill will take up the week.

REPORT ON THE BANK.

Mr. TYLER, in behalf of the Committee of Finance, yesterday presented to the Senate a Report on the subject of the Bank of the United States. It was read at the Clerk's table, chiefly by Mr. Tyler, and occupied, in the reading, nearly three hours. It will be found to be a highly interesting paper, and we shall seize the earliest opportunity to display it in our columns.

Meanwhile having listened to the reading of the Report, we anticipate the reader's perusal of the whole of it by a brief sketch of its contents as they struck our ears.

The Committee of Finance, it will be remembered, were instructed to sit during the recess for the purpose of examining into the condition of the Bank. For this purpose, they repaired to Philadelphia on the 13th of September, and proceeded forthwith to perform the duty with which they were charged. In pursuit of their object, the report says, every facility was afforded to them by the officers of the institution. No hesitation or reluctance was manifested to furnish any book or paper which they wished to examine. Every avenue of information was thrown wide open to them; and, if there be any defect or failure in developments which the Committee present, it must be considered the fault of the Committee alone. The inquiries of the Committee were not prosecuted back further than the year 1820, when the celebrated Report of a Committee was made in the *House* of Representatives, and acted upon by that body.—This action by the House seemed to prelude re-investigatson of transactions anterior to that date, and the Committee confined themselves, therefore, to the allegations against the mismanagement of the Bank which have been subsequently made.

The first charge into which the Committee inquired was that of violations of the charter, and other abuses in the constitution and functions of *the Exchange Committee*. To this charge they felt it to be the duty of the Committee to pay more attention, because it was formally enrolled in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr TANEY, among his reasons for removing the deposites of public moneys from the Bank. Proceeding thus from a high officer of the Government, the Committee considered this charge to demand the fullest investigation. They examined it accordingly, and took testimony of the Government Directors, as well as Officers of the Bank as to the rise, progress, and operations of this Committee. In the whole matter the Committee discovered any thing but cause for censure of the government of the Bank, concluding on the contrary, that the operations of the Exchange Committee have been legal, advantageous to the Bank, and convenient to the Public.

The next allegation against the Bank which the committee examined was that of the substitution of *Branch drafts* for the notes of the Bank; in regard to which charge also the committee acquit the Bank of all censure.

The next charge which they examine is that which touches the payment of the three per cent stock, which the committee examined with the greatest care, because of its having been solemnly preferred by the President of the United States, in his published address to his cabinet on the occasion of his avowing his determination to remove the deposites, as a violation of the charter, &c. The committee were equally unsuccesstul, in this branch of their investigation, in detecting any violation of the charter, or dereliction of duty on the part of the Bank.

The next point investigated by the committee was the safety of the public money in the Bank, and the general solvency of the *In*stitution. *In* the course of their examination on this point, the committee make the following statement of the actual liabilities and resources of the Bank, which, as it may be of use to both out mercantile and our political readers, we have with some care transcribed at large:

LIABILITIES ON NOVEMBER 1st, 1834

Notes in circulation,	$15,968,731	90
Deposite to the credit of the Treasury,	429,465	07
Do. Public Offices,	1,837,168	66
Private Deposites,	6,741,752	24
Capital Stock,	35,000,000	00
Total liabilites of the Bank 1st November, 1834,	$59,977,117	87

RESOURCES.

To meet the above, the Bank has the following resources, viz:

Discounts,	$4,667,828	24
Mortgages,	87,591	29
Domestic Bills,	11,086,373	07
Foreign Bills,	2,727,782	11
Real estate,	3,024,788	45
Due from State Banks,	427,102	89
Specie,	15,910,05	31
Total of resources,	$67,931,511	36
Showing a surplus of resources over liabilities of	7,954,393	49

By referring to the documents it will be seen that last July, the total of the ascertained and estimated losses were set down at $6,005,315 71

On banking houses	303,359 84	
On other real estate	150,820 94	
On suspended debt	1,744,427 33	
Desperate debts and losses on real estate already charged	3,806,707 80	
		6,005,315 71
And that the surplus funds of the bank provided to cover its losses, are		
Contingent funds to cover losses	5,901,955	71
Fund for extinguishing the cost of banking houses	976,019	59
Unappropriated balance of profit and loss account	3,166,670,71	
Total amount of surplus fund	10,044,646	17
Deduct estimate of losses	6,005,315	71
Excess in favor of the Bank	$4,039,330	40

After making this very satisfactory [illegible] the committee say [illegible] shows (the committee say) how deep rooted was the public confidence in the solvency of the institution, and how high the opinion entertained of the ability with which its affairs have been administered.

