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SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN.
Concluded.

That the Secretary was conscious that the first position which he assumed, and which I have considered, was untenable, we have ample proof in the precipitancy with which he retreated from it. He had scarcely laid it down, when, without illustration or argument, he passed with a rapid transition, and I must say a transition as obscure as rapid, to another position wholly inconsistent with the first; and in assuming which he expressly repudiates the idea that the safe and faithful keeping of the public funds had any necessary connexion with his removal of the deposits; his power to do which he places on the broad and unlimited ground that he had a right to make such disposition of them as the public interest, or the convenience of the people, might require. I have said that the transition of the Secretary was as obscure as it was rapid; but obscure as it is, he has said enough to enable us to perceive the process by which he has reached so extraordinary a position, and we may safely affirm, that his arguments are not less extraordinary than the conclusion at which he arrives. This first proposition, which, however, he has not ventured to lay down expressly, is, that Congress has an unlimited control over the deposits, and that it may dispose of them in what manner it may please, in order to promote the general

He next asserts that Congress has parted with this power, under the sixteenth section, which directs the deposits to be made in the Bank of the United States, and then concludes with affirming that it has invested the Secretary of the Treasury with it, for reasons which he professes to be unable to understand.

It cannot be necessary, before so enlightened a body, that I should undertake to refute an argument so utterly untrue in premises and conclusion—to show that Congress never possessed the power which the Secretary claims for it—that it is a power from its very nature incapable of such enlargement being limited solely to the safekeeping of the public funds—that if it existed it would be susceptible of the most dangerous abuses—that congress might make the wildest and most dangerous association the depository of the public funds—might place them in the hands of the fanatics and the madmen of the North who are waging war against the domestic institutions of the South, under the plea of promoting the general welfare. But admitting that Congress possessed the power which the Secretary attributes to it by what process of reasoning can he show that it has parted with this unlimited power simply by directing the public money to be deposited in the Bank of the United States? or, if it has parted with the power, by what process has it been transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, by those few simple words, "unless he can do otherwise, order?" In support of this extraordinary argument, the Secretary has offered not a single illustration, nor a single remark bearing the semblance of reason, but one which I shall now proceed to notice.

He asserts, and asserts truly that the bank charter is a contract between the Government or rather the people of the U. States and the bank and that it constitutes him a common agent or trustee, to superintend the execution of the stipulations contained in that portion of the contract comprehended in the sixteen section. Let us now, taking these assumptions to be true ascertain what those stipulations are, the superintendence of the execution of which he claims to be jointly confided by the parties to the Secretary of the Treasury. He says that its part that the public money should be deposited in the Bank of the U. States—a great and valuable privilege, on which the successful operation of that institution mainly depends.—The Bank on its part stipulated that the fund should be safely kept—that the duties imposed in relation to them should be faithfully discharged; that for this with other privileges it would pay to the Government the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars. These are the stipulations the execution of which, according to the Secretary's assumption, he has been appointed the joint agent or trustee, superintended, and from which he would assert the extraordinary power which he claims on the deposits to dispose of them in such a manner as he may think the public interest or convenience of the people may require.

Is it not obvious that the whole extent of power conferred upon him admitting his assumption to be true, is to withhold the deposits in case that the bank should violate its stipulations in relation to them on one side, and the other to prevent the Government from withholding the deposits so long as the bank faithfully performed its part of the contract. This is the full extent of his power; according to his own showing, not a particle more can be added. But there is another aspect which the position in which the Secretary

placed himself may be viewed. It offers for consideration not only a question of the extent of his power, but a question of the nature and extent of duty which is imposed upon him. If the position be such as he has described, there has been conferred to him a trust of the most sacred character accompanied by duties of the most solemn obligation. He stands by the mutual confidence of the parties, vested with the high judicial power to determine on the infraction or observance of a contract in which government and a large and respectable portion of the citizens are deeply interested; and, in the execution of this high power, he is bound by honor and conscience, so to act as to protect each of the parties in the full enjoyment of their respective portion of benefit in the contract, so long as they faithfully observe it. How has the Secretary performed these solemn duties, which, according to his representation, have been imposed upon him? Has he protected the bank against the aggression of the government, or the government against the unfaithful conduct of the bank in relation to the deposits? Or has he, pursuing his sacred obligations, overlooked the interests of both—on one side divesting the bank of the deposits, and on the other, defeating the government in the intended security of the public funds, by seizing on them as the property of the Executive, to be disposed of at pleasure, to favorite and partizan banks.

But I shall relieve the secretary from this awkward and disreputable position in which his own arguments have placed him. He is not the mutual trustee as he has represented of the government and the bank; but simply the agent of the former, vested under the contract, with power to withhold the deposits with a view, as has been stated to their additional security—to their safe keeping; and if he had but for a moment reflected on the fact, that he was directed to report his reasons to congress only, and not also to the bank, for withholding the deposits, he could scarcely have failed to perceive that he was simply the agent of one of the parties, and not as he supposes, a joint agent of both.

The Secretary having established, as he supposes, his right to dispose of the deposits, as in his opinion the general interest and convenience of the people might require, proceeds to claim and exercise power with a boldness commensurate with the extravagance of the right which he has assumed. He commences with a claim to determine in his official character, that the Bank of the United States is unwelcome to the community. Having determined at this point, he comes to the conclusion that the charter of the bank ought not to be renewed, and then assumes that it will not be renewed. Having reached this point he then determines that it is his duty to remove the deposits. No one can object, that Mr. Taney, as a citizen, in his individual character, should entertain an opinion as to the unconstitutionality of the bank; but that he, acting in his official character, and performing official acts under the charter of the bank, should undertake to determine that the institution was unconstitutional, and that those who granted the charter and bestowed upon him his power to act under it, had violated the constitution, is an assumption of power of a nature which will not undertake to characterize, as I wish not to be personal.

But he is not content with the power simply to determine on the unconstitutionality of the bill. He goes far beyond; he claims to be the organ of the voice of the people. In this high character he pronounces that the question of the renewal of the bank charter was put to the issue at the last Presidential election, and that the people had determined that it should not be renewed. I do not, said Mr. Calhoun, intend to enter into the argument whether, in point of fact, the renewal of the charter was put at issue at the last election. That point was ably and fully discussed by the honorable Senators from Kentucky (Mr. Clay), and New Jersey (Mr. Southard), who conclusively proved that the question submitted to the people was not the issue; and, furthermore, the issue comprehended so many others that it was impossible to conjecture on which the election turned—I look to higher objections. I would enquire by what authority the Secretary of the Treasury

many constitutes himself the organ of the people of the United States. He has the reputation of being an able lawyer, and can be ignorant that so long as the Constitution of the United States exists, the only organs of the people of these States, as far as the action of the General Government is concerned, are the several departments legislative, executive, and judicial, which acting within the respective limits assigned by the Constitution, have the right to promulgate and administer the laws of the people. A claim on the part of the Executive to interpret, as the Secretary has done, the voice of the people, through any other channel, is to shake the foundation of our system. Has the Secretary forgotten that the last step to absolute power, is this very assumption which he has claimed for that department? I am thus brought, said Mr. C. to allude to the extraordinary manifesto recently by the President to the Cabinet, and which so intimately connected with the point immediately under consideration. That document, though perhaps in some passages, may be taken as clearly and manifestly intended as an appeal to the people of the United States, yet opens a new and direct organ of communication between the President and them, unknown to the Constitution & the laws. There are but two channels known to either

through which the President can communicate with the people—by messages to the two Houses of Congress as expressly provided in the Constitution, or by proclamation, settling forth the interpretations, which he places upon a law, it has become his official duty to execute. To go beyond is one amongst the alarming signs of the times which portend overthrow of the Constitution and the triumph of despotic power.

The Secretary, having determined that the Bank was unconstitutional; that the power

had pronounced against the re-charter, concludes that Congress had nothing to do with the subject. "With a provident foresight, he perceives the difficulty and embarrassment into which the currency of the country would be thrown on the termination of the Bank charter; to prevent which, he proceeds deliberately, with a parental care, to supply a new currency, 'equal to, or better' than that which Congress had supplied. With this view, he determines on immediate removal of the deposits; he puts them in certain State institutions, intending to organize them after the fashion of the empire state, into a great safety-fund system, but which, unfortunately, undoubtedly for the protectors, if not for the country, the limited power of the State Banks did not permit him to execute. But a substitute was found by assuming the title in certain articles of agreement, and appointing an inspector general, of all this 'legion of banks' and all this 'without law or appropriation' Is it not amazing, that it never occurred to the Secretary, that the subject of currency belonged exclusively to Congress; and that to assume to regulate it, was a plain usurpation of the powers of that department of the government?

Having thus assumed the power, officially to determine on the constitutionality of the Bank; having erected himself into an organ of the people's voice, and settled the question of the regulation of the currency, he next proceeds to assume the judicial powers over the Bank. He declares that the Bank has transgressed its powers, and had therefore forfeited its charter, for which he inflicts on the institution the severe and exemplary punishment of withholding the deposits; and all this in the face of an express provision, investing the court with power touching the infraction of the charter; directing in what manner the trial should be commenced and conducted, and securing expressly to the bank the sacred right of trial by jury, in finding the facts—namely, the power not only in the eyes of the Secretary, who was too deeply engrossed in providing for the common welfare, to regard either Congress, the Court, or the Constitution.

The Secretary next proceeds to supervise the general operations of the bank, pronouncing with authority, that at one time it has been discounted too freely, and at another too sparingly, without reflecting that all the control which the government can rightfully exercise over the operations of the institution, is through the five directors who represent the Government in this respect. **Director Mr. Calhoun** then said, "I cannot, said Mr. C. proceed with the remarks which I intended on the remainder of the Secretary's reasons; I have not patience to dwell on assumptions of power, so bold, so lawless, and so unconstitutional; they deserve not the name of argument; & I cannot waste time in treating them as such. There are, however, two which I cannot pass over; not because they are more extraordinary, or audacious than the others, but for another quality which I choose to mention, and that is, that they are not only

not to designate. The Government has already alleged that the bank has interfered with the politics of the country. I think this is true, it certainly is a most heinous of crimes. The bank is a great public trust, possessing, for the purpose of discharging the trust, great power and influence, which could not pervade from the object intended to that of influencing the politics of the country, without being guilty of a great political crime. In making these remarks, I do not intend to give any countenance to the truth or the falsity of the charge, but to show that it is to the officers of the bank the right which belongs to them in common with every citizen freely to form political principle, and act on them in their private capacity, without permitting them to influence their official conduct. But it is strange it did not occur to the Secretary, while he was accusing and punishing the bank on the charge of interfering in the politics of the country, that the Government also was a great trust, vested with power still more extensive, and which was enabled to exercise the power of the Bank, given to enable it to discharge the object for which it was created; and that it has no more right to prevent its power and influence into the management of controlling the politics of the country, than

the bailiiff-stuff. Can it be unknown to him that the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury (an officer in his own department), the man who lies made so prominent a figure in this transaction, was daily and hourly meddling in politics, and that he is one of the principal political managers of the Government? Can he be ignorant that the whole power of the Government has been perverted into a great political machine, with a view of corrupting and controlling the country? Can he be ignorant that the avowed and open policy of the Government is to reward political friends, and punish political enemies? and that, acting on this principle, it has driven from office hundreds of men who were the ablest and most patriotic of our countrymen, and filled their places with devoted partisans? Can he be ignorant that the real office of the Bureau is not that it *intermeddles* in politics, but because it *can* intermeddle on the side of power? There is nothing more dignified than reproof from the lips of innocence, or punishment from the hands of justice; but change the picture—the guilty reprobate, the misanthropic, the cruel, the haughty, remorseless, proud, and hateful man, and what a more odious and more hateful can be presented to the imagination!

presented to the imagination? The Secretary next told us, in the same spirit that the President had, of the waste of funds. That it has spent some thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars, I do not remember exactly—(trifles have no weight in a determination of so great a question) in circulating essays and speeches in defence of the situation, of which sum, one fifth part—some seven thousand dollars—belonged to the Government. If the money was not so wasted this amount of the public money, was a grave charge. It has not a right to waste a single cent; but I must say, in defence of the bank, that, assailed as it was by the Executive, it would have been unfaithful to its trust.

both to the stockholders and to the public, had it not resorted to every proper means in its power to defend its conduct, and among others the free citation of able and judicious publications.

But, admit that the bank has been guilty of wasting the public funds, to the full extent charged by the Secretary, I would ask if he, the head of the financial department of the Government, is not under as high and solemn obligation to take care of the muned interest of the public as the bank itself? I would ask him to answer me a few simple questions: How has he performed this duty in relation to the interest which the public holds in the bank? Has he been less wasteful than he has charged the bank to have been? Has he not wasted the money where the bank, even according to his own statement, has hundreds? Has he not misdirected the funds, and placed them in the State Banks, where the public receive not a cent of interest, greatly adding to the dividends of the Bank of the United States, in which the Government, as a stockholder, is a partner to the amount of one fifth of the diminished sum—a sum which I will predict will many fold exceed the entire amount which the bank has expended in its defence. But this is small, a very small proportion of the public loss in consequence of the course which the Executive has pursued in relation to the bank, and which has reduced the value of shares, from 150 to 108—a Senator near me says a more. It may be, I am not particular in such things—and on which the public sustain a corresponding loss on its share of the stock amounting to seven millions of dollars. I am more than two hundred fold the wealthier than the bank, and I am charged upon the bank. Other administrators who exceed the bank in talents, patriotism, and honesty without a parallel.

The Secretary has brought forward many and grievous charges against the Bank. I will not attempt to notice them—it is the conduct of the Secretary, and not that of the Bank, which is immediately under examination, and he has a right to drag the conduct of the Bank into the issue, beyond its operations in regard to its deposits. To that extent I am prepared to examine his allegations against it, but beyond that he has no right—no right at all—to assign the conduct of the Bank; and I, for one, will not, by noticing his charges beyond that point, sanction his authority to call its conduct in question. But let the point in issue be determined, and I, as far as my voice is concerned, will follow those who desire to take it into its conduct. I am no partisan of the Bank—I am connected with it in no way, by public or political ties. I might say, with truth, that the Bank owes as much to me as to any other individual in the country; and I might even add that had it not been for my efforts, it would not have been chartered. Standing in the relation to the institution, a high sense of delicacy would regard its independence and character has restrained me from any connexion with the institution whatever, except some trifling accommodations, in the way of ordinary business, which were not of the slightest importance either to the bank or myself.

But while I shall not condescend to notice the charges of the Secretary against the Bank beyond the extent which I have stated, a sense of duty to the institution, and regard to the part which I took in its creation, compels me to notice two allegations, against it, which have fallen from another quarter. It is said that the Bank had no agency, or at least efficient agency, in the restoration of specie payments in 1817, and that it had failed to furnish the country with a uniform and sound currency, as had been promised at its creation. Both of these allegations would be very true, without foundation. "To enter into a minute examination of them, would carry me too far from the subject, and I must content myself with saying, that having been on the political stage without interruption, from that day to this—having been an attentive observer of the question of the currency throughout the whole period—that the Bank has been an indispensable agent in the restoration of specie payments; that without it, the restoration could not have been effected, should the utter prostration of all the monied institutions of the country, and the suspension of the Bank payments, and it has not only restored specie payments, but has given a currency far more uniform, than the extremes of the country then was anticipated or even dreamed of at the time of its creation. I will say for myself, that I did not believe, at that time that the exchange between the Atlantic and the West would be brought lower than two and a half per cent. the estimated expense then including insurance and loss of time of transporting specie between the two points. How much it was below the anticipated point / needs not the whole commercial world knows that it was not far from a parallel at the time of the removal of specie to London.

will not turn from this digression. Though I will not notice the charges of the Secretary for the reasons already stated; I will take the liberty of propounding to those who support them on this floor, a few plain questions. If there be in banking institutions an inherent tendency so strong to abuse and corruption as they pretend—if, in consequence of this tendency, the bank of the United States has been so long a prey to mismanagement and abuse, notwithstanding its responsibility to the Government and our control over it, what is to be expected from irresponsible league banks, as called by the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay), over which we can have no legal control? If our power of renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States—if our right to vacate the office of its directors is so feeble, how can we influence which the maintenance of the Government Directors gives us; and finally, if the power which we have of appointing committees to examine into its condition, are not sufficient to hold the institution in check; if, in spite of all these; it has, from the innate corruption of such institutions, been guilty of the enormous abuses & crimes charac-

ed against it, what may we not expect from the associated banks, the favorites of the Treasury over the renewal of whose charter the Government has no power; against which it can issue no *SICUT FACIAS*; in whose direction it has not a single individual, and into whose conduct Congress can appoint no committee to look? With these checks all withdrawn, what would be the condition of the public funds?

I said Mr. Calhoun stated in the outset of my remarks; that as broad was the power which the Secretary had assumed in relation to the deposits, that there was a portion of the transaction of a highly important character, to which he has not alluded, and in relation to which he has not even attempted a justification. I will now proceed to make good this assertion to the letter.

There is a material difference between **WITHDRAWING** money from going into the bank, and **WITHDRAWING** it after it has been placed there. The former is authorized in the manner which I have stated, under the sixteenth section, which directs, as has been frequently stated, that the public money shall be deposited in the bank, unless otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury. But neither withdrawing any portion of the act incorporating the Bank, nor, actually, any other act, gives the Secretary any authority, or power, to withdraw public money deposited in the bank. There is, I repeat, a material difference between withholding public money, from deposit and withdrawing it. When paid into the place designated by the law as deposit of the public money, it passes to the credit of the Treasurer, and then is in the Treasury of the United States, where it is placed under the protection of the Government itself, and from which, by an express provision of the act, it can only be withdrawn by an appropriation made by law. So careful were the framers of the act of 1816, to leave nothing to implication, that express authority is given to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the fifteenth section, to transfer the deposits from one place to another, for the convenience of disbursements; but which by a strange perversion, is now attempted to be so construed as to confer on the Secretary the power to withdraw the money from the deposits, and to appropriate to State banks. I express myself too favorably to the act, in its favor, without intemperance, with a view to sustain their credits, or enlarge their profits—a power, not only far beyond the Secretary, but which Congress itself could not exercise without a flagrant breach of the constitution. But, it is said, in answer to these views, that money paid in deposit into the

I will not stop, and Mr. C., in reply to such an objection, "It is not in the Treasury, where is the Treasury? If it be not money in the Treasury, where is the money actually reported to be in the Treasury? The whole eight or nine millions which by the annual report of the Secretary, is said to be now in the Treasury? Are we to understand that none of this money is, in truth, in the Treasury?—that it is floating about at large, subject to be disposed of—to be given away, at the will of the Executive, to favorites and partisans? So it would seem; for it appears, by a correspondence between the Treasurer and Cashier of the bank derived through the bank, (the Secretary not deeming it worth while to give the slightest information of the transaction, as if a matter of course), that he has drawn out two millions in a quarter of the public money, without appropriation, & distributed it at pleasure among his favorites!

But it is attempted to vindicate the conduct of the Secretary on the ground of precedent. I will not stop to notice whether the cases cited are in point; nor will I avail myself of the great and striking advantage that I might have on the question of precedent; this case stands alone and distinct from all others. There is none similar to it in magnitude and importance. I

waive all that; I place myself on higher grounds—I stand on the immutable principle that, on a question of law and constitution, in a deliberative assembly, there is no room—no place for precedents. To admit them would be to make the violation of *to day* the law and Constitution *to-morrow*; and to substitute in the place of the written and sacred will of the people and the legislature, the infraction of *those charged with the execution of the law*. Such in my opinion, is the relative force of law and constitution on one side, as compared with precedents on the other. Viewed in a different light, not in reference to the law or constitution, but to the conduct of the officer, I am disposed to give rather more weight to precedents, when the question relates to an excuse or apology for the officer, in case of infraction. If the infraction be a trivial one, in a case not calculated to excite attention, an officer might fairly excuse himself on the ground of precedent; but in one like this, of the utmost magnitude, involving the highest interests and most important principles, where the question of an officer must be aroused, and the public mind inflamed, it cannot be a successful excuse to say that he cannot avail himself of the plea of precedent to excuse his conduct. It is a *subtle and false* plea. Precedents are to be *corrected* and *not followed*. An officer ought to be ashamed in such a case, to attempt to vindicate his conduct on a charge of violating law or constitution by pleading precedent. The principle in this case is obvious. If the Secretary's right to withdraw public money from the Treasury be clear, he has no need of precedent to vindicate him. If, not, he ought not in a case of *such magnitude*, to have a *ted*.

I have not, said Mr. Calhoun, touched the question which has had so prominent a part in the debate; whether the withholding of the deposit was the act of the Secretary or the President. Under my view of the subject, the question is not the one which I have mentioned. It is an unauthorized and illegal withholding done by President or Secretary; but, as the question has been agitated, and as my views do not entirely correspond on this point, with those of the President, I deem it proper to be advocating the side which I do, I deem it due to frankness to express my sentiments.

I have no doubt that the President removed the former Secretary, and placed the present one in his place, expressly with a view to the res-

removal of the deposits. I am equally clear, under all the circumstances of the case that the President's conduct is wholly indefensible; and, among other objections, I fear he had in view; in his removal, an object eminently dangerous and unconstitutional—to give an advantage to his veto, never intended by the Constitution—a power intended as a sword, to protect the Executive against the encroachments of the Legislative department—to maintain the *present state of things* against dangerous or hasty innovation; but which, I fear, is, in this case, intended as a sword, to defend the usurpation of the Executive. I say I fear, for although the circumstances of this case lead to a just apprehension that such is the intention, I will not say I myself so assert, that such is the fact—that a lawyer and constitutional scholar, as my friend Mr. Lawrence has said, till his age shall compel me to believe to the contrary. But, while I thus severely condemn the conduct of the President in removing the former Secretary and appointing the present, I must say, that, in my opinion it is a case of the *abuse* and not of the *usurpation* of power. I cannot doubt that the President has, under the Constitution, the right of removal from office: no doubt that the power of removal, wherever it exists, does, from necessity, involve the power of general supervision; nor can I doubt that it might be constitutionally exercised in reference to the deposits. Reverse the present case—suppose the late Secretary, instead of being against, had been in favor of the removal, and that the President, instead of for, had been against it, deeming the removal not only inexpedient, but, under circumstances, illegal; would any man doubt, that to remove his Secretary, if it were the only means of preventing the removal of the deposits, would it not be his indispensable duty to have removed him? and, had he not, would not he have been universally and justly held responsible?

I have now (said Mr. C.) offered all the remarks I intended in reference to the deposit question; and on reviewing the whole ground, I must say, that the Secretary, in removing the deposits, has clearly transcended his power; that he has violated the contract between the Bank and the United States; that in so doing, he has deeply injured that large and respectable portion of our citizens who have been invested, on the faith of the Government, in their property in the institution; while, at the same time, he has deeply injured the public in its character of stockholders; and finally that he has inflicted a deep wound on the public embarrassment in the currency, which has as injuriously affected all the great interests of the country. The currency of the country is the deposit of the public faith, and it is the public and private credit, not only in the form of paper, but that of faith and confidence between man and man; through the agency of which, in all its forms, the great and mighty exchanges of this commercial country, at home and abroad, are effected. To inflict a wound any where, particularly on the public faith, is to embarrass all the channels of currency and exchange; and it is to this, and not to the withdrawing the few millions of dollars from circulation, that I attribute the present monetary embarrassment. I believe that the contrary—if I thought that any great and manifest distress would of itself result from winding up in a regular and legal manner the present or any other Bank of the United States, I would deem it an evidence of the dangerous power of the institution, and to that extent, an argument against its existence; but, as it is, I regard the present embarrassment not as an argument against the Bank, but an argument against the lawless & wanton exercise of power on the part of the Secretary. The public embarrassment which is likely to continue long, if the deposits be not restored. The Banks which have reacted thereon, at the expense of the public faith, and its violation of law, will never be permitted to enjoy their spoils in quiet. No one who regards the subject in the light in which I do, can ever give his sanction to any law intended to protect or carry through the present illegal arrangement; on the contrary, all such semblance to wage perpetual war against an usurpation of power so flagrant as that which constitutes the present case, is a crime in morals. If I stand alone, (said Mr. Calhoun) I least will continue to maintain the contest, so long as I remain in public life.

As important (said Mr. C.) as I consider the question of the deposits, in all its bearings, public and private, it is one on the surface—a mere pretext to another, and one greatly more important, which lies beneath, and which must be taken into consideration, to understand correctly all the circumstances attending this extraordinary transaction. It is felt and acknowledged on all sides, that there is another and a deeper question, which has excited the profound sensation and alarm which pervades the country.

If we are to believe what we hear from the advocates of the administration, we would believe at one time that the real question was Bank or no Bank; at another, that the question was between the United States Bank and the State Banks; and finally, that it was a struggle on the part of the administration to guard and defend the rights of the States against the encroachments of the General Government. The administration of the guardians and defenders of the rights of the States! That shall I call it audacity or hypocrisy? The authors of the Proclamation, the guardians and defenders of the rights of the States! The authors of the War Message against a member of this confederacy—the authors of the “bloody bill” the guardians and defenders of the rights of the States! This is a struggle for State rights! No, Sir, State rights are no more. The struggle is over for the present. The bill of the last session, which vested in the Government the right of judging of the extent of its powers, finally and conclusively, and gave it the right of enforcing its judgments by the sword, destroyed all distinction between the rights reserved rights; concentrated in the Government the entire power of the system, and pro-

trated the States as poor & helpless corporations at the foot of this sovereignty.

Nor is it more true that the real question is—Bank or no Bank. Taking the deposit question in the broadest sense, suppose, as it is contended by the friends of the renewal of the charter, and consequently the existence of the Bank itself, still the banking system would stand almost untouched and unimpaired—Four hundred banks would still remain scattered over this wide republic, and on the ruins of the United States Bank, many would rise to be added to the present list. Under this aspect of the subject, the only possible question that could be presented for consideration would be, whether the banking system was more safe, more beneficial, or more constitutional with or without the U. States Bank?

Faith Mr. C., this was a question of Bank or no Bank—if it involved the existence of the banking system, it would indeed be a great question—one of the first magnitude, and, with my present impression, long entertained and daily increasing—I would hesitate long before I would be found under the banner of the system. I have great doubts, if doubts they may be called, as to the soundness and tendency of the whole system, in all its modifications. I have great fears that it will be found hostile to liberty and the advance of civilization—falsely hostile to liberty in our country, where the system exists in its worst & most dangerous form. Of all institutions affecting the great question of the distribution of wealth—a question least explored and the most important of any in the whole range of political economy, the banking institution has it not the greatest, among the greatest influences, and I fear, most pernicious influence on the mode of distribution. Were the question really before us, I would not shun the responsibility, as great as it might be, of freely and fully offering my sentiments on these deeply important points; but as it is, I must content myself with the few remarks which I have thrown out.

What, then, is the real question which now agitates the country? I answer, it is a struggle between the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government—a struggle, not in relation to the existence of the bank, but which, Congress or the President, should have the power of creating banks and the consequent control over the currency of the country. This is the real question. Let us not deceive ourselves—this league—this association of banks—created by the Executive; bound together by his influence; united in common articles of association; vivified and sustained by receiving the deposits of the public money, and having their notes converted, by being received every where by the Treasury, into the common currency of the country is, to all intents and purposes, a bank of the United States—the Executive bank of the U. States, as distinguished from that of Congress. However it might fail to perform satisfactorily the useful functions of the Bank of the U. States, as incorporated by law, it would outstrip it far outstrip it in all the dangerous qualities, in extending the power, the influence, and the corruption of the Government. It was impossible to conceive any institution more admirably calculated to advance these objects. Not only the selected banks, but the whole banking institutions of the country, and with it the entire money power, for the purpose of speculation, and corruption, would be placed under the control of the Executive. A system of menaces and promises will be established—of menace to the banks in possession of the deposits, but which might not be entirely subservient to Executive views; and of promise of future favors to those who may not as yet enjoy its favors. Between the two, the banks would be left without influence, honor, or honesty; and a system of speculation and stock jobbing would commence, unequalled in the annals of our country. I fear they have already commenced—I fear the means which have been put into the hands of the millions of power by the removal of the deposits, and placing them in the vaults of dependent banks, have extended their cupidity to the public funds, particularly in the south west; and that to this we must attribute the recent phenomena in that quarter; immense and valuable tracts of land sold at short notice—sales fraudulently postponed to aid the speculators; with which if I am not misinformed, a name not unknown to this body (Gwin) has performed a prominent part. But I leave this to my vigilant & able friend from Mississippi (Mr. Poindexter), at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, who, I doubt not, will see justice done to the public. As to stock jobbing, this new arrangement will open a field which Rothschild himself may envy. It has been found hard work—very hard no doubt—by the jobbers in stock, who have been engaged in attempts to raise or depress the price of U. S. Bank stock; but no work will be more easy than to raise or depress the price of the stock of the selected banks, at the pleasure of the Executive. Nothing more will be required than to give or withhold deposits—to draw, or abstain from drawing warrants—to pamper them at one time, and starve them at another. Those who would be in the secret, and who would know when to buy and when to sell, would have the means of realizing, by dealing in the stocks, whatever fortune they might please.

So long as the question is one between a Bank of the United States incorporated by Congress, and that system of banks which has been created by the will of the Executive, it is an insult to the understanding to discourse on the pernicious tendency and constitutionality of the Bank of the United States. To bring up that question fairly and legitimately, you must go one step farther—you must divorce the Government and the banking system. You must refuse all connexion

with Banks. You must neither receive nor pay away bank notes; you must go back to the old system of the strong box, and of gold and silver. If you have a right to receive bank notes at all—to treat them as money by receiving them in your dues, or paying them away to creditors, you have a right to create a bank. Whatever the Government receives and treats as money, is money; and if it be money, then they have the right, under the Constitution, to regulate it. Nay, they are bound by a high obligation to adopt the most efficient means, according to the nature of that which they have recognized as money, to give it the utmost stability and uniformity of value. And if it be in the shape of bank notes, the most efficient means of giving those qualities, is a Bank of the United States, incorporated by Congress. Unless you give the highest practical uniformity to the value of bank notes—so long as you receive them in your dues, and treat them as money, you violate that provision of the Constitution which provides that taxation shall be uniform throughout the United States. There is no other alternative. I repeat, you must divorce the Government entirely from the banking system; or, if not, you are bound to incorporate a bank, as the only safe and efficient means of giving stability and uniformity to the currency. And should the deposits not be restored, and the present illegal and unconstitutional connexion between the Executive and the league of banks exist, I shall feel it my duty, if no one else moves, to introduce a measure to prohibit Government from receiving or touching bank notes in any shape whatever, as the only means left of giving safety & stability to the currency, and saving the country from corruption and ruin.

Viewing the question in its true light, as a struggle on the part of the Executive to seize on the power of Congress, and to unite in the President the power of the sword and the purse, the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) said, truly, and let me add, philosophically, that we are in the midst of a revolution. Yes, the very existence of free governments rests on the proper disposition and organization of power; and to destroy this distribution and thereby concentrate power in any one of the departments, is to affect a revolution; but, while I agree with the Senator, that we are in the midst of revolution, I cannot agree with him as to the time at which it commenced, or the point to which it has progressed. Looking to the distribution of the powers of the General Government—into the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments—and confining his views to the encroachment of the Executive upon the Legislative, he dates the commencement of the revolution but a few days previous to the meeting of the present Congress. I said Mr. C., take a wider range, and date it from an earlier period. Besides the distribution among the Departments of the General Government, there belongs to our system another, and a far more important division or distribution of power that between the States and the General Government—the reserved and delegated rights, the maintenance of which is still more essential to the preservation of our institutions. Taking this wide review of our political system, the revolution in the midst of which we are, began, not as supposed by the Senator from Kentucky, shortly before the commencement of the present session, but many years ago, with the commencement of the restrictive system; and terminated its first stage with the passage of the force bill of the last session, which absorbed all the rights and sovereignty of the States, and consolidated them in this Government. Whilst this process was going on, of absorbing the reserved powers of the State, on the part of the General Government, another commenced, of concentrating in the Executive, the powers of the other two, the Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government, which constitutes the second stage of the revolution, in which we have advanced almost to the termination.

The Senator from Kentucky, in connection with this part of his discussion, read a striking passage from one of the most pleasing and instructive writers in any language, (Plutarch) the description of Caesar forcing himself sword in hand into the treasury of the Roman Commonwealth. We are at the stage of our political revolution, and the analogy between the two cases is complete, varied only by the character of the actors and the circumstances of the times. That was a case of an intrepid and bold warrior, as an open plunderer, seizing forcibly the treasury of the country, which, in that republic, as well as ours, was confided to the custody of the legislative department of the Government. The actors in our case are of a different character—artful, cunning and corrupt politicians, and not fearless warriors. They have entered the treasury, not sword in hand, as public plunderers but with the false keys of sophistry, as pilferers, under the silence of midnight. The motive and object are the same, varied in like manner, by character and circumstances.