The report next proceeds to take up, and treat at large, each of the other particular points on which the conduct of the Bank has as at any time, or from any respectable quarter, been implicated—giving ample testimony on each case, to sustain the conclusions at which the committee had arrived. These points were too numerous to be stated in detail from memory, but we may enumerate as the most paramount, the following:

The case of the protested French bill of exchange, in which the course adopted by the Bank to bring the question before a judicial tribunal, for a fair and legal decision, is approved and sustained by the committee, as well as the just right of the Bank to damages on the bill in question.

The allegations against the bank of having multiplied its *Branches* for the purpose of influencing public sentiment: Shewing, from authentic documents, that the Bank had established Branches only where the business of the community had justified it: that in many of these cases, the influence of the highest public characters had been disregarded for years where the creation of Branches had been urged—especially in the case of Nashville—and 30 or 40 cases we should think, in various States, are particularised, in which the establishment of Branches has been refused to the present day, though pressed by great numbers of the most respectable citizens, because the business of those places did not warrant them; and, from the facts exhibited, the Report expresses the opinion that, so far from establishing Branches where they were not needed by the commerce of the community, if the Bank had yielded to the urgent solicitations from every quarter, it would have established them ad infinitum.

The charge of lending money to members of Congress, and other public men, for political purposes, which it shows to be unsustained by any evidence, and wholly futile.

Loans to Editors, in which it gives a mass of detail, shewing the groundlessness of much of the slang of the day on that subject.

There are many other points of a minor character, occupying a large space in the report, on most of which the conduct of the Bank is shown to have been perfectly correct, and some in which it is disapproved.

The reading of the report having been finished Mr. Tyler, moved that it be printed: when Mr. Benton rose, and with much vehemence and at considerable length, controverted the correctness of some of its statements, which he pronounced false.

Mr. Tyler replied, and averred, in the most solemn manner, the truth of every tittle of the Report; all the statements of which, he said, were founded on documents (submitted with the report,) which could not lie:

Having thus briefly run our hand over the keys of the report, it may be proper to state, in conclusion, that it is understood that the investigation into the affairs of the Bank was mainly conducted by Messrs Tyler and Mangum, with the occasional attendance & aid of the other members of the committee. The gentlemen whom we have named have we believe, given the greater part of their time, since the last adjournment of Congress, to this important subject. The report we understand, was drawn up by Mr. Tyler.—*Nat. Intel.*

Governor Hayne, of South Carolina, makes the following remarks in his late Message, which every freeman ought to read. *It* is the true, the safe ground.

"The Whigs of the *Union* are beginning to rouse themselves from that fatal apathy in which they have too long slumbered, & thanks be to God! the Spirit of Liberty is again round the land. *I* must be permitted however, to express my apprehensions, the result of a careful observation of passing events, and of no small experience in the councils of the nation—that the public mind is not yet fully awakened to the alarming condition of the country, and that even those who felt most keenly the effects of Executive usurpation, are not yet prepared to apply any effective remedy. The true remedy in my estimation, is a CONVENTION OF THE STATES—to reform the Constitution—to take fresh securities for the public Liberty—to secure Executive responsibility, and erect new guards against Federal usurpation. The rights of the States, and the Liberties of the citizens, must be effectually secured; the general Government must be brought back to its true limits; the executive must be confined to his appropriate sphere—and in a word, the restrictions imposed by a Constitutional compact between the sovereign States must be sacredly adhered to, or the *Union* cannot be much longer preserved.

"I am under the deepest conviction, that our Liberties are in danger. The Government is rapidly degenerating into an irresponsible despotism. With the Purse and the *Sword*, and the vast patronage of a consolidated Government in his hands, the President will appoint his successor. Congress will be held in subjection by Executive patronage, which will be brought into 'hourly conflict with the freedom of elections,' and if under such disastrous circumstances, any of the States shall be able to preserve their Liberties, they may not be able to preserve the *Union*. Let every man, therefore, who loves the land of his birth or adoption—every true disciple of Liberty—all who are sincerely devoted to the Constitution and the Union—forgetting minor differences—unite in one mighty effort for the salvation of their country. Our course, fellow citizens, at this momentous crisis, is perfectly clear. The path of duty lies plainly before us. Let us resolve to walk therein, pressing forward to that glorious consummation of our hopes—a RADICAL REFORM of all existing abuses. Unsubdued by the blandishments or the frowns of power, let us stand prepared, eagerly to embrace, and steadily to pursue, every measure—come from what quarter it may—having in view the glorious work of Reform—always bearing in mind, that upon the issue of our labors in this field, depend the preservation of that noble inheritance of freedom, which was purchased by our fathers, with their blood, which we are bound by the most sacred obligations to transmit unimpaired to the latest posterity."