"With money I will get men, and with men, money," was the maxim of the Roman plunderer. With money we will get partisans, with partisans, votes, and with votes money, is the maxim of our public pilferers. The maxim of our public plunderer, Caesar struck down Roman liberty at the fatal battle of Philippi, never to rise again; from which disastrous hour, all the powers of the Roman Republic were consolidated in the person of Caesar, and perpetuated in his line. With money and

corrupt partisans, a great effort is now select this very case. What, he asked, is the cause of the present usurpation of power on the part of the Executive?—What the motive?—the temptation, which has induced them to seize on the deposits? What, but the large surplus revenue—the eight or ten millions in the public Treasury beyond the wants of the Government? And what has put so large an amount of money in the public Treasury, when not needed?—I answer, the protective system—that system which graduated duties, not in reference to the wants of the Government, but in reference to the importunities and demands of the manufacturers, and which poured millions of dollars into the Treasury beyond the most profuse demands and even the extravagance of the Government—taken—unlawfully taken, from the pockets of those who honestly made it. I hold that those who make, are entitled to what they made against all the world, except the Government, and against it, except to the extent of its legitimate and constitutional wants; and that, for the Government to take one cent more is robbery. In violation of this sacred principle, Congress first removed the deposits into the public Treasury, from the pockets of those who made it, where they were rightfully placed by all laws, human and divine. The Executive, in his turn following the example, has taken them from that deposit, and distributed them among favorite and partisan banks. The means used have been the same in both cases. The constitution gives to Congress the power to lay duties with a view to revenue. This power, without regarding the object for which it was intended, forgetting that it was a great trust power, necessarily limited by the very nature of such powers, to the subject and the object of the trust, was perverted to a use never intended, that of protecting the industry of one portion of the country at the expense of another; and, under this false interpretation, the money was transferred from its natural and just deposit, the pockets of those who made it, into the public Treasury, as I have stated. In this too, the Executive followed the example of Congress.

By the magic construction of a few simple words—"unless otherwise ordered"—intended to confer on the Secretary of the Treasury a limited power—to give additional security to the public deposits, he has, in like manner, perverted this power, and made it the instrument, by similar sophistry, of drawing the money from the Treasury, and bestowing it as I have stated to favorite and partisan banks. Would to God, said Mr. C., would to God I could reverse the whole of this nefarious operation, and terminate the controversy by returning the money to the pockets of the honest and industrious citizens, by the sweat of whose brows it has been made, with whom only it can be rightfully deposited. But as this cannot be done, I must content myself by giving a vote to return it to the public Treasury, where it was ordered to be deposited by an act of the Legislature.

There is another aspect, said Mr. C., in which this subject may be viewed—we all remember how early the question of the surplus revenue began to agitate the country. At a very early period, a Senator from New Jersey, (Mr. Dickerson) presented his scheme for disposing of it by distributing it among the States. The first message of the President recommended a similar project, which was followed up by a movement on the part of the legislature of New York, and I believe some of the other States. The public attention was aroused—the scheme scrutinized, its gross unconstitutionality and injustice, and its dangerous tendency, of absorbing the power and existence of the States, were clearly perceived and denounced. The denunciation was too deep to be resisted, and the scheme was abandoned. What have we now in lieu of it? What is the present scheme but a distribution of the surplus revenue? A distribution at the sole will and pleasure of the Executive; a distribution to favorite banks and through them, in the shape of discounts and loans, to corrupt partisans, as the means of increasing political influence.

We have said Mr. C., arrived at a fearful crisis, things cannot long remain as they are. It behooves us all who love their country—who have affection for their offspring, or who have any stake in our institutions, to pause and reflect. Confidence is daily withdrawing from the General Government. Alienation is hourly going on. These will necessarily create a state of things inimical to the existence of our institutions, and if not speedily arrested, convulsions must follow, and then follows dissolution or despotism: when a thick cloud will be thrown over the cause of liberty and the future prospects of our country.

Post Office Reform.—We have a statement from an Ohio paper, which, in fact, goes to show that the Post-office Department has been reformed to some purpose. At the Van Buren Convention of the 8th inst. which assembled in Columbus, there were eleven post masters from one county!

A minister residing in the vicinity of Stanford, Conn. with a woman he was married to about four months ago, was called upon a few days since, by a former wife and a brood of children direct from England, from whom he had run away, leaving her and the little ones destitute. His name is John Stickland.

The times and the topics.—In the country, where our greater dealings are periodical and at long intervals in the year, we do not feel the effect of the times at their first change. Bound in the icy fetters of winter, which proves a holiday from labour, we are engaged in the rustic amusements and hilarities of the joyous fire side, where the distresses of the times have not yet made much impression. It is in the Commercial & trading communities where the shock of disastrous change first takes place, and where its calamities are first felt; and after it has made its victims there, it spreads its desolating effects amidst the peaceful walks of rural life, and, like the rest, we suffer under the bad influence.

The effect produced upon the currency and credit of the country by the removal of the public Revenues from the United States bank into a number of State banks scattered through the country, is little understood, and is hard to be understood by many—all will feel it and feel it as a calamity, yet few will comprehend whence it cometh or whither it goeth.

Our mercantile fellow citizens are already oppressed by it, and they understand the cause and they wish the remedy applied. We find that this portion of our countrymen, without disavowal of parties, are memorializing Congress, setting forth their grievances, and begging that the deposits may be restored to their proper place, the Bank of the U. States, which will restore confidence and credit, and place the currency of the nation upon a general standard of equal value.

This most wicked act of our reckless administration, the removal of the deposits, has been the engrossing subject in Congress, and has given rise to some brilliant debates. In the Senate, they have been debating the usurpations and abuses practised by the Executive in their wanton violation of some of the best principles of the Constitution, and the futility of the reasons set forth by the Secretary of the Treasury in justification of the removal of the Deposits. This debate originated from resolutions brought forward by Mr. Clay, who has uttered a splendid Philippic against the administration—he has been followed by Mr. Southard and Mr. Calhoun who have done ample justice to the subject, and nobly planted themselves on the ramparts of the Constitution as its determined defenders. In the House, they have been debating the general question of the removal of the Deposits, & the Secretary's reasons, upon a proposition of Mr. McDuffie to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to provide for the restoration of the Deposits to the United States Bank. There too we see a splendid exhibition of talent on the part of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Binney, who both advocate the restoration, and they will probably be followed by others who will ably sustain their cause.

So far as the sentiment of the Senate is known, there is a decided majority against the present course of destructive measures so lawlessly pursued by the Executive. In the House, the temper hitherto manifested has been thought to be most unfortunately servile towards the wishes and projects of Administration.

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From the brief exposition of views recently made by Mr. Webster in the Senate, in a short speech which he made in presenting the Boston Resolutions, we are induced to hope that he is maturing some plan to remedy the ills that are growing upon us. As chairman of the Committee on Finance there can be little doubt but that he will produce a system adapted to the times; but whether Mr. Van Buren will permit either General Jackson or a sufficient portion of the Jackson men in the House of Representatives to go with the measures to adopt it, will depend entirely upon Mr. Van Buren's opinion whether that measure will have any bearing against his hopes & plans of being made next President.

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BOSTON GAZETTE

BOSTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 1.

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ident. Thus the prosperity of this nation has been depressed by a measure dictated with a view to promote the prospect of an individual to the office of Chief Magistrate—and the success of the remedy to be offered is dependent upon the opinion of a single individual aspirant whether that remedy, if adopted, will operate injuriously or not upon his hopes of success in obtaining the first office under the Government. "This is, we believe, a true state of the case, and we apprise the people of it that they may be prepared for the event."

Our scanty weekly limits forbid our giving Mr. Webster's observations this week, but in our next we shall gratify our readers with his brief but luminous exposition, for which we bespeak their candid and dispassionate attention.

It may be remarked that we have made no mention of the debates which advocate the removal of the deposits and sustain the Secretary's reasons. This is no intended contumely—the reason is this, that the paper purporting to have been read by President Jackson (and we presume was read) about the 20th of September last to his Cabinet, in relation to the removal of the deposits, and the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress for that measure, contain all that can be said on that side of the question, and nothing relevant or new has been added either by Messrs. B-nton, Shepley, Rives, Polk or Cambridge, whoever therefore has read the President's paper has substantially seen every thing—Secretary Taney's report of reasons was but a dilatation of the same, and as for the speeches approving the President's and Secretary's course, they were, as you might expect, the mere echoes of the first. The whole blast and power of talent among the Jackson Van Buren men of the country were concentrated in the President's paper read to the Cabinet, and in Secretary Taney's reasons; the production of those two papers left the mind of the whole party from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, on that subject, mere exhausted receivers—and whilst they have shewn to the world that they are neither statesmen nor financiers, they have equally proved that no public reason can either justify or palliate the destructive course they have pursued.

A letter from Richmond, published in the National Intelligencer states that Mr. Marshall's resolution censuring the removal of the Deposits, passed the House of Delegates of Virginia by a vote of ninety-two to thirty-two.

A resolution offered by Mr. McCulloch, that it was not the wish of the House that the deposits should be returned was rejected by a vote of 75 to 52.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Jan. 12 (late at night) 1834.

The rumors that are floating in the newspapers about a compromise are not altogether untrue, though the Executive has no hand in whatever compromise is intended. You see the movements in the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the U. S. Bank, and springing from the quarter they do in all probability they have connection with a distinguished individual now in this city. Indeed it is rumored, and it is quite certain, that when Mr. Webster presents the Boston Resolutions, or when he speaks to-morrow on Mr. Clay's Resolution, he will announce his intention to introduce a charter for a new National Bank, founded upon the principle of a compromise. The importance of this announcement, its effect upon the country, and its probable effect upon Congress, you can judge of as well as I can at present. The announcement from Mr. Webster will create a stir, and the effects of that stir are yet to be determined. Mr. Webster's plan will obviate all Jackson's constitutional scruples, and yet not be objectionable to the present Bank. What will Mr. Van Buren do? He must accept it, or he dies as dead a death at the North, as he has already died at the South.

Forgery.—A few days since a person deposited in the bank of Virginia, at Richmond, \$96, and requested a check for it on the branch at Fredericksburg. This was given him, which he altered to \$9600, presented it and was paid! The perpetrator has been traced as far as Baltimore, but no discovery of him or the money has as yet been made. It is believed that a portion of the latter has already been exchanged in that city.

The Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:—

"Old Mr. Burges, with the express leave of the House, took his beetle and wedges, to day, and went to 'mauling' a Mr. Peyton, a new member from Tennessee. Flash after flash of wit and sarcasm fell upon the devoted victim, and shouts of laughter responded to the effect from every part of the House."

The United States says—"We learn this excellent in all, the contractor lines were in operation, placing at the any money in the appropriated—The both houses.—The troubles, as a consequence of the State payment of interest

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[COMMUNICATED.]

Warning to Parents.—At Federalburg, on the 12th ult., as some boys were sitting on the ice, the son of Mr. Charles Willis, a very small, but an interesting boy, fell through and went to the bottom, and rose again, and went the second time, without any assistance from those present—a little orphan boy by the name of John Henry Williams, sprang to his relief and fell in himself, but the water being only to his chin, he caught the little sufferer and pulled him from under the ice, and kept his head above the water till his father came and relieved them both; when the little orphan exclaimed, "I have saved your child's life at the risk of my own." How much the parents are indebted to this little boy, cannot easily be described—they lived half a mile from the place where the accident took place; there were other boys and a man of large stature at the place, who were so alarmed, that they left them to their own assistance.

The United States Gazette, of Saturday, says:—"We learn that a note was received by his excellency in express from General Mitchell, the contractor, that the operations along the lines were in open rebellion. The Governor requested this Legislature to pass a law at once, placing at the disposal of the contractors, any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."—The bill was hurried through both houses. This is but the beginning of troubles, as a considerable portion of the income of the State is solemnly pledged to the payment of interest on loans.

(From the New York American, of Saturday.) In reference to the communication of the Governor of Pennsylvania, respecting the failure of S. & M. Allen & Co. to make good their contract for the loan of the State, we are requested by those gentlemen to say, that they have paid two millions three hundred thousand dollars of the loan, which was for three millions of dollars; that they requested permission to delay the payment due on the 15th inst., of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, until the money market, and the rate of exchange on England should be more favorable; but that the Governor did not feel himself authorized to grant any such delay, and hence the communication to the Legislature. The spirit of the city is thoroughly aroused. We observe notices in the morning papers for a meeting of the publishers, booksellers, printers, &c., to take their part in representing to Congress, the difficulties of the community. The merchant's clerks also are in motion; and indeed on all hands there appears to be one only spirit.

John Rindel, Junior, against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.—This case closed at New Castle, Delaware, last Saturday afternoon, the 25th January. The jury were empaneled the 9th December; from which time, during seven weeks, the trial was industriously carried on, with the exception of a short recess at Christmas. The testimony was voluminous: one written deposition alone filled several hundred pages, and (with the exceptions and arguments arising on it) occupied a week in laying it before the jury. The arguments of the lawyers took more than a fortnight. The change was given on Tuesday evening, the 21st January, by the junior associate Judge, Harrington. The jury were in their retirement four days, (being allowed refreshment and repose) in making up their inquiry and verdict; which they gave, according to the plaintiff the sum of two hundred and twenty five thousand, three hundred and eighty five dollars, damages for the breaches of covenant complained of.

MR. TAZEWELL.—Mr. Tazewell having been invited to the Anniversary celebration of the Norfolk "Mechanics' Benevolent Society," sent the following excellent letter in lieu of his personal attendance. We commend it to the personal of the "eddy" gentry.—*Richmond Herald.*

MR. TAZEWELL'S REPLY.—*Gentlemen:*—I thank you very sincerely for your kind invitation to the dinner at which the Mechanics' Benevolent Society of Norfolk intend to celebrate the anniversary of their institution. It would give me real pleasure to accept such an invitation, proceeding from such a source, at any other time. The charitable object of your institution, commands the approbation, and entitles all its members to the thanks & high consideration of this community; & I should have felt great satisfaction in testifying the sense I entertain of the value of such a Society, by participating in its Anniversary Celebration. But to be frank with you I fear to meet you on Monday next. I am about to leave you perhaps forever, many of you have been my neighbors and most steady friends, and the sense of our separation would be well calculated to raise the feelings and remembrances that had better be kept in subjection. I regard you all very highly—you know I do so—and therefore, you warmly reciprocate the sentiment. Such mutual opinions neither require or permit expression by words. We know each other well, and that is enough. Have long been convinced, that public entertainments, given to public men, are wrong in themselves. It is true, that years is a periodical festival, which would occur as a matter of course, and as you say and think now, you but avail yourselves of an annual recurrence, to testify your good will towards me. You deceive yourselves in this thought. It is my pride to believe, that if you had not found you would have made the occasion and it is my duty to warn you reasonably of its effects. Ours begin by offering public proofs of your regard to men in office, and you will surely see your annual celebration perverted. It will soon become the scene of such vile flattery and base sycophancy as you now blush to hear issuing from the lips of those who call themselves friends. If you ever find one who has done his duty faithfully, and who for doing so has encountered the frowns of power and all the disgrace it can inflict, although others may do him as contaminated, let the Mechanics' Benevolent Society of Norfolk tender a rich cup of consolation to such distress—Let it pledge him cordially, and drain the draught of approving sympathy even to its dregs. Such an act will be appropriate to the character of your institution. But do not pamper power, or stimulate pride and place, until you make modesty itself vain and arrogant.—If I may not call this the advice of a father to his children, it is that of one whom you have often honored as the guardian of your dearest and best rights;

and who is, therefore, bound to show you by example what his precepts teach. In declining your kind invitation, I do so with violence to my own feelings. Yet I am pleased that the occasion has occurred; for it has given me an opportunity of stating to you my reasons for doing so. Reasons, some of which will induce me to pursue the same course hereafter, should any such occasion again be presented to me. That which I decline when offered by my old neighbors and friends, cannot be accepted if tendered by any other hands. I am respectfully, gentlemen, Your most obedient serv't,
LITTON W. TAZEWELL.
Messrs. S. Hartshorn, E. Delany, and T. G. Broughton,

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Extracts from the Journal of Proceedings, HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Nicola from the committee on ways and means, to which was referred an order of the House directing them to inquire into the expediency of revising, reducing, or otherwise remodeling the license law, passed at December session 1831, chapter 261, delivered the following report:—

The committee on ways and means to which was referred an order from this House, to inquire into the expediency of revising, reducing, or otherwise remodeling the license law, passed December session, 1831, chapter 262, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion, that it would be inexpedient at this time, to make any alteration in said license law.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and concurred in. Mr. Scott submitted the following order.

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Land Office on the Eastern Shore, and of transferring the papers relating to said office to the Land Office of the Western Shore;

Which was twice read, and the question put, "will the House adopt the order?"

Resolved in the affirmative.

The bill reported by Mr. Crabbe, entitled a supplement to an act, entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate such elections; was taken up for consideration;

When on motion by Mr. Handy, the said bill was ordered to lie on the table. The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the House proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Blackstone, entitled, an act limiting the time for the collection of the fees of attorneys, solicitors, clerks, Registers, Sheriffs and other officers of this State.

Mr. Blackstone moved to amend the said bill by inserting after the word "sheriffs" in the 3d line of the 1st section the following words, "collectors of county levies, constables."

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Willson moved to amend said bill by adding the following sections.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That attorneys, solicitors, clerks, Registers, sheriffs, collectors of county levies and constables and other officers of this State shall prove their accounts as all other persons are required to do, and that their fees be collected as other small debts are collected, out of court.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons, having claims against any attorney, solicitor, clerk, register or other officer of this State to plead the said account in bar of any fee or fees sent out against him by any such officer, or officers. Any such claim or account, when legally authenticated, shall be taken and deemed a fair and legal offset to such fee or fees.

Mr. Handy moved that the said bill with the proposed amendments be laid on the table, and that the amendments be printed.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Burchenal presented a petition of Ann E. Camper praying to be divorced from her husband James Camper.

And Mr. Percey presented a petition of Jean A. Sicard praying to be divorced from his wife Frances Ida Sicard.

Mr. Lorrimer presented a petition of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county praying the repeal of certain acts of Assembly authorizing gates to be kept on the public roads of said county, and the privilege of erecting the same free from tax;

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Hazel, Mr. Samuel H. Peacock of Kent county, to Miss Mary Brown, of Eastern.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. L. Stokes, Mr. George Hicks to Miss Susan Marshall, all of this county.

On the 23d by the same, Mr. Peter B. Mullikin to Miss Mary Martin Brown, all of this county.

On the 29th by the same, Mr. David Kirby, to Miss Sarah Ann Lee, all this county.

On the 30th by the same, Mr. Thomas Henry, to Miss Mary Ridgeway, all of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. James Nichols, Mr. Elijah Bartlett to Miss Matilda Barwick, all of Caroline county.

G. H. BURRELL.

Respectfully informs those gentlemen who may be desirous of entering upon, or resuming the study of the French language, that he is forming an *Evening Class*, which will meet at the Eastern Female Seminary, the first week in February.

To be drawn February 4th 1834 the Delaware Lottery Class No. 3.
GRAND SCHEME.
prize of \$20,000 5 prizes of \$2,000
1 6,000 10 1,000
1 5,000 10 500
1 3,000 10 400
1 2,500 25 300
Tickets \$5. Shares in proportion.
Also the Literature Lottery, Class No. 6, draws February 6th 1834—
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$10,000 5 prizes of \$1,000
1 3,000 5 400
1 2,000 10 300
1 1,800 20 200
Tickets \$4. Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of
P. SACKET,
Easton, Md.
Feb. 1.

MILLINERY.

MRS. A. M. FAULKNER

HAVING concluded to resume the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING, in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Catharine Jackson and her sister Miss Elizabeth Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself and assures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the Fashions regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore in season, and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.

Feb. 1.

MISS CHARLOTTE JACKSON,

MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER, Returns her sincere thanks to her friends and the citizens of Talbot generally, for their very liberal patronage since she commenced the above business, and respectfully informs them that she has removed from her old stand on Washington Street, to the house occupied by Mrs. Edmondson on Harrison Street, nearly opposite the Protestant Episcopal Church, where she is prepared to execute all orders in her line, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms—she requests her old customers and the citizens generally to give her a call.

Feb. 1.

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Caleb Brown, praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several suppliers thereon, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts and the said Caleb Brown having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Caleb Brown shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Caleb Brown to attend and show cause if any they have why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January eighteen hundred and thirty four.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Henry Cliff praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several suppliers thereon, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Henry Cliff having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Cliff shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Cliff to attend and show cause if any they have why the said Henry Cliff should not have the benefit of the said Act of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August 1833.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

MARYLAND

Talbot county Orphans' Court.

On application of John Stevens, administrator with the will annexed of William Jenkins late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate & 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 Eastern on the City of Philadelphia, and also in the Centreville Times printed in Queen Anne's county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly certified, signed by the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 24th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

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

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of William Jenkins, late of Eastern, Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers hereof to the subscriber, on or before the first day of September next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty four.

JOHN STEVENS Admr. with the will annexed of William Jenkins deceased.

Feb. 1.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By virtue of a decree of Talbot county Court sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Eastern, on TUESDAY the twenty fifth day of March next between the hours of 12 o'clock M. & 4 o'clock P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdler resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers Ferry" the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$445 per annum.—The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out houses, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mill also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money, and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834 to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the sale of the premises will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full & complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

W. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.
Feb. 1.
The Baltimore American and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above once a week and send their respective accounts to this office for payment.

ASTRAY OXEN

Marked with a slit in the right ear, a crop and an unbrist in the left ear, has been for some time on St. Joseph's farm, the owner is requested to come and take it away, after having proved property and paid the costs.

Jan. 25.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Denton, on Tuesday the 18th February next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation whereon Capt. John Odom now resides, the property of the late James Wilson, deceased, lying on Choptank River, near Denton bridge, beautifully situated in the heart of the town, with comfortable and convenient improvements, with an excellent Shad and Herring fishery. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Stacey, and the heirs of John Wilson, and was, formerly the residence of the late George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale, and when the purchase money is paid with the interest thereon, the Trustee will execute a Deed (not not before) to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

Jan. 25.

N. G. SINGLETON

Will open a School on Monday the 2d of February in the Methodist School Room on west street in which the following branches will be taught, viz. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of Parents and Guardians in Eastern and the vicinity; and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of Tuition twelve dollars per annum payable quarterly—and a moderate compensation for fuel.

Jan. 25.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

On application of Philip P. Thomas, administrator with the will annexed of William Perry Kerr late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in two of the newspapers printed in the town of Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly certified, signed by the minutes of proceedings of the said Talbot county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 24th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test JAS PRICE, Regr. of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of William Perry Kerr, late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of August in the year eighteen hundred and thirty four, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty four.

PHILIP P. THOMAS Admr. with the will annexed of Wm. Perry Kerr

Jan. 25.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber grateful for past favors, has just returned from Baltimore, and has opened a shop on Washington street, south of the gate which leads up to the Methodist Protestant Church, where he intends making and repairing shoes, in as neat and substantial a manner as can be done in this or any other town on the Eastern Shore, and invites those gentlemen either in town or country, (who have servants) to give him a call, as he intends working late of nights for the accommodation of those persons who cannot spare their servants in the day time.
ELIJAH B. WILSON.
Jan. 25 Sw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to carrying on the

BAKING BUSINESS.

Also THE FIXTURES OF A Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including Glass Jars, Glass Cases, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with. For particulars inquire of

FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the above mentioned time at public sale. The subscriber will continue the BAKING BUSINESS until his removal.

Jan. 25. ewt.

TYCHIEUS.

THE celebrated Race Horse Tychieus will stand at the Stables of H. G. S. Key, Esq. Leonardtown, St. Mary's county Maryland, the ensuing season, commencing 1st of March next, (1834.)

Tychieus was got by Clifton, his dam (died by Col. Taylor, at Mount Airy, Va.) by imported Chance, grand dam by the Arabian Sultan, g. g. d. by the Prince of Wales, Regulus, (in England) g. g. d. Peggy, the famous Plate Mare, imported when in foal in 1799—saw her pedigree and performances in the American Turf Register, Vol. 4, Page 557. She was by Trumpery, her dam sister to Postmaster by Herod grandam by Snipe great grandam by Gower Statham (son of the G.olph Arabian), and her dam by Flying Childers.

Clifford was got by Doctor Brown's celebrated running horse Wonder, out a thorough bred Thoroughbred. Wonder was got by the imported horse Wonder, by Flying Childers, his dam Zacharissa, got by Mathelem, out of America, by the Duke of Northumberland's Gallen Arabian. Clifford was got by Herod out of a Cynnet mare, her dam by Cartouch—Fanny by Childers. On the dam side—Fris, the dam of Clifton, was got by the imported horse Stirling; her dam by the imported horse Count de Lion; her grandam was Mr. Mead's celebrated running mare Ovals who was got by the imported horse Obscurity; her g. g. dam by Celer; her g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Parton; her g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse James; her g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Valiant; her g. g. g. g. g. g. dam by the imported horse Jolly Roger, out of an imported mare, the property of Peter Randolph, Esq.

JOSEPH LEWIS.

Dear Sir—I have extracted, as you requested, from the English Stud Book, the Pedigree of the imported horse Wonder, the grandam of your young horse Clifton, which is annexed. The Pedigree of your horse, on both sides, is equal to any in America. His dam, Iris, partakes of the most approved crosses for the turf in Virginia; and his sire, by the imported horse Wonder, is inferior to none in England. I was very much pleased with the appearance of your horse, and it is, I think, to be regretted, that you have never trained him for the turf where, I think, from his blood and form, he would have made a distinguished figure. His fine appearance and excellent blood certainly entitle him to the attention of those who wish to improve the breed of good horses; and I have no doubt, under the auspices of the gentlemen who will patronize him, that he will, as he certainly ought make a good season.

Yours truly,

JOHN TAYLOR.

To Joseph Lewis, Esq.

Tychieus became celebrated by being twice a winner over the Washington City Course, beating Helen, Ace of Diamonds, Reform, Tyrant, and others, once over the central course, Baltimore, beating Liza, Colgate, Irony Black, Lady Relief, and others—at Free Hill, Va. beating Wm. R. Johnson's Annette, Dismal, Betsy Graves, (Betsy Baker,) distressed, at Taylorsville, Va. beating Rolla, Yellow Jacket, (Donald Jdair,) and Eliza Wharton—at Fairfield, running the severest and most splendid race in modern times, four mile heats, taking the first heat in 7m. 58sec. and contending severely with Colish the fourth heat, Z. A. distanced) which was six seconds quicker than Eclipse and Henry ran their third heat, beating Pizarro, who had before beaten Goliah at Free Hill, and Quarter Master run ed out, Row Galley drawn, and Clarence distanced—and again at Fairfield, the four mile heats, coming out ahead of Pizarro, Mohawk, and Arctonide, Dolly Dixon, and others. Handbills with pedigree, performances and terms, will appear in due time—\$2500 were offered and refused for half of Tychieus after his last race.

WM. H. & H. A. TAYLOR.
Mount Airy, Va. Jan. 9, 1834 law tw
Copy the above and forward account to the Maryland Gazette office.

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stand, the ensuing season, in Eastern and Centreville.

Dec. 14

REMOVED.
MISLOVE HAZEL,
Infants and children, and the public, that he has removed his store to the room recently occupied by Mrs. Jackson, nearly opposite to the Eastern Hotel, and next door to Mr. Graham's office, and Mr. Lovejoy's Store. Where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Suitable for the present season. His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.
Jan. 11]

PASSENGERS LINE.


SCHOONER SOPHIA,

HAS commenced her regular route and will leave Haddaway's Ferry every FRIDAY & SUNDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Haddaway's Ferry. The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable Hack for the transportation of passengers, at any time from the Ferry to Eastern; it will also leave Eastern every Thursday at 3 o'clock for the Ferry.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

Jan. 11 Sw. **W. H. DAWSON.**

CLOCK AND WATCH



REPAIRING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for past favors, leaves leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has recently returned from Baltimore with a choice assortment of

MATERIALS

in his line, selected with care and attention by himself, which enables him at all times to repair and clean all kinds of Clocks and Watches in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

The Public's ob't. Serv't.

WILLIAM L. JONES.

P. S. The subscriber has on hand some Yankee Clocks also an eight day brass Clock, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, also all kinds of Engraving, such as Copper Plates, &c. &c. will be done in the best manner, according to order—for specimens call and see.

Nov. 9.

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening the best assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, that he has ever had. His friends and the public are requested to call and see him. He is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He has also a great variety of Palm Leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. &c.

PETER TARR.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of vendition exponas and 3 writs of fieri facias, to me directed against Robert L. Harrison one at the suit of Sarah Hoss, one at the suit of Peter Joshua, one at the suit of James Harrison assignee of Philip T. Hanchett, one other at the suit of Ricky Hopkins, one other at the suit of Perry Porter, and one other at the suit of Jere. Bouldin, against the said Harrison; will be sold on Wednesday the 5th day February next at the Store of Nicholas Green, in the Town of St. Michaels, between the hours of

W. W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber for twelve months or more & whose accounts have been presented will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

A CARD.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR.

Having been admitted to the practice of the Law, in Caroline, Queen Anne's, and Talbot Counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney.

Easton, Nov. 23 1833

MORE NEW FALL GOODS,

WILSON & TAYLOR

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety

of very handsome

GOODS,

which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete

Consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia k and Swandown vesting, Flannels, Baize, and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Gingham, 4- and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrous Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk, a very splendid assortment, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and

TEAS,

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass

and Queensware, &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.

Nov. 23

TAKEN UP ADRIFT

On January 3d 1834, about 2 miles below Haddaway's in the Bay Side, a Row Boat 12 ft. long, white bottom and black ends, and copper fastened. The owner of said boat is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WM. SEARS.

Jan 18 3w

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given, That the chief and classical department of this seminary is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN NEELEY, who is highly recommended to the Trustees, and is considered to be well qualified for the station, which he now occupies.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

Jan. 25, 1834. 3w

MARYLAND

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

21st day of January A. D. 1833.

On application of Capt. Joseph Richardson adm'r. with the will annexed, of George Martin 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 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 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register 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 with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Geo. Martin, 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 August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of January 1834.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r.

with the will annexed, of Geo. Martin, dec'd: Jan. 25.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber desires of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.

PHILIP MACKEY, Collector of Talbot county

Sept. 21.

BOOTS AND SHOES



The subscriber, grateful for past favors, beg leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies' Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and stroped Shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

April 27

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON

STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, that is to say—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port at, which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Ancona street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air, Maryland County, Maryland, a humorous publication, to be entitled

THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Mirth that wrinkles care derides, And laughter holding both his sides."

THE subscriber, fully aware, himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary, perhaps to state, that he will expect, before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred; and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favor the contemplated publication.

The pages of the Mirror of Mirth will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to condemn, those who make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, pithy Epigrams, Bon Mots, Enigmas, Comedies, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age; and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the Mirror or Mirth will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS.

The Mirror of Mirth, will be printed on royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No.; \$1 25 if paid at the end of six months, and \$1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.

*Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the Mirror will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.

*Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to a ~~copy~~ gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent. on all money which they collect.

*If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.

*Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834. LYNDIE ELLIOTT.

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE NICHOLAS L GOLDSBOROUGH ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline county. Office in the west wing of the Court House. Denton, Sept. 7. 3w

A CARD.—To Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.—The publishers of the New England Weekly Review, (Hartford Connecticut,) are desirous of making up on the first of January next, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of the publishers and the place where published. They therefore request all publishers to insert this card, and also to send them two copies of their respective publications in succession that they may not fail of receiving one in order to make the list complete.

Hartford, October, 1833.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT. Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.

J. G. F.

Nov 18

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE American Farmer Establishment. No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he will, by the first of November, be prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flower roots, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing machines, and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, which will be procured from the best Manufacturers in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals: particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine wooled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barnitz breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, all of which breeds (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, or where.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended, either to be kept on hand, or within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most valuable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly at this establishment, at \$5 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HUTCHCOCK.

NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the American Farmer, containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address ~~pos~~ aid, for that purpose.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

REPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr. and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his house is situated in the most fashionable part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (I cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of the population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Waiters and Waitresses, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent county at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. By the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

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Oct. 5.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER, A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected.)—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at as nearly a period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The Baltimore SATURDAY VISITER, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & FOUDEY, No. 1, 8. Gay Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum paid in advance.

Baltimore, June, 1833.

Supplement to the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

BULLETIN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1833.

The anxiety to bring into activity the talent of the country, induced the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a Premium of five hundred dollars for the best Novel, on a National subject, for that Publication.

But by the Report of the Committee, which is submitted, the Manuscripts submitted to their perusal, are not of that character which would warrant the award of that Premium. The time is therefore extended, as is also the amount, which, it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion.

The undersigned, a Committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered as competitors for a Premium, proposed to be given by the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, "to the Author of the best NOVEL, on a National subject."

While the undersigned are of opinion that several of the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess considerable merit, they do not think any one of them is altogether of such a description as would warrant them in awarding the Premium.

David Paul Brown, Jos. R. Chandler, Wm. M. Meredith, Richard Penn Smith, Robert Ewing, John Musgrave, Morton McMichael.

There is no country which, for the time of its civilized and political existence, offers so wide and untrodden a field for the enterprise of the Novelist as this—and it is, not alone the interest, but the duty of those who possess mind for the task, to occupy the field of competition, and thus probably establish his own reputation, and promote that of his country. Independent of the national inducement, the attention of the literary aspirant is directed to the following—

In order to assist in advancing American Literature, and give the readers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advantage of meritorious talent, which the country possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied that the best way to promote talent is to reward it, offer a premium of

\$750,

TO THE AUTHOR OF

THE BEST NOVEL.

Upon a National subject—to be presented on or before the first of April 1834.

This Premium will be awarded by a chosen Committee; and the successful Work will be printed in handsome book-form, corresponding with the best London Editions of popular Novels, in order that the manner of its publication may correspond with the merit of the Author. The competitor for the Premium will understand that in addition to the seven hundred and fifty dollars, he will be entitled to fifty dollars for every Thousand Copies of the Work which may be sold, during the continuation of the copy-right, or five dollars for every Hundred; which, when competent talent is exercised on the Work, is not unlikely to produce a fair remuneration.

The Manuscripts for competition must be delivered by the first of April, under an envelope addressed to C. ALEXANDER & CO., and accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating the Author's name, which shall remain unopened, except in the case of the successful competitor. To the others, the manuscripts and signatures will be returned, by calling according to address.

The new and very popular Novel; entitled "VILLAGE BELLES," is now in course of publication for the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE—and will be issued in the next Number of that Work. It is a production of more than ordinary excellence, and will be read with much interest and anxiety. It may also be proper to say that the Subscribers to the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will, in the course of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the Writings of Mr. JAMES, the acknowledged inheritor of the genius of SIR WALTER SCOTT—and also of the works of the leading literary characters of the day, among whom are BUNYAN, &c. &c.

50 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions.—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.

may 4

Jan. 25

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Jan. 25

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EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1834.

NO 6.

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.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Webster presented to the Senate a series of Resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Boston, without distinction of party, held at Faneuil Hall, to consider the state of the Currency and finances of the country.

The Resolutions having been read—
Mr. Webster said, he wished to bear unequivocal and decided testimony to the respectability, intelligence & disinterestedness of the long list of gentlemen, at whose instance this meeting was assembled. The meeting, said Mr. W. was connected with no party purpose whatever. It had an object more sober, more cogent, more interesting to the whole community, than mere party questions. The Senate will perceive, in the tone of these resolutions, no intention to exaggerate or inflame, no disposition to get up excitement or spread alarm. He hoped the restrained and temperate manner, the moderation of temper, and the exemplary candor, of these resolutions, in connection with the plain truths which they contain, will give them just weight with the Senate. I assure you, sir, the members composing this meeting, were neither capitalists, nor speculators, nor alarmists. They are merchants, traders, mechanics, artisans, and others engaged in the active business of life. They are of the middle portion of society; and they desire to lay before Congress an evil, which they feel to press sorely on their occupations, their earnings, their labor, and their property; and to express their conscientious conviction of the causes of that evil. If intelligence, if pure intention, if deep and wide spread connection with business, in its various branches, if thorough practical knowledge and experience, if inseparable union between their own prosperity and the prosperity of the whole country, authorize me to speak, and give them a right to be heard, the Senate will permit me to do so.

For one sir, I entirely concur in the opinions. I adopt their fourteen resolutions, without alteration or qualification, as setting forth truly the present state of things, stating truly its causes, and pointing out the true remedy.

Mr. President, now that I am speaking, I will use the opportunity to say a few words, which I intended to say, in the course of the morning, on the coming up of the resolution which lies on the table; but which are as applicable to this occasion, as to that. I have an opportunity, perhaps, to hereafter record me of discussing the reasons given to the Secretary, for the very important measure, adopted by him, in removing the deposits. But as I know not how near that time may be, I desire, in the mean while, to make my opinions known, without reserve, on the present state of the country. Without intending to discuss any thing at present, I feel it my duty, nevertheless, to let my sentiments & my convictions be understood. In the first place, then, sir, I agree with those who think there is a severe pressure in the money market, and very serious embarrassment felt in all branches of the national industry. I think this is not local, but general, at least, over every part of the country, where the cause has as yet begun to operate, and sure to become, not only general, but universal, as the operation of the cause shall spread. If proofs were wanted, in addition to all that is told us by those who know, the high rate of interest, now at 12 per cent, or higher, where it was hardly 6, last September—the depression of all stocks, some ten, some twenty, and some thirty per cent.—and the low prices of commodities, are proofs abundantly sufficient to show the existence of the pressure. But, sir, labor—that most extensive of all interests—American manual labor—feels, or will feel, the shock more sensibly, far more sensibly, than capital or property of any kind—Public works have stopped, or must stop, great private undertakings, employing many hands, have ceased, and others must cease. A great lowering of the rates of wages, as well as a depreciation of property, is the inevitable consequence of causes now in full operation. Serious embarrassments in all branches of business do certainly exist.

I am of opinion, therefore, that there is, undoubtedly, a very severe pressure on the community, which Congress ought to relieve if it can; and that this pressure is not an instance on the ordinary re-action, or of the ebbing and flowing of commercial affairs; but is an extraordinary case produced by an extraordinary cause.

In the next place, sir, I agree entirely with the 11th Boston resolution, as to the causes of this embarrassment. We were in a state of high prosperity, commercial and agricultural. Every branch of business, and the credit, as well as the capital of the country employed to near its utmost limits. In this state of things, some degree of overtrading doubtless took place, which, however, if nothing else had occurred, would have been seasonably corrected by the ordinary and necessary operations of things. But, on this palmy state of things, the late measure of the Secretary fell, and has acted on it with powerful and lamentable effect.

And I think, sir, that such a course is entirely adequate to produce the effect; that it is wholly natural; and that it ought to have been foreseen that it would produce such effect.

Those must have looked at the surface of things only, as it seems to me, who thought otherwise, and who expected that such an operation could be gone through with, without producing a very serious shock.

The Treasury, in a very short time, has withdrawn from the Bank 8,000,000 dollars, within a fraction. This call, of course, the Bank has been obliged to provide for, and could not provide for without more or less inconvenience to the public. The mere withdrawing of so large a sum from hands actually holding and using it, and the transferring of it, through the Bank collecting, and through another Bank loaning it, if it can lead to, into other hands, is an operation, which, if conducted suddenly, must produce considerable inconvenience. And this is all the Secretary seems to have anticipated. But this is not the one hundredth part of the whole evil. The great evil arises from the new attitude in which the Government places itself towards the Bank. Every thing is in a false position. The Government, the Bank of the U. S., the State Banks, are all out of place. They are deranged, and separated, and jostling against each other. Instead of amity, reliance, and mutual security, relations of jealousy, of distrust, of hostility even, are springing up between these parties. All act on the defensive—each looks out for itself—and the public interest is crushed between the upper and the nether mill stone. All this should have been foreseen. It is idle to say that these evils might have been prevented by the Bank if it had exerted itself to prevent them. That is more matter of opinion; it may be true, or it may not; but it was the business of those who proposed the removal of the Deposits, to ask themselves how it was probable the Bank would act; when they should attack it, assail its credit, and allege the violation by it of its charter, and thus compel it to take an attitude, at least, of stern defiance. The community have certainly a right to hold those answerable, who have unnecessarily got into this quarrel with the Bank, and thereby occasioned the evil, let the conduct of the Bank, in the course of the controversy, be what it may.

In my opinion, sir, the great source of the evil is the shock which the measure has given to confidence in the commercial world. The credit of the whole system of the currency of the country seems shaken. The State Banks have lost credit and lost confidence. They have suffered vastly more than the Bank of the United States itself, at which the blow was aimed.

The derangement of internal exchanges is one of the most disastrous consequences of the measure. It has thrown the business of the country into confusion. It has thrown the business of the country into confusion. It has thrown the business of the country into confusion.

Mr. President, now that I am speaking, I will use the opportunity to say a few words, which I intended to say, in the course of the morning, on the coming up of the resolution which lies on the table; but which are as applicable to this occasion, as to that. I have an opportunity, perhaps, to hereafter record me of discussing the reasons given to the Secretary, for the very important measure, adopted by him, in removing the deposits. But as I know not how near that time may be, I desire, in the mean while, to make my opinions known, without reserve, on the present state of the country. Without intending to discuss any thing at present, I feel it my duty, nevertheless, to let my sentiments & my convictions be understood. In the first place, then, sir, I agree with those who think there is a severe pressure in the money market, and very serious embarrassment felt in all branches of the national industry. I think this is not local, but general, at least, over every part of the country, where the cause has as yet begun to operate, and sure to become, not only general, but universal, as the operation of the cause shall spread. If proofs were wanted, in addition to all that is told us by those who know, the high rate of interest, now at 12 per cent, or higher, where it was hardly 6, last September—the depression of all stocks, some ten, some twenty, and some thirty per cent.—and the low prices of commodities, are proofs abundantly sufficient to show the existence of the pressure. But, sir, labor—that most extensive of all interests—American manual labor—feels, or will feel, the shock more sensibly, far more sensibly, than capital or property of any kind—Public works have stopped, or must stop, great private undertakings, employing many hands, have ceased, and others must cease. A great lowering of the rates of wages, as well as a depreciation of property, is the inevitable consequence of causes now in full operation. Serious embarrassments in all branches of business do certainly exist.

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And I think, sir, that such a course is entirely adequate to produce the effect; that it is wholly natural; and that it ought to have been foreseen that it would produce such effect.

Now, sir, I do not think this is a state of things in which the country is likely to acquiesce.

Mr. President, the restoration of the deposits is a question distinct and by itself. It does not necessarily involve any other question. It stands clear of all controversy and all opinion about re-chartering the Bank, or creating any new Bank.

But I wish, nevertheless, sir, to say a few words of a bearing somewhat beyond that question. Being of opinion that the country is not likely to be satisfied with the present state of things, I have looked earnestly for the suggestion of prospective measures—some system to be adopted as the future policy of the country. Where are the public moneys hereafter to be kept? In what currency is the revenue hereafter to be collected? What is to take the place of the Bank in our general currency system? How are we to preserve a uniform currency, a uniform measure of the value of property, and the value of labor, a uniform medium of exchange and payments? How are we to exercise that salutary control over the national currency, which it was the unquestionable purpose of the Constitution to devolve on Congress.

These, sir, appear to me to be the momentous questions before us, and which we cannot long keep out of view. In this question, every man in the community, who either has a dollar, or expects to earn one, has a direct interest.

Now, sir, I have heard but four suggestions or opinions, as to what may hereafter be expected or attempted.

The first is, that things will remain as they are—the Bank be suffered to expire, no new Bank created, and the whole subject left under the control of the Executive Department.

I have already said, that I do not believe the country will ever acquiesce in this.

The second suggestion is that which was made by the honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. Rives.) That honorable member pledges himself to bring forward a proposition having for its object to draw away with the proper system altogether, and return to an entire metallic currency.

I do not expect sir, that the honorable member will find much support in such an undertaking. A more gold and silver currency, and the entire abolition of paper, is not suited to the times. The idea has something a little too antique, too Spartan, in it; we might as well think of going to iron at once.

If such a result as the gentleman hopes for, were even desirable, I regard its attainment as a scheme, therefore, out of my contemplation.

There is, then, sir, the re-chartering of the present Bank; and lastly, there is the establishment of a new Bank. The first of these received the sanction of the last Congress, but the measure was negatived by the President. The other, the creation of a new Bank, has not been brought forward in Congress, but it has excited attention, out of doors, and has been proposed in some of the State Legislatures. I observe, sir, that a proposition has been submitted for consideration, by a very intelligent gentleman, in the Legislature of Massachusetts, recommending the establishment of a new Bank, with the following provisions:

1. The capital stock to be fifty millions of dollars.

2. The Stock holders of the present United States Bank be permitted to subscribe an amount equal to the stock they now hold.

3. The United States to be stock holders to the same extent they now are, and to appoint the same number of Directors.

4. The subscription of the remaining fifteen millions, to be distributed to the several States in proportion to federal numbers, or in some other just and equal ratio, the instalments payable either in cash or in funded stock of the State, bearing interest at five per cent.

5. No branch of the Bank to be established in any State, unless by permission of its Legislature.

6. The Branches of the Bank established in the several States, to be liable to taxation by those States respectively, in the same manner, and to the same extent only, with their own Banks.

7. Such states as may become subscribers to the stock to have the right of appointing a certain number, not exceeding one-third, of the Directors in the Branch of their own state.

8. Stock not subscribed for, under the foregoing provisions, to be open to subscription by individual citizens.

A project, not altogether dissimilar, has been started in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. These proceedings show, at least a conviction of the necessity of some Bank created by Congress. Mr. President, on this subject I have no doubt whatever. I think a National Bank proper and necessary. I believe it to be the only practicable remedy for the evils we feel, and the only effectual security against the greater evils which we fear.

Not, sir, that there is any magic in the name of a Bank; not that a National Bank works by any miracle or mystery. But looking to the state of things actually existing around us—looking to the great number of State Banks already existing, not less than three hundred and fifty, or four hundred—looking to the vast amount of paper issued by those Banks; and considering that, in the very nature of things this paper must be limited and local in its credit and in its circulation, I confess I see nothing but a well conducted National Institution, which is likely to afford any guard against excessive paper issues, or which can furnish a sound and uniform currency to every part of the United States. This, sir, is not only a question of finance, it is not only a question of the Treasury, but it rises to the character of a high political question. It respects the currency, the actual money, the measure of value of all property, and all labor, in the United States. If we needed not a dollar of money in the Treasury, it would still be

our dilemma and bounden duty to protect this great interest. It respects the exercise of one of the greatest powers, beyond all doubt, conferred on Congress by the constitution. And I hardly know any thing less consistent with our public duty & our high trust not any thing more likely to disturb the harmonious relation of the States, in all affairs of business and life than for Congress to abandon all care and control over the currency, and to throw the whole money system of the country into the hands of four and twenty State Legislatures.

I am, then, sir, for a Bank; and am fully persuaded that to that measure the country must come at last.

The question, then, is between the creation of a new Bank, and the re-chartering of the present Bank, with modifications I have already referred to the scheme for a new Bank proposed to the Legislature of Massachusetts by Mr. White. Between such a new Bank as his propositions would create, and a re-chartering of the present Bank, with modifications, there is no very wide, certainly no irreconcilable difference. We cannot, however, create another Bank before March 1835. This is one reason for preferring a continuance of the present. And, treating the subject as a practical question and looking to the state of opinion, and to the probability of success, in either attempt, I incline to the opinion that the true course of policy is to propose a re-charter of the present Bank with modifications.

As to what those modifications should be, I would only now observe; that while it may well be inferred from my known statements, that I should not myself deem any alterations in the charter, beyond those proposed by the bill of 1832, highly essential; yet it is a case in which, I am aware, nothing can be effected for the good of the country, without making some approaches to unity of opinion. I think, therefore, that in the hope of accomplishing an object of much importance, liberal concessions should be made.

I lay out of the case all consideration of any special claim, or any legal right of the present stockholders to a renewal of their charter. No such right can be pretended, doubtless none such is pretended. The stockholders must stand like other individuals, and their interest regarded so far, and so far only, as may be judged for the public good.

Modifications of the present charter, should, I think, be prepared, such as may remove all reasonable grounds of jealousy, in all quarters; whether in States, in other institutions, or in individuals. Such, too, as may tend to reconcile the interests of the great city where the Bank is, with those of another great city; and to remove all grounds of jealousy, in all quarters.

And now, Mr. President, to avoid all unfounded inferences, I wish to say that these suggestions are wholly my own. They are made without the knowledge of the Bank, and with no understanding or concert with any of its friends. I have not understood indeed, that the Bank itself proposes to apply, at present, for a renewal of its charter. Whether it does or not, my suggestions are connected with no such or any other purpose of the Bank. I take up the subject on public grounds purely and exclusively.

And, sir, in order to impel all inferences of another sort, I wish to state, with equal distinctness, that I do not undertake to speak the sentiments of any individual, hereafter opposed to the Bank, or belonging to that class of public men, who have generally opposed it. I state my own opinions; if others should agree in them, it will be only because they approve of them, and will not be the result of any previous concert or understanding whatever.

Finally, Mr. President, having stated my own opinions, I respectfully ask those who propose to continue the discussion now going on, relative to the Deposits, to let the country see their plan for the final settlement of the present difficulties. If they are against the Bank, and against all Banks, what do they propose? That the country will not be troubled with the present state of things, or that it will be better off than it is now? These questions, I desire to call, earnestly, the attention of the Senate and of the country. The occasion is critical; the interests at stake momentous; and, in my judgment, Congress ought not to adjourn till it shall have passed some law, suitable to the exigency, and satisfactory to the country.

Mr. Sibley rose & said, that he, as one of the representatives of the State of Massachusetts, on that floor, had received a copy of the resolutions, and had intended to address to the Senate a few remarks in presenting them; but, as his colleague had so simply and so ably expressed his views on the subject to the Senate, he should refrain from taking up the time of the Senate.

Maj. Downing's Correspondence.
To my old friend, Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1834.

You remember I told you a spell ago, that after we got the message done, we were obliged to take it all to bits, and knock out a good many things about the accounts, and run the chance of letting Congress skip em over; and I told you too, that I would to rights git the General's specs, and give em a twist round a up plain sight, and let him take a look at things just as they be, without a bit of "glory" about em. Well, among them

accounts we had got in the Message, was the Post Office accounts. I didn't like the look on em a bit at the time, but as every body said money was plagy scarce every where, the General thought it was natural enuf to find it pretty scarce in the Post Office too. Now, says I, General, my notion is, that we best let Major Barry tell his own story about it; for as he has done so much in reforming things, and as we have got now a pretty good majority in Congress, he may get out of the scrape. Well the General thought that was about the best way; and Major Barry made his report, and telled a pretty considerable of a cute story about his havin found an error in the Post Office accounts, that had been over-looked ever since General Washington's time. I began to think for a spell, that would stump Congress, about as much as though there had been a fire in the Post Office, pretty much like that one in the Treasury last spring. But, some how or other, some of the plagy Senators have been smellin round, and got on a track that led em right up to the fact, that the Post Office is head and ears all over in debt; and that it has been borrowin money for over two years now, and never said a word on't to Congress. And I am peskily afraid, that when the Law says none of our folks shall borrow money without consent of Congress, (and which upon the hull, is a pretty safe law, for Congress couldn't tell otherwise how the money was gone.) I am, I say, peskily afraid we can't get the Post Office folks out of this scrape, without reformin some on em out of office.

But as they are all our best friends, and have done more for glory and reform than most folks, we shall let some on em resign, and then apint em to some office abroad, or get em into some place where they can git a livin without workin for it; for the General won't let any on em suffer in any way.

When the General come to hear what the Senate was afor, says he, Major, will them accounts of the Post Office stand the racket, or not? Why, says I, General, they hard tellin; but as high as I can calculate, says I, guess they won't in the way Congress settles accounts—things look

is, them accounts have been so twisted, first one way, and then again another way, that I am afeard now they won't stand a twistin any more. The only way says I is to straiten em, and that's all I can do about em. But, says I, if they break to this in straiten on em, I can't help it. Well, says he, Major, I wish you'd try it for says the General, if we can't keep Barry up, there's no tellin what will become on us, for it seems to me, ever since Mr. Van Buren got the Post Office Department into the Cabinet, we have been able to do more in "rewardin our friends and punishin our enemies," than in all the rest of the department's put together.

Well, says I, General, I'll try it, says I, and so the General went to bed, and I got my specs, and I got all the Post Office accounts from the time Judge McLean left the office, and Major Barry came into it. It took me a good spell to git em all strung out in regular order, and just as I was beginnin to aifer up, the General he riz up in bed, and says he Major, I reckon I can help you along. Well says I, General, I want all the help you can give me. I'm thinkin, says he, you best say that it's all ovvin to Biddle, for he is crampin all the people he can, and that he makes money so scarce, folks can't pay postage; and that if we had not taken the deposits away from him, things be twice as bad now. Well, says I, General, that is a good notion, and I'll see to rights how it will work among figns. I tho't I'd just tell you Major, says General afore I forgot it, for the notion jist struck me as I was goin to bed; and so the General laid down, and I went siferin again.

It was most daylight afore I got thro' and I finish'd off with the sums Major Barry says he has been borrowin, and left a blank to put in the amount he says the post office has overdrawn the banks where the postages are kept; for as he don't know yet what that amount is, I can't tell myself; tho' I suppose I could, upon a pinch, make nigh upon as good a guess at it as he could or any one else. But I thought I wouldn't guess at nothing. I never guess when I get hold of my slate—I sifer on one side, and then chalk down the sum on t'other—so there can't be no mistake. When I come to fign up the hull amount the post office has gone astern since Judge McLean left it, I begun to bile up like one of old Capt. Banker's steam kiltles; and I was glad the General was snorin, for I don't like to let people see me when my steam is up; but if I don't do something, I suppose I should blow up jist like a steam boat on the Mississippi—and so I got my ax, and down stairs I went with a light to the wood house, and split up more than three cord and a half of hickory afore I got in a good temper, and afore I thought it was safe to go to bed; and then I went to bed, and slept

like a top till breakfast time. The next morning, when the General come into the Cabinet room—well, says he Major, did you finish them plagy accounts? Yes, says I, General, I did, and split up wood enuf to last us a month in the bargain. And I jist telled the General a liddle about it to prepare him—

Now, says I, General, let me have your specs, says I, a minute—and I took em to the window, and give the screw a twist, and tried 'em on; and seen every thing look'd natural, I handed 'em to the General, and then he and I took the slate and went over the figns; both on standin up by the table side by side—

First, says I, there is the printin account and stationery of the post office, when Mr. Adams was President; and here is the amount of contracts for a spell, and there is the number for another—and here is the cost of wages and salaries of the post office when Mr. Adams was President—and here is the cost since our time—plaggy deal of difference, General, says I, ain't it? The General he didn't say nothing—he kept his eyes on the slate, and his mouth nigh upon wide open—only once in a while he'd calklate on his fingers a spell. And now says I, there is the sum Judge McLean left in the post office when he went out on't—and there says I, is the sum of what is now wantin in the post office, to make things square there, to say nothin of the sum Major Barry says the post office has overdrawn from the banks—and as he don't know what the amount is I don't nother—and I don't care about guessin at it—for it's bad enuf without guessin.

The General put his eye on the last line of figns (it was hard upon a million of dollars agin the office) and look'd, and blink'd, and began to close his mouth up slowly, jist for all the world like shuttin up a safety valve; and he began to swell, and breathe plagy hard. I see the steam was gittin up. The General he look'd at me; and I look'd at him; and then we both look'd at the slate again. Bime-by the General he opened the valve, and let off the steam and sich awlizzin you never heard in your born days. He took my slate, and was jist a goin to smash it into a thousand atoms, but I got it afore it struck the floor. He then got his hickory and thrash'd round a spell with that. But that didn't do no good. So says he to rights; "Major, what is to be done about it?" Why says I, General, I don't see nothin else, says I, but to take my ax, and do as I did last night; there is a good deal of hickory wants splittin in the wood-house yet. And with that I handed the General my ax, and he slatted about the chamber with it for a spell; & if any of our folks had come in then, I guess they'd found more to fear than when I frightened 'em so a few days ago.

I never know'd the General blow off steam so long as he did this time; and I was peskily afeard the boiler would burst all. And so I went to work puttin out the fire; and the only way was to get the specs, and screw 'em back to "Glory" again; and as soon as I did that, we got our pipes, and set down and talked over the matter.

Now, says I, General, tho' this is a bad business, it is not so bad as it first looks. In the first place, says I, if Major Barry had borrowed the money of Squire Biddle Congress would have known it two years ago, and the Post Office reports would'n't a been as slick as they have been, and we'd a had more trouble to git so many of our folks in last election. And then agin, by borrowin the money of other Banks, on interest, it made them Banks, the kreener to get hold of the deposits; for if congress wouldn't pass a law to pay the money borrow'd by our folks, to make their accounts look square, why the deposit banks could pay themselves; and now gettin our money away from Squire Biddle, who was bound by law to make a regular report to Congress of every thing, and puttin in other Banks, our folks can square off a good many accounts, & won't know nothin on't; for it will take a pretty spy siferer to figer out all the accounts with so many new deposit banks—for we've got 'em now pretty well mix'd up with what the Treasury calls "centingent drafts" and "transfer checks," and "Treasury warrants," and Zekel Bigelow says he could in three days with the power the Government has got now, warrant, and transfer, and contingent, away, between so many pockets, nigh upon the hull of the deposits and no body could never find nothin about it.

And then, agin, says I, here is another thing—the people wanted "Glory," and they wanted "Reform," and they expected it want a goin to cost nothin, they was mistakin. And that aint all—there was that plagy "surplus money" business—every body said, a spell ago, if somethin want done about it, the country would all go to smash

es; but the modern Germans, particularly that sort of them who come over here are a different kind of men—their habits are no worse, probably better in that respect, than our own, but like all other men they are liable to be led astray if led into temptation.

The labour of these people will not only be useful to us, but many of them have a knowledge of management in different things unknown to and unpracticed by us. Their mode of managing stock it would be desirable for us to know and practice—their management of gardens is important, for whilst the product of gardens adds much to the comfort, it adds much also to the economy of living.

Their skill and management of the Milch Cows and dairy would be useful to us, as it would instruct us in another branch of business belonging to the farm which would be very profitable and which is now little attended to by our farmers generally.

The introduction of these German labourers among us would cheapen labour, both by the number who would seek employment, and from the circumstance that one of them will do as much again as a common hired negro in the course of a year—and as negro labour is happily becoming more and more scarce, since it has become more and more worthless, it is a great object to get these Germans at once, and give a direction to their course, for they draw one another after them.

We forbear to say any thing as to the great result of substituting creditable for servile labour, and by that means of bringing all labour upon the farm into repute—these are reflections of expanded as well as pious extent, and we should think would animate every man to promote the introduction of the Germans.

Some inconvenience is felt at first from our not knowing their language and they not knowing ours—but that is of short duration. The axe, the spade, the hoe, the plough, the cart, the harrow soon come in aid as interpreters, and all go along well, if well managed.

An industrious man, who stays at home and minds his own business well, will be sure to do well, with these Germans, as he will afford them a good home and comfortable living with constant employment and plenty of good hard work. But an indolent man, who does not regularly attend day by day to his business but trusts to his labourers, and is not on the spot always to attend to them to see them well provided for and regularly employed, cannot expect to derive any gain or satisfaction from German or any other labourers.

SAVOY CABBAGES.—The green, curly, Savoy Cabbage is one of the finest garden vegetables that is grown, and ought to take the place of every other kind of cabbage put up for winter use for the table. It is as hardy, and as easily cultivated as any other common cabbage, it is much more delicate, sells more readily, and as many indeed rather more can be grown from a square in the garden or from an acre of land. By way of encouragement, fifty nice heads, not cut too close, will be taken at Easton market if brought there by 9 o'clock on Tuesday 18th February.

An acre of land has 4510 square yards—equal to 43500 square feet—two feet wide each way is enough to plant the Savoy Cabbage—thus an acre would yield 10,890 cabbages—each require as little cultivation as potatoes, are planted out, and which would bring, at the moderate price of one cent a piece, the enormous sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and ninety cents.

For the *Easton Gazette*.
TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.
No. 2.

Having presented my first essay of your attention, as a preparatory step to a subsequent discussion, I shall now proceed to the consideration of those important topics which are plainly involved in the subject.

The special design of this number is to inquire into the origin and stability of the Constitution of the U. States—an inquiry deemed necessary, both on account of its prominent characteristics, as distinguishing us as a Nation; and, the warm controversies lately instituted, and not yet subsided, respecting the power stamped upon that article; at its formation.

We are to determine, as the primary point, in the argument, by whom was the Constitution made? In which position, we will consider, by whom it was proposed, and then by whom it was adopted—which two questions, when properly answered, will bring us to the fair conclusion by whom the Constitution was made; or in other language from what source it derived its being and authority.

There is no controversy whether a majority of the citizens of the States—composing the same individuals who antecedent to the Revolution were inhabitants of the several colonies in America belonging to the British empire, both suggested and gave the authoritative sanction, to the Constitution? This is admitted on all hands. The acme of the inquiry is, in what capacity did the citizens of the several States, in a distinct national character, meeting together by their representatives, as the envoys of independent

sovereigns, or, the citizens of recently enfranchised American colonies, who had until the war been parts of the same nation, to remodel a government, which was deemed to be then defective?

Another question will present itself, after the previous one is settled—that is, should the States up to the period of the establishment of the Constitution be allowed to have been separate nations; what position or relation, either, to each other, or, to the nations of the world, did their citizens, after its establishment, occupy? This inquiry will be the subject of my next essay.

Let us now take up the deliberation of the former question.
The territories with the people who inhabited them which constituted the 13 States after the revolutionary struggle was accomplished, previously to that event were separate colonies. Each colony had its distinct charter, and each, its distinct House of Burgesses. With regard to its internal operations, every colony was separated from the others. One of them had no legal right to interfere with the colonial regulations of the rest, or any of the rest. We must all, on both sides of the mooted question concede, that the colonies prior to 1776, were separate colonies—as much as the colony at Massachusetts Bay was a distinct and separate one, from any of the British colonies in the Indies.

While we keep in view these facts, we must not lose sight of other facts, equally important—and alike necessary to enable us, to draw an equitable conclusion from all the premises, in the argument. As distinct as were the British colonies in America, they were, however, all (and each of them) members of the British empire—components parts of a scattered territory the whole of which yielded obedience to the sceptre of George the 3d King of England. The counties of the State of Maryland are separate & distinct in the regulations of their internal polity and yet, at the same time, owe a common allegiance to the Constitution of the State. Although independent (of the term be not ambiguous, in the present application) either on the other, yet the various counties are, one and all of them, so to speak, resting upon the State Constitution, as upon one common platform of dependence—shielded by the same barrier as well from the shafts of internal commotion, as from those of external violence.

Now however various either in point of time, or of the means resorted to were the operations of the separate colonies, in the first resistance of the arbitrary power of Great Britain, nevertheless, the declaration of independence upon that empire, was the united act of the thirteen colonies, assembled by their representatives, thus to declare themselves. They separated, indeed, from their allegiance to the English Government, but they separated in a body. Parts of the same nation, hitherto, they dismembered by their revolt, a large territory containing a large population of subjects from the realm of the British Monarch. And the Congress, which represented their unanimous and united voice, never ceased to exist and to represent their affiliation strengthened and altered by a common effort for freedom, until the adoption of the present National Constitution. They resolved together—they fought together, and together they conquered!!! There was no reserved understanding among them, that after as one people laboring in the field of successful resistance against tyranny, they were as independent nations to reap the rewards of their united toil. On the contrary, the very body—the Continental Congress, chartered by the acclamations of three millions of men, resolving to shake off the shackles of a despotic Government, and to form another & a free Government for themselves, was never, for a moment thought of being dissolved, until its present and less important successor was organized.

Members of one Nation before, they acted, at the time, and they have subsequently acted, as one, tho' a different Nation. There was a "nationality" in the proceedings which did then, and which has ever since identified them as members of one Commonwealth. No other part or colony of Great Britain, which may assert and recover its independence on the "Mother Country," by such action can claim a title to the national privileges of our Republic, without our voluntary permission. Nor would the sending of an envoy or representatives, on the part of such liberated colony to the continental Congress, after the war of the revolution, have entitled such a people, to assume the relation to the States which they held to each other without the willing acquiescence of their representatives.

From these calm considerations, we infer, that during the existence of the continental congress, the States were related to each other, as parts of one empire, or commonwealth, and not as independent Sovereignities.