Important from South Carolina.—We hear with the most heart-felt satisfaction, from the Seat of Government of this State, that a complete reconciliation has taken place between the two parties in the Legislature, heretofore designated as the Union party and State Rights' party. The test-oath, which has become a part of the Constitution, has been so explained, by those who have passed it, as to divest it of the exceptionable character given to it by construction. The Opposition then waived their intention to resist it. The bills [illegible] the majority (to enforce the test [illegible] called the Treason Bill and the [illegible] Bill, a pacification having been made [illegible] by the board.

[illegible] day of this pacification, and immediately after it, came on the election of Governor [illegible] State. *George McDuffie* was elected, and received the *unanimous* vote of *the Union* party as well as of *the State Rights party*.—Who is there that does not rejoice in this restoration of concord in one of the great families of our Republic? For ourselves, it is a long time since we have heard of any thing which has given us as much pleasure.—*Nat. Intel.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Dec. 27.

We did not attend the examination of the young Ladies of "Easton Female Seminary," ourselves, but are informed by several gentlemen who did, that they all acquitted themselves very handsomely and greatly to the credit of the principals of that Seminary.—The examination was hurried for want of time, but still was sufficient to satisfy the visiters of the capacity and industry of their teachers.

The Legislature of Maryland will convene at Annapolis, on Monday next the 29th inst.

One of the first acts of the Legislature, after its organization, will be to elect a Senator in Congress to fill the place of the Honorable E. F. Chambers resigned—Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq., Col. Emory, Judge Tingle and Henry Page, Esq. are the persons we have heard named to fill the vacancy—they are all true and staunch Whigs.

A bill has passed the South Carolina Legislature, incorporating a Bank in Charleston, with a capital of two millions, and power to increase it to four millions.

From the New York Gazette.

The Long Island Star states that the farm of Jacob Bergen, at Red Hook, two miles from Brooklyn ferry, has been sold for $500,000. It consists of 100 acres of land, hilly and sandy. The farm of John Skillman, at the Wallabout comprising 60 acres, two miles from the Brook'yn ferries, has been sold at $1500 per acre.

South Carolina.—Mr. McDuffie was inaugurated as Governor on the 11th inst The Carleston Mercury says his address on the occasion was a magnificent effort and in spite of his feeble health, equal to the efforts of his best days.

The Legislature adjourned on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

The Washington Globe of Tuesday, denies, by authority, that President Jackson countenanced Mr. Littleton D. Teackle's plan of a monetary system, as affirmed in the newspapers. The Globe says—

"Mr. Teackle submitted his plan to the President—he read only a small part of it, and becoming satisfied that it was altogether a visionary scheme, threw it aside, and never looked at it again."

The President had quite as much reason to treat the Kitchen Cabinet's "Experiment" in the same way. But *schemes* may be visionary in regard to the preservation of a sound currency, but real and eligible for personal and party purposes, which derange and vitiate the whole monetary system.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The New York papers state that orders have been received at the Navy Yard, from Washington, to have all the vessels now on the stocks in such a state of forwardness as to allow of their being launched within thirty days.

The Army—The returns accompanying the Report of the Secretary of War, make the whole strength of the U. S. Army, including officers, and privates, 6597. According to the organization for 1834, it should have comprised an aggregate of 7198. The whole number of men enlisted into the service from 1st of January to 30th September, 1834, is 2111.

The fortifications, &c. which have been undertaken since the termination of the last war, will, when completed, have more than quadrupled the defensive military of the country.

OFFICIAL.
NAVY DEPARTMENT.

U. S. Ship Delaware,
Mahon. Oct 18th, 1834.

Sir—It becomes my painful duty to report to the Department the death of Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Freeland, late of the schooner Shark, who died of consumption, on shore at this place, (where he had been left from ill health,) on the 3rd of June last. It will be satisfactory to the Department; and his friends, to know, that he had every comfort and attention during his illness while here.