PHOCION.
Caroline county, Jan. 22, 1834.

Destruction of the Warren Factory.—A little before twelve o'clock on Thursday night the extensive Cotton mill belonging to the Warren Manufacturing Company, about fifteen miles from the city, was discovered to be on fire. The flames first appeared in the highest story of the building, near the bellows, about twenty minutes after the watchman had taken his regular half hourly round through the rooms. He immediately attempted to

give the alarm to the workmen by ringing the bell, but the second pull of the rope caused it to sever at the place where the fire had already reached it. This circumstance created some little delay in rousing the workmen, but they were nevertheless at the premises in a comparatively short time, and used every possible exertion to check the fire, but without success. In a short time the whole building, with all its valuable machinery, was reduced to a heap of ruins. None of the adjoining buildings were injured.

The cause of the fire cannot be traced. It broke out in a garret room containing nothing combustible, and but little used, and the watch clock indicated the regular half hourly presence of the watchman until the alarm was given. The fire was discovered at an early stage, but the combustible nature of the building, rendered still more so by the quantity of oil used on the machinery baffled all efforts to subdue it. By far the most distressing circumstance connected with the event, is the fact that between seven and eight hundred persons derived, directly or indirectly, their support from this establishment, and are thus suddenly deprived of employment this very inclement season.

We understand that the building and machinery were insured to the amount of 63,000 dollars in several offices in the Eastern States. The property destroyed, however, could not be replaced for \$100,000.—*American.*

MARRIED.
On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Serin, the Rev. Levi Stokes, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Miss Ann G. Nicholson, daughter of the late Charles R. Nicholson, of Queen Ann's county.

On Wednesday last by the Rev. F. Griffith, William Allen, Esq. to Miss Eliza Riley, all of Caroline county.
At Annapolis on the evening of Thursday, 24th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Humphreys, of St. John's College, Layd. Godwin, M.B. Esq. of Baltimore county, to Miss Matilda Chase, daughter of Mr. John Chase, of the same county.

DIED.
In this town on Thursday last, Thomas, son of Mr. Thomas Robinson.

TO RENT.
For the year 1834.
Two story brick STORE HOUSE, on Washington street, lately occupied by John Meemekin, as a Cabinet maker's shop.
This house is well calculated for either a Merchant or Mechanic, and the stand is believed to be equal to any in this place being in the thoroughfare between the principal public Houses. For terms apply to
W. H. GROOME.
Easton, Feb. 3, 1834. cowt.

To be drawn February 11th 1834 the Maryland State Lottery Class No. 3.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of \$25,000 5 prizes of \$1,000
2 " " 10,000 10 " " 500
3 " " 5,000 10 " " 200
4 " " 2,000 10 " " 100
5 " " 1,000 20 " " 50
Tickets \$4.50. Shares in proportion.
Also the Literature Lottery, Class No. 7, draws February 14th 1834—
SCHEME.
1 prize of \$12,000 5 prizes of \$500
2 " " 5,000 10 " " 300
3 " " 2,500 10 " " 200
4 " " 1,000 20 " " 100
Tickets \$1. Shares in proportion at the Lottery Office of
P. SACKETT,
Easton, Md.

NOTICE.
THE Commissioners for Talbot county, will meet at the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 11th inst.

THOS. C. NICOLS, CLK.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the Jail of Frederick county on the 27th day of December last, a runaway, a black man, who calls himself WILLIAM, he is about five feet eight and a half inches high, and has a scar on the right side of his face, and has lost several of his front teeth, had on when committed a grey close bodied coat and puttees and gaiters, says he belongs to Randolph Rhodes of Virginia. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come and have him released, he will otherwise be discharged according to law.

MALDON TALBOT,
Scribbler of Fredk. county.

MISS CHARLOTTE JACKSON, MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER.
Returns her sincere thanks to her friends and the citizens of Talbot generally, for their very liberal patronage since she commenced the above business, and respectfully informs them that she has removed from her old stand on Washington Street, to the house occupied by Mrs. Edmondson on Harrison Street, nearly opposite the Protestant Episcopal Church, where she is prepared to execute all orders in her line, at the shortest notice, in the most fashionable style and on the most moderate terms—she requests her old customers and the citizens generally to give her a call.

MILLINERY.
MRS. A. M. FAULKNER.
HAYING concluded to resume the business of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING, in the house heretofore conducted by her sister, Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss Catherine Jackson and her sister Miss Elizabeth Brown, in whom she places implicit confidence, flatters herself and assures her former customers and the Ladies of this and the adjacent counties, that she will receive the fashions regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore in season, and nothing on her part shall be wanting to please those who may think proper to patronize her.

Feb. 1

TRUSTEES SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty fifth day of March next between the hours of 12 o'clock, M & 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdell now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers Ferry," the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum.

The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out houses, which taken in connection with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mill also posesses twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money, and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full and complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

Feb. 1.
The Baltimore American and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above once a week and send their respective accounts to this office for payment.

A STRAY OXEN.
Marked with a slit in the right ear, a crop and an underbit in the left one, has been for some time on St. Jos. ph's farm, the owner is requested to come and take it away, after having proved property and paid the costs.
Jan. 25.

TRUSTEES SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, passed at October Term last, the subscriber will offer at public sale at the Court House door in Denton, on Tuesday the 18th February next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Farm and Plantation whereon Capt. John O'Brien now resides, the property of the late James Wilson, deceased, lying on Choptank River, containing 1200 acres, beautifully situated in sight of the town, with excellent soil and convenient improvements, with excellent buildings and a fine view. This land is adjoining the lands of Abraham Griffith, Richard Skinner, and the heirs of John Wilson, and was formerly the residence of the late George Martin, Esq. said to contain two hundred and thirty eight acres more or less, with a sufficient portion of wood and timber. The terms of sale will be a credit of two years from the day of sale—the purchaser, executing a bond with security to be approved of by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale, and when the purchase money is paid, will have the interest thereon to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, clear of all claims of the heirs of James Wilson, or any person claiming under them.

JOHN BOON, Trustee.

Jan. 25

N. G. SINGLETON

Will open a School on Monday the 21st of February in the School Room on West street, in which the following branches will be taught, viz. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of Parents and Guardians in Easton and the vicinity; and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of Tuition twelve dollars per annum; payable quarterly—and a moderate compensation for fuel.

Jan. 25.

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

24th January A. D. 1834.
On application of Philip P. Thomas, administrator of the estate of John Perry deceased, late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the entire registry 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 two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

It is further ordered that the foregoing is truly and lawfully given from the minutes of the said Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 24th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAS. PRICE, Recr.
of Wills for Talbot county

In compliance to the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the subscriber of Talbot county Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of William Perry late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of August in the year eighteen hundred and thirty four, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January A. D. 1834, between hundred and thirty four.
PHILIP P. THOMAS, Admr.
with the will annexed of Wm. Perry deceased.
Jan. 25

NOTICE.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, has just returned from Baltimore, and has opened a shop on Washington street, north of the gate which leads up to the Methodist Protestant Church, where he intends making and repairing shoes, in as neat and substantial a manner as can be done in this or any other town on the Eastern Shore, and invites those gentlemen either in town or country, (who has servants) to give him a call, as he intends working late of nights for the accommodation of those persons who cannot spare their servants in the day time.

ELIJAH B. WILSON.
Jan 25 8w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Eastern Shore, about the 15th of April next offers at private sale the following property, viz: All the fixtures and implements necessary to carrying on the

BAKING BUSINESS.
ALSO THE FIXTURES OF A
Grocery, Confectionary and Variety Store,

Including Glass Jars, Glass Cases, &c. and the Goods which may be on hand at the above mentioned time.

To persons wishing to invest a small capital in a lucrative business, this situation embraces more advantages than are usually met with. For particulars inquire of
FREDERICK F. NINDE,
Easton Md.

P. S. The subscriber will dispose of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the above mentioned time at public sale. The subscriber will continue the BAKING BUSINESS until his removal.
Jan. 25 cowt.

TYCHICUS.

THE celebrated Race Horse Tychicus will stand at the Stables of H. G. S. Key, Esq. Leonardtown, St. Mary's county Maryland, the ensuing season, commencing 1st of March next, (1834).

Tychicus was got by Clifford, his dam (bred by Col. Taylor, at Mount Airy, Va.) by imported Chance, grand dam by the Arabian Selen, &c. &c. by the Prince of Wales, Pegasus, (in England, &c. &c. d. Peggy, the famous Plate Mare, imported when in England, 1799—see her pedigree and performances in the American Port Register, Vol. 4, Page 557. She was by "Lampoon" her dam sister to Postmaster by the most approved sires for the turf in Virginia and the West, by the imported horse Clifford, and her dam by Flying Childers.

Clifford was got by Doctor Brown's celebrated running horse Wonder, out a thoroughbred Diamond mare. Wonder was got by the imported horse Wonder, he by Floriz, his dam Zacheus, got by Matchem, out of Atropa the Duke of Northumberland's Golden Arabian. Floriz was got by Herod out of a Cygnet mare, her dam by Caneby—Ebony by Childers. On the dam side—Irish, the dam of Clifford, was got by the imported horse Stirling, her dam by the imported horse Cesar de Lion; her granddam was Mr. Mead's celebrated running mare Orack; who was got by the imported horse Obsequy; &c. &c. dam by Celer her g. g. dam by the imported horse Partner; her g. g. dam by the imported horse Jannet; her g. g. dam by the imported horse Valiant, her g. g. dam by the imported horse Jolly Roger, out of an imported mare, the property of Peter Randolph, Esq.

JOSEPH LEWIS.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Dear Sir—I have extracted, as you requested, from the English Standard Book, the Pedigree of the imported horse Wonder, the granddam of your young horse Clifford, which is annexed. The Pedigree of your horse, on both sides, is equal to any in America. His dam, Irish, partakes of the most approved sires for the turf in Virginia and the West, by the imported horse Wonder, is inferior to none in England. I was very much pleased with the appearance of your horse, and it is, I think, to be regretted, that you have never trained him for the turf, where, I think, from his blood and form, he would have made a distinguished figure. His fine appearance and excellent blood certainly entitle him to the attention of those who wish to improve the breed of good horses; and I have no doubt, under the auspices of the gentleman who will patronize him, that he will, as he certainly ought, make a good season.

Yours truly,

JOHN TAYLOR.

To Joseph Lewis, Esq.
Tychicus became celebrated by being twice a winner over the Washington City Course, beating Helen, Ace of Diamonds, Reform, Tyrant, and others, once over the central course, Baltimore, beating Liza, Celeste, Honey Black, Lady Relief, and others—at Troy Hill, Va. beating Wm. H. Johnson's Annette, Disual, Decey Graves, (Decey Baker), dismounted, at Taylorsville, Va. beating Holla, Yellow Jacket, (Donald Adair), and Eliza Wharton—at Fairfield, running the severest and most splendid race in modern times, four mile heat, taking the first heat in 7m. 58sec. and continuing severely with Goliah the fourth heat, Z. A. distanced which was six seconds quicker than Eclipse and Henry ran their third heat, beating Pizarro, who had before beaten Goliah at Troy Hill, and Quarter Master ruled out, Row Galley drawn, and Clarence distanced—and again at Fairfield, the four mile heats, coming out ahead of Pizarro, M. Hawk, and Armande, Dolly Dixon, and others.

Handbills with pedigree, performances, and terms, will appear in due time—\$2500 were offered and refused for half of Tychicus after his last race.

WM. H. & H. A. TAYLOR.

Mount Airy, Va. Jan. 9, 1834. Law by

Copy the above and forward account to the Maryland Gazette office.

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centerville.

Dec. 14

REMOVAL.

MAN LOVE HAZEL,
Informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his Store to the room recently occupied by Miss Jackson, nearly opposite to the Easton Hotel, and next door to Mr. Gray's office, and Mr. Loveley's Store. Where he intends to keep constantly on hand

a general assortment of
**STAPLE AND FANCY
GOODS,**

And in addition to his former stock he has just received, and is now opening a fresh supply of

DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES,

Suitable for the present season.

His friends and the public are earnestly solicited to give him a call.

Jan. 11

PASSENGERS LINE.

SCHOONER SOPHIA,

HAS commenced her regular route and will leave Haddaway's Ferry every FRIDAY & SUNDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, and returning will leave Annapolis every Wednesday and Saturday at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Haddaway's Ferry. The subscriber has supplied himself with a comfortable Hack for the transportation of passengers at any time from the Ferry to Easton; it will also leave Easton every Thursday at 3 o'clock for the Ferry.

The Public's Obedt. Serv't.

W. H. DAWSON.
Jan. 11 8w

MARYLAND.

Talbot county Orphans' Court.

24th January A. D. 1834.
On application of John Stevens, administrator of the will annexed of William Jenkins 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 Easton one in the city of Philadelphia and also in the Centerville Times printed in Queen Anne's county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly and lawfully given from the minutes of proceedings, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed this 24th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

JAS. PRICE, Regr.
of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county Talbot county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of William Jenkins late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 29th day of August in the year eighteen hundred and thirty four, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1834, between eighteen hundred & thirty four.

JOHN STEVENS Admr.
with the will annexed of
William Jenkins dec'd.

Feb. 1

G. H. BURRELL.

Respectfully informs those gentlemen who may be desirous of entering upon, or resuming the study of the French language, that he is forming an *Evening Class*, which will meet at the Easton Female Seminary, the first week in February.

Jan. 25

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Henry Clift praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Henry Clift having complied with the several requisites required by the said Act of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Clift shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Clift to attend; and show cause if any they have why the said Henry Clift should not have the benefit of the said Act of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 29th day of August 1833.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 1

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Caleb Brown, praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts and the said Caleb Brown having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly, I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Caleb Brown shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday, in May next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Caleb Brown to attend and show cause if any they have why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 25th day of January eighteen hundred and thirty four.

LAMBT. W. SPENCER.
Feb. 1

POETRY.

APPEAL FOR THE POOR.

The following beautiful and touching Hymn by L. M. Sargent, Esq., was sung at the annual meeting of the Howard Benevolent Society, January 15, in the city of Boston.

God of the rolling year,—thy power
Expands the germ; unfolds the flower;
Matures, at last,—the golden grain;
And then restores the iron reign
Of dreary winter, drearier still
To those whom age and penury chill.

The power of frost has lock'd the ground,
And streams in icy chains are bound;
Spare thou the heart of man below,
And bid the fount of pity flow,
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.

The board with costly viands spread,
The blazing hearth, the downy bed;
God, thou art just,—what mortal dare
Call these his own, for thine they are!
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.

The hand that won that orphan's bread,
Is laid to slumber with the dead.
The barefoot boy, 'mid winter skies,
From door to door his labour plies
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.

Lo! how the storm, 'tis cold and late,
The shiv'ring outcast tries the gate;
The backward steward of the poor
Turns down his light, and bars the door.
Speed, Lord, thy backward stewards on,
Till mercy's holy work be done.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for past favors, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has recently returned from Baltimore with a choice

assortment of

MATERIALS

in his line, selected with care and attention by himself, which enables him at all times to repair and clean all kinds of Clocks and Watches in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

The Public's ob't. Serv't.

WILLIAM L. JONES.

P. S. The subscriber has on hand some Yankee Clocks, also an eight day brass Clock, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, also all kinds of Engraving such as Copper Plates, &c. &c. will be done in the best manner according to order—for specimens call and see.

Nov. 9.

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline County. Office in the west wing of the Court House. Denton, Sept. 7. Sw

REMOVAL.
To Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States and the British Provinces.—The publishers of the *New England Weekly Review* (Hartford, Conn.) are desirous of making up on the first of January next, a complete list of all the Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States and the British Provinces, with the names of their publishers and the place where published. They therefore request all publishers to insert their card, and also to send them two copies of their respective publications in succession that they may not fail of receiving one in time to make the list complete. Hartford, October, 1833.

REMOVAL

JOHN HARPER, Tailor,
INFORMS the public, that he has taken for the ensuing year, the large and commodious brick room (for the last two or three years occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Tailor) is in directly opposite Mr. Love's Store and adjoining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, he expects regularly to receive the fashions and from the general satisfaction he thinks he has given, since he has been at Easton, he feels safe in inviting those who wish to have articles in his line done in a neat and fashionable manner to give him a call.
Easton, Jan. 4 1834. eow3w

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:
On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, in writing of Edw. S. Hopkins, praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts,—and the said Edw. S. Hopkins having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly,—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Edw. S. Hopkins shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, to answer to the petition of the creditors of the said Edw. S. Hopkins, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Edw. S. Hopkins should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.
Given under my hand the 9th day of September 1833.
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Jan. 9

W. W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia a Baltimore a

SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.
Persons indebted to the subscriber for twelve months or more & whose accounts have been presented will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.
Dec. 23

A CARD.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR.

Having been admitted to the practice of the Law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's, and Talbot Counties, respectfully offers his services as an Attorney.
Easton, Nov. 23 1833

MORE NEW FALL GOODS,

WILSON & TAYLOR

Have again returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety of very handsome

GOODS,

which added to their former supplies renders their assortment very extensive and complete

Consisting in part as follows:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia k and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Baize, and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4- and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls, Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples Silk, a very splendid assortment, Woolen and Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—

Groceries, Liquors, Wines and

TEAS,

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass

and Queensware, &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends and the public generally are invited to give them an early call.
Nov. 23

TAKEN UP ADRIFT

On January 3d 1834, about 2 miles below Haddaway's in the Bay Side Row Boat 12 ft long, white bottom and black bends, and copper fastened. The owner of said boat is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
WM. SEARS.
Jan. 10 2w

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given, That the chief and classical department of this seminary is now open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy in this department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN NEXLEY, who is highly recommended to the Trustees, and is considered to be well qualified for the station, which he now occupies.
THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.
Jan. 25, 1834. 3w

MARYLAND

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

21st day of January A. D. 1833.

On application of Capt. Joseph Richardson adm'r of the will annexed, of George Martin 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 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 21st day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register 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 with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Geo. Martin, 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 August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of January 1834.

JO. RICHARDSON, adm'r.

with the will annexed, of Geo. Martin, dec'd.

Jan. 25.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber desirous of completing his collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to settle the same when called on. The Collector is bound to make payments to those who have claims on the county in a specified time, which is on or about the 20th February next. All persons who shall be found delinquent in settling their Taxes by the above time, will certainly have their property advertised, as I am bound to close the collections without respect to persons.
PHILIP MACKAY,
Sept. 21. Collector of Talbot county

BOOTS AND SHOES



The subscriber, grateful for past favors, beg leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, and is now opening a splendid supply of the above articles, which, having been selected by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which added to his former stock, renders his assortment extensive and complete. Comprising gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions, Ladies' Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin and Calf Skin Slippers and strapp'd Shoes; servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of children's morocco and leather boots; also a beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He invites the public to call and view his supply, hear his prices, decide for themselves and he thinks if economy is at all considered, he will receive as he has endeavored to merit a continuance of public patronage.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
JOHN WRIGHT.
April 27

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON.

STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the most accommodating terms, the following property in Easton, which is to be sold—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Washington street, next adjoining the residence of Dr. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money, and rendered a most convenient and agreeable residence, as the ground is spacious and runs entirely through to Harrison Street, on which there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, situated on Washington street opposite to Port St. which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs also through to Harrison street, embracing also a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 3d Dwelling House from the south of the block of brick buildings commonly called the Row, on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwelling house and garden, formerly the residence of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in Easton. The situation and advantages of this establishment for a private family render it a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr. John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland, a humorous publication, to be entitled

THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Altho that wrinkled care decides,
And laughter holding both his sides."

THE subscriber, fully aware, himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary; perhaps to state, that he will expect, before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred; and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be more inclined to favor the contemplated publication.

The pages of the Mirror of Mirth will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to condemn, those who make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, pithy Epigrams, Bon Mots, Enigmas, Comedies, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age; and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers.

The Editor of the Mirror of Mirth will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS.

The Mirror of Mirth, will be printed on royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of \$1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No. at 25 if paid at the end of six months, and \$1 50 if payable deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.

"Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the Mirror will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings."

Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent on all money which they collect.

"If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable, of which due notice will be given."

"Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first of January, 1834. EYNDRE ELLIOTT.

Oct. 5.

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE ON A CREDIT.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S MILL.

Her stream is never falling her corn stones and wheat burrs are new and of the best quality, and the mill is in complete running order.

The improvements are a two story dwelling, kitchen, meat house; corn house, carriage house and stable. The farm is about four miles from the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's, containing about 450 acres, one half of which is well timbered, the land is of good quality and susceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of five or six years, by the purchaser, paying one fifth cash. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr. Baynard, will find him at his residence, Woodlawn, 8 miles from Denton.

J. G. E.

Nov. 16

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC

ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS,

BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE

American Farmer Establishment.

No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds throughout the United States, particularly his customers, and informs them that he is receiving from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from various parts of this country, his annual supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS; and that he will, by the first of November, be prepared to execute orders, wholesale and retail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low prices and on as favorable terms as can be afforded by any dealer in the United States, for first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants, grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flower roots, will be procured to order from any of the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this country, for most of which the subscriber is agent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing machines and all other kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, which will be procured from the best Manufacturers in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC Animals; particularly cattle of the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds; swine of several valuable kinds, especially of the Barritz breed; various kinds of poultry such as the white turkeys, Bremen and Westphalia geese, game and other fowls and several other species of animals, all of choice breeds (and no others) are either kept for sale at the experimental and breeding farm of this Establishment, or can be procured from the best sources, to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and Botanical, in much greater variety than at the bookstores—some of them rare and particularly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and gardeners in the prosecution of their business are intended either to be kept on hand, or will be reached when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well known vehicle of knowledge (the most reliable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)—THE AMERICAN FARMER, is published weekly at this establishment, at \$3 a year where subscriptions and communications are respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters must be, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the American Farmer, containing a prospectus of the Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to any person who shall furnish his address post paid, for that purpose.

THE UNION TAVERN

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named property in Easton, Talbot county, Md. known as the "UNION TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and

Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr, nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Esq., and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—his house is situated in the most fashionable and pleasant part of the town, within a few paces of the Court House, and a market (cannot hesitate to say) equal, if not superior, to any of a like population in this State—he is also gratified in assuring the public, that he has advantages this tavern never before had, viz: A comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore attached to the property, and all the property is about to go through a thorough repair; which will enable him to entertain private families, parties or individuals in comfort—he intends keeping in his bar the best of liquors, and his Table shall be furnished in season with such as the market will afford. He has provided attentive Ostrlers and Waiters, and has determined nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accommodation of passengers, when they can be conveyed to any part of the adjacent country at almost a moment's warning. Regular conveyances can be had from Easton to the principal cities—a four horse stage runs three times a week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Baltimore, besides other conveyances in the two Eastern Packets—so that the passengers cannot fail to find an advantage in passing this way. Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits the old customers of the house and the public generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NEWS of the week—a PRICE CURRENT of the Markets, (carefully corrected.)—PRICES of STOCKS—and BANK NOTE LIST—together with a variety of MISCELLANEOUS MATTER—for the instruction and amusement of its readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new volume, have considerably improved the paper, and made such arrangements as will enable them to obtain Selections from the most popular Periodicals of the day.—They therefore may confidently promise the patrons of the "VISITER," to present them with Reading Matter of the choicest description—and at as early a period as any of their contemporaries. Great care will be observed in the variety served up, to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The Baltimore SATURDAY VISITER, is published weekly, on the largest size sheet by CLOUD & FOUDER, No. 1, S. Gay Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum paid in advance.

Baltimore, June, 1833.

Supplement to the

NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

BULLETIN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1833.

The anxiety to bring into activity the talent of the country, induced the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a Premium of five hundred dollars for the best Novel, on a National subject, for that Publication. But by the Report of the Committee, which is subjoined, the Manuscripts submitted to their perusal, are not of that character which would warrant the award of that Premium. The time is therefore extended, as in also the amount, which, it is to be hoped, will induce native talent to exertion.

The undersigned, a Committee selected for that purpose, have examined a number of Manuscript Novels, offered as competitors for a Premium, proposed to be given by the Publishers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, "to the Author of the best NOVEL, on a National subject."

While the undersigned are of opinion that several of the Novels submitted to their inspection, possess considerable merit, they do not think any one of them is altogether of such a description as would warrant them in awarding the Premium.

David Paul Brown, Jos. R. Chandler, Wm. M. Meredith, Richard Penn Smith, Robert Ewing, John Musgrave, Morton McMichael.

There is no country which, for the time of its civilized and political existence, offers so wide and untrodden a field for the enterprise of the Novelist as this—and it is, not alone the interest, but the duty of those who possess mind for the task, to occupy the field of competition, and thus probably establish his own reputation, and promote that of his country. Independent of the national inducement, the attention of the literary aspirant is directed to the following:

In order to assist in advancing American Literature, and give the readers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advantage of meritorious talent, which the country possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied with the best way to promote talent is to reward it, offer a premium of

\$750,

TO THE AUTHOR OF

THE BEST NOVEL.

Upon a National subject—to be presented on or before the first of April 1834.

This Premium will be awarded by a chosen Committee; and the successful Work will be printed in handsome book-form, corresponding with the best London Editions of popular Novels, in order that the manner of its publication may correspond with the merit of the Author.

The competitor for the Premium will understand that in addition to the seven hundred and fifty dollars, he will be entitled to fifty dollars for every Thousand Copies of the Work which may be sold, during the continuation of the copy-right, or five dollars for every Hundred; which, when competent talent is exercised on the Work, is not unlikely to produce a fair remuneration.

The Manuscripts for competition must be delivered by the first of April, under an envelope addressed to C. ALEXANDER & CO., and accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating the Author's name, which shall remain deposited, except in the case of the successful competitor. To the others, the Manuscripts and signatures will be returned by calling according to address.

The new and very popular Novel, entitled "VILLAGE BELLE," is now in course of publication for the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE—and will be issued in the next Number of that Work. It is a production of more than ordinary excellence, and will be read with much interest and anxiety. It may also be proper to say that the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE will, in the course of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the Writings of Mr. JAMES, the acknowledged inheritor of the genius of Sir Walter Scott—and also of the works of the leading literary characters of the day, among whom are BULWER, BAILEY, &c. &c.

50 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred and fifty servants of all descriptions,—Mechanics of all kinds, from 12 to 25 years of age. He also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they will be settled in Alabama, and will not be separated. Persons having slaves to dispose of, will do well to give him a call as he is permanently settled in this market and is prepared at all times to give the highest cash prices. All communications directed to him in Easton will be promptly attended to. He can at all times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in Easton.

THOS. M. JONES.

may 4

PROSPECTUS

TO BE ENTITLED THE

DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY

The time is fast approaching when the greater portion of the Polite Literature of the country must necessarily be circulated through the medium of periodical publications. The cheap rate at which works can be afforded by this means, the expedition with which they may be presented to the public, and the facility of transmitting to subscribers in all parts of the Union, cannot fail to lead to this result.

That the advantages are not merely speculative the flattering success that has attended "Waldie's Circulating Library," and "Alexander's Novelist's Magazine," has fully established. These popular publications embrace distinct departments of polite literature, and it is now contemplated to add a third to the number, upon a similar plan, and which can by no possibility interfere with the course of either.

The Dramatic Literature of Great Britain is rich with the noblest productions of human genius; and yet it is remarkable with what neglect the brightest gems in this department have been treated even by men of taste and letters.

The knowledge of few among us extends beyond the acting Drama, while we may find among those pieces that have long been excluded from the Stage, many of the most finished performances. There is a difficulty even in England in gaining access to many of the older Dramatists, whose works, though pronounced to be of theatrical exhibition, will richly repay the attention of the scholar, by the glowing pictures they afford of the morals and the manners of the age in which their respective authors wrote. No other department of literature can possibly throw so much light upon this interesting subject, and the Dramatist may be considered the best auxiliary that the historian can call to his aid to make his obscure pictures start from the canvass in natural and vivid colors.

THE DRAMATIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY is designed to embrace the best productions of the rarest of the old Dramatists, the Standard Dramatic Literature of England, the Acting Dramas of merit, and such other Pieces as may appear during the progress of the work. A brief biographical notice will be given of every author whose productions may appear in the Library.

The services of a gentleman intimately connected with the Dramatic Literature of the country, have been secured to superintend the Editorial department of the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Dramatic Circulating Library will be published twice a month, and will be printed on good paper

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, FEBRUARY 15, 1834.

NO. 7.

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.

Maj. Downing's Correspondence.

To my old friend, Mr. Dwight, of the
New York Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1834.

Ever since I and the General settled the Post office accounts, as I told you in my last by charging the amount that Major Barry is, to "Glory" and "Reform," the General has been more easy about it than I am afraid other folks in Congress; they keep smiling round, and unless we can get up another nullification there will be trouble, not only about the Post Office business, but some other branches of the Departments.

Congress keeps hammering away 'till about the deposits, and the General was just again to give up when we got the rows from Albany of the vote of the Legislature there in favor of the General in taking away the deposits from the U. S. Bank and the vote of the New Jersey Legislature and strong words too that some other Legislatures, we'd do the same. The General was amazingly tickled and says he, "Major, I reckon your notion that the people want with us on that point is a mistake, and now says the General, 'I'll hang on and keep the Deposits, and Biddle may whistle for em.'"

"Well," says I, "General, we'll see, and as I said afore, if the people don't tell their Legislatures another story and Congress too know we are a month older, then," says I, "know nothing on em."—Very well Major, says the General, we'll see—just then in comes Amos and the Globe man and some of our folks, and looking pretty streaked too and I got a notion right off there was something stirring—and so they began to tell the General that Biddle was to work for all the people he could to sign petitions to Congress asking to put back in the Bank all the deposits again and to re-charter the Bank. "Why," says the General, "till that too bad Major—we must give the Bank says he that Latin pill there is nothing will stop em but that akry factus," (or some such a name the General calls it) Now, says I, General stop a bit says I, there is one thing puzzles me considerable about this bribin business—I should like to know who they be who are taking bribes—'till aint in the nature of things says I, for Squire Biddle to bribe the friends of the Bank, for that would be useless—then, says I, it must be that he is bribin the enemies of the Bank, and that's our party. Now, says I, will you get by and hear folks say, that our party is such a scabby set of fellows as to take bribes—if you do, says I, I want, and with that I rise up, but afore I could get round the corner of the table I and the General was alone again. I set down and said nothin—I gritted my teeth a spell, but that didn't do much good—I took my knife and whittled the table, and that wasn't much better, and the way to rights that put me in a good temper again, was to whistle more than 40 verses of Yankee Doodle, for I didn't like to say a word to the General whilst I was in a passion. The General was all the while walkin up and down the room—so as soon as I got through whistlin, says I, General, I guess we best say nothin more about bribin, says I, well, says he, Major, I reckon you are right for the notion never struck me afore that let's see his right upon the heads of our friends for they are the only ones that need bribin. Now, says I, General, just lose you and I sit down and talk over this business and I'll tell you like a true friend, how the cat is going to jump, and if it don't turn out as I tell you, I'll give you my ax and throw in my regiments in the bargain; and so the General he set down, and I went at it.

In the first place says I, if I get in a passion, you must keep cool—and if you get in a passion, I'll keep cool, but if we both get in a passion, then there is no tellin what says the General that is a good notion Major, for that's jest the way the engine do, and they learn wisdom from nature; you never see an engine and his squawking drunk together—when one gets drunk both keeps sober, and so they take turn and turn about. "Well says I, I never heard that afore, but I suppose tho' they get along better when they are both sober." O yes, says the General, in war time that is best, not in treaty time.

Well says I, that's no matter, that aint exactly what I am after, but I've got a notion out of which I'll begin with: Some years ago the Yankees got drunk and got up a kinder nullification; there wasn't much in it at all, according to my old friend Dwight's book—but folks South thought there was, and so they kept sober, and last year the South got drunk, and then—'till North kept sober; and that frolic is ended. Now, says I, North and South and East and West are all sober, and all shakin hands, and they say we have been taken a drop too much—there aint no nullification all about us, and all hands are forming a ring and clavin in upon us here pretty much like a wolf hunt—they all say we have taken the money that belongs to the people, and the people want to be content till we give it up—'till a pretty much the end of the business—and we shall have petitions and memorials all over the country in upon us, and if we don't mind them, they will be followed by hard words, just like the story in the Old Spelling Book about the old man drivin the boys from his apple tree—he throw'd grass first, & that do in no good, he tried stones, and that brought em down pretty quick.

The game they had been playing most at lately was about managin the Public money among the new Deposite Banks, and showing how to use the "transfer checks" and "contingent drafts" so as to puzzle folks in time of need. It was done with a parcel of cups and balls, and little strips of paper and did tickle me amazingly; and for a spell puzzled me too—and so I thought I'd just show the General, and see if it wouldn't tickle and puzzle him too. And I thought I'd let the General see if there wasn't a little dust in his eyes too. And so I brought in a hull arm full of this machinery. And as soon as the General saw me, why, says he, Major, what is a trifle have you got there. Why says I, it is a trifle, and I'll tell you all about it to rights. And so I placed the cups bottom up, all along in a row on the table, and then I gin the General a hand full of small balls.

Now, says I, I'm going to show you about as cute a thing as you've seen in many a day, then cups we'll call banks, and them balls is the money we took from Squire Biddle's Bank, the next thing is to show you how things are going to work now that we've got our money from one pocket, where we always knowed where to find it, and divided it round among twenty pockets, where may be you may or may be you may not find nothing at all on't—and here says I, are some little pieces of paper that I'm going to make use on to throw dust with—now says I, General look sharp or you're gone hook and line says I. Its a playin cunning game, and I don't know for certain that I can play it as well as Mr. Van Buren and Amos and some more of them folks, for they have been at it now off and on ever since I've been here and Mr. Van Buren told em unless they could play this game well there was no use in takin away the deposits. Now says I, General I'll begin—you are sartin says I, there is a ball under every cup—O yes, then I began slidin the cups by each other, and mixin em up, and I kept talkin about Glory and Reform, and the 8th of January, and the Proclamation, and Yeto, and Nullification, and some folks being like old Romans born to command and others to obey, and so on—and as the General took his eye off the cups and look'd at me, and was going to say something, I slap'd some cups together and called out locus pocus, aliam pain, presto, a pliribus uno, sine quonon, akry factus, says I—there says I, General that's the end on't. Well says the General I don't see much in that Major—didn't you say I? then so much the better for the game. I suppose then says I, you think the

The General he began to git in a fashion—and says he Major I'm gittin mad. Very well says I, General I'll keep cool according to agreement; and with that the General slatted round a spell with his hickory, and talked about New Orleans and Siminoli and the Grand Tower—and I sat whittlin all the while—why Major says the General I'll never give up the deposits in the world—what says I, not if the people say we was wrong in taken em? Suppose the people say the Laws are agin us, what then? Well says the General I've told em that the Laws are no just as I understand them and nothin else. Now says I, General, suppose Clay, or Calhoun, or Webster, was in your office and said jest so—and you was in Congress, or was one of the people and didn't agree with em—how then say I? O, says the General that's a very different thing—any one of them fellows would be dangerous to trust with any kind of power. Well says I, my notion is, however, that the law don't mean to trust nobody—and as I am paskily afraid of one of them on 'em will git in here after we go to the Hermitage—I don't want to have any thing done by what they will do, & then tell us they only do what we did. That's the only thing that puzzles me—fear, says I, General, says for the prospect to be for the gender too.

Well, says the General, there is something in that Major—but says he, I can't give up the Deposits any how: Amos says we must hold on to 'em, & all our folks say so too. Yes, says I, general its true onff the hounds have got the stag down & got a taste on him afore the hunters came up, and I suppose there will be little left but the horns and trotter; but says I, it aint right, and the people will tell us so you may depend; and all I have to say is, if what we have done is to be the rule hereafter, I don't know but I should like to be President myself for folks might make laws, and all I'd have to do would be just to understand 'em according to my notion.

I don't see Major, says the General, how it is you git such odd notions about public sentiments. I know I can't be mistaken for every letter I have time to read tells me I am right; and I read the Globe from one end to the other every day, and that paper tells every thing, and I see nothing there that tells me I am wrong.—Well, says I, General, you know you haint got time to read more than one letter in a hundred that comes. That's true enuf, says the General but then our folks do and they tell me every thing. "Tell you every thing?" says I, but no matter.—and so I whistled Yankee Doodle a spell. "No," says Major, says the General, the opposition folks throw dust in your eyes, you dont see things as clear as the rest of our folks about us."

I was going to speak, but findin my dander was rising, I had to go whistlin agin, and it took me nigh upon 15 minits to git right, and I expected every minit it would have to git my ax and split hickory a spell in the bargain. Now, says I, General, you are the only man on earth I'd look at a minit, and let him say so to me. I got dust in my eyes, says I? I not know what is going on in doors and out of doors; why says I how you talk. Now, says I, you just set still a minit and I'll show you something says I, worth lookin into—and I went into a room where Mr. Van Buren and Amos and some more of our folks git together every once and a while, to manage and talk over matters, and I've seen so much of the games played there, and being naturally curious in most matters, I can play some on em nigh as slick as Mr. Van Buren himself—but he is a master hand at it.

The game they had been playing most at lately was about managin the Public money among the new Deposite Banks, and showing how to use the "transfer checks" and "contingent drafts" so as to puzzle folks in time of need. It was done with a parcel of cups and balls, and little strips of paper and did tickle me amazingly; and for a spell puzzled me too—and so I thought I'd just show the General, and see if it wouldn't tickle and puzzle him too. And I thought I'd let the General see if there wasn't a little dust in his eyes too. And so I brought in a hull arm full of this machinery. And as soon as the General saw me, why, says he, Major, what is a trifle have you got there. Why says I, it is a trifle, and I'll tell you all about it to rights. And so I placed the cups bottom up, all along in a row on the table, and then I gin the General a hand full of small balls.

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balls are under the cups jest as you put them. To be sure I do, says the General I suspected what you was after Major, and I kept my eye on the cups, and no balls ever got under em without my seein em, I'll stake my life on't says the General; and what more, I'll stake the fastest horse in my stable, that every one of the cups has got a ball under em. Well, says I, General, it wouldn't be fare bettin, and so I do you go to work and look. And the General he lifted up one cup, and there wasn't nothin under it but a piece of paper. The General, he was stump'd; he look'd at me and gin his face a twist, & then he look'd in the cup and shook it. Well, says he, Major, that is playin odd, what has become of that ball? Well, says I, I guess the paper will tell you; and the General took up that, and rub'd his specks and read, "Transfer draft No. 101."

Well then I suppose, says the General, its all right—for he just began to take the notion of the game) and instead of one ball in the next cap there is two balls. "I'm not sartin, says I, and you better look. And so the General lifted the next cup—and there wasn't no ball there either—any other piece of paper. The General look'd a spell at me, and opened his mouth, & then he scratched his head, & took off his specks and rub'd them agin, and then he read the paper. On one side was "Contingent check \$500,000—and on the other side was written "Marques of Carmarthen," \$270,000—6 per cent.—Post Office Loans; and all kiver'd up with figers, so you could not see a bit of "White" on the paper—the General, he blink'd at it a spell; and says he, Major, what does this mean—well, says I, General I don't exactly know myself, but I suppose its all right, for I see here on one corner "Amos Kiddle"—O very well, says the General, if that paper has passed under the eye of honest Amos—my life on't its all right.

But Major, where is the ball I put under that cup, says the General—aint it under one of these cups? Not I, knows on, says I, with that the General he turned to me, lifted the cups and shakin on em and lookin into em, and there wasn't a ball under any one of em—only pieces of paper all full of figerion, and some on em marked "Transfer Checks," and "Contingent Drafts," and "Treasury Warrants"—the General husseld em about; to see if he could find any of them balls among em—and examined all the cups agin, and he looked under the tables—so to rights, says he, Major, I'm stump'd—I nock under—I'm clean beat, says the General; and now, says he, where are the balls—and with that I put my hand in my pocket, and took em out—I well says the General, that beats all the rest.

Now, says the General, what game is this, aint this nick-nackery? Well, says I, General, my notion is its pretty nigh that, but Mr. Van Buren says there aint a bit of nick-nackery in it—its only manacery, but suppose its a little of both on em—Well, says the General, its a playin cunning game, Major, aint it? O, says I, its nothin as I play it here—you should see Van Buren at one end of a table, and honest Amos at tother, and some of the folks from York State with the "Safety Fund" cups too, strung around the table and all on em understandin the game nigh upon as well as Mr. Van Buren—and then they bring in the "party cups" too—and such a movin and hocus pocus work, I never see afore in my born days—in lookin sometimes I wouldn't bet I had a head on my shoulders—it beats all out, says I.

Now Major, says the General, suppose you try it agin, and so as I got my hand in, I played it over 2 or 3 times a little better, and the General couldn't see the trick any way—for when I'd find him watchin play close, I'd spread the cups as far as I could reach, and talk about "Glory" like all rath, and tell about the people's beginnin to think that some folks was outwitin the General, and that Congress wouldn't go home afore they git all the public counts sifted, and the people's money back agin under their control, and as the General couldn't no way keep his eye on all the cups at once; I'd hocus pocus agin.

The General couldn't see into it, and he rub'd his specks more than twenty times, but that didn't git the dust out of his eyes, and then I turn'd to an explained all I know'd about it to the General, and he tried it, and after a good many slips—pretty much as Major Barry did when he tried it—he got along pretty well considering—Now, Major, says the General, suppose we try it with one cup, and put all the balls under it, and see how the game works that way, I think, says the General, if you can outwit me then, I may as well, quit. Well, says I, General, that was jest my notion too; and I told you folks, and offered to bet any on em they couldn't git a single ball out or git a piece of paper in the place on't, without my seein it if they only use'd one cup, and not one on 'em would take me up—and I've tried it, but it woud't work with one cup—you must have a good string on 'em.

Some of our folks said they could fix a cup so as to play the game with it—but they couldn't with a plain single cup—and seen that I stump'd 'em about the single cup, they are all at work now in all parts of the country inventin a new cup with springs, and screws and slides, and holes inside on't. Well, Major, says the General, I don't like to have dust throw'd in my eyes, and I never did like this kind of hocus pocus work, I never understood it, and I don't like this kind of nick-nackery or manacery—and it aint to my fancy at all says Major. Major and I aint be, then I determin'd upon—and just then in come a hull raft of our folks from Congress, to tell the General what was going on there, and as I had this letter to write to you I went into the next room, and whilst I was writin it, I'd hear the General once and a while stormin away about that playin game of "fiancy" and "nick-nackery." "There woud't be a dollar left," says the General, "to pay the old 'sogers' their pensions, if we don't put a stop to this game," and then they all got to blusterin, and we must," and "we must do this and that."

Oh, thinks I when folks talk of us its time for me to take a hand; and just as I was going to start, I heard the General roar out for me, and not knowin what was comin I just grab'd my ax, and was alongside of him flash, and would you think it there was more than fifty fellows of our folks, and some on 'em from Congress too, all standin round in a ring brow beatin the General, and tellin him not to do that, and by no means not to break their cups; for, it seems, the General had just threaten'd to smash 'em and sure enuf, as soon as he saw me he let drive at 'em with his hickory, and he sent the cups and balls into more than a thousand hits.

"Stand by Major," says the General—never you fear me General, says I—but afore I had time to spit in my hands, the General finished the war, there wasn't a critter left, and ever since the General has been blowin off steam; & he haint said a word to me about havin dust in my eyes, and I begin to think the General finds he has had as much in his nassom folks, and so that's all for the present; any I'll just tell you its no use for any one to attempt now to deceive the General with new plans, and a new bank—we'll have the one we've got, made a little bigger, pretty much arter Mr. Webb's fashion, and that meets my notion, because the country is bigger than it was twenty years ago—and there mustn't be no nick-nackery about it. The General says there must be only a plain cup, and all the balls in it; then there will be no hocus pocus without seeing the trick out. So no more at present.

From your friend,
J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.
To my old friend Mr. Dwight of the
New York Daily Advertiser.
Washington, Jan. 31, 1834.

I and the General have had a good many talks about Nick-nackery and fiancy; ever since I show'd him that game of Mr. Van Buren's with the cups and balls; and every day after breakfast, we talk and practise a spell. The General will say, come Major now let's suppose the here cup is such a Bank, and this lump of Sugar is the deposit in that; and then such a cup is such a Bank; and that ar's sasser is such a Bank; and so we go on till we turn bottom up all the cups and sassers on the Table, and take nigh upon half the lumps of Sugar out of the Sugar dish; & then we go to movin, & slidin, & playin hocus pocus, & the General gets so tickled at it (now he is gitin to know the game) that I am peckily afraid he'll forget there is danger in it; and I am sure he has been tellin him "the Government" can't hold together any way unless this game is kept up."

The news of the great meetin at Tammany Hall has just got here by express; and honest Amos, and Mr. Van Buren, and a hull raft of our folks come right in, enymost out of breath, to talk about the "glory" on't to the General; and they tell the General that if only 100 folks go to that are Hall, there is more dependence to be put in their resolutions, than in any other resolutions, no matter if all the rest of that big city agree to em. The General can't contradict this, because, as he says, Mr. Van Buren knows more about York State than all the rest of creation. I was tellin the General, what Zekel Biglow tell'd me in his letter about the vote of the Legislature of York State, consarnin the removal of the deposits, and consarnin the Bank—that the last election in York State was no gide on this matter—that the Clay Party, and the hull opposition party to us, didn't do nothin, but kept sayin among themselves, "give 'em rope," "make no opposition," and in many places we had it all our own way; and that the only fight was among our own folks; and in some places, we come playin nigh beneath ourselves. But if the election was a go over now, the people wouldn't elect a critter in that state who voted in favor of the resolutions. The General says he don't believe it; and that Zekel is wain; and that Mr. Wright, in the Senate, says as much—and "you cant make Wright wrong, Major," says the General (the General is playin witty sometimes); well says I, General, what do you think of them memorials and petition comin on here from New York?

"There is names enuf there, says I, to carry any election agin us. Yes, says the General, there is a good many on em see enuf; but Mr. Van Buren says that one tale Tammany man is worth a thousand on em; and he has writen on to gileup a petition in old Tammany; and then you'll see Major how the cat will jump. Our folks there have got somethin to lose, if they dont work sharp. The opposition folks havent got no offices to lose; and that they know they haint got no chance for any vacancies when there is any. Now our folks have, and that makes em pretty keen. Well, says I, there is something in that General; but says I, suppose a meeting of Mechanics and Land-holders, Merchants and Traders, & all kind of folks who dont git their liven out of offices, but work for it in trades of all kinds, and who have got families to support—folks who love the laws, and say they must be executed; suppose, says I, they call a meetin in New York, and instead of meetin at

night in a tavern all lighted up, and with pictures at the windows, should all come together at noon day in the Park there in front of the City Hall, where I and you shook hands with so many folks last summer, and should pass resolutions, tellin us they believed we was wrong in havin any thing to do with takin the public money—that it belong'd to Congress only to manage such things for them—and that it was owin to this that confidence and credit is destroyed, and they are sufferin—how then say I? Well, says the General until the people do that, it aint my fault Maj. I in believin that they think we are doin just right.—But, says I, suppose they do so and nigh upon all the city goes there? Then Major, says the General, I reckon it would stump us—but I suppose if we call in Mr. Van Buren, he can show us with the cups and balls how to play then.—Well, says I, he may; but I guess it, would stump him too a trifle.

From the Norfolk Herald of Monday.
INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
We have been politely favoured with a copy of the correspondence between the Chairman of the Meeting recently held in this borough, and W. J. DUANE, Esq. which we hasten to lay before our readers. To the irregularity of the mails occasioned by the dreadful weather we have lately experienced, may be ascribed the delay of the receipt of Mr. Duane's letter, which we are informed did not get to hand until Saturday night last.

We need not say a word with the view of calling the public attention to this correspondence: the parties—the subject—and all the connecting circumstances and associations, attach to it an extraordinary degree of interest, which the perusal will amply realize.

VIRGINIA.—NORFOLK, Jan. 9, 1834
Sir:—By one of a series of Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of this place, recently held (a copy of which Resolutions I have the honor to enclose herewith) you will perceive, that it becomes my duty to communicate to you the thanks of that meeting for your honest though ineffectual effort to preserve the public treasure from the invasion of the Federal Executive; and to assure you that in the retirement to which your independence has driven you, you possess their best wishes for your welfare and happiness.

My fellow citizens would not have imposed upon me any task, in the performance of which I should have derived more satisfaction. Although personally unknown to you I have watched with keen anxiety, the course you have pursued under the late trying circumstances in which you found yourself most unexpectedly placed, and let me add, that I have witnessed the result so far as this concerns your character with a delight proportioned to the anxiety which the occasion naturally inspired. You have set a noble example, Sir, which must be useful to our country. Solitary and unsupported by any friendly support, yet unmoved by persuasion, unsecluded by flattery and unawed by power, you have faithfully done what you believed to be your duty knowing well the late which awaited you for the conscientious expression of your opinion in a matter confided by the law to your sole discretion, & deeply involving the public faith and the public interest. If I differed with you in every opinion you have expressed I should still admire the modest but manly firmness you have manifested under such circumstances and should still applaud that holy patriotism, which induced you to prefer what you thought to be the good of your country to all other considerations. But concurring with you as I do entirely in each and every one of the opinions you have announced as yours, although my admiration of your conduct may not be greater yet the pleasure I feel is much increased. The charge imputed to you is that you have preferred Rome to Caesar, your country to your friend. Such an accusation is a compliment; the conviction an honor you have well deserved; and whatever may be the penalty of such supposed guilt, your own approving conscience and the applauding sympathy of many of your fellow citizens, must give to you heartfelt consolation.

Although this is my own language Sir yet I am very confident, that it expresses truly the feelings and opinions of those whose organ I am who have seen personified in you, that proud independence of thought and action they have been accustomed to admire and which they delight to cherish; as the sole means under the protection of Providence by which our rights and liberties can be preserved.

Most cordially, Sir, do I unite with my fellow citizens, in offering you our best wishes for your welfare and happiness, while you may remain in the retirement

to which you have been driven because of the independent assertion of your legal rights.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obt servant,
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.
To WILLIAM J. DUANE, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1834.
Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, communicating to me, by the desire of the Citizens of Norfolk, their thanks for my conduct, in endeavoring to preserve the public Treasury from the invasion of the Federal Executive.

It was in the political school, in which Virginia had so many eminent men, that I was taught that the highest human obligation of a public agent, is duty to his country: so that to receive the approbation of any portion of the people of your patriotic state, especially through one of its most distinguished sons, is peculiarly grateful to my heart, for it satisfies me, that I have not strayed from the path which has been abandoned by so many others.

In a free State, it is the duty of every citizen to watch the conduct of those who are invested with power; and it was consistent with your character to do so, with keen anxiety, in my case, under the circumstances which followed my entry into office. Out of my own state, I had occupied no station, in which I might have had an opportunity to make known my principles; and enough, it seems, was known of the characteristics of others, to arouse the fears of those, who have a knowledge of human nature, and of the causes of the decline of republics. Far from regretting, that eyes, so competent as yours were to scrutinize, were fixed upon me, I rejoice at your supervision, since I am indebted to it for the lofty praise that you have bestowed upon me; praise, which, whilst it greatly exceeds my merit, consoles me under defamation, as merciless as it is unmerited.

Of the extent of my information, or the soundness of my judgment, upon the questions, in relation to which I differed in opinion from the President, it does not become me to speak; but in the pride of truth, I may say, that you have not over-rated the purity of my motives, or the sincerity of my convictions; and I cannot err, in adding, that further explanation, must make this more evident if that is possible. To give further explanation, many public and private appeals have been made to me, a circumstance at which I ought not to be surprised. If I had felt such resentment as the course pursued towards me was well calculated to excite, I would have long since arraigned the conduct of others, and challenged an inquiry into my own; but, I believed, that personal indignation alone, however just, did not warrant a display of ministerial transgressions; and that the disclosures of ex-Secretaries, usually made under excitement, were not calculated to create respect for our institutions, abroad, or to confirm attachment to them at home. Many grave questions were connected with my case, and I was unwilling, by any reference to them, to afford a pretext for saying, that I had an inclination to affect the action of Congress; besides the disinclination to separate in feelings of discontent, from friends still attached to the President, I had a repugnance, even to repel the blows of one, whom I had so long supported, especially as I considered him the victim of unworthy influences and unhappy passions. So confident, indeed was I, of the propriety of my course, whilst in office, that, if I had not been officially, falsely, and malignantly assailed, I would have preserved the silence which I had imposed upon myself, on my retirement to private life. The right of private correspondence, I exercised; but in the extracts, from two letters, which were published without my consent, there is no trace of resentment, much less of malignity; nor is there a sentiment in them in relation to the Chief Magistrate, which I am not ready to maintain by fact and argument.

If I may not, even on this occasion, advert to the incidents of my brief official career, it seems to be due to you, that I should not leave the subject wholly unnoticed. The service which I was asked to perform, seems not to be distinctly understood. The official reasons for performing what I refused to execute, do not embrace an explanation which I consider due to myself, if not to the people or their representatives. The true nature of the service required, consisted not in the mere act of removing the deposits, but in removing them, from an unwillingness to await the action of Congress, or to resort to the appropriate agency of the Judiciary, upon questions connected with the Bank of the United States—not in the mere substitution of a Fiscal agent for another, but in exercising, for penal ends, a power given

to which you have been driven because of the independent assertion of your legal rights.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obt servant,
LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.
To WILLIAM J. DUANE, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15, 1834.
Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, communicating to me, by the desire of the Citizens of Norfolk, their thanks for my conduct, in endeavoring to preserve the public Treasury from the invasion of the Federal Executive.

10

POETRY.

THE BLIND BOY.

The day was bright and beautiful—
The boys to play had gone—
Save one, who sat beside the door,
Dejected and alone;
And as the tone of merry sport
Came faintly to his ear,
He sighed, and from his swelling lids
He brushed the falling tear.

His little heart was rent with pain—
He could not join their play;
He could not run about the fields,
And by the brook side stray;
The rolling hoop—the bounding ball—
The kite borne by the wind—
The acorn hunt, were nought to him,
For he, alas, was blind.

He could not see the setting sun,
And watch the glowing skies,
The beauty of the moon and stars
Fell not upon his eyes.
The rainbow when it spanned the clouds
Was lost unto his sight—
And waving woods, and sparkling streams—
For all to him was night!

These truths came fresh into his mind,
While sitting thus apart:
No wonder that the tear-drop fell,
And heavy was his heart.
Ah, little did the youthful throng,
Whose hearts were full of joy,
Reflect upon the lonely state
Of that poor sightless boy!

W. W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia a
BALTIMORE A
SPLendid ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,
which he is now opening. Those wishing to
purchase will do well to give him an early
call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber for
twelve months or more, & whose accounts have
been presented will confer a favor by making
immediate payment. Also those indebted on
notes of hand which have been or are now due
will please call and take them.

Dec. 28

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional
services to the citizens of Caroline County. O-
fice in the west wing of the Court House.
Denton, Sept. 7. 3w

New and Splendid Assortment of



BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber has just returned from Balti-
more, and is now opening the best assortment
of **BOOTS AND SHOES**, that he has ever had.
His friends and the public are requested to call
and see him. He is determined to sell at the
most reduced prices for cash. He has also a
great variety of Palm Leaf Hats, Blacking, &c.
&c.

PETER TARR.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Talbot county
Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the sub-
scriber will offer at public sale to the highest bid-
der, at the front door of the Court House in the
Town of Easton, on **TUESDAY** the twenty
fifth day of March next between the hours of
12 o'clock, M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or
plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdler
now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank
river, immediately opposite the Town of Cam-
bridge, usually known by the name of "Akers
Ferry," the same being part of the real estate
of late William Jenkins deceased. This
farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres
and one half of an acre of land, more or less,
and rents at this time for \$425 per annum—
The improvements on this property are excel-
lent, consisting of a commodious and comfort-
able dwelling house, and good out houses,
which taken in connexion with the advantages
of the situation, render this farm one of the
most desirable in the county. The ferry con-
tributes greatly to the value of this property,
being a much frequented thoroughfare between
the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester.
The proprietor can have the privilege of sup-
plying horses and carriages for the conveyance
of passengers. The mail also passes twice a
week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six
months on one third of the purchase money,
a credit of twelve months on another third of
the purchase money and a credit of eighteen
months on the remaining third of the purchase
money, with legal interest on the whole from
the day of sale. The purchaser will be enti-
tled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834,
to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds
with good and approved security bearing in-
terest from the day of sale and payable at the
above periods will be required. Upon the pay-
ment of the whole purchase money and the in-
terest, a full & complete title, free and discharg-
ed from all claim of the widow's dower, will be
given.

S. HAMBLETTON, Jr. Trustee.

Feb. 1.

The Baltimore American and Cambridge
Chronicle, will publish the above once a week
and send their respective accounts to this office
for payment.

A CARD.

JOHN BOZMAN KERR,
Having been admitted to the practice of the
Law, in Caroline, Queen Anne's, and Talbot
Counties, respectfully offers his services as an
Attorney.
Easton, Nov. 23 1833

MORE NEW FALL GOODS,

WILSON & TAYLOR
Have again returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety

GOODS,

of very handsome
which added to their former supplies renders
their assortment very extensive and complete
Consisting in part as follows:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valenci-
en and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Balise,
and Point Blankets, 3-4 and 6-4 English
Merinoes, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-
and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino
Shawls, handsome Tibet and Valencia Shawls
Lustrings Gro de Swine and Gro de Naples
Silk, a very splendid assortment; Woolen and
Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Groceries, Liquors, Wines and



TEAS,

**Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass
and Queensware, &c.**

all of which will be disposed of on the most
reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for
Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends
and the public generally are invited to give
them an early call.

Nov. 23

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given, That the chief and
classical department of this seminary is now
open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy
in this department, caused by the resignation
of Mr. Girty, has been filled by the appoint-
ment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is highly re-
commended to the Trustees, and is con-
sidered to be well qualified for the station,
which he now occupies.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Pres't.

Jan. 25, 1834.

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT:

On application to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Edw.
S. Hopkins praying for the benefit of the act
of Assembly, passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of In-
solvent Debtors, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said
acts—and the said Edw. S. Hopkins having
complied with the several requisites required
by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby or-
der & adjudge that the said Edw. S. Hopkins
shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot
County Court, on the first Saturday after the
third Monday in May next, and at such
other days and times as the Court shall direct
the same time is appointed for the creditors to
the said Edw. S. Hopkins to attend, & show
cause why he should not be relieved from the
said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 9th day of Sep-
tember 1833.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Jan. 25

REMOVAL

JOHN HARPER, Tailor,
INFORMS the public, that he has taken
for the ensuing year, the large and commodi-
ous brick room (for the last two or three years
occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Tailor) it is
directly opposite Mr. Love's Store and ad-
joining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, he expects regu-
larly to receive the fashions and from the gen-
eral satisfaction he thinks he has given, since
he has been at Easton, he feels safe in inviting
those who wish to have articles in his line
done in a neat and fashionable manner to give
him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4 1834 eow3w

A CARD.—To Publishers of Newspa-
pers and Periodicals in the United States and
the British Provinces.—The publishers of the
New England Weekly Review, (Hartford Con-
necticut,) are desirous of making up on the first
of January next, a complete list of all the New-
papers and Periodicals published in the United
States and the British Provinces, with the
names of their publishers and the place where
published. They therefore request all publish-
ers to insert this card, and also to send them
two copies of their respective publications in
succession that they may not fail of receiving
in time to make the list complete.
Hartford, October, 1833.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for past fa-
vours, begs leave to inform his friends and the
public in general that he has recently returned
from Baltimore with a choice
assortment of
MATERIALS
in his line, selected with care and attention by
himself, which enables him at all times to re-
pair and clean all kinds of Clocks and Watch-
es in the best manner, and on the most reason-
able terms.

The Public's ob't. Serv't.

WILLIAM L. JONES.

P. S. The subscriber has on hand some
Yankee Clocks, also an eight day brass Clock,
which he will dispose of on reasonable terms,
also all kinds of Engraving such as Copper
Plates, &c. &c. will be done in the best man-
ner according to order—for specimens call and
see.

Nov. 9.

MARYLAND

Caroline County Orphans' Court,
21st day of January A. D. 1833.

On application of Capt. Joseph Richardson
admr., with the will annexed, of George Mar-
tin 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 suc-
cessive weeks in one of the newspapers printed
in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of the Orphans' court
of the county aforesaid, I
have hereto set my hand
and the seal of my office af-
ixed this 21st day of Jan-
uary in the year of our Lord eighteen hun-
dred and thirty four.

Test.

W. A. FORD, Register
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 Car-
oline county in Maryland letters of administra-
tion with the will annexed, on the personal es-
tate of Geo. Martin, late of Caroline county
decd., 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 August next, or they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all bene-
fit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of
January 1834.

JO. RICHARDSON, admr.,
with the will annexed, of Geo. Martin, decd.

Jan. 25.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those
who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to set-
tle the same when called on. The Collector
is bound to make payments to those who have
claims on the county in a specified time, which
is on or about the 30th February next. All
persons who shall be found delinquent in set-
tling their Taxes by the above time, will cer-
tainly have their property advertised, as I am
bound to close the collections without respect
to persons.

PHILIP HACKEY,
to Sept. 21. Collector of Talbot county

BOOTS AND SHOES



The subscriber, grateful for past favours, beg-
leave to announce to his friends and the public
generally, that he has just returned from Balti-
more, and is now opening a splendid supply of
the above articles, which, having been selected
by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal
if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which
added to his former stock, renders his assort-
ment extensive and complete. Comprising
gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions,
Ladies' lastings, French Morocco, Seal Skin
and Cal Skin Suppers, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
children's morocco and leather boots; also a
beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco
travellers, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He
invites the public to call and view his supply,
hear his prices, decide for themselves and he
thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will
receive as he has endeavored to merit a con-
tinuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

April 27

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON

STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the
most accommodating terms, the following prop-
erty in Easton, that is to say—

1. The Dwelling House ed Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. William H. Thomas, and now occupied by
Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house
Office, Stable, and all thupremises, may be
repaid for an inconsiderable sum of money,
and rendered a most convenient and agreeable
residence, as the ground is spacious and runs
entirely through to Harrison Street, on which
there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, sit-
uate on Washington street opposite to Fort St.
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison street, embracing also
a small tenement thereon.

3rd. The 2d Dwelling House from the south
of the block of brick building commonly called
Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwel-
ling house and garden, formerly the residence
of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in
Easton. The situation and advantages of this
establishment for a private family render it a
most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient
building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr.
John Leeds Kerr.

MAHA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

\$150 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber on the 27th
ult. three negro men and one negro woman.

JACOB twenty three years old

5 feet 6 inches high, of dark com-
plexion, very stout plesing coun-
tenance walks stiff and smiles when
spoken to.

PETER is 18 years old, about five feet six

or seven inches high, slender make and nearly
the colour of Jacob.

SAM, is 26 years old, about five feet 4 or 5

inches high, complexion black, eyes very red
and rolls them when spoken to.

CHARLOTTE is a bright mulat-
to about five feet eight or nine in-
ches high twenty years old, long
straight hair, walks very straight

The above reward will be given for
either of the above negroes, or six
hundred dollars for the four taken out of the
state and secured in the jail in Centerville
Queen Anne's County.

MARIA E. TILGHMAN,

Q. A. County.

Jan. 11 3w

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE

ON A CREDIT.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by
Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale
that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICE'S

MILL.

Her stream is never falling her corn stones and
wheat burrs are now and of the best quality,
and the mill is in complete running order—

The improvements are a two story
dwelling, kitchen, meat house; corn
house, carriage house and stable—

The farm is about four miles from
Hall's, containing about 450 acres, one
half of which is well TIMBERED
the land is of good quality and sus-
ceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths of
the above farm can be purchased on a credit of
five or six years, by the purchaser paying one
fifth cash. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or
farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr.
Baynard, will find him at his residence, Wood-
lawn, 8 miles from Denton.

J. G. E.

Nov. 16

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC

ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS,

BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE

American Farmer Establishment.

No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTI-
MORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to
farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds through-
out the United States, particularly his custom-
ers, and informs them that he is receiving from
Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and from
various parts of this country, his annual
supply of **FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS;**
and that he will, by the first of November, be
prepared to execute orders, wholesale and re-
tail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low
prices and on as favorable terms as can be af-
forded by any dealer in the United States, for
first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants,
grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flow-
er roots, will be procured to order from any of
the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this
country, for most of which the subscriber is a
gent; also,

FLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw
cuts, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing
maces, and all other kinds of Agricultural
and Horticultural Implements, which will be
procured from the best Manufacturers in Bal-
more.