The effects of Dr. Freeland are in charge of the Purser of this ship, subject to the orders of his family.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) DAN'L T. PATTERSON.
Commanding United States Naval Force in the Mediterranean,

Hon. Mahlon Dickarson,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

The New York American translates from a French journal the following statement of the French Navy, as it stood in April, 1833:

33 Ships of the line—of which, 8 three deckers,
38 Frigates—of which, 13 of the first class,
19 Corvettes—of from 20 to 32 guns,
10 Cosvettes—of 18 guns,
32 Brigs of 16, 18, and 20 guns,
3 Schooners of 12 guns,
20 *Steam Vessels!!* six guns each,

There are building, moreover, 24 ships of the line, of which three are first rates,
26 Frigates,
3 Steam vessels.

The N. H. Courier and Enquirer says that Isaac Hill lately declared in company of ladies and gentlemen, that he would rather associate with convicts of the *State* Prison, than with certain members of the U. S. Senate. "Yes" said he "I can collect six convicts from our State Prison more honest, in whose word and integrity I would place more confidence, and with whom *I* should rather associate than with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Poindexter, Clayton and Bell"

We can only "*similis simili gaudet*," which means by interpretation "like likes like."

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:

Sir:—Having taken occasion a few days since in company with several gentlemen of your town to visit the Armory I must say (although now a stranger) that it far exceeded my expectations.

If neatness, utility and durability in the construction of any work be a recommendation, the manner in which your Armory has been fitted up under the supervision of Mr. Newnam, reflects no little credit upon that gentleman, both as it respects sound judgment and good taste. During my roamings in this State, I have visited all the Arsenals in it, and without hesitancy venture to say, the little one in Easton, may be fitly compared to any of them. The present incumbent, has certainly improved it at least fifty per cent over and above his predecessor—of this fact I am quite certain, having seen and noted its situation under former INCUMBENTS. Whether it is attributable exclusively to Mr. Newnam's industry or, in part to executive patronage, I am not able to say. I presume however, that these two, to me apparently necessary ingredients were combined.

If in the sequel it shall appear that both have been co-workers, I am sure that Mr. Newnam, will only take half the honor to himself; and if otherwise I am certain that the Executive will soon enter into regulations to secure half the glory.—Emulation is one of the grand pillars of society, and he who knows not its charms, ought to be banished the habitations of civilized men.

Once a Citizen.

Easton, Dec. 24, 1834.

A debate occurred in the House of Representatives a few days since upon a proposition to appropriate money to obtain four appropriate paintings for the four vacant spaces in the Rotunda of the Capitol. The report of the Committee proposes to employ four native artists and to allow them to select their own designs, subject to the approval of a committee. The debate brought on some keen remarks from Mr. Burgess, and a good deal of information as to the subject of Painting, and the state of the fine Arts in this country. There was some political feeling also elicited, principally in allusion to a supposed design of making incidents in the life of the President, subjects for the Artists on this occasion. As a general, almost an invariable rule, it should be left to the matured judgment of an after age to commemorate the distinguished events in National History. Without this caution there is great danger indeed of the taste of the nation falling under an imputation of the ludicrous.—The impulse of the moment often magnifies incidents beyond what after time will sustain and not unfrequently colours them very differently too. A motion to limit to periods prior to 1781, will probably prevail.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Dec. 23, 1834.

There is not a thimble-full of news other than what the newspapers will give you in their regular Reports. Mr. Isaac Hill concluded the *reading* of his speech adverse to the French Bill, after reading from "*Pacificus*," "*Mr. Livingston*"—and Isaac Hill, for an hour or two. He has not improved any in his elocution within the year, though there was much more decorum in his essay to day than in any other of his essays, to the reading of which *I* have ever listened.

The Navy Bill, you see, is prospering in the House as it should prosper—proposing a remuneration, as it does for the services and expenses of the gallant men who have made our infant Navy the pride and boast of our country, and the admiration of the world. The officers are much indebted to the persevering spirit of Col. Watmough, who has plead their cause with a zeal and industry that gives him high credit. A soldier himself, in the last war, he knows how to value the services of those who brave danger, and who peril their lives for the defence and honor of their country.

I have heard it whispered that the Kitchen department has decided on certain *turn outs* in some of the offices along the Seaboard Certain it is, the office seekers, or *fishermen* as they are called, are coming in here. One of the *on dits* is, that an Italian mission is on the tapis, and that there is a *fisherman* here from Baltimore, anxious to seize the *bait*.

Delaware Breakwater.—During the past year, 122,995 tons of stone have been deposited towards the completion of the Delaware Breakwater, the greater part of which has been used in bringing up that portion of the work which had been previously founded. It appears from a report of General Jessup, Col. Totten and Col. Thayer to the Secretary of war, that since 1830, every year has made new additions to a shoal near the West end of the Breakwater, and that within the last year particularly, this shoal has greatly increased. A shoal has also been observed to be forming on both sides of the Ice Breaker. Under these circumstances the officers above mentioned, recommend that the next year's operations be confined to giving to all the work already begun the ultimate dimensions, omitting any further extension of the work eastward, and waiting during the year, and if necessary, for a longer period, the further growth of the shoal.

The whole cost of the work, according to the estimate of Gen. Bernard, was $2,216,950. There has been already expended about $1,160,000.

From the Balt. American.
COURT OF APPEALS.
December Term 1834.

Monday, Dec. 15th—The case of Selman, Crawford and others, vs. Taylor and others, No. 46, was argued by J. P. Kennedy for the appellants, and by R. W. Gill for the appellees.

After the argument of the above case, which will probably occupy the Court the whole of to-morrow and the next day, the cases from the Upper District are to be taken up, and they it is thought will not be disposed of in less than a week.

It is understood that the Court will take a recess during the whole of Christmas week, adjourning for that purpose on Saturday next to the Monday week following, when they contemplate sitting until all the cases on the docket ready for argument are heard and decided.

The case of the State of Maryland against the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland, involving the question of the right of the State to a priority in the payment of its debt due by the Bank of Maryland of the assets in the hands of the Trustees, was fixed to-day, on the motion of Bailey Attorney General, for hearing to-morrow two weeks. The case is to be argued by the Attorney General and Mr. Taney for the State, and by Messrs. Johnson and McMahon for the Trustees.

From the Annapolis Correspondent.
COURT OF APPEALS.
December Term, 1834.

Tuesday, Dec. 16th.—Present as yesterday. No. 46. James C. Selman, et. al. vs. Robert Taylor, et. al. The above case was further argued by Gill and Mayer for the Appellees.

Wednesday, Dec. 17th.—Present as yesterday, and *Dorsey* Judge.

The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer for the Appellees, and Johnson for the Appellants.

From the Correspondent of the American.
COURT OF APPEALS.
December Term, 1834.

Thursday, 18—The case of Spong, Bealer and al. vs. Mumma, No. 22, was argued by Anderson and Merrick for the appellants, and by Price for the appellee.

Friday, 19th.—Price and al. vs. Mumma, No. 23, was argued by the same counsel. Byer vs. McClannahan, No. 24, was argued by Anderson for the appellant, and by Price for the appellee.

Saturday, 20th—The argument of the preceding case was concluded by Price for the appellee and by Merrick for the appellant.

The Court delivered their opinion in Hagerhorp and wife vs. Neale, No. 20, reversing the decree of the Chancellor with costs to the appellants in both Courts, and dismissing the complainant's bill.

Stephen J. delivered the Court's opinion in Alberts vs. Wilkinson, No. 15—judgment affirmed.

Dorsey J. The opinion in Clarke and wife, administrator of *Underwood*, vs. the State, use of Williams, No 1—judgment affirmed.

The same Judge delivered the opinion in Dec. vs. Peter, No. 16—judgment reversed and procedendo awarded.

Chambers, J., gave the opinion in Sasser vs. Young and Kemp, No. 120 decree affirmed.

The Court adjourned to-day until Tuesday week next, the 30th inst.

Baltimore, Dec. 17.—We are informed of a singular circumstance which occured in this city on Sunday last. A colored woman was, on the morning of that day delivered of a child, which was natural in all its parts, and in the evening of the same day, she was delivered of another which was deformed.—The whole length of the arms of the latter were fast to its sides, and the legs were united from the thighs to the feet. The mother and first child are living and likely to do well, but the last one is dead.

LIBERIA ELECTION.—The Liberia Herald of Sept. 26, contains the proclamation of Governor Pinney, proclaiming the result of the late annual election of the several towns of the colony—The following are the highest officers chosen:

Nathaniel Brander, Vice Agent.

Councillors—John Day, Jos. J. Roberts, for Monrovia, T. Prichard, M. A. White, for Caldwell; Philip Moore, for Millsburg; John Hanson, for Edina.