DOMESTIC Animals; particularly cattle of
the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon
and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell
Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds;
swine of several valuable kinds, especially of
the Barnitz breed; various kinds of poultry
such as the white turkeys, Bremen and West-
phalia geese, game and other fowls and sever-
al other species of animals, all of choice breeds
(and no others) are either kept for sale at the
establishment and breeding farm of this Estab-
lishment, or can be procured from the best sources
to order.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and
Domestic, in much greater variety than at the
bookstores—some of them rare and particu-
larly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and
gardeners in the prosecution of their business
are intended either to be kept on hand, or
within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well
known vehicle of knowledge (the most valu-
able of all commodities) for a farmer, the pub-
lished **THE AMERICAN FARMER**, is sold
at this establishment, at \$5 a year
where subscriptions and communications are
respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters
must be, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the *American*
Farmer, containing a prospectus of the
Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and
other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to
any person who shall furnish his address
positively, for that purpose.

THE UNION TAVERN,

EASTON, MARYLAND.

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that he
has taken the above named property in Easton,
Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION
TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and
Goldsborough streets, immediately opposite the
Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr,
nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr.
and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—
his house is situate in the most fashionable
pleasant part of the town, within a few pa-
ces of the Court House; and a market (if not
hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to
any of a like population in this State—he is also
gratified in assuring the public, that he has a
comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore
attached to the property, and all the property
is about to get through a thorough repair; which
will enable him to entertain private families,
parties or individuals in comfort—he intends
keeping in his bar the best of liquors, and his
Table shall be furnished in season with such as
the market will afford. He has provided at-
tentive Ostlers and Waiters, and has deter-
mined nothing on his part shall be wanting to
give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regularly
to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accom-
modation of passengers, when they can be con-
veyed to any part of the adjacent county at
almost a moment's warning. Regular convey-
ances can be had from Easton to the principal
cities—a four horse stage runs three times a
week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the
Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Balti-
more, besides other conveyances in the two
Eastern Packets—so that passengers cannot
fail to find an advantage in passing this way.
Boarders will be accommodated on liberal ter-
ms by the day, week, month or year—he solicits
the old customers of the house and the public
generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

BALTIMORE

SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
NEWS of the week—a PRICE CUR-
RENT of the Markets, (carefully correct-
ed)—PRICES of STOCKS—and
BANK NOTE LIST—together with
a variety of MISCELLANEOUS
MATTER—for the instruc-
tion and amusement of its
readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new vol-
ume, have considerably improved the paper,
and made such arrangements as will enable
them to obtain Selections from the most popu-
lar Periodicals of the day.—They therefore
may confidently promise the patrons of the
"VISITER," to present them with Reading
Matter of the choicest description—and at as
early a period as any of their cotemporaries.
Great care will be observed in the variety
served up, to blend the useful with the enter-
taining.

The BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,
is published weekly, on the largest size sheet
by CLOUD & FOUDE, No. 1, S. Gay
Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum
paid in advance.

Baltimore, June, 1833.

Supplement to the

NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

BULLETIN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1833.

The anxiety to bring into activity the talent
of the country, induced the Publishers of the
NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE to offer a Pre-
mium of five hundred dollars for the best No-
vel, on a National subject, for that Publication.
Butby the Report of the Committee, which is
subjoined, the Manuscripts submitted to their
perusal, are not of that character which would
warrant the award of that Premium. The
time is therefore extended, as is also the a-
mount, which, it is to be hoped, will induce
native talent to exertion—

The undersigned, a Committee selected for
that purpose, have examined a number of Man-
script Novels, offered as competitors for a
Premium, proposed to be given by the Publish-
ers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, "to the Au-
thor of the best Novel, on a National subject."

While the undersigned are of opinion that
several of the Novels submitted to their in-
spection, possess considerable merit, they do not
think any one of them is altogether of such a
description as would warrant them in award-
ing the Premium.

David Paul Brown,
Jesse R. Chandler,
Wm. M. Meredith,
Richard Penn Smith,
Robert Ewing,
John Musgrave,
Morton McMichael.

There is no country which, for the time of its
civilized and political existence, offers so wide
and untrodden a field for the enterprise of the
Novelist as this—and it is, not alone the inter-
est, but the duty of those who possess mind
for the task, to occupy the field of competition,
and thus probably establish his own reputation,
and promote that of his country. Independent
of the national inducement, the attention of the
literary aspirant is directed to the following—

In order to assist in advancing American
Literature, and give the readers of the NO-
VELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advan-
tage of meritorious talent, which the country
possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied
that the best way to promote talent is to
reward it, offer a premium of

\$750,

TO THE AUTHOR OF

THE BEST NOVEL.

Upon a National subject—to be present-
ed on or before the first of April 1834.

This Premium will be awarded by a chosen
Committee; and the successful Work will be
printed in handsome book-form, corresponding
with the best London Editions of popular No-
vels, in order that the manner of its publication
may correspond with the merit of the Author.
The competitor for the Premium will under-
stand that in addition to the seven hundred and
fifty dollars, he will be entitled to fifty dollars
for every Thousand Copies of the Work which
may be sold, during the continuation of the co-
py-right, or five dollars for every Hundred;
which, when competent talent is exercised on
the Work, is not unlikely to produce a fair re-
muneration.

The Manuscripts for competition must be de-
livered by the first of April, under an envelope
addressed to C. ALEXANDER & CO., and
accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating
the Author's name, which shall remain un-
opened, except in the case of the successful
competitor. To the others, the manuscripts
and signatures will be returned,

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, FEBRUARY 22, 1834.

NO. 8.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING
BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of 3d of December, 1833, on the removal of the Public Deposits from the Bank of the United States, and a resolution submitted to the Senate by an honorable member from Kentucky, declaring that the reasons assigned by the Secretary for the removal of the said deposits are unsatisfactory and insufficient, have agreed on the following report:

The act incorporating the Bank of the United States, as is justly remarked by the Secretary, is a contract, containing stipulations on the part of the Government, and on the part of the corporation, entered into for full and adequate consideration.

The Government became party to this contract by granting the charter, and the stockholders by accepting it. "In consideration," says the charter, "of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act on the said bank, the president and directors thereof shall pay to the United States, out of the corporate funds thereof, one million and five hundred thousand dollars, in three equal payments," and in another section it declares that "during the continuance of this act, and whenever required by the Secretary of the Treasury, the said corporation shall give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the U. States or the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions, or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange; and shall do and perform the several respective duties of commissioners of loans for the several States, or any one or more of them, whenever required by law."

The section immediately following this provision is in these words:—"And he further enacted, That the deposits of the money of the United States, in places in which the said bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said bank or branches, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order or direct; in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons for such order or direction."

It is not to be denied or doubted, that this custody of the public deposits was one of the objects conferred on the bank by the charter, in consideration of the money paid, and the services undertaken to be performed by the bank to the Government, and to this custody the bank has a just right, unless such causes have arisen as may have justified the Secretary in giving an order or direction for changing that custody. Any order or direction, therefore, issued under the provisions of this law, necessarily involves a consideration of the just extent of the Secretary's power & of the rights of the Bank.

But Congress, in making this provision, unquestionably had in view the safety of the public funds, and certain important financial objects, as well as the making of a just consideration to the bank, for the sum paid, and the services undertaken by it; and with this view, also, it has expressed its will that the deposits shall continue to be made in the bank, until good cause shall arise for ordering otherwise. Of this good cause, the Secretary of the Treasury, in the first instance, and Congress ultimately and conclusively, is constituted the judge. Every order, therefore, of the Secretary, for changing the deposits, presents for the examination of Congress, a question of general political propriety and expediency, as well as a question of right and obligation to the bank.

These questions may be considered together. They are intimately connected; because the right of the bank to retain the deposits, and to enjoy the advantages to be derived therefrom, cannot be denied, unless a case is shown to have arisen within the just power of the removal vested in the Secretary, and which made it his duty to exercise that power. The Secretary is only to remove the deposits for reasons. Of these reasons he is to give an account to Congress; if they be insufficient to justify the removal, the bank has a right to return of the deposits, and the country has a right, also, to expect that, in that case, the public treasure will be restored to its former place of safety.

The Secretary having removed the deposits, and having reported his reasons to both Houses, the whole subject is now before Congress, by way of appeal from his decision; and the question is whether that decision ought to stand, or ought to be reversed.

The power of the Secretary under the law is evidently but provisional. It is a power which he may exercise in the first instance, but the propriety of his conduct, in every instance of its exercise, is ultimately referred to the wisdom of Congress, and by Congress it must be judged. He is authorized to do the act, but Congress is to examine it when done, and to confirm or reverse it. The Secretary may change the deposits, but when changed, Congress is to decide on the causes of such change, with authority either to sanction the removal, or to restore the deposits, according to its own judgment of right and expediency.

In order to decide whether the act of the Secretary ought to be confirmed, it is requisite in the first place, to form a just opinion of the true extent of his power under the law; and, in the second place, to consider the validity of the reasons which he has specially assigned for the exercise of that power in the present case.

The opinion of the Secretary is, that his power over the deposits, so far as respects the removal of the bank, is not limited to any particular conditions, but is absolute & unconditional. If it be absolute & unconditional, so far as respects the rights of the bank, it must be absolute and unconditional in all other respects; because it is obvious, if there be any limitation, that limitation is imposed as much for the benefit of the bank as for the security of the country. The bank has contracted for the keeping of the public moneys, and paid for it, as for a privilege or benefit. It has agreed, at the same time, that the Secretary shall possess the power of removal; but then, it is also agreed, that whenever this power is exercised, the reasons therefor shall be reported to Congress, Congress being thus constituted the final judge, as well of the rights of the bank, in this particular, as of the good of the country. So that if the Secretary's power be in truth absolute and unconditional, it restrains Congress from judging whether the public good is injured by the removal, just as much as if it restrains it from judging whether the rights of the bank are injured by the removal; because the limitation, if any, is equally for the security of the bank and of the public.

If the bank is interested in retaining the deposits, then it is interested in the truth or falsity, in the sufficiency, or insufficiency of the reason given for their removal.—Especially is it so interested, since these reasons are to be rendered to a tribunal which is to judge over the Secretary, and may form a different opinion on the validity of those reasons, and may reverse his decision. It clearly has an interest in retaining the deposits, and therefore is clearly concerned in the reasons which the Secretary may give for their removal. And as he is bound to give reasons, this very circumstance shows that his authority is not absolute and unconditional. Because how can appeal be given from the decision of an absolute power; and how can such a power be called on to give reasons for any instance of its exercise? If it be absolute, its only reason is a reference to its own will.

The committee think, therefore, that no absolute & unconditional power was conferred on the Secretary, that no authority was given him by which he could deprive the bank of the custody of the public moneys without reason; and that therefore, his opinion is not to be admitted; that in no event can any order for removing the deposits impair the right secured to the bank by the charter. If removed without good cause, the committee think the removal does impair the rights of the bank.

But the opinion of the Secretary as to his own powers, is hardly more limited in respect to the Government and the country, than in regard to the rights of the bank.

His opinion is, that it is his duty & within his authority, in this view, also, to withdraw the deposits of the public money from the bank, whenever such a change would, in any degree, promote the public interest. "The safety of the deposits," he says, "the ability of the bank to meet its engagements, its fidelity in the performance of its obligations, are only a part of the considerations by which his judgment must be guided. The general interest and convenience of the people must regulate his conduct."

By the general interest & convenience of the people, the Secretary can only mean, of course, his own sense of that interest and convenience; because they are not otherwise to be ascertained than by his own judgment.

The Secretary's construction of the law, is therefore, that he has power to remove the deposits, whenever, for any reason, he thinks the public good requires it.

In this interpretation of the design and object of the law, and this broad construction of the Secretary's power, the committee do not concur.

Although the power of the Secretary is not restricted by any express words or terms, nor by any particular occasion for its exercise, specially and expressly designated or prescribed by the law, yet it is not to be admitted, as the committee think, that this power is to be exercised capriciously, or in an arbitrary manner, or for loose or conjectural reasons, or on any idea of an unlimited discretion, vested in the Secretary, to judge on the general question of the public welfare; or, indeed, on any other basis, than that of the public interest, as manifested by the facts, or plain and manifest expedience, directly connected with the subject over which the power exists.

The keeping of the public money is not a matter which is left, or was intended to be left at the will of the Secretary, or any other officer of the Government. This public money has a place fixed by law, and settled by contract and this place is the Bank of the United States. In this place it is to remain, until some event occurs requiring its removal. To remove it, therefore, from this place, without the occurrence of just cause, is to thwart the end and design of the law, defeat the will of Congress, and violate the contract into which the Government has solemnly entered.

It is fit to be observed, that no other law confers on the Secretary such a wide discretion over the public interests, in regard to any subject, or gives him a power to act on the rights of others, or on the rights of the public, in part of his official duties, with so unlimited an authority as is here asserted. Every where else he appears in the character of a limited and restricted agent. He is the financial officer of the Government; he is the head of the Department of the Treasury. His duty is, to report annually to Congress the state of the finances, and to communicate to either House, when requested, any information respecting the Treasury; and he is to superintend the collection of the revenue. But he has no authority over the circulating medium of the country, either metallic or paper, nor has he the control of the na-

tional currency. It is no part of his duty either to contract or expand the circulation of bank paper, nor in any other way to exercise a general superintendence over the money system of the country. These general interests of the Government and the people are not confided to his hands by any of the laws which created his office, and have prescribed his duties;—and the committee are of opinion, that the charter of the bank no more intended to give such a wide scope to the Secretary, in regard to the deposits, than other laws intended to give him the same wide scope, in respect to other duties of his office. No intimation of such intention is found, either in the charter itself, or in any of the legislative debates which took place in both Houses when the bank was established—or in the discussions which have been had on the various occasions which have been more recently presented for calling forth the sentiment of Congress. In none of these sources, is there to be found any proof that the Legislature has delegated, or intended to delegate, this extraordinary power of judging of the general interest of the people, to the Secretary of the Treasury. Such a power, did he possess it, would necessarily make him the general superintendent of all the proceedings of the bank—because it would enable him to compel the bank to conform all its operations to his pleasure, under penalty of suffering a removal of the public moneys. This would be little less than placing all the substantial power of managing the bank in his hands. But he is not by law its manager, nor one of its managers—nor has he any right, in any form, to interfere in its management. On the contrary, the very language of the charter rejects all idea of such general supervision over its concerns by him or any other officer of Government. That language is, that "for the management of the affairs of the corporation, there shall be twenty-five directors annually chosen," and, under the restrictions contained in the charter, these directors are entrusted with the whole general business of the bank, subject, of course, to all the provisions of the charter and the by-laws; subject, too, always, to the inspection and examination of either House of Congress; subject always to regular inquiry and trial, and bound always to communicate to the head of the Treasury Department, on request, statements of its amount of stock, debts due, moneys deposited, notes in circulation, and specie on hand.

Under these restrictions the establishment of its offices, and the appointment of its officers, the amount of its discounts and every thing respecting those discounts, its purchases and sales of exchange, and all other concerns of the institution, are to be conducted and managed by the directors. There is nothing in the charter giving the slightest authority to the Secretary to decide, as between the bank on the one hand, and the Government or the people on the other, whether the general management of the directors is wise or unwise, or whether in regard to matters not connected with the deposits, it has or has not violated the conditions of its charter. The statement which the bank is bound to make to the Secretary, he may lay before Congress; and he is doubtless, bound by his official duty, to communicate to Congress any other information in his possession, tending, in his judgment, to show that the bank had disregarded its charter, or failed to fulfill all or any of its duties. But here his authority, so far as it regards the general course and operations of the bank ends. It is then for Congress to act, if it see occasion, and to adopt the regular remedies, for any evils which it may suppose to exist.—But it transcends the power of Congress itself to pronounce the charter violated, without hearing, without trial, without judgment, far less is any such power of pronouncing final judgment confided to the Secretary. His power simply is, that in regard to the deposits of the public money, he is to judge, in the first instance, whether just cause has arisen for their removal.

The Secretary seems to suppose, indeed, the very basis of his argument assumes, that the law has confided to him a general guardianship over the public welfare, so far as that welfare is in any way connected with the bank, or liable to be affected by its proceedings; and that he holds the power of the removing the deposits as the means, or instrument by which he is to enforce his own opinions respecting that welfare. The committee do not adopt this opinion. They think that if such had been the design of the law, its provisions would have been different from those which it does actually contain.

If such general guardianship had been intended to be conferred on the Secretary, it is reasonable to believe that he would have been vested with powers more suitable to such a high trust. If he had been made, or intended to be made, general inspector or superintendent over the deposits, would have been given him, for this plain reason, that the Government and the country have interests of much magnitude connected with the Bank, besides the deposits of the public moneys in its vaults, and to which interests, if endangered, the removal of the deposits would bring no security.

The Government is proprietor of seven millions of the stock of the bank, and yet no authority is given to the Secretary to sell this stock under any circumstances whatever, or in any other way to interfere with it.

The bills and notes of the bank, too, are made receivable in all payments to the United States, until Congress shall otherwise order; and no power is given to the Secretary to prevent their being so received, either during the session of Congress, or in its recess, however the credit of these bills and notes might become depreciated.

How is it possible to conceive that if Congress intended to give to the Secretary a general right to judge of the operations and proceedings of the bank, and a power, of course, to declare when it had violated its duty, and when no longer trustworthy, it should yet leave him under an absolute obligation to receive its bills and notes in all payments to the Treasury, though they might have lost all credit, and placed no means in his hands to execute his high

authority of superintendent, except the mere power of removal.

Wherever it is clear that Congress has given to the Secretary a power, it has given him the means of informing his judgment as to the propriety of exercising that power. He has power to remove the deposits, and ample means are afforded him by which he may learn, from time to time, whether those deposits are safe. For this purpose, it is expressly made his duty of the bank to furnish him, so often as he shall require, if not often than once a week, with a statement of the amount of the capital stock of the corporation, of the debts due to it, of the moneys deposited in it, of its notes in circulation, and specie on hand, and he has a right to inspect the general accounts, in the books of the bank, relating to this statement. This statement enables him to judge of the solvency and solidity of the bank, and of the safety of the public money deposited in it. Here, then, is a power, and all appropriate means given for the exercise of that power.

But the deposits, the power is accorded to all rational auxiliaries & attendants. But a depreciation of the bills of the bank, could happen, and for other causes, than those which Congress has provided for by appropriate remedies, to be applied by the directors, in exclusion of the Secretary. For reasons of these evils, no power is given to him.

For the security of the public interest, the law reserves a right to either House of Congress, to inquire, at all times, into the proceedings of the bank, and if, on such inquiry, it appears that any respect to law has been violated, Congress may bring it to trial and judgment. Power is given to the President, also, to institute judicial proceedings, if he shall have reason to believe that any such violation has been made. But no such power is given to the Secretary.

The proposition, then, cannot be maintained, that Congress has relied, for the security of the public interests, and the preservation of the general welfare, so far as it is connected with the bank, on a general discretion, reposed in the Secretary; for two reasons, first, because it has not given him the appropriate instances; and secondly, because it has, in those instances, either expressly reserved those powers to itself, or expressly conferred them on the President.

If the Secretary cannot prevent the notes of the bank from being received at the custom house, and the land offices, even after they should be discredited; if he have no power to suspend any way, the seven millions of stock belonging to the Government; if the power of examination into the proceedings of the bank be not given to him, but to either House of Congress; if he have no power, but Congress and the President, each has power, to direct a legal investigation into the conduct of the bank; how can it possibly be maintained that a general inspection and guardianship over the bank's welfare, so far as it is connected with the public interest, and the convenience of the people, may require? Such a construction would give the law a strange and an undesired character. It would convert the power of removal, intended for remedy and redress, into a mere instrument of punishment; and it would authorize the infliction of that punishment without hearing, or trial, in the very cases in which the law yet says, that if violation of duty be charged, the charge shall be heard and tried before judgment is pronounced and the duty of preferring this charge, and of prosecuting it to judgment, is given, not to the Secretary, but to Congress, and to the President.

The contingent power given to the Secretary to remove the deposits, evidently shows that Congress contemplated the possibility of the happening of some sudden evil, for which either no other remedy was provided, or none which could be applied with sufficient promptitude; and for which evil, removal would be a just and appropriate remedy. The remedy prescribed, then, teaches us the nature of the evils which were apprehended. We can readily understand that threatened danger to the funds, because change into other hands is the ready and appropriate measure which would naturally suggest itself to all minds, as the proper security against such danger; and the change is the remedy actually prescribed. Neglect to transfer the deposits from one place to another, as the exigencies of Government might require, would be a failure to fulfill the duty of the Secretary, which the charter demands of the bank, without commission and without charge, is another evil for which, should it happen, the remedy would naturally be the withdrawing of the funds, and the placing of them in their former custody, so that they could be transferred or exchanged by the Treasury itself.

But who can see any connexion or relation, such as ordinarily exists between an evil apprehended, and a remedy proposed—between such an evil as a supposed over-discount, for instance, by the bank, at one time, or an under discount at another, and the abrupt removal of the deposits? And if no one can see the connexion, how can it be supposed that in giving the power of removal as a remedy, Congress had in view any such evil?

A question may arise between the government and the bank, respecting the right of the parties to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as in the case of the French bill.

It is a question on which different opinions may be entertained, and which is, in its nature, fit for judicial decision. Does any man imagine that such a case as this was in the eye of Congress when they granted the power of withdrawing the whole public treasure from the bank? Can it be for one moment maintained, that Congress intended that, in such a case, the Secretary should compel the bank to adopt his own opinion, by the exercise of a power, the very exertion of which deranges the currency,

interferes with the industry of the people, and, under some circumstances, would hazard the safety of the whole revenue?

The committee think it cannot admit of rational doubt, that if Congress had intended to give to the Secretary any power whatever, not directly touching the deposits themselves, not only would it have specially pointed out the cases, but it would also, most assuredly, have provided a remedy more suitable for each case. The nature of the remedy, therefore, which is prescribed, clearly shows the evils intended to be provided against.

To admit the Secretary's conduct is subject to no control but his own sense of the general interest & convenience of the people, is to acknowledge the existence, in his hands, of a discretion so broad and unlimited, that its consequences can be no less than to subject, not only all the operations of the bank and its officers, but its powers and capabilities, perhaps its very existence, to his individual will. He is of opinion that the law, creating it, is in many of its provisions, unconstitutional; he may not unreasonably, therefore, esteem it to be his duty to restrain and obstruct to the utmost of his power, the operations of the bank, which he deems to be unconstitutional. He is of opinion, that the existence of such a powerful moneyed monopoly is dangerous to the liberties of the people. It would result from this, that if in the discharge of his official duty, he is to follow no guide but his own sense of the interest of the people, he might feel bound to counteract the operations of this dangerous monopoly, diminishing its circulation, curtail its means, and prejudice its credit. To accomplish these very purposes, and these alone, he might withdraw the deposits. The power given him by Congress, would thus be used to defeat the will of Congress, in one of its most important acts, by dissolving and otherwise injuriously affecting an institution, which Congress has seen fit to establish, and which it has declared shall continue with all its powers to the expiration of its charter.

The power conferred on the Secretary is a trust power, and like other trust powers in the absence of express terms setting forth the occasions for its exercise, it is to be construed according to the subject and object of the trust. As in other cases of the deposit of moneys in banks, the primary object sought to be accomplished by Congress, by that provision of the charter now under consideration, is the safe keeping of the money. The Secretary's trust, therefore, primarily and principally, respects this safe keeping. But another object is distinctly disclosed in the charter, which object is intimately connected with the fund, and that is its transfer and exchange from place to place, as the convenience of Government might require. The Secretary's trust, therefore, respects also this other object thus connected with the fund; and when either of these objects requires a removal, a removal becomes a just exercise of his authority. To this extent, none can doubt the existence of his power. If, in truth, the money is believed to be unsafe; if, in truth, the bank will not grant the facilities which it has promised, in consideration of receiving and holding the fund, then, certainly, it ought to be removed. But here the power must stop or else it is altogether unbounded.—Here is a just and reasonable limit, consistent with the character of the power, consistent with the general duties of the Secretary, and consistent with the nature of the remedy provided.

The character of the bank is the law, it is the expressed will of the legislature. That will is, that the bank shall exist, with all its powers, to the end of its term. That will, too, as the committee think, is that the public deposits shall continue in the bank, so long as they are safe, & so long as the bank fulfills all its duty in regard to them. The Secretary assumes a broader ground. He claims a right to judge of the proceedings of the bank on all subjects. Admitting the fund to be safe, and admitting that the bank has performed all its duties in regard to it, he claims an authority, nevertheless, to remove the deposits whenever he shall form an opinion, founded on the conduct of the bank, in any particular whatever, and however unconnected with the public moneys, that the general interest of the people requires such removal. If, in his opinion, it discounts too little, or discounts too much; if it expands or contracts its circulation too fast or too slow; if its committees are not properly organized; if it claims damages on protested bills, which it ought not to claim; if in his opinion, still, it is guilty of a wrong meddling in politics, or if it do any thing else, not consistent with his sense of the public interest—he has a right to visit it with a withdrawal of the public money from its custody.

If this claim of power be admitted it would seem to the committee to be a fair result, that the Secretary has power to withdraw the deposits; for no other reason than that he differs with Congress upon its constitutional authority to create any bank, or upon the constitutionality of this particular bank, or upon the utility of continuing it in the exercise of its chartered powers and privileges, till its term shall expire.

The committee, therefore, are of opinion that it was not the intention of the Legislature to give to the Secretary of the Treasury a general guardianship over the public interests, in all matters connected with the bank, but that his power is a limited one, and is confined to the safety, and the proper management of that portion of the public interest to which it expressly relates; that is to say, to the public moneys in deposit in the bank.

But the extent of the Secretary's discretion, as asserted by himself, reaches even farther than the wide range which the committee have here described. It is not confined to the protection of all the various interests which the Government of the country have in the bank, or to a supervision and control over all the conduct of the bank, but it embraces all branches of the public interest, and touches every thing which in any way respects, the good of the people. He supposes himself

rightfully to possess the power of removing the deposits whenever any causes springing up in any part of the whole wide field of the general interest, may appear to him to call for such removal. Notwithstanding he may suppose all the great interests confided to the bank to be perfectly safe; notwithstanding he may have no occasion to complain of any part of its conduct; notwithstanding, even, it may so have demeaned itself as to have become the object of his favor and regard; yet, if his construction be admitted, he may remove the deposits simply because he may be of opinion that he can place them, with a prospect of still greater advantage, in other hands. If he be of opinion that the commerce of the country, or its manufactures would be benefited by withdrawing the public money from one bank and placing it in many, that would be an exercise of authority entirely within the limits which he prescribes to himself. A would be a case in which he would only follow his own sense of what the general interest and convenience of the people required. He might think, too, that by withdrawing all the public treasure from the Bank of the United States, and placing it in the hands of 20 or 30 State banks, to remain there during his pleasure, and to be drawn thence, again, at his will, he might be enabled effectually to advance certain other objects which, whatever others might think of them, he might consider, to be essential to the good of the people. All this if he be right, is within his just authority. A power, necessarily running to this extent, is a power in the opinion of the committee, which can never be admitted.

Having thus expressed an opinion upon the general extent of the power claimed by the Secretary, the committee proceed to consider the reasons which he has reported to Congress as the particular grounds on which the power has been exercised in the present case.

The first reason assigned by the Secretary, is the near approach of the period when the bank charter will expire. That period is the 4th of March, 1836, more than two years distant; nearly two years and a half at the time of the removal. Three sessions of Congress are, in the meantime, to be held, and inasmuch as the Secretary himself says that "the power over the place of the deposits for the public money would seem properly to belong to the legislative department of Government," the committee think it might reasonably have been expected by him, that Congress would not fail to make, in season, suitable regulations on a subject thus admitted to be within the just exercise of its authority, and properly one of its duties.

Why, then, should he not have waited till Congress had seen fit to act upon the subject, or had manifested a disposition not to act? The matter of the deposits had been before Congress last session, and Congress had then thought no provision to be as yet necessary. Its undoubted sense was, that the public moneys should remain where they were. This was manifested by proofs too clear to be questioned. Another session was fast approaching; and why was not the whole subject left where Congress had chosen to leave it at the end of its last session, to await the free exercise of its legislative power at this session? It might have been fit, for the Executive to call the attention of Congress, at this time, to the necessity of some legal provision, respecting the future custody of the public moneys; and it would, doubtless, have been proper for Congress, without such call, to take up and consider the subject at its own suggestion; but the committee see no reason whatever, in the approaching expiration of the charter, for a change so sudden, and producing such important effects, made so long before that expiration, at a time when Congress had recently had the subject before it; and when too, it was again about to assemble, and would naturally have reasonable and full opportunity to adopt any necessary legislative provisions.

The Secretary has stated no reason satisfactory to the Committee, for not deferring this important step until the meeting of Congress.—He sets forth no emergency, no sudden occasion, nothing which, in their judgment, made immediate action by him necessary.

The Secretary supposes it to have been his duty to act on the belief that the bank charter would not be renewed, and he refers to recent popular elections in support of this opinion.—The Committee believe it altogether unusual for reasons of that kind to be assigned for public & official acts. On such subjects, opinions may be very various. Different and opposite conclusions may be drawn from the same facts by different persons. One man may think that a candidate has been elected on account of his opposition to the bank; another may see, only that he has been chosen, notwithstanding such opposition. One may regard the opposition or the support of any measure, by a particular candidate, as having been, itself, a promising cause of the success of his election; another may esteem it as a formidable objection, overcome, however, by more powerful reasons; and others, again, may be of opinion that it produced little or no effect on the one side or the other. But if inferences, less uncertain, could be drawn from such occurrences the committee still think, that for a public officer to presume what law the legislature will or will not pass respecting matters of finance, from the election of a particular person to be Chief Magistrate, implies a consequence from such election which the constitutional independence and dignity of the Legislature do not allow to be admitted.

But if for this, or other reasons, the Secretary had persuaded himself that the charter of the bank would not be renewed, still, it certainly did not follow that the deposits ought to be removed before Congress had decided on the hands into which they should be transferred, and had made suitable regulations respecting their future custody. If there were good ground for thinking that Congress would not re-charter the bank, for that very reason there would be equally good ground for supposing that it would make proper and suitable provisions for

the keeping of the public moneys elsewhere. How could the Secretary doubt that Congress would omit to do that which he avers to be one of its appropriate duties? The question is, not what measures Congress might be expected to adopt;—whether the re-chartering of the bank, or what other measures, but whether it ought not to have been presumed that it would adopt some measure, and that a reasonable and proper one, according to its power and its duties; and whether, therefore, this anticipation of the action of Congress, on the eve of its session, is to be justified.

The bank charter declares that the deposits of the public money shall be made in the bank and its officers, and that the bank shall continue till March, 1836. Where does the Secretary find his power to decide that the deposits shall be so made but for 17 years from the date of the charter, instead of twenty? If he may thus withdraw the deposits two or three years before the expiration of the charter, what should restrain him from exercising the same authority five years before its expiration, or ten years? A plain and cogent necessity, the existence of a case which admits of no reasonable doubt, and which is too urgent for delay till Congress can provide for it, can alone justify an interference with the public moneys lodged in the bank by law for the double purpose of safe keeping, and fulfillment of solemn contract.

But supposing it not reasonable for the Secretary to have expected the interposition of Congress, and admitting that he might consider the withdrawing of the deposits as an act which was to be done at some time by himself how can it, nevertheless, be argued that so early and so sudden a withdrawal was necessary? The committee can perceive no possible reason for this in any state of facts made known to them.

The withdrawal of the money left on deposit from a bank whose charter is about to expire is naturally one of the things longest postponed. It is as safe the last day of the existence of the bank, in common cases, as at any previous period. The bank expects the recall of its deposits near the period of its expiration, and prepares itself accordingly. The operation, if made gradually, produces, when thus conducted, the least possible disturbance in the business of the community. Former experience would seem to have held out a salutary light for the guidance of the Secretary in this part of his official duty.

At the time of the expiration of the charter of the former bank, Mr. Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury, and the public deposits were in the bank. The charter of the bank was to end on the 4th of March, 1811, and it does not appear that Mr. Gallatin thought it necessary to make any provision whatever for removing any part of the deposits, except by drawing on them for the common uses of government, until late in the very month preceding the expiration of the charter. A large amount of those deposits remained, indeed, in the vaults of the bank after its charter had expired, and until they were wanted, in the general operations of the Treasury. And why should it be otherwise? Why should that be done suddenly now, which the Secretary thinks could not be done suddenly hereafter, without great inconvenience? Is it not the just inference, from his own argument, that the thing should not have been done suddenly at all? As to the idea, that the credit of the paper of the bank will be depreciated, near the time of the expiration of its charter, or that it would be inconvenient for it, at that time, to be called on for the deposits, the committee are utterly at a loss to see the slightest foundation for such an opinion. Experience is against it; and all reason, as the committee think, is against it also. There is nothing to render it in any degree doubtful, that the bills of the bank will be in as good credit, the last day of its charter, and even after that, if any shall be outstanding, as they are now, and there is as little to render it doubtful, that then, as now, the bank would be competent to answer all demands upon it. In the opinion of the committee, the withdrawal of the fund was both unnecessary, early, and unnecessarily sudden. It might have been made gradual; it might have been deferred; and it might have been, and ought to have been, as the committee think, not ventured upon until the attention of Congress itself had been called to the subject. The committee therefore entirely dissent from this first reason, reported by the Secretary. They see nothing which proves to them the existence of the slightest occasion for taking this important step, at the moment it was taken. So far as it depends on this reason the committee think the removal was made without necessity, without caution or preparation, with a suddenness naturally producing mischievous consequences, and in unjustifiable anticipation of the legislation of Congress.