Wm N. Lewis, High Sheriff.

Jacob D. Preston, Treasury.

J. W. Prout, Register of Deeds.

Censors—J. C. Ross, J. W. Barbour, for *Monrovia*; *Mat. Brown*, Benj. Lawrence, for Caldwell; Willis Peal; Jesse Kennedy, for Millsburg, H. W. Duncan, W. C. Burns, for Edina.

The Herald also contains the various appointments of magistrates, constables, &c. for the ensuing year. Among them are the following:—John B. Russwurm, Colonial Secretary, E. Johnson, Agency Storekeeper; Hilary Tague of *Monrovia*, and Nathaniel Harris of Edina, Collector of Customs; John Revere, Colonial Surveyor.

Sun Flower Seed—cure for Founder—The seeds of sun flowers, says a correspondent of the Zanesville Gazette, are one of the best remedies known for the cure of founder in horses. Immediately on discovering that your horse is foundered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his feed, and it will effect a perfect cure. The seed should be given as soon as it is discovered that the horse is foundered.

From the Allegany Republican.

Hydrophobia in a Horse.—A few days previous to the 2d November, a dog belonging to Mr. Culver of this village, was observed to be unwell, shewing evident symptoms of Rabies Canina, but not suspected as such at the time by the family. On the 2d, while accompanying Mr. C's team, he bit one of the horses severely in the nose; the wound bled freely and healed. On the 28th, 26 days after the bite, the horse was seized with the disease and died on Wednesday morning the 3rd, shewing throughout as well marked a case of hydrophobia, in this animal as any on record. The annals of medical science do not furnish a more extraordinary nor interesting example of muscular power than was witnessed in this case, the animal having while laboring under a violent spasm, actually fractured one his legs above the gambril joint, solely by the violent action of the muscles;—this would appear incredible if there were not several persons present at the time it occurred.

Very Excruciating.—The Globe serves up to its readers the following interesting morceau from a Louisiana paper. Now we think that the death of a dear friend, and a Wethers onion or two would make a man shed tears over such a paragraph as this. It is decidedly a *moving* paragraph, and would in our opinion, answer as an excellent substitute for tartar—on an emergency. The Richmond Compiler is of opinion that the old fellow mentioned so pathetically by the Louisiana Editor was paryletic or drunk. Nothing more likely—unless the whole flourish, like most matters copied into the Globe is false.

N. Y. Courier.

"*Benton Money.*—Some of the gold of the new stamp has made its appearance in Franklin. We had a half eagle worth $5, for which we were offered a five dollar United States Bank bill, and a Mexican dollar, by a *soldier of the Revolution*. Said he, with a tear in his eye, "the time is long passed, but old and decrepid as I am, I can well revert back to the period, when *this* (the gold) and *not this rag concern* (the bill) was the currency of a happy and independent land; but"—Here the venerable patriot's feelings overpowered him, and he burst into tears and tottered off"

Franklin (La.) Republican.

McLaughlin's Lottery, was drawn on Saturday last. The Hotel at Ellicott's Mills valued at $36,500 was drawn by Joseph Barling; a dwelling house valued at $3,000 by Robert Campbell, lamplighter at the City Hotel, and the Angelo Cottage, valued at $2,650 by Lieut. C. Ringold, U. S. Navy. The prize ticket was made a present to Mr. Barling by Mr. McLaughlin.

The Carrolltonian observes:—

"Petitions are in circulation in Baltimore, praying the Legislature of Maryland, for the *abolishment of the Lottery System* of the State.

Mr. McLaughlin's Real Estate Lottery draws in Baltimore to day. We cannot be far wrong, when we say, that the law authorizing Mr. McLaughlin to dispose of his property, by lottery, at an exorbitant price, was *odious and unjust!*—It was granting him a privilege which no farmer, in the state could obtain—a privilege which would be denied even to an incorporated company. The principle is wrong and the particular case is ridiculous and absurd.

[From the Boston Post.]
SENTENCE OF THE SPANISH PIRATES.
(U. S. District Court, Dec. 15, 1834.)

The Court met at 10 o'clock, this morning, when Judge Story delivered an opinion, at great length, against the power of the Circuit Court to grant a new trial, in a capital case; Judge S. considered such a power expressly denied by the clause in one of the amendments to the Constitution, declaring, that no person shall, for the same offence, be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb, which is but a recognition of the long established principle of the common law, that no man's life shall be more than once put in jeopardy for the same offence—a maxim imbedded in the very elements of the common law. His Honor was of opinion, that if the power existed at all, it must apply as well to trials in which the parties were acquitted, as in those in which parties were convicted. The motion for a new trial was accordingly overruled, as was also the motion in arrest of judgment, the several specifications in support of which were examined and pronounced insufficient. Judge Davis delivered a short opinion agreeing with Judge Story.

The prisoners were then informed through Mr. Badiam, the interpreter, that the Court had delivered an opinion overruling the motions for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, and that they were at liberty to state any reason, that they might have, why sentence should not be pronounced against them. All the prisoners, except Ruiz, who required time, then handed to their counsel statements in writing, averring their innocence and the falsehood of Perez. Charges of a heinous character are confidently advanced in their statements, against Capt. Trotter, of the British man-of-war brig Curlew. They all charge Capt. Trotter with having used every imaginable artifice, together with promises and threats, to induce the crew of the Pinda to acknowledge that they had robbed the Mexican.

The reading of the written statements was concluded about 5 o'clock, when the following sentence, translated to the prisoners by Mr. Badiam, was pronounced by

Story J.,—Pedro Gibert, Bernardo de Soto, Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Boyga, Manuel Castillo, Angel Garcia, and Juan Montehegro—prisoners at the bar—the motion made by your counsel for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, having been overruled by the court, and all other matters being disposed of, it is now my painful duty to pronounce the sentence of the law upon each of you, for the crime whereof you severally stand convicted. *I* shall do this in as brief terms as possible, being conscious of the difficulty of addressing you thro' the medium of an interpreter.

It is considered by the Court, that the said Pedro Gilbert, Bernando de Soto, Francisco Ruiz, Manuel Boyga, Manuel Castillo, Angel Garcia, and Juan Montenegro, otherwise called Jose Bazilio de Castro—be, and they are hereby severally deemed, taken and adjudged to be pirates and felons; and that they and each of them be hanged by the neck, until they are severally dead. And the Marshall of this District of Massachusetts or his deputy, do, on peril of what may befall thereon, cause execution to be done in the premises aforesaid, upon them, and each of them severally, on the 11th day of March next ensuing, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and 12 o'clock at noon of the same day.

The distant period appointed for the execution of the prisoners was assigned by Judge Story, in order to enable them to procure evidence from the Havanna and England, favorable to their case, if any in fact exists, to be laid before the President of the United States, with whom alone rests the power to stay further proceedings.

PRICES CURRENT.—Baltimore, Dec. 23.

GRAIN.—The supply of all descriptions good—we quote Wheat, prime red, at 93 a 95c. strictly prime, 92c. fair to good 90 a 92c. white 95c. Rye 60 a 62 1-2c, Corn, white and yellow, 56c. Oats 30 a 33.

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

Solomon M. Jenkins, ag't. Manlove Hazel and Julia Ann, his wife, John W. Jenkins, William W. Byrne & Elizabeth his wife, Thomas H. Jenkins, Mary Jane Jenkins, Edward Jenkins, Elizabeth Jenkins and John Stevens.

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

P. B. HOPPER.

True copy
Test J. Loockerman, Clk.
Talbot County Court.

Dec. 20

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

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

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

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

SEAL

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

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Howell Powell late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

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

JOSEPH K. NEALE.

Dec. 20

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

J. K. N.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

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

ROBERT H. RHODES.

Dec. 13

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN;

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

24 Shares No. 2201 a 2204 5909 a 5912 inclusive.
7386 a 5912 7386 a 7389 do.
7394 a 7397 17687 a 17690 do.
17695 a 17698
5 Shares No. 10586, 10619, 10174, 10175, 8182
5 half Shares No. 15741 a 15745 inclusive.

The above described Stock now standing in the names of Thornburgh, Miller and Webster, on the books of the said Bank. By direction of said Executors,

FRANCIS M. FOWLER,
General Accountant, No. 4
St. Paul's st. Baltimore.

Dec. 13 4w

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

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

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

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

SEAL

Test JAMES PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Subscriber of Talbot County hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas L. Smith, late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D eighteen hundred and thirty four.

SARAH SMITH, Adm'r.
of Thomas L. Smith, dec'd.

Dec. 13

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

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

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

SEAL

Test JAS. PRIGE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland letters of Administration on the personal estate of Robert Williams, late of Talbot county dec'd. All person having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of July next or they may otherwis by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

THOMAS O. MARTIN, adm'r.
of Robert Williams, dec'd.