But the Secretary thinks there are other reasons for the removal, growing out of the manner in which the affairs of the bank have been managed, and its money applied, which would have made it his duty to withdraw the deposits, at any period of the charter. Of these reasons, thus arising from the alleged misconduct of the bank, the first is, that many important money transactions of the bank are placed under the control of a Committee of Exchange, of which committee, no one of the public directors as they are called, is allowed to be a member, instead of being transacted by a board of seven directors. This charge consists of two parts; first, that the discounts of bills are made by a committee, and not by a quorum of the board, second, that the public directors are not allowed to be of this committee.

First. It is not alleged, that in the discounts of bills by this committee, any indiscretion has been committed, or any loss incurred, or that in consequence thereof, any facility to the mercantile community has been withheld, or any duty of the bank to the Government violated. The objection is, simply, that bills are discounted by a committee. Supposing this to be an irregularity, or illegality, in the proceedings of the board how is it to be corrected by withdrawing the deposits? What connection is there between the two things? It is not pretended that this mode of discounting bills, endangered the deposits; it is not pretended that it made the bank either less able or less willing, to perform every one of its duties to Government. How should the withdrawal of the deposits then be suggested, by the discovery of such an irregularity, real or supposed? The committee are not able to perceive the least propriety in applying the power of removal, to a proceeding of this kind, even if it were admitted to be irregular or illegal. But is the practice illegal? It is believed to be not at all unusual. It is believed to be quite common, in banks of large business, for bills of exchange, which are presented every day, and almost every hour

the day, to be discounted either by a committee of the directors, or by the president, or even other officers acting under such general orders, as, for instance, the directors, at their stated meetings, prescribe. A large board of directors cannot assemble every day, perhaps not often, or than twice a week. If bills of exchange could only be discounted at these periodical meetings, the business of exchange could not go on with the promptitude and dispatch so important to commercial men in such transactions. The committee suppose the truth of these remarks will be at once admitted by all who have knowledge of business of this kind.

The general management and control, the authority of examining and supervising, of contracting or enlarging the amount of daily discounts, according to the state of the bank, and of giving every other order and direction on the subject, still remains with the directors, and is constantly exercised by them. They still manage the affairs of the bank, in the language of the charter, although they may delegate to a committee the authority of inquiring and deciding upon the credit of persons whose names are on bills of exchange offered for discount, and on the rate of exchange, current at the day. The legal question would be, whether the directors, by rule or by law, may not authorize a small number of their own board to discount bills. The bank has been advised that it might rightfully do this; and if it be not clear that this opinion is right, it is certainly far from clear that it is wrong; and in this state of the question, the general practice of other banks under similar provisions in their charters, may well relieve the directors from the imputation of intentional mismanagement.

If, in all this, the bank has violated its charter, what other banks of extensive business have not done the same thing? But the other subject of complaint, and that which seems to be regarded as the more offensive part of this regulation, is, that the public directors, as they are called, were not allowed to be on this committee.

It may be observed, in the first place, that if the discounting of bills of exchange, by a committee instead of a whole board of directors, be illegal, it would hardly be rendered legal by placing any or all of these public directors on the committee as members. But the Secretary seems to suppose that there was some particular object in this exclusion of these directors, as if there had been something wrong to be done, and therefore secrets to be kept by this committee. It is not easy to see what foundation there can be for this opinion. All these discounts are matters of record. They appear every day in the books of the bank. Every director, on or off the committee, sees them, or may see them, at pleasure. There is no secrecy, nor any motives for secrecy, so far as this committee can perceive. Very proper causes may have existed, for aught that can have been known by the Senate, for the omission of these particular directors from this particular committee. Their services might have been deemed more useful in other committees, or however useful in other parts of the direction, they may have been esteemed not so well acquainted as others with the business of foreign and domestic exchange. And even if there were, or are other causes for the omission, such as tend less to prove the existence of that largeness and mutual respect which it is so desirable should prevail in such a board, these causes cannot furnish any just ground for asserting, either that the business of exchange was illegally conducted, or that the constitution of the committee was proof of the existence of any motive not fit to be avowed.

But the Secretary entertains an opinion respecting the character and duties of the directors appointed by the President and Senate, in which the committee do not concur. He denominates them "public directors"—"officers of the government," &c. By the charter of the bank there are to be twenty-five directors. Of these, twenty are to be chosen by the individual stockholders, and five appointed by the President; with the advice and consent of the Senate. As the Government owned one-fifth of the stock of the bank, it was judged expedient to place in the hands of the President and Senate the appointment of one-fifth of all the directors. But they are not called public directors, nor officers of the government, nor public agents. Nor are they entitled, so far as the committee can perceive, to either of these appellations, any more than the other directors. The whole twenty-five directors are joint managers of a joint fund, each possessing precisely the same powers, and charged with the same duties as every other. They derive their appointments, it is true, from different origins, but when appointed, their authority is the same. There is not one word in the charter intimating in the remotest manner, that the five directors appointed by the President & Senate have any particular duty, or are the objects of any peculiar trust. The charter calls them not Government directors, nor public directors, but simply the directors appointed by the President and Senate. They are placed in the direction to consult with the other directors, for the common good of the bank, and to act with these others, and vote with them on all questions. They are, what the law calls them, directors of the bank, not agents of the Government. They are joint trustees with others, in joint interest. If any thing illegal or improper takes place in the board, they are bound to resist it by the duty which they owe the individual stockholders, as much as by the duty they owe the Government; because they are agents of the individual stockholders, and have the same authority to bind them by their acts, as to bind the Government; and, in like manner, it is the duty of those directors who are appointed by the individual stockholders, to give notice, as well to Government as to the stockholders, if any thing illegal take place, or be threatened. All these directors act and vote together on the smallest as well as on the highest occasions; and by their joint votes, bind the corporation, and bind both the Government and individual stockholders to the extent of their respective interests in the corporation.

If the directors appointed by the President and Senate, had been excluded by the charter, from any part of the power exercised by the others; if it had been forbidden them to interfere, to the same extent, and with the same effect, as the rest, in the common business of the bank, there might be some reason for supposing that an uncommon character, a character not so much of action as of supervision and inspection, was intended to be conferred on them. But they do interfere, and justly, in all transactions of the bank. They do vote and act on all subjects, like the other direc-

tors. Being then possessed of this common character of directors, and enjoying all its powers to the fullest extent, the committee know no form of argument, by which an uncommon and extraordinary character is to be raised by construction, and superadded to the common character of directors, which thus already belongs to them.

By granting the charter, and by accepting it, the Government on the one hand, and the individual stockholders on the other, have agreed, that of the directors, as joint agents of all parties, the stockholders shall appoint twenty, and the Government five. The interest of all parties is confided to this joint agency; and any distinction in their powers, as arising from their different modes of appointment, is, in the judgment, of the committee, not to be sustained. They regard such distinction as entirely inconsistent with the nature of the agency created, and as deriving not the least countenance from any thing contained in the law.

The committee, nevertheless, to avoid misapprehension, wish to repeat, that it is undoubtedly the duty of the directors appointed by the President, and of all directors to give notice, both to Government and the Stockholders of any violation of the charter committed or threatened.

The Secretary of the Treasury has thought proper to observe, that the measures of the committee of exchange are, as it appears, designed, and by system, so arranged as to conceal from the officers of the Government transactions in which the public are deeply involved. This, it must be admitted, is a very serious charge. It imputes a corrupt motive. The committee have sought for the foundation, either in evidence or argument, on which this charge rests. They have found neither. They find only the charge, in the first place; and then they find the charge immediately stated as a fact, and relied on as the basis of other charges.

The second reason specially reported by the Secretary as arising from the conduct of the bank, respects the bill of exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury on the Government of France, and purchased by the bank.

The general facts connected with this case are these:

By the late treaty of indemnity between the United States and France, it was stipulated that the French Government should pay to that of the United States twenty five millions of francs, to be distributed among those American citizens who had claims against France for the unlawful seizure, capture, and condemnation of their vessels and property; the whole sum to be paid in annual instalments of four millions of francs, hundred and sixty-six thousand and hundred and sixty-six francs, each, into the hands of such 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 ratification.

On the expiration of the year, the Secretary drew a bill of exchange, signed by himself as Secretary, on the French Government, for the amount of this instalment, and sold it to the bank like any other bill of exchange, and received the proceeds by credit of the amount to the account of the Treasurer in the bank.

On presentation of the bill at the French Treasury payment was refused; the bill was accordingly duly protested, and it was then taken up by a third person for account of the bank. The damages accruing on this bill, according to law and to constant usage in such cases, are one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars.

If this bill had been transferred by the bank, as probably was, the bank itself would have been answerable for damages even at a higher rate, if a third person had not taken up the bill for the honor of the bank.

On receiving information of the protest of the bill, the officers of the bank, as was their duty, gave immediate notice to the Treasury Department, and accompanied that notice with the information, always made in such cases, that the drawers of the bill would be held answerable for the damages. Such is the substance of the facts in this case.

The bank it would appear, was willing to collect the bill on account of Government, and to credit the Treasury with the proceeds when received; a course of proceedings, which had this, to recommend it, that the money to be received on the bill, was to be received by the Government simply in trust for claimants under the French treaty, and was not ultimately destined to the ordinary uses of the Treasury. On the contrary, indeed before the dishonor of the bill was known, it had been made, already, the legal duty of the Secretary to place the fund, so as soon as received, at interest for the benefit of the claimants.

But it was thought best to sell the bill, and to realize at once its amount into the Treasury, and the bill was sold to the bank, in preference to others offering to purchase, for no reason, it is to be presumed, except that the terms of the bank were more satisfactory. The bill was thus purchased by the bank, and its proceeds credited to the Treasury. This was a mere transaction of the purchase and sale of a bill of exchange. There was no trust confided to the bank, and no fiscal agency in the whole matter. Indeed the agency of the bank had been declined, the Secretary preferring to deal with it not as an agent, but as a purcha-

ser, proposing to it not to collect the bill but to buy it. On being remitted to Europe, and presented for payment, the bill was protested. By the universal commercial law the Government, on the occurrence of this protest, became amenable to the bank for the amount of the bill, with damages. These damages may be ultimately claimed with justice from the French Government, if the bill was drawn upon sufficient grounds, and on proper authority, in other words, if the obligation of the French Government was such that it was bound to accept & pay the bill; but unless there be something in the case to vary the general rule, which the committee do not perceive, these damages were part of the debt which had become due to the bank, as much as the principal sum of the bill. If this be so, how could the directors relinquish this part of the debt any more than the other? They are agents for the corporation; they act as trustees and have no authority, without consideration, to release, either to the Government or to individuals, debts due, or properly belonging to the corporation.

It has been suggested that the bank should have taken up this bill, when protested, on Government account. Two answers may be given to this suggestion: the first, is that the bill had been taken up by a correspondent abroad for account of the bank, before it was known in the United States that it had been protested. The second is, that it would have been unlawful for the bank to have advanced such amount to the Government, or on account of Government, for the purpose of taking up this bill, or for any other purpose, without an act of Congress. The express words of the charter forbid it.

But, as a reason for removing the deposits, it appears to the committee quite immaterial whether the bank be right or wrong in claiming these damages. If wrong, it will not recover them. It is not to judge of its own rights; and if the appropriate tribunals shall decide that the bank was acting on this occasion, or ought to have acted as the agent of Government, or that it was its duty to take up the bill on account of Government, then the damages will not be awarded to it. And in the worst aspect of this case, how can its conduct, in this respect be any possible reason to justify the removal of the deposits? What connexion has this occurrence with the safe keeping of the public treasures, or with the remitting them from place to place, to meet the convenience of the Government according to the duty of the bank under the charter? The bank thinks itself, entitled to damages on a protested bill, purchased and held by itself, and drawn by Government. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks otherwise. If there be no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Secretary's conviction, there is as little to doubt the sincerity of that entertained by the committee that the propriety of such a difference of opinion, on such a question, should furnish any reason whatever for withdrawing the deposits, unless it be at once admitted that the Secretary holds the power of removal as a perfectly arbitrary power, and may exercise it, by way of punishment, whenever, in any particular, the conduct or the opinions of the bank do not conform to his pleasure.

The Secretary does not argue this matter. He offers no reason in opposition to the legal right of the bank to the damages claimed. Indeed, he hardly denies the right. He commences his observations on the subject by saying that the ruling principle of the banks is its own interest; and closes them with another declaration, that as fiscal agent of the public, it availed itself of the purpose of enlarging its own profits. Assertions like these, however else they may be disposed of, cannot be made subjects of argument.

The last charge preferred against the bank, is, that it has used its means with a view to obtain political power, and thereby secure the renewal of its charter. The very statement of such a charge as a reason for removing the deposits, is calculated to excite distrust in the wisdom and propriety of that measure; because the charge too general to be proved, is too general, also, to be disproved; and since it must always rest mainly on mere opinion, it might be made at any time, by any Secretary against any bank. It would be, therefore, always a convenient cloak under which to disguise the true motives of official conduct.

If proof be made out that the funds of the bank have been applied to illegal objects, the proper mode of redress and punishment should have been adopted, but what has this to do with the deposits? As in the case of the French bill, the Secretary cannot justify the removal of the deposits on any such ground as this, unless it be conceded that he may use the power of removal as a punishment for any offence of any kind, which the bank, in his opinion, may have committed. The committee have already expressed the opinion that no such latitude of power belongs to him, & the assertion of such a power for such a cause as is now under consideration, shows that the power ought never to belong to any Secretary; because the offence, on account of which it is here proposed to be exercised, is a political offence, incapable of definition, depending merely on the Secretary's opinion, and necessarily drawing into its consideration all the exciting controver-

ed topics of the day.—The bank, it is said, "has sought to obtain political power." What is the definition of such an offence as this? What acts constitute it? How is it to be tried? Who is to be the judge? What punishment shall follow conviction? All must see that charges of this nature are but loose and vague accusations, which may be made at any time, and can never be either proved or disproved; and to admit them as sufficient grounds, to justify the removal of the deposits would be to concede to the Secretary the possession of a power purely arbitrary.

The main fact relied on for this cause of removal shows how extremely unsafe all proceedings on any such reasons must be. The main fact is, that, between December 1830, and December 1831, the bank extended its loans twenty millions of dollars; and it is further alleged that, as if to leave no doubt of the motive of this extraordinary conduct, it continued to add rapidly to its loans until in May, 1832, while its petition for renewal was pending, those loans amounted to seventy millions.—And the Secretary declares that this extraordinary increase of loans made in so short a space of time, and on the eve of a contested election in which the bank took an open and direct interest, demonstrates that it was using its money to obtain a hold upon the people of the country, to induce them by the apprehension of ruin to vote against the candidate it desired to defeat. This is strong assertion, but, so far as the committee perceive, it is assertion merely. It is but the Secretary's own inference from facts, from which very facts his predecessors in office have drawn no such conclusions.

The great extension of the loans, be it remembered, took place in 1831. Why was it not then complained of? How should it have escaped the vigilance of the Secretary at that day, at the time it took place? And, if it did not escape his vigilance, why did he not then remove the deposits? So also, as to the amount of loans in May, 1832. That amount was perfectly well known at the time, and if it proved any offence why was not the punishment inflicted then? How should all other Secretaries have slept over this great mischief?

It might further be well asked what evidence is there of the existence of any such motive as is imputed to the bank in this extension of its loans? There is no evidence, but the mere fact itself of the extension and it cannot be denied that other and very different reasons for the extensions may have existed; so that the charge is proved no otherwise than by inferring a bad motive from an act lawful in itself and for which good reasons may have existed, nor is it either acknowledged nor so far as the committee know, proved that the bank took an open and direct interest, as a corporation, in the election referred to. The bank certainly was much interested in certain accusations which had been brought against it, which became subjects of public discussion during the pendency of that election. It had been charged with great misconduct and gross violation of its charter. These accusations must undoubtedly have called on the directors for answer. If made before Congress, if made judicially, they were to answer in the courts, if made in an official and formal manner and in that manner submitted to the judgment of the country, the directors were bound to meet them before that country by every fair use of fact and argument not only for the purpose of defending themselves as directors but for the higher purpose of maintaining the credit of the bank and protecting the property entrusted to their care.—If in thus defending the bank before the community, the directors carried their measures beyond this fair object of defence, or if they resorted to dishonorable or ideocorous modes of discussion; if they sought rather to inflame than to reason; if they substituted personal crimination for argument, if even they met invective and violence with corresponding invective and violence; they followed bad examples, and are not to be justified.

But on their right to defend themselves before the public against grave charges brought against them and urged before the public the committee entertain no doubt, and they are equally clear in opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury is not constituted the judge of the mode of exercising this right, and cannot justly remove the deposits merely because the conduct of the bank, in this particular has not happened to conform to his wishes.

The committee, therefore consider this last reason of the Secretary equally insufficient with the rest; and they regard it as the most objectionable of all in its principle inasmuch as it proceeds on grounds which if admitted would leave a very high official duty to be exercised from considerations connected with the political feelings and party contests of every day, with no guide but the individual opinion of the officer who is to perform the act; an opinion which, it is possible, may itself be no less tainted with political motive and feeling than the conduct which it would reprehend.

If an unlimited power be conceded to the Secretary to inflict penalties on the bank for supposed political motives in acts legal in themselves where is the security that the judge may not be found acting under the same impulses which he imputes to the party accused.

The committee entertain no doubt that

the immediate cause of the existing public distress is to be found in the removal of the public deposits and in the manner in which that removal has been made. No other adequate cause has been suggested; and those who justify the removal do not so much deny this to have been the cause as insist that it was not necessary that any such effect should have followed from it. In other words they argue that notwithstanding the removal, the bank still possessed the power, if it had chosen to exercise it, of warding off the blow which has fallen on the country or at least of mitigating its severity.

Nothing could have been rationally expected but that the bank deprived of the deposits, and denounced by the Executive Government would feel itself called on to take just care of its own interest and its own credit.—Of the means necessary to the attainment of these ends the directors alone were judges and the committee have no evidence before them to show they have not exercised their judgement fairly, and with real solicitude to accommodate the commercial community in the altered state of things as far as has been practicable consistently with the security of the institution which it is equally their duty to the public and the stockholders to maintain. They are certainly under every obligation of duty, in the present distressed state of the country, to do every thing for the public relief which is consistent with the safety of the bank, and with those considerations which the approaching expiration of its charter makes it important for the directors to regard.

The removal itself, and the manner of effecting it, are causes entirely sufficient, in the judgment of the committee, to produce all the consequences which the country has experienced, and is experiencing, and these consequences, they think, are to be referred to these causes as their just origin. How could any other result have been expected? The amount of the deposits was nine millions of dollars. On this amount in deposit there was sustained, no doubt, a discount of far greater magnitude. The withdrawal of this sum of nine millions from the bank necessarily compelled it to diminish its discounts to the full extent of all that part which may be supposed to have been sustained by it. It is to be remembered, too, that this was done at a moment when business of every kind was pressed with great activity, and all the means of the country fully employed.

The withdrawing of so large an amount at such a time, from hands actually holding and using it, could not but produce derangement and pressure, even if it had been immediately placed in other banks, and if no unfriendly feeling, and no want of confidence, had attended the transaction. But, it is quite obvious, that the operation to which the Secretary has resorted has been attended with both these additional and powerful causes of derangement. It has created unfriendly feelings, and it has diminished confidence.—This change of the deposits is made on the strength of charges against the bank of a very grave and aggravated nature, such as, if true would most seriously affect its credit for solvency and stability. It is proclaimed to the whole world as having converted itself into a political partisan, misapplied its funds, neglected its highest duties, and entered on a career of electioneering against the government of the country.

These serious charges necessarily put the bank on its defence, and the extraordinary spectacle is exhibited of a warfare by the National Government on the National Bank, notwithstanding that the Government is itself a great proprietor in the bank, and notwithstanding that the notes of the bank are the currency in which the revenues of the country are by law receivable.

The true & natural relation between the Government and the bank is altogether reversed. Instead of enjoying the confidence of the Government, it is obliged to sustain its most serious official assaults, and to maintain itself against its denunciations. The banks selected by Government as its agents are themselves thrown, perhaps unwillingly, into an attitude of jealousy and suspicion with the Bank of the United States.—They become cautious and fearful, therefore, in all proceedings; and thus those who should co-operate to relieve the public pressure, are considering mainly their own safety. Fearful of each other, and fearful of the Government, they see the distress continue, with no power of beneficial interposition.

It may be asked, why are not these deposit banks able to maintain at large a circulation on the nine millions of deposits as the Bank of the United States? And will they not be thus able when the present panic shall have subsided.—The committee think both the questions easily answered.

The Bank of the United States has a credit more general it may be said more universal, than any State bank does possess. The credit of the Bank of the United States is equally solid, its bills and notes received with equal confidence for the purpose of circulation and remittance, in every quarter of the country.—No paper circulation, so far as the Committee know, which ever appeared in the world has approached nearer to the value and uniformity of a specie currency than the notes and bills of the Bank of the United States. To the State

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Banks these notes and bills have performed the office of specie. All the State banks have discounted upon the possession of them, with the same freedom and boldness as they would have done on an equal amount of the precious metals. The curtailment of their circulation, therefore, is not merely a withholding of the amount of circulation it is removing rather to the amount curtailed, the basis of the general circulation and although the actual amount of notes and bills has not been recently greatly diminished, there is reason to suppose that the amount held by the State banks has been greatly diminished.

The removal of the deposits has operated directly on the amount of the circulating medium at a moment when that amount could not bear any considerable reduction suddenly made, without producing sensible effect. It has diminished prices, and, in some instances, it has had this effect to a very material degree. It has operated on the internal exchange, and has most manifestly been attended with very serious and heavy inconveniences in that important branch of the national interest. More than all, it has acted on opinion; it has disturbed the general confidence, it has weakened the public faith in the soundness of the currency, and it has alarmed, men for the security of property. As yet, we hardly know its effects on the credit of the country in Europe. Perhaps it is not easy to anticipate those effects; but if causes which operate here should be found to have been efficient; there also, a still greater degree of pressure and distress than has yet been felt may be expected.

The committee, therefore, cannot but regard the removal of the deposits, on the whole, as a measure highly inexpedient, and altogether unjustifiable. The public moneys were safe in the bank. This is admitted. All the duties of the bank connected with these public moneys were faithfully discharged. This, too, is admitted. The subject had been recently before the House of Representatives, and that House had made its opinion against the removal known by a very unequivocal vote. Another session of Congress was close at hand, when the whole matter would again come before it. Under these circumstances, to make the removal, with the certainty of creating so much alarm, and of producing so much positive evil, and suffering, such pressure and distress in all the branches of the business of private life, is an act which the committee think the Senate is called on to disapprove. The reasons which have thus been stated apply to the whole proceedings of the Secretary relating to the public deposits, and make it unnecessary to consider whether there be any difference between his power over moneys already in the bank, and his power to suspend future deposits. The committee, therefore, also, to consider the propriety of the measures adopted by the Secretary, for the safe keeping of the public moneys since their withdrawal from the bank. They forbear, too, from entering into any discussion, at present, of the course of legislation proper to be adopted by Congress under the existing state of things. In this report, they have confined their consideration to the removal of the deposits, the reasons assigned and its immediate consequences; and on these points they have formed the opinions which have now been expressed.

They recommend to the Senate the adoption of the resolution which has been referred to them.

BALTIMORE GAZETTE

BALTIMORE, (Md.)

Saturday Morning, Feb. 22.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—We fulfil our promise of laying before our readers this luminous and overpowering State paper from the mind of Daniel Webster. Much has been said, and well said, exposing the futility of the Secretary's report for removing the national funds from the depository assigned them by law. Among such champions of Liberty, of Constitution, it is equally difficult and invidious to draw comparisons, and it is unnecessary to do. Each has done his duty, and nobly done it—the nation may well be proud of such sons and such defenders—while Mr. Clay, with resistless, exulting eloquence, has overshadowed the Administration by the exposure of their usurpations and daring graspings at illicit powers—and Mr. Calhoun, with mathematical accuracy, has reasoned to demonstration their abuses and subtleties and malfeasances.—Mr. Webster has embodied in a state paper, which will live in the archives and Annals of all time as a monument of mental grandeur and logical truth, a lucid and convincing refutation of every position and pretence of the Secretary, save one, viz: that the act incorporating the Bank, is a contract.

We advise all to preserve this paper as a document of reference.

The State of things is becoming to be known—we wish they may not be more deeply felt. The people are assembling in various quarters to speak their mind—not the voice of a party, but the voice of the Sovereignty of the land we live in, the united voice of all parties, the true people. We see this in the great Commercial

and Trading Cities and Towns, where the evils arising from an intermeddling with, and impairing of, the currency of the country, is always first felt—and these, like a pestilence, after they have felled thousands of undeserved and hapless victims then, will spread into the Country and feed upon our substance, bringing thousands of good lives to the grave of indigence. Ought not the people of every vicinity to do the same?

When men undesignedly do wrong, they are easy to be convinced of their error and willingly retract their steps.—But when men designedly do wrong to promote their own purposes, they defy argument and reason, and steel themselves against all conviction—they do more—they catch at misconstrue, and disfigure every thing they can lay hand on to impose upon and deceive others.

When in the city of New York, a few days past, the People of all parties and all professions, Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Lawyers, Doctors, Day Labourers, met together to the amount of some ten or fifteen thousand or more, to remonstrate with the Government against the conduct of the President & his Secretary of the Treasury, in removing the deposit of the National funds from the United States Bank to the State Banks, and in directing their hostile intent to destroy the United States Bank, if they could, thus destroying all confidence, diminishing the currency, and lessening its value—and requesting the restoration of the deposits as the means of removing the existing difficulties.—Some few hundred persons the greater proportion of which were office holders under the President & Secretary, who can be put out at their will—gathered with some office hunters, met together in N. York, & in the face of the greater body of their suffering fellow men declare, that all is right, and prosperous, and well, and hope the deposits will not be restored—and the Government Press at Washington puts forth this little meeting of Office holders as quite equal to the other, and proclaims it as evidence that the people approve of the course taken by the Executive.

Is this, do you think, undesigned error, or wilful falsehood and imposture.

In Philadelphia lately a meeting of the people of all parties, conditions and trades took place, and a memorial was signed by upwards of ten thousand voters disapproving of the removal of the deposits, complaining of the evils produced by it, and requesting their restoration. When the office holders and expectants under the President and Secretary got up a meeting approving the Executive course—and this little meeting of a few hundred is also set off by the G. B. and retailed by its underling presses throughout the country as a match for the other, to drown the voice of the independent people of all parties who do not hold office.

Alarmed at seeing the names of all the men of business and of every labor, voters, signing memorials to Congress expressing grievances brought on them by the removal of the deposits, and begging for their restoration—the office holders in Philadelphia and New York are trying to get up memorials with a long list of names also—so they get men, women, and children names put to it (as they do in their petitions from the large Manufacturing establishments in Europe) changing the name of Nancy into John, and Betty into Thomas, and so the same with boys and girls names, which, when written down, appear as good a signature as that of any voter—and this is a set off to show, that as many citizens are favorable to the removal of the deposits and do not think it has led to distress, as there are of those who are convinced and have proved, as far as reason could go, to the contrary. Such are the impositions that desperate men practice upon the ignorance of mankind.

It is currently reported, that Benjamin Knowler, President of the Mechanic and Farmer's Bank of Albany, has failed for upwards of two millions of dollars, and that Vice President, Martin Van Buren is one of his endorsers to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

If this is true, we lament it—for whatever Mr. Van Buren's political crimes may be (and we believe them many and grievous) we entertain none of that personal hatred and revenge that would rejoice in his impoverishment and personal distress. We should congratulate the country upon his political downfall and would cheerfully do any thing we thought justifiable to effect it—but the abridgement or loss of his personal and domestic comforts afford no gratification.

This much may be said—As the failure of Mr. Knowler has been produced by the state of things caused by the removal of the deposits, and as Mr. Van Buren has been the prime mover of that measure, and is the efficient adviser to not to restore them, although all the Trade and labour of the country request it—if, in the misfortunes thus recklessly brought upon the country and the people, any body is to suffer, the author of the destructive measure deserves to suffer rather than another. But we take no pleasure in his merited sufferings, unless they become the cause of a change of measures to preserve others from like impending calamities.

Mr. Knowler is said to be the intimate, confidential friend of Mr. Van Buren, and the head of the Albany political regency that governs New York; of which the Kitchen Cabinet is a branch at Washington, and other branches are

being made in different parts of the U. States to aid Mr. Van Buren to the Presidential chair.

It can be—it is too bad to suppose, that Mr. Knowler has stopped full handed with Mr. Van Buren on his paper to fifty thousand dollars to impose upon the world a belief, that so honest a man as Mr. Van Buren in his opinion about the removal of the deposits, that, with all this apparent loss and embarrassment, his mind undergoes no change and he still holds out and advises not to restore them.

In the midst of the present gloom, a cheering ray is seen in the active demand and rise in the price of Cotton abroad, and that there is a prospect for demand for Indian Corn both at the South and Eastward.

The following melancholy event occurred in the House of Representatives on Tuesday 11th. Mr. Bouldin was a distinguished member of Congress from the district formerly represented by John Randolph. His lady was in the gallery of the House of Representatives at the time of this lamentable occurrence: **THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.**

The Deposite Question then coming up as the Order of the Day—

Mr. Bouldin, of Va. rose to address the House, and began in the following words:

"Before I submit some remarks I wished to make on the merits of the very serious question before the House, I must advert to a rebuke which, with all due humility, I received from my colleague, (Mr. Wise.) He stated, and truly, that, although Mr. Randolph when he died, had been a member elect of this body, yet that this fact had not been announced on this floor. I am not in the habit of taking to myself a general remark not peculiarly directed to myself; but when a general remark is of such a kind that it will apply to no one else, or not to any one else with equal propriety, I am compelled to take notice of it. My colleague did not so kindly suggest that this ought to have been done, until he mentioned it in his remarks on this floor; but another colleague more kindly and delicately did, through another person, suggest to me that it ought to be done, and now, as is my duty, I must tell my colleague, and this House, and my constituents, the reason why Mr. Randolph's death was not here announced. But I can't tell the reason why his death was not announced, without telling what I told a friend that I should say, in case I did."

[Here Mr. Bouldin swooned, fell, and in a few minutes after expired.]

And the House immediately adjourned.

From the Correspondent of the Balt. Repub. Washington, Feb. 18th 1834.

The long protracted debate on the reference of the Public Deposite question is at length terminated, and the subject is sent to its proper place, the Committee of Ways and Means. The House of Representatives has been occupied the whole day on the matter. The previous question was moved by Mr. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, and being sustained by the House, the main question was carried on a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 131 to 97. The majority was outstanding, considering the anticipations which had been made.

The opponents of the administration were candid enough to admit that they should be outvoted by from 10 to 16. So much for their judgment in contrast with the actual result.

Another melancholy event has occurred here in addition to Judge Bouldin's death, the death of Mr. Witt of your city. He expired this afternoon suddenly. The particulars I have not yet learned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The charter of the new Gas Light Company, of Baltimore, was yesterday under discussion in the House of Delegates, and strange to relate, gave rise to one of the warmest political debates that we have had this session.

Having no idea that any thing beyond the local question itself would be introduced, we were not present until the debate had gone on for some time. Very severe remarks, we understand, had passed between Mr. PALMER, of Frederick, & Mr. JONES, of Baltimore city. We found Mr. Spencer, of Talbot co. on the floor, and in the act, as we understood him, of referring the origin of the bill before the house, to a combination of what was called "the Working Men" of Baltimore—against whom, as a political party, he proceeded to utter some very severe remarks—charging them with designs of uprooting all the existing institutions of the country—referred to their threatening the Rail Roads, Plowing Machines, &c. and introducing chaos and confusion into society. He intimated distinctly that this influence had already found its way into the Council Chamber, and mixed with the Executive Department of the Government, where it had developed its operations by displacing two of the most inexperience members of the Board of Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, in order to gratify members of a party whose measures went to disgrace both the city and the State. Mr. S. concluded by earnestly calling upon all those who agreed with him in deprecating the influence of such a party in Maryland, to resist its encroachments.