Dec. 13

POETRY.

The two following delightful poems, by Miss Mary Ann Browne, are natural and touching.

MAN'S LOVE.

When woman's eyes grow dull,
And her cheek paleth,
When fades the beautiful,
Then man's love faileth;
He sits not beside her chair,
Clasps not her fingers,
Twines not the damp hair,
That o'er her brow lingers.

He comes but a moment in
Though her eye lightens,
Though her cheek, pale and thin,
Feverishly brightens;
He stays but a moment near,
When that flush fadeth,
Though true affection's tear,
Her soft eyelid shadeth.

He goes from her chamber straight
Into life's jostle,
He meets at the very gate
Business and bustle;
He thinks not of her within,
Silently sighing,
He forgets in that noisy din
That she is dying!

And when her young heart is still
What though he mourneth,
Soon from his sorrow chill
Wearied he turneth,
Soon o'er her buried head
Memory's light setteth,
And the true-hearted dead,
Thus man forgeteth!

WOMAN'S LOVE.

When man is waxing frail,
And his voice is thin and weak,
And his lips are parched and pale,
And wan and white his cheek;
Oh, then doth woman prove
Her constancy and love!

She sitteth by his chair,
And holds his feeble hand;
She watcheth ever there,
His wants to understand;
His yet unspoken will
She hasteth to fulfill.

She leads him, when the noon
Is bright, o'er dale or hill,
And all things, save the tune
Of the honey bees are still,
Into the garden bowers,
To sit 'midst herbs and flowers.

And when he goes not there,
To feast on breath and bloom,
She brings the posy rare
Into his darkened room;
And 'neath his weary head
The pillow smooth doth spread.

Until the hour when death
His lamp of life doth dim
She never weareth,
She never leaveth him
Still near him night and day,
She meets his eye alway.

And when his trial's o'er,
And the turf is on his breast,
Deep in her bosom's core
Lie sorrows unexprest;
Her tears, her sighs, are weak,
Her settled grief to speak.

And though there may arise
Balm for her spirits pain,
And though her quiet eyes
May sometimes smile again;
Still, still, she must regret,
She never can forget!

Great Literary Enterprise

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

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

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

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

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

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

Extracts from the original Prospectus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

The price is FIVE DOLLARS for fifty two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞ *Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. *Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for $4.00, by uniting in their remittances.*

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

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

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

Companion to Waldie's Library.

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

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

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

The following plan is respectfully submitted.

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

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

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

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

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

It is confidently believed, that, with the attention on the part of the Editor, who has already at hand the material for such a work, all the really valuable matter of the English literary and amusing publications may be comprised in this form at a rate of subscription and *postage*, so trifling as scarcely to be felt. It will form the cheapest reprint of reviews and magazines *ever attempted* in any country; a comparison with others it were useless here to enter upon, the 'Library' itself being the best test by which to judge of the difference between an octavo and a quarto page. It will be the study of the Editor to embody a record of the day, adapted to the wants of this country which can have no competitor for value or cheapness; how far he is likely to do this he must leave at present to the decision of his readers.

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

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

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

ADAM WADIE.

Nov. 8 4t

PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously done at this Office.

MARYLAND
Talbot County Orphans' Court,

December Term A. D. 1834.

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

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

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

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

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Tolmas Kirby late of Talbot county dec'd. all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate

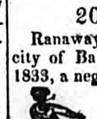
Given under my hand this 9th day of December 1834.

HESTER ANN KIRBY, Adm'rx.
of Thomas Kirby, deceased.

Dec. 13

20 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, some time in November 1833, a negro girl who calls herself



EMELINE

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

James Wilson.

Oct. 25 5t

Notice.

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

HENRY BROOKS,

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

MAHLON TALBOTT, Shff.
of Frederick county, Md

aug. 23 8w

$100 REWARD.

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

JACOB,

of tawney complexion and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high—his countenance is rather mild, but changeable when spoken to—he shows his white teeth a good deal when he speaks—in his ordinary walk he is laboured and seems to work his whole body. It is supposed he went off on the Saturday before of Sunday of the Whitsuntide Holydays—He is a shrewd and specious fellow—whoever will deliver to the subscriber the said absconding servant, or secure him so that the subscriber can get him, shall receive the above reward.

ROB'T. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
near Easton Talbot county
Eastern Shore of Maryland.

May 27