Mr. Carter, of Montgomery, was sorry that the person who sometimes reported the remarks of gentlemen upon that floor, was not at his desk, that the observations of the gentleman from Talbot, in relation to the Working Men of Baltimore, might have gone to the public in his own language, and be duly appreciated.

For his own part, Mr. C. was glad the gentleman had thus openly announced his views in relation to the Working Men's party, and that he had chosen to make even this question a party question. Let it be so understood and decided accordingly. The gentleman has drawn the line already, & plainly enough—

we all recognize it sir—we shall see then by the vote, how members stand in relation to this daring interference, which the working men have presumed to attempt in political concerns. We shall see who are the friends and who the enemies of this deserving class of our community—who it is that would prescribe them from due influence in society, and who it is that denounces them as a seditious, disposed to uproot and overturn all the institutions of society.

Mr. Jones, of Baltimore City rose and replied at some length to Mr. Spencer's remarks. In very indignant terms he repelled the insinuations used against the Working Men, & asserted the merit and motives of the party, and of the representatives of that party, that had been deservedly elevated to the Executive Board, and who was presumed by that gentleman to have had influence in making some recent civil appointments. To select men from the working classes to such distinction, was, he knew, most ungracious to some people and to disturb the political predominance of a party, was—

Our Foreman insists—not a word more—or we shall miss the Mail.

The bill passed—aye and nays, are inserted in the column of proceedings.—*Md. Repub.*

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"CLODDOLE," and the third number of "PHOCION" is received, but too late for to-day's paper.

Advertisements omitted this week, will appear in our next.

DIED.

In this town on Monday night last, after a short illness Mr. William Harwood.

NOTICE.

Is requested to be given that a FAIR will be held in Easton about the last of May next ensuing, to aid in procuring funds to build a Church at St. Michaels River ferry, on the North West side of the River, upon a site recently given for the same—and all ladies disposed to contribute to its success are most respectfully invited to give their aid.

Feb. 22

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, expecting to leave Easton about the first of April, requests all those indebted to him either on account of Assignment or otherwise, to call and settle them within that period.

Attention to the above, will be an accommodation, and a neglect of the same may be disagreeable to both parties.

JAS. H. McNEAL.

Feb. 22

FOR RENT.

And possession given immediately, the two story framed dwelling house on Washington street, recently occupied by John Meconkin, dec'd.

F. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.

Feb. 22

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public sale on TUESDAY the 4th day of March next, at the late residence of John Meconkin, deceased, in the town of Easton, the balance of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of household and Kitchen furniture, two harnesses with harness, one nearly new, a House and lot on Harrison Street with the appurtenances, subject to ground rent, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. and attendance by

F. F. THOMAS, Adm'r.

Feb. 22

The Centreville Times and Cambridge Chronicle, will copy the above until day of sale and forward their accounts to Administrator.

STONE LIME.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a regular supply of ALUM and BOT-TOM LIME, which he will put up in hides, or barrels, and deliver at any of the wharves in good order, and on reasonable terms.

Also, BRICKS and LUMBER, at the yard prices. Orders directed to the subscriber, at his time store, Hollingsworth street, or left at Mr. Luther J. Cox, Pratt street wharf, will be attended to.

JOHN STEWART.

Baltimore, Feb. 22 3w

The Eastern Gazette will insert the above to the amount of one dollar and charge the American Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Talbot County, I will sell at Public Sale on MONDAY the 24th inst. at Holt's Mill, all the personal estate of Thomas Kirby, late of Talbot county deceased, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, Farming Utensils, Corn, Cern blades, and a variety of Household and Kitchen furniture, one good Gig and Harness. Also, the wheat & Rye now sowed in the ground, on the farm where Mrs. Margaret Benby now lives, with the lease of said farm for this present year—and the lease of the aforesaid Mill, for the remainder of the present year.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

JOHN REDMAN, Agent

for Hester Ann Kirby, adm'r. of Thos. Kirby, deceased.

Talbot Co. Feb. 15

UNCLE SAM

Will state the ensuing season, at Chestertown, Head of Sasafas, and Middletown, Delaware.

Terms hereafter made known.

Feb. 15

NOTICE.

MARYLAND ECLIPSE will resume his old stands, the ensuing season, in Easton and Centreville.

Dec. 14

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Caleb Brown, praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said Acts and the said Caleb Brown having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Caleb Brown shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Caleb Brown to attend and show cause if any they have why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 25th day of January eighteen hundred and thirty four.

LAMBT. W. SPENCER.

Feb. 1

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber one of the Justices of the Orphans' court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of Henry Clift praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said Acts—and the said Henry Clift having complied with the several requisites required by the said Acts of Assembly.

I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Clift shall be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county Court on the first Saturday after the third Monday in May next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct. The same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Henry Clift to attend; and show cause if any they have why the said Henry Clift should not have the benefit of the said Act of Assembly.

Given under my hand this 25th day of August 1833.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Feb. 1

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

February Term A. D. 1834.

On application of William H. Emory adm'r. of Lot Warfield 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 two of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton, and also in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceed-
SEAL: ings of Talbot county Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 17th day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four

Test

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

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 Lot Warfield late of Talbot county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 16th day of August in the year eighteen hundred and thirty four, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

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

WM. H. EMORY, adm'r.

of Lot Warfield, dec'd.

Feb. 15

MARYLAND

Talbot county Orphans' Court.

24th January A. D. 1834.

On application of John Stevens, adm'r. with the will annexed of William Jenkins late of Talbot county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in Easton one in the city of Philadelphia, and also in the Centreville Times printed in Queen Ann's county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceed-
SEAL: ings of Talbot County Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 24th day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four

Given under my hand this 1st day of February Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty four.

Test

JAS. PRICE Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans court of Talbot county in Maryland letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of William Jenkins, late of Easton, 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 first day of September next or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 1st day of February Anno Domini eighteen hundred & thirty four.

Feb. 1

JOHN STEVENS Adm'r.

with the will annexed of William Jenkins dec'd.

Feb. 1

N. G. SINGLETON

Will open a School on Monday the 3d of February, in the Sabbath School Room on west street in which the following branches will be taught, viz. Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. He solicits the patronage of Parents and Guardians, in Easton and the vicinity; and will use exertions to give satisfaction, by attending strictly to advance the scholars in literature and morality. Terms of Tuition twelve dollars per annum; payable quarterly—and a moderate compensation for fuel.

Jan. 25.

Great Bargains! Great Bargains!

ARE TO BE HAD AT THE

COACH, GIG & HARNESS



MANUFACTORY

OF

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

In the Town of Easton, Talbot co. Md.

THE Subscribers take this method of returning their grateful acknowledgments to those gentlemen of Talbot and the adjacent counties, for their liberal patronage, since they commenced the above Business; & beg leave to inform them, and the public generally, that they have now on hand,

a superior assortment of articles in their line

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Eight new Gigs,

price from 150 to 300 dollars, of various patterns & finish—also SIX second hand ditto, of various prices, and too good

SULKIES,

one of them is hung on Six Steel Springs, and a splendid assortment of

NEW HARNESS,

all of which will be disposed of, on moderate terms, for cash or good paper, and liberal prices given for old Carriages in exchange.

They have under way a first rate Coach, and a number of GIGS, in an unfinished state, which can be finished at the shortest notice, and to any particular directions, according to order. They have also

a large assortment of

MATERIALS,

in their line, of every description, from which by the assistance of the best workmen, and their own knowledge of the business, they are persuaded they can finish off as handsome and substantial COACHES, BAROUCHES, GIGS, &c. &c. as any establishment in the State. All kinds of repairs done in a neat and durable manner, and steel springs of every description, made and repaired, all of which will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

The Public's Old Serv'ts

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

N. B. A. K. H. have also for sale, a large & superior turning Lathes, and tools, which can be bought low. Two boys of good steady habits, from 13 to 15 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, the one at the woodwork, and the other at the trimming Branch of the Business. Letters addressed to Anderson and Hopkins, Easton, Talbot county Md. specifying the kind of carriage wanted, will be promptly attended to, and the carriage brought to their own door.

A. & H.

Feb. 15 2m

The Eastern Shore Whig and Cambridge Chronicle will publish the above three months

W. W. HIGGINS



HAS just received from Philadelphia a

splendid assortment of

SADDLERY,

which he is now opening. Those wishing to purchase will do well to give him an early call.

Persons indebted to the subscriber for twelve months or more & whose accounts have been presented will confer a favor by making immediate payment. Also those indebted on notes of hand which have been or are now due will please call and take them.

Dec. 23

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Talbot county Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, the subscriber will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the twenty fifth day of March next between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. & 4 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or plantation of land, on which Thomas Bowdell now resides, beautifully situated on Choptank river, immediately opposite the Town of Cambridge, usually known by the name of "Akers Ferry" the same being part of the real estate of the late William Jenkins deceased. This farm contains one hundred and eighteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, and rents at this time for \$425 per annum.—The improvements on this property are excellent, consisting of a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, and good out houses, which taken in connexion with the advantages of the situation, render this farm one of the most desirable in the county. The ferry contributes greatly to the value of this property, being a much frequented thoroughfare between the two counties of Talbot and Dorchester. The proprietor can have the privilege of supplying horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers. The mail also passes twice a week over this ferry throughout the year.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on one third of the purchase money, a credit of twelve months on another third of the purchase money, and a credit of eighteen months on the remaining third of the purchase money, with legal interest on the whole from the day of sale. The purchaser will be entitled to a proportionate part of the rent for 1834, to be computed from the day of sale. Bonds with good and approved security bearing interest from the day of sale and payable at the above periods will be required. Upon the payment of the whole purchase money and the interest, a full & complete title, free and discharged from all claim of the widow's dower, will be given.

S. HAMBLETON, Jr. Trustee.

Feb. 1. (W)

The Baltimore American and Cambridge Chronicle, will publish the above once a week and send their respective accounts to this office for payment.

For the Easton Gazette.
THE CONVENTION.
As on the Tiber's smoothly rolling flood,
The feathered tribe, in convocation stood—
From old to young, that on the water swam,
The Swan, the Duck, the Goose, and widgeon
came—

Who to preside and who the cause explain,
'Twas settled on the tall and graceful Crane;
For neutral he, between the land and flood,
His honours counsel, could be naught but good.
'Tis in dispute, his Cranish lordship cried,
Who are the owners of the Tiber's tide—
And who among this vast amphibious breed,
Possess exclusive right to swim and feed;
'Tis your prerogative by wholesome laws,
Each to defend and each support his cause—
And be assured on this profound debate,
Hang all your destinies and future fate—
Outspoke the Swan, in all his native pride,
My fathers loved of old, this chrysalis tide,
And all traditions in the Swanish tongue,
Secure the rights to swim, besides my young
Have whitened all these shores, and then 'tis
plain,

That I, your honour, have not liv'd in vain—
He ceased, and quick the angry goose uprose,
Mine is the right, as well your worship knows,
For what is usage, what to multiply,
And what your fathers claims—ye all must
die;
But mine immortal—on the scroll of fame,
'Stands blazoned forth the sacred Goose's name;
For when the Gauls a sturdy race assail'd
Yon princely Rome, and had well nigh pre-
vail'd;

When watchful dogs the midnight secret kept,
And on the walls, the Roman sentry slept—
'Twas my ancestors roused their righteous
wrath,
And Brennus quick retraced his secret path—
The Goddess, Juno, hail'd the mighty deed;
And in aerial conclave, 'twas decreed
That Goose of every clime, while ages last,
Of purely Roman blood, and sacred caste,
Should hero conduct their young, and hatch
and lay,

And o'er the Tiber, hold exclusive sway;
And now your worship, 'tis with me to show
That still, in me the sacred current flow,
First, look and reverence this ruddy beak,
Does not its colour ancient valor speak—
And listen, 'tis the same tremendous voice,
Which bade the Frenchmen fly and Rome
rejoice—

Those my credentials are, and this my fame,
And on these proofs direct succession claim—
Quack, quack, your Royal Highness Mr. Goose,
In vain ye try to cut your kindred loose—
For when we creatures Linesas classified,
He showed that Ducks and Geese were near
allied;
Observe thy wrath his hiss and boasted beak,
And does not mine, coequal terror speak—
And what they speak, immortal honours won,
'Twas then ye Gabbled, and ye Gabbled on;
And know ye, of that Rome without increase,
Were vestal dames, and flocks of sacred
Geese—

So sets thy sun and so successions ends,
And what was near a God, to Geese descends—
'Tis vain ye prate of right and Royal blood,
And vain your title to this limpid flood.

Easton, Feb. 20th 1834.

MISS CHARLOTTE JACKSON, MANTUA-MAKER AND MILLINER.

Returns her sincere thanks to her friends
and the citizens of Talbot generally, for their
very liberal patronage since she commenced
the above business, and respectfully informs
them that she has removed from her old
stand on Washington Street, to the house
occupied by Mrs. Edmondson, on Harrison Street,
nearly opposite the Protestant Episcopal
Church, where she is prepared to execute all
orders in her line, at the shortest notice, in
the most fashionable style and on the most moderate
terms—she requests her old customers and
the citizens generally to give her a call.

Feb. 1

MILLINERY.

MRS. A. M. FAULKNER
HAVING concluded to resume the business
of MILLINERY & MANTUA MAKING,
in the house heretofore conducted by her sister,
Miss Mary Brown, and having engaged Miss
Catherine Jackson and her sister Miss Eliza-
beth Brown, in whom she places implicit con-
fidence, flatters herself and assures her former
customers and the Ladies of this and the ad-
jacent counties, that she will receive the fashions
regularly from Philadelphia and Baltimore
in season, and nothing on her part shall be want-
ing to please those who may think proper to
patronize her.

Feb. 1

NICHOLAS L. GOLDSBOROUGH
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional
services to the citizens of Caroline county. Of-
fice in the west wing of the Court House.
Denton, Sept. 7. Sw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber grateful for past favors, has
just returned from Baltimore, and has opened
a shop on Washington street, south of the
gate which leads up to the Methodist Protestant
Church, where he intends making and repairing
shoes, in as neat and substantial a manner
as can be done in this or any other town on
the Eastern Shore, and invites those gentle-
men either in town or country, (who has ser-
vants) to give him a call, as he intends work-
ing late of nights for the accommodation of
those persons who cannot spare their servants
in the day time.

Jan 25

SW ELIJAH B. WILSON.

A CARD.
JOHN BOZMAN KERR,
Having been admitted to the practice of the
Law, in Caroline, Queen Ann's, and Talbot
Counties, respectfully offers his services as an
Attorney.
Easton, Nov. 23 1833

MORE NEW FALL GOODS.

WILSON & TAYLOR
Have again returned from Philadelphia and
Baltimore, and have just opened a great variety
of very handsome

GOODS,

which added to their former supplies renders
their assortment, very extensive and complete.
Consisting in part as follows:
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Valencia
k and Swansdown vesting, Flannels, Batize,
and Point Blanks, 3-4 and 6-4 English
Merinos, new style Calicoes, Ginghams, 4-
and 8-4 black, white and Scarlet Merino
Shawls, handsome Thibet and Valencia Shawls
Lustrings Gro de Swiss and Gro de Naples
Silk, a very splendid assortment, Woolen and
Cotton Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Groceries, Liquors, Wines and



TEAS,

Hardware & Cutlery, China, Glass
and Queensware, &c.

all of which will be disposed of on the most
reasonable terms for cash or in exchange for
Feathers, Lindsey and Kersey. Their friends
and the public generally are invited to give
them an early call.

Nov. 23

EASTON ACADEMY.

Notice is hereby given, That the chief and
classical department of this seminary is now
open for the reception of pupils. The vacancy
in this department, caused by the resignation
of Mr. Getty, has been filled by the appoint-
ment of Mr. JOHN NEELY, who is highly re-
commended to the Trustees, and is con-
sidered to be well qualified for the station,
which he now occupies.

THOS. L. BULLITT, Pres't.

Jan. 25, 1834

TALBOT COUNTY TO WIT.

On application to me the subscriber, one of
the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the
county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Edw.
S. Hopkins praying for the benefit of the act
of Assembly, passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, for the relief of In-
solvent Debtors, and the several supplements
thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said
acts—and the said Edw. S. Hopkins having com-
plied with the several requisites required
by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby or-
der & adjudge that the said Edw. S. Hopkins
shall be and appear before the judges of Talbot
County Court, on the first Saturday after the
third Monday in May next, and at such
other days and times as the Court shall direct
the same time is appointed for the creditors to
the said Edw. S. Hopkins to attend, & show
cause, if any they have, why the said Edw. S.
Hopkins should not have the benefit of the
said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 9th day of Sep-
tember 1833.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

Jan. 25

REMOVAL

JOHN HARPER, Tailor,
INFORMS the public, that he has taken
for the ensuing year, the large and commodi-
ous brick room (for the last two or three years
occupied by Mr. James L. Smith, Tailor) it
is directly opposite Mr. Lovelady's Store and ad-
joining Mr. Lowe's Hotel, he expects regu-
larly to receive the fashions and from the gen-
eral satisfaction he thinks he has given, since
he has been at Easton, he feels safe in inviting
those who wish to have articles in his line
done in a neat and fashionable manner to give
him a call.

Easton, Jan. 4 1834

A CARD.—To Publishers of Newspa-
pers and Periodicals in the United States and
the British Provinces.—The publishers of the
New England Weekly Review, (Hartford Con-
necticut,) are desirous of making up on the first
of January next, a complete list of all the News-
papers and Periodicals published in the United
States and the British Provinces, with the
names of their publishers and the place where
published. They therefore request all publish-
ers to insert this card, and to send them
two copies of their respective publications in
succession that they may not fail of receiving
ne in order to make the list complete.

Hartford, October, 1833.

CLOCK AND WATCH



MAKING.

The subscriber feeling grateful for past fa-
vors, begs leave to inform his friends and the
public in general that he has recently returned
from Baltimore with a choice

assortment of

MATERIALS

in his line, selected with care and attention by
himself, which enables him at all times to re-
pair and clean all kinds of Clocks and Watch-
es in the best manner, and on the most reason-
able terms.

The Public's ob't. Serv't.

WILLIAM L. JONES.

P. S. The subscriber has on hand some
Yankee Clocks, also an eight day brass Clock,
which he will dispose of on reasonable terms,
also all kinds of Engraving such as Copper
Plates, &c. &c. will be done in the best man-
ner according to order—for specimens call and
see.

Nov. 9.

MARYLAND

Caroline County Orphans' Court,
21st day of January A. D. 1833.

On application of Capt. Joseph Richardson
admr. with the will annexed, of George Mar-
tin 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 suc-
cessive weeks in one of the newspapers print-
ed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly cop-
ied from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of the Orphans' court
of the county aforesaid, I
have hereto set my hand
and the seal of my office af-
fixed this 21st day of Jan-
uary in the year of our Lord eighteen hun-
dred and thirty four.

Test, W. A. FORD, Register

of Wills for Caroline county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Subscriber of Caroline county
hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Car-
oline county in Maryland letters of administra-
tion with the will annexed, on the personal es-
tate of Geo. Martin, late of Caroline county
dec'd, all persons having claims against the said
deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit
the same with the proper vouchers
thereof to the subscriber on or before the
8th day of August next, or they may other-
wise by law be excluded from all bene-
fit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of
January 1834.

JO. RICHARDSON, admr.

with the will annexed, of Geo. Martin, dec'd.

Jan. 25.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber desirous of completing his
collections for 1833, earnestly requests all those
who have Taxes to pay, to be prepared to set-
tle the same when called on. The Collector
is bound to make payments to those who have
claims on the county in a specified time, which
is on or about the 20th February next. All
persons who shall be found delinquent in set-
tling their Taxes by the above time, will cer-
tainly have their property advertised, as I am
bound to close the collections without respect
to persons.

PHILIP MACKAY,

Collector of Talbot county

BOOTS AND SHOES

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, beg
leave to announce to his friends and the public
generally, that he has just returned from Bal-
timore, and is now opening a splendid supply
of the above articles, which, having been selected
by himself, he is warranted in saying is equal,
if not superior, to any heretofore offered, which
added to his former stock, renders his assort-
ment extensive and complete. Comprising
gentlemen's boots and shoes of all descriptions,
Ladies Lasting, French Morocco, Seal Skin
and Calf Skin Slippers and stropped Shoes;
servants coarse and fine shoes, and a variety of
children's morocco and leather boots; also a
beautiful assortment of hair and red morocco
trunks, Palm leaf Hats, Blacking, &c. He
invites the public to call and view his supply,
hear his prices, decide for themselves and he
thinks if economy is at all consulted, he will
receive as he has endeavored to merit a con-
tinuance of public patronage.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

April 27

HOUSES AND LOTS IN EASTON

STILL FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at private sale, on the
most accommodating terms, the following prop-
erty in Easton, that is to say—

1. The Dwelling House and Lot on Wash-
ington street, next adjoining the residence of
Dr. William P. Thomas, and now occupied by
Mr. Peter Burgess. The Dwelling house
Office, Stable, and all the premises, may be
repaired for an inconsiderable sum of money,
and rendered a most convenient and agreeable
residence, as the ground is spacious and runs
entirely through to Harrison Street, on which
there is a small tenement.

2nd. The small brick Dwelling House, sit-
uate on Washington street opposite to Port at
which leads to Easton Point. This lot runs
also through to Harrison Street, embracing also
a small tenement thereon.

3d. The 2d Dwelling House from the south
of the block of brick buildings commonly called
Earle's Row; on Washington street extended.

4th. That commodious and agreeable dwell-
ing house and garden, formerly the residence
of the subscriber, situate on Aurora street, in
Easton. The situation and advantages of this
establishment for a private family render it
a most desirable purchase. Also, a convenient
building lot near the same.

For terms apply to the Subscriber, or to Mr.
John Leeds Kerr.

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, Oct. 5, 1833. (W)

\$150 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber on the 27th
ult. three negro men and one negro woman.

JACOB twenty three years old
5 feet 6 inches high, of dark com-
plexion, very stout pleasing coun-
tenance walks stiff and smiles when
spoken to.

PETER is 18 years old, about five feet six
or seven inches high, slender made and nearly
the colour of Jacob.

SAM, is 26 years old, about five feet 4 or 5
inches high, complexion black, eyes very red
and rolls them when spoken to.

CHARLOTTE is a bright mulat-
to about five feet eight or nine
inches high twenty years old, long
straight hair, walks very straight
The above reward will be given for
either of the above negroes, or six
hundred dollars for the four if taken out of the
state and secured in the jail in Centerville
Queen Ann's County.

MARIA E. THIGHMAN,

Q. A. County.

Jan. 11 Sw

MILL AND FARM FOR SALE ON A CREDIT.

THE subscriber, having been authorized by
Mr. Thomas H. Baynard, offers at private sale
that valuable

MILL PROPERTY, CALLED PRICES MILL.

Her stream is never failing her corn stones and
wheat burrs are now and of the best quality,
and the mill is in complete running order—
The improvements are a two story
dwelling, kitchen, meat house; corn
house, carriage house and stable—
The farm is about four miles from
the mill, nearly on the road leading to Hall's
containing about 450 acres, one
half of which is well TIMBERED
the land is of good quality and sus-
ceptible of rapid improvement.

The mill and seven eighths
of the above farm can be purchased on a credit of
five or six years, by the purchaser paying one
fifth cash. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber, who may be found at the mill or
farm adjoining.

JAMES G. ELLIOTT.

Persons preferring to contract with Mr.
Baynard, will find him at his residence, Wood-
lawn, 8 miles from Denton.

J. G. E.

Nov. 16

SEEDS, TREES, PLANTS, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, IMPLEMENTS, BOOKS, &c. &c.

FOR SALE AT THE
American Farmer Establishment.

No. 16, SOUTH CALVERT STREET, BALTI-
MORE, MD.

THE Subscriber presents his respects to
farmers, gardeners, and dealers in seeds through-
out the United States, particularly his custom-
ers, and informs them that he is receiving
from Europe, from his own Seed Garden, and
from various parts of this country, his annual
supply of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS;
and that he will, by the first of November, be
prepared to execute orders, wholesale and re-
tail, with promptness and accuracy, at as low
prices and on as favorable terms as can be af-
forded by any dealer in the United States, for
first rate articles.

FRUIT and ornamental trees and plants,
grapevines, shrubbery, bulbous and other flow-
er roots, will be procured to order from any of
the principal Nurseries or Gardens in this
country, for most of which the subscriber is a-
gent; also,

PLOUGHS, harrows, cultivators, straw
cutters, wheat fans, corn-shellers, threshing
machines and all other kinds of Agricultural
and Horticultural Implements, which will be
procured from the best Manufacturers in Bal-
timore.

DOMESTIC Animals; particularly cattle of
the Improved Durham Shorthorn, the Devon
and Holstein breeds; sheep of the Bakewell
Southdown, and various fine woolled breeds;
swine of several valuable kinds, especially of
the Barritz breed; various kinds of poultry
such as the white turkeys, Bremen and West-
phalia geese, game and other fowls and sev-
eral other species of animals, all of choice breeds
(and no others) are either kept for sale at the
experimental and breeding farm of this Estab-
lishment, or can be procured from the best sources
to be had.

BOOKS, Agricultural, Horticultural and
Botanical, in much greater variety than at the
bookstores—some of them rare and particu-
larly valuable, are kept constantly for sale.

In short, all articles wanted by farmers and
gardeners in the prosecution of their business
are intended either to be kept on hand, or
within reach when called for.

And though last, not least, that old and well
known vehicle of knowledge (the most val-
uable of all commodities for a tiller of the soil)
—the AMERICAN FARMER, is published
weekly at this establishment, at \$5 a year
where subscriptions and communications are
respectfully solicited, addressed, as all letters
must be, to the editor and proprietor.

I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK.

NOTE.—An "Extra" number of the American
Farmer, containing a prospectus of the
Establishment, and a catalogue of seeds, and
other articles for sale, will be sent gratis to
any person who shall furnish his address
paid, for that purpose.

THE UNION TAVERN, EASTON, MARYLAND.



JOSHUA M. FAULKNER,
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that he
has taken the above named property in Easton,
Talbot county, Md., known as the "UNION
TAVERN," on the corner of Washington and
Goldborough streets, immediately opposite the
Bank, adjoining the office of John Leeds Kerr,
nearly opposite to that of Wm. Hayward, Jr.
and directly that of Wm. R. Price, Esq.—
his house is situate in the most fashionable
part of the town, within a few paces
of the Court House; and a market (can-
not hesitate to say,) equal, if not superior, to
any of a like population in this State—he is also
gratified in assuring the public, that he has ad-
vanced this tavern never before had, viz: A
comfortable dwelling adjoining not heretofore
attached to the property, and all the property
is about to go through a thorough repair; which
will enable him to entertain private families,
parties or individuals in comfort—he intends
keeping in his bar the best of Liquors, and his
Table shall be furnished in season with such as
the market will afford. He has provided at-
tentive Osters and Waiters, and has deter-
mined nothing on his part shall be wanting to
give satisfaction. His Hacks will run regu-
larly to the Steam Boat Maryland, for the accom-
modation of passengers, when they can be con-
veyed to any part of the adjacent county at
almost a moment's warning. Regular convey-
ances can be had from Easton to the principal
cities—a four horse stage runs three times a
week to Philadelphia via Centerville; the
Steam Boat Maryland twice a week to Bal-
timore, besides other conveyances in the two
Easton Packets—so that passengers cannot
fail to find an advantage in passing this way.
Boarders will be accommodated on liberal terms
by the day, week, month or year—he solicits
the old customers of the house and the public
generally, to call and see him.

Oct. 5.

BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:

Containing the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
NEWS of the week—a PRICE CUR-
RENT of the Markets, (carefully correct-
ed.)—PRICES of STOCKS—and
BANK NOTE LIST—together with
a variety of MISCELLANEOUS
MATTER—for the instruc-
tion and amusement of its
readers.

The Publishers, on commencing a new vol-
ume, have considerably improved the paper,
and made such arrangements as will enable
them to obtain Selections from the most popu-
lar Periodicals of the day.—They therefore
may confidently promise the patrons of the
"VISITER," to present them with Reading
Matter of the choicest description—and at as
early a period as any of their contemporaries.
Great care will be observed in the variety
served up, to blend the useful with the enter-
taining.

THE BALTIMORE SATURDAY VISITER,
is published weekly, on the largest size sheet
by CLOUD & POWDER, No. 1, S. Gay
Street, Baltimore.

The terms are only \$2 per annum
paid in advance.

Baltimore, June, 1833.

Supplement to the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE.

BULLETIN.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1833.

The anxiety to bring into activity the talent
of the country, induced the Publishers of the
NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, to offer a Pre-
mium of five hundred dollars for the best No-
vel, on a National subject, for that Publication.
But by the Report of the Committee, which is
subjoined, the Manuscripts submitted to their
perusal, are not of that character which would
warrant the award of that Premium. The
time is therefore extended, as is also the a-
mount, which, it is to be hoped, will induce
native talent to exertion—

The undersigned, a Committee selected for
that purpose, have examined a number of Man-
uscript Novels, offered as competitors for a
Premium, proposed to be given by the Publish-
ers of the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE, "to the Au-
thor of the best Novel, on a National subject."
While the undersigned are of opinion that
several of the Novels submitted to their in-
spection, possess considerable merit, they do not
think any one of them is altogether of such a
description as would warrant them in award-
ing the Premium.

David Paul Brown,
David R. Chandler,
Wm. M. Meredith,
Richard Penn Smith,
Robert Ewing,
John Musgrave,
Morton McMichael.

There is no country which, for the time of its
civilized and political existence, offers so wide
and untrodden a field for the enterprise of the
Novelist as this—and it is, not alone the inter-
est, but the duty of those who possess mind
for the task, to occupy the field of competition,
and thus probably establish his own reputation,
and promote that of his country. Independent
of the national inducement, the attention of the
literary aspirant is directed to the following—

In order to assist in advancing American
Literature, and give the readers of the NO-
VELIST'S MAGAZINE a share in the advan-
tage of meritorious talent, which the country
possesses, the Publishers of that work, satisfied
that the best way to promote talent is to
award it, offer a premium of

\$750

TO THE AUTHOR OF

THE BEST NOVEL;

Upon a National subject—to be present-
ed on or before the first of April 1834.

This Premium will be awarded by a chosen
Committee; and the successful Work will be
printed in handsome book-form, corresponding
with the best London Editions of popular No-
vels, in order that the manner of its publication
may correspond with the merit of the Author.
The competitor for the Premium will under-
stand that in addition to the seven hundred and
fifty dollars, he will be entitled to fifty dollars
for every Thousand Copies of the Work which
may be sold, during the continuance of the cop-
y-right, or five dollars for every Hundred;
which, when competent talent is exercised on
the Work, is not unlikely to produce a fair re-
muneration.

The Manuscripts for a competition must be de-
livered by the first of April, under an envelope
addressed to C. ALEXANDER & CO., and
accompanied by a sealed letter, communicating
the Author's name, which shall remain un-
opened, except in the case of the successful
competitor. To the others, the manuscripts
and signatures will be returned, by calling ac-
cording to address.

The new and very popular Novel; entitled
"VILLAGE BELLES," is now in course of pub-
lication for the NOVELIST'S MAGAZINE
—and will be issued in the next Number of
that Work. It is a production of more than
ordinary excellence, and will be read with
much interest and anxiety. It may also be
proper to say that the Subscribers to the NO-
VELIST'S MAGAZINE will, in the course
of the Work, obtain a uniform edition of the
Writings of Mr. JAMES, the acknowledged in-
heritor of the genius of SIR WALTER SCOTT
—and also of the works of the leading literary
characters of the day, among whom are Bul-
ker, Bannin, &c. &c.

50 NEGROES WANTED,

The subscriber wishes
to purchase one hundred
and fifty servants of all
descriptions,—Mechan-
ics of all kinds, from 12
to 25 years of age. He
also wishes to purchase fifty in families.—It is
desirable to purchase them in large lots, as they
will be settled in Alabama, and will not be
separated. Persons having slaves to dispose
of, will do well to give him a call as he is per-
manently settled in this market and is prepar-
ed at all times to give the highest cash prices.
All communications directed to him in Easton
will be promptly attended to. He can at all
times be found at Mr. Lowe's Hotel in East-
on.

THOS. M. JONES.

may 4

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET SCHOONER

EMILY **JANE.**

ROBINSON LEONARD, Master